ST. PAUL NEWS.

MR. SITTING BULL.

The Distinguished Ex-Terror at The Merchants' Hotel.

The Christian Indian on a Pleasure Tour.

Graphic Interview With the Globe's Bald-headed Reporter.

There was a lively commotion at the Merchants' hotel yesterday morning, occasioned by the arrival of the sanguinary ex hair-lifter, Mr. Sitting Bull and party. The party arrived from the Standing Rock agency, near Fort Yates, and it consisted of Major McLaughlin, his son Harry, Wm. Whitesell, the interpreter, Sitting Bull and One Bull, his nephew. The distinguished party arrived over the Northern Pacific, and they at once proceeded to the Merchants' hotel, where they had breakfast.

It is understood that a special bill of fare was provided for Mr. Bull by mine host Col. Allen, who treated his guest to a repast consisting of scalp-locks and pale face tenderloins, the latter being the remains of two escaped dudes who were lassoed yesterday.

After breakfast Mr. Bull was shown to room K on the first floor, where he gave a reception to his many St. Paul friends.

A bald headed reporter for the GLOBE sent in his card about 10 o'clock, and upon his entrance the noted brave shed a couple of tears for joy, and seemed transported by the mildest ecstacy. The occasion of this exuberance was asked, when it was ascertained that in the balp condition of the reporter's pericranium Sitting Bull thought he recognized an old friend. The scribe assured him that he wore his hair decollette because it was fashionable, and that the absence of hirsute adornment was owing to a combination of midnight oil and early piety. Mr. Bull said he had never had any of that in his, and he bacame calmed.

At the time of entering he was in a brown study—all reformed Indians go into brown studies, and he wore a pipe with a long stem as gaudy as a barber pole. A woman's glory is in her hair, but an Indian's glory is in some other fellow's scalp lock, so that when Mr. Absquatulam saw that the scribe hadn't more hair than the law allows he became dejected and sad.

After the fine cut had been passed around the following conversation took place:

Reporter—"Does your royal nobs enjoy good health?"

S. B.—"Ugh."

R.—"Why don't you get shaved and have your hair cut?"

S. B.—"Me big heap."

R.—"What's the prospect for the the hair crop this year?"

S. B.—"Ugh."

R.—"Come now, this is on the dead, and you mustn't give it away. (Sotto voce)—in your opinion what is the best way to deal with the Indian question?"

"S. B.—"Ugh; me bully boy; white man no good; him snide."

And this settled the interview for Mr. Bull relapsed again into his autumnal study.

The reporter then tackled Mr. One Bull. This party is pretty good looking and has the appearance of a dude; he parts his hair in the middle, looking for all the world like Oscar Wilde. He wore stripes on his pants and a necklace of bears teeth adorned his neck. He was less communicative than nis uncle, but before leaving he asked the scribbler to give him a good send off, saying that he would square him the next time he made a raise.

The levee lasted throughout the day and the party were given a regular ovation, the hotel being thronged with persons trying to catch a glimpse at the big injun.

The object of Major McLaughlin in bringing Sitting Bull to St. Paul is merely to give him a change of scene and a pleasure trip. The Major came east to buy cattle for the post and he brought the Indians along just for the trip.

In general appearance Sitting Bull is about the average height and the possessor of a massive physique; the face is broad and firm, being deeply lined and furrowed, while the expression is dogged and indifferent in the extreme. His eyes are dark and sullen, and one can almost discern the latent fire and fury that burns beneath the cool exterior. He is forty-nine years old, but the seams in his wind beaten face indicate twice this number of years.

Until recently he had three wives, one of whom died only a short time ago, and he is the father of ten children, all alive. He smokes almost incessantly and meets the constant gaze of the spectators with the nonchalance of a diplomat or an old stage beauty. Among the curiosities he carries, as a war club and a wolf's head mask which are used as a decoy on going into battle.

Although not a conversationalist he has learned to write his name, and on entering the hotel yestrrday he registered in his own hand, the signature being plain, bold and symmetrical. The party will remain in St. Paul until next Wednesday and in the meantime the Redskins will be shown around the city, St. Paul being the largest city Sitting Bull has ever visited.

The object of Major McLaughlin's visit to St. Paul was to open bids for 100 yoke of oxen with the privilige of an additional 25 per cent. as per advertisement. A number of bids were received and opened yesterday afternoon, the contract being awarded to Albert N. Johnson, Morris, Minn., whose bid was $147.75 per yoke, delivered at the agency.

In speaking of Sitting Bull, Maj. McLaughlin said that the reason he brought him along was to let him see how the pale face lived at home, and to show him the difference between the whites and the Indians, thereby indicating what his children's children might grow up to in the next generation. Among other things Major McLaughlin wanted it understood that he did not desire the Indians to be lionized, for the reason that he did not want Sitting Bull to become impressed with the idea that he was a great man or that anybody is afraid of him.

Last evening an invitation was received from President Oppenheim and Dr. Murphy of the board of education, inviting the party to visit the public schools. The invitation was accepted and the schools will be inspected on Monday. This morning the party will call on Bishop Grace, and if time permits a call will also be made on General Terry, at the fort.

FRIDAY'S FUSS.

White Spirits and Black, Blue Spirits and Gray, Mingle, Mingle as Ye May.

She was a short, fat woman, and the forty odd summers that had passed over her head had left very few wrinkles in the rather pleasant and good-humored face. When arraigned yesterday morning in the police court she partially concealed her face by drawing a white nubia over her eyes and when asked if she had been drunk, she replied no. The officer stated that she had screamed for help on Eagle street and that he had found her lying in the snow. On being questioned she claimed that she had been assaulted by a stranger, the officer asserting that she had fallen in the snow while drunk and that a pedestrian had merely tried to put her on her feet again. During the examination it transpired that she was the mistress of a colored man and on promising to keep sober she was discharged.

James Johnson, a horny handed son of toil, had been on a toot and he boarded more than he could carry. When brought into court yesterday he wept copiously and when sentenced to five days' it broke him all up. He was given an oppertunity to work out his fine by carrying a cord of wood up stairs and he gladly embraced the chance.

F. X. Jennette, known as the "dummy" from the fact that he is both deaf and mute, was up again yesterday on the charge of burglary. During Thursday night he broke into a saloon corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, and got away with several boxes of cigars and some other goods. The hearing was continued until to-day.

Gotleib Houle, a meat peddler, was up on charge of selling decayed and unwholesome beef. Health officers Patterson and McManus testified to the condition of a barrel of meat found in his possession, which was described as being black from old age. He was fined $15.

The case of Jas. Brady, alias John Smith, excited a good deal of attentton, although it didn't pan out. He was arrested on the charge of bulldozing a small Hebrew boy named Mark Allas. The latter testified that while driving in the Sixth ward last Wednesday, a gang of boys pelted him with snowballs. In order to escape from their persecutions and for the purpose of finding a policeman, forsooth, he went into Brady's saloon. The latter showed him a star and shut him up in a cellar, saying that he was a copper and that he would be kept imprisoned until he paid $10. The youth had no witnesses to corroborate his testimony and for want of sufficient evidence the case was dismissed.

STREET CAR EXTENSION.

Col. Lowry Before the Board of Public Works with a Proposition for 26,800 Feet More Rail Track.

A joint meeting of the Board of Public Works and the special committee on streets met yesterday afternoon in the Board of Works office, city hall, with the following members present:

Board of Works—Messrs. Farrington, Barrett, Koch, Peters and Terry.

Committee on streets—Phesson, Cornish, Smith, Starkey, Otis, Johnston, St. Peter and Fisher.

The business before the meeting was to hear Col. Lowry, president of the Street Car company, in reference to an extension of the street car service in the city. Mr. Horne appeared as attorney for the company, to watch the case. Mr. Runway, attorney for the city, with City Engineer Somers, were also present.

Col. Lowry was asked to asked to present the changes he desired to the board, which he did in a very clear manner. The following are the changes and additions:

Starting from the union depot the cars will proceed on Sibley to Fourth street, and on arriving at Jackson, it is designed to double track that street to Thirteenth street. The same double track will remain on Fourth street as at present to Wabashaw.

The next change is proposed at Fourth and Wabashaw streets, and it is desired to double track Fourth street from that point to Seven corners, and to tear up the present Third street track, as that street is to be paved.

From Seven corners to Pleasant avenue on Third street a single track will be laid on which the Lafayatte avenue cars will run.

It is intended to double track Seventh street from Seven corners to Bradly street, thence along Bradly rtreet to North street.

A double track will be laid on Thirteenth street, from Jackson to Mississippi streets, and the track on Pearl street will be taken up.

The Lafayette avenue line is to be extended from Westminster street to Barr.

It is intended to build a double track from the corner of Rice and Martin streets to St. Peter and Iglehart, thence to Tenth and Wabashaw.

It is intended to take up the track on St. Peter, from Fifth to Tenth, which has not been used for some time.

The company also intend to pave the tracks, when the streets are already paved with the same material as now used on the streets, but wherever they lay a track in advance of the city paving the street, they wish to put down cobble granite, and to be done under directions of the city engineer. They have found the granite cobble paving for the tracks the best that can be used, and giving the most satisfaction to the public. There will be laid altogether 26,800 feet of new track which will require an expenditure of $300,000. We intend to make this the best tracks in the country, and on of which any city may be proud. In addition to the new cars lately got, we are now having manufactured for the St. Paul Street railway twenty-five new ones, which will be put on the service, and the old ones will be put in the shops here and thoroughly repaired, and put on the other lines as they are opened out in the city. There will be thirty-seven new cars on the lines, besides the old ones.

Col. Lowry had a map before the board which showed the changes desired, and it was closely examined by the members.

A long discussion ensued as to the advisability of the different extensions, and all were in favor of the work being done. The only streets that appeared to cause any opposition were the double tracking of Jackson and Thirteenth streets, the former on account of its business interests and the latter on account of its width. The property owners on Seventh street who were present considered, as far as their property was concerned, it would be a great improvement, and the time taken in laying the tracks there, on account of the street being paved would be very short, and even when the tracklaying was going on this street, except in the center would be understood. Several of the committee approved the improvements in toto, and were even willing to aid in extending the Lafayette and Seventh street lines further than contemplated. From the feeling of the board and the committee it is safe to say, that work on these improvements will be begun at an early day and early in the season the whole will be completed.

ST. PAUL GUN CLUB.

Gratifying Reports Submitted at Its Fighth Annual Meeting, and Great Preparations Made For the Future.

The eighth annual meeting of the St. Paul Gun club, was held last evening at its headquarters on Third street, a large attendance of members, being present. The report of the treasurer for 1883 showed a gratifying balance in the treasury. Six new members were admitted to the club, swelling its membership to above forty. A new departure was made in the establishment of a monthly field day, the second Thursday of each month, on which day the members of the club are at liberty to invite their friends to shoot with them, and invitations will be issued to the other gun clubs, throughout the state, to meet in friendly contests with our home club. Sweepstake and class shooting at glass balls and clay pigeons will be the order of the day at these monthly gatherings. The club is the holder of the state championship badge, having defeated during the past season teams from Minneapolis, White Bear and Red Wing.

The report of the secretary showed that twenty-four members had taken part in the various "shoots" of the season. The club shot at 9,782 glass balls, of which number it broke 7,462, making the average of 76.28 of balls broken out of each 100 balls shot at—a record, probably, unsurpassed by any club in the country, considering the large number of men shooting and the large number of balls shot at. The club decided to hold a tournament some time in June of this year, the exact date of which will be announced in a few days. The tournament will be open to the world and many valuable prizes will be hung up. The club has the prestige of having conducted two very successful tournaments in former years, and no pains will be spared to make the coming tournament a gala day for the sportsmen of the whole country.

The officers elected last evening for the present year were H. W. Cory president and Charles A. Van Slyke, secretary and treasurer. M. F. Kennedy and R. W. Essery were continued on the executive committee.

Extensive improvements will be made on the grounds of the club the present year to be completed before the opening day of the season, April 17.

Alleged Illegal Seizure.

A suit was yesterday commenced by Mary E. Capistrant against Marion Harrison for $650 damages, claimed to be consequent upon the making of a false seizure by the defendant in his capacity as constable. In last December the Howe Sewing Machine company secured judgment for $43.77 and costs against Heinas Capistrant, husband of the plaintiff, and attached a horse valued at $250, which was supposed to belong to him, but which in reality belonged to his wife. The horse belonged to a span which Mrs. Capistrant had let for the winter for work in the pineries at $250. Besides the loss of this and the value of the horse the plaintiff claims to have boen put to $150 expense in coming to St. Paul from Little Canada, where she resides, and in attorney's fees.

THE FISH HATCHERY.

What is Being Done at the State Fish Hatchery Near St. Paul.

Large Schools of the Finny Tribe for Stocking Our Rivers and Lakes.

Superintendent Watkins, of the state fish hatchery, has occasion to rejoice at the condition of his charge of little pisces about two miles below St. Paul. Altogether he has over one million of the little ones and they are all doing well. The manner of breeding and keeping the fish after they are brought into this world of trouble is of considerable interest to all who like to observe the ways of nature in connection with the superadded ways or art.

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUT.

Of this species of fish he has 500,000. These are very small having been but recently hatched. They will probably average half an inch each in length. They are at present kept in troughs about twenty feet in length, two in width and six inches in depth. This trough is about half filled with cold, spring water which is kept running all the time night and day. This water comes from the springs in the hill adjoining the hatchey and is very cold. The same quantity of water runs into one end of the trough that runs out of the other, and the result is that the little fellows are kept continually headed up stream. The troughs are too full even now and as the little fish grow quite rapidly it means that they must be divided and subdivided; that is, half of them must be taken out and placed in some other trough where they will have a chance to grow, and when again they have increased in size they will have to be divided again, and so continue till the springtime comes, when they will be placed in the waters of the state. The Lake Superior trout will go into the lakes while the brook trout will be placed in the various running streams of the state, many of which are being well stocked up.

BROOK TROUT.

The brook trout number 400,000, that is, this number has been hatched out this season, and this number does not include the old supply of breeders that are always kept on hand. The eggs that produced the 400,000 young trout were obtained by Mr. Watson last fall from trout in the Lake Superior region. The produce of these eggs appear to be very hardy, strong and vigorous. These are crowded together in the same way that the Lake Superior trout are, and will have to be separated in the same way soon. The fish are all in prime condition. They are all kept in the water just as it comes running from the streams. The little fellows like it as well at 30 below as they do at any other degree of temperature.

DEPOSITED THIS WINTER.

Mr Watkins has deposited, of course according to the general instructions of the fish commissioners 3,500,000 white fish eggs in the lakes this winter. It is a difficult and exceedingly uupleasant job to do, as he has to cut a hole through the ice and then put in the eggs.

HATCHING IN JARS.

The superintendent has determined to avoid this winter work as far as possible. He has accordingly got some glass jars and placed a tube down through the middle, and the water is thus introduced into the bottom of the jar and naturally rises. This causes a motion in the eggs and keeps them rolling over and over as the water is forced up. The consequence is that the hatching process is delayed and the fish will not be brought out till the ice has disappeared. Of course the delivery of the fish is made much easier and convenient. Mr. Watkins has now, in six glass jars, 1,500,000 white fish eggs that are being daily and nightly kept rolling over and over, and will so continue till the last one is hatched. As the eggs change and the fish appears it rises to the surface and swims off in the water through the escape opening and immediately finds itself in plenty of water where it remains till it has been deposited either in the lakes or trout streams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the streams that have been stocked are continually giving evidence of the benefit of this system of artificially breeding fish, and large quantities of fish are being taken out every year.

Next year the commissioners will have 5,000 additional breeders and will undoubtedly double up the supply.

This hatchery is one of the most interesting points in the vicinity. Besides the younger produce, in some of the ponds there are trout that will weigh three or four pounds each.

NEW FRENCH SOCIETY.

Organization of the Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels Last Evening.

Last evening a large number of our French citizens assembled at Lauer's hall, on Wabashaw street, for the purpose of forming a mutual benefit society of native born Frenchmen. The gathering was thoroughly representative, embracing many of our best known and most highly respected citizens. The objects of the society were fully set forth in full by remarks from the gentlemen present, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted by a unanimous vote. The constitution restricts the active membership to native born Frenchmen, but permits of honorary membership of citizens of other nationalities. The name of the organization is the "Societe Francaise de Securs Mutuels de St. Paul. As its name indicates it is mainly a benevolent society, but its meetings will also partake largely of social characteristics, for Frenchmen could not mingle together under other circumstances.

After those present had indulged in a general interchange of views as to the purposes the society was designed to subserve, the organization was fully consummated and the following officers elected:

President—Joseph Masson.
First Vice President—A. Martin.
Second Vice President—Andrew Lauer.
Secretary—Oscar Matter.
Assistant Secretay—J. Deschamp.
Treasurer—E. Moll.
Assistant Treasurer—Peter Ducrot.

Nearly sixty members were enrolled, and it was determined to hold regular meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The society starts out under the most favorable auspicies, and will no doubt become one of the permanent institutions of St. Paul.

State Text Book Law.

To the Superintendents and Principals of Schools in the State of Minnesota:

The State text book law provides that after five years there may be such alterations and revisions of the books of the series as the superintendent of public instruction may direct. This time will expire on or about July 1, 1884.

With a view to directing such changes and alterations as the experience of the past five years suggests will you kindly furnish the department with your answers to the following questions:

1—Which books of the series ought to be continued without revision?

2—What books have proven so unservicable that they ought to be removed from the list?

3.—How would you be pleased with Whiting's "How to Speak and Write" in place of the "Quakenbos Elements."

4.—What books of the series should be revised? Please name the books and be as specific in criticism as your time will allow. It is quite important that this opportunity be taken to make every possible improvement in the series? D. L. KICHLE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
St. Paul, March 13, 1884.

Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday of the Minneapolis District Telegraph Company to construct, operate and maintain teleg.aph and telephone lines and a system of district telegraph and messenger service in said city and its suburbs. The corporation is to commence business March 20, 1884, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, with a highest amount of indebtedness limited to the amount of said capital stock. The incorporators are Clinton Morrison, C. H. Moulton, J. H. Randall, W. M. Perrey and H. C. Truesdale, with Clinton Morrison, E. H. Moulton and J. H. Randall as directors.

John H. Rich, president, and the directors of the Red Wing Stoneware company filed a certificate with the secretary of state yesterday, that its articles of incorporotion had been published, that the organization is for the purpose of manufacturing and selling stoneware, drain and sewer pipe, brick, etc., and that of its $100,000 capital stock $550 had been paid in.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

State of Minnesota vs. Thomas Gillespie; for ravishing Mrs. Pauline Gabel; three jurors impaneled and docket exhausted. The court ordered a special venire of eighteen jurors drawn, returnable this morning.

Adjourned at 12 m. to 10 a. m. today.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Brill.]

James B. Close vs. D. D. Waylie; continued.

Mary E. Davidson vs. Thomas G. Davidson; plaintiff moved for continuance, which was granted to March 28.

M. Hutchinson vs. Walker & Bly; settled and dismissed.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 a. m.

ORDERS AND DECISIONS.

[Before Judge Simons.]

Albert H. Koehler vs. Friedrich Emmert; judgment for plaintiff for $308.35 for rent due.

C. W. Miller vs. Lute A. Hughes; judgment for plaintiff for $106.24.

NEW SUITS AND PAPERS FILED.

Rothschild & Schroeder vs. Chas. Broche; suit for $178,98 on promissory note.

P. H. Kelly & Co. vs. Bowing & Brown; suit for $1,408.95 on promissory note.

P. H- Kelly & Co. vs. Cowing & Brown; suit for $1,293,93, for goods furnished.

Mary L. Capistrant vs. Marion Harrison; suit for $650 damages on account of wrongful seizure.

Chas. W. Bergner vs. M. A. Schultz; suit for $316.21 on promissooy note.

Aug. Botzet vs. Daniel McMahon, et al.; suit for possession of a part of lot 8, block 20, Robert & Randall's addition and $150 damages.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Francis A. Cariveau, deceased, petition for allowance of account filed; hearing April 9 at 10 a. m.

Estate of Wm. L. Wintzer, deceased; testimony taken on claim of Dr. Titus.

Same estate; orders made adjusting claims of E. C. Pratt and P. S. Harris.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

Emma Reynolds and James Johnson, drunkenness; sentence suspended.

F. X. Joinette, larceny; centinued until to-day.

John Smith, disorderly; discharged.

G. Houle, violating health ordinance; fine of $15 paid.

Wm. Kelly, peddling without a license; continued until to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cheek.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Roland Reed in his incomparable play o "Cheek," opens at the Grand at 9 o'clock this morning.

The engagement opens Monday and of the performance the Chicago *Herald* speaks as follows:

"Roland Reed is a legitimate low comedian, who has graduated in the best school of the drama, the old stock, and if the old comedies had any draught he would be able to give an enjoyable performance of any character in his line. He has been compelled by the necessity of the dramatic situation to have a play written for his exclusive use, and has, by his exceptional ability, made it an unqualified success. He has also surrounded himself with a comaany of good players, who are capable of making even a worse play go with spirit and snap."

Nobody's Claim.

Another fine audience gathered at the Olympic last night to witness the entertaining drama "Nobody's Claim." The cast of the play is good and several of the characters are given a most artistic impersonation. The performance, indeed, is very enjoyable, and should draw big audiences- It is announced that the Sitting Bull party will take in the performance this evening.

Hazel Kirke.

The Barry & Fay company open at the Grand on the 20th for three nights and a matinee.

Real Estate and Building.

Seventeen transfers of real estate were filed for record with the register of deeds yesterday, the aggregate considerationf amounting to $27,151. Following are the transfers:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

L P Hause to A J Gooodrich, lots 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, block 18, Thos. Daly'ss subdivision, $3,600.

Caroline Schrumnier to A Johnson, lot 1, block 11, Arlington Hiil's addition, $160.

Frank Keogh to Ottie N. Niedhamer, lot 9, block 3, Brunson's addition, 3,300.

Wm H Arbuckle to John G Hymers, west-½ of lots 9 and 10, block 112, West St. Paul proper, $400.

Edward Langwin to Martin Bruggemann, lot 2, 7, block 167, Robertson's additon to West St. Paul, $1,800.

A Salmon to Joseph F Springer, lot 2, block 5, Clarke's additian, $400,

J P Moore to Edward J Wally, lots 6 and 7, block 16, Merriam Park, $1,000.

S W Serl to S D Mason' lot 15 and part of lot 16, block 17. Merriam Park, $4,300.

John L Merriam to Mary B Fay, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 15, Merriam Park, $825.

Edmund Rice to John B. Sanborn, lots 5 and 6, block 15, E. Rice's Trout Brook addition, $3,000.

W. P. Murray to Edward Langevin, lot 4, block 24, Bazille & Roberts' addition, $125.

Robert T. French to Edward Langevin, lot 1, block 10, Bazille & Roberts' addition, $1,200.

Frank B. Jilsen to John Q. Adams, lots 5, 6 and 7, block 1, Jilsen's sub-division, $2,400.

D. W. Hand to Catherine Igo, lot 24, block 1, Magoffin & Breckenridge's addition, $800.

Herman Greve to Frank B. Clark, se¼ of nw¼ section 35, T. 29, R. 23, $1,616.

M. F. Emery to J. H. Egan, n½ of lots 9 and 10, block 15, Bell's addition, $425.

William G. Robertson to L. D- Hause, lots 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, block 18, Thos Daly's sub-division, $1,800.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued by Building Inspector Johnson yesterday:

Frank Johnson, one story frame dwelling, north side of Renny street between Walsh & Weid, $450.

Emil Ryan, one story frame dwelling on Hewitt street, between Bay and Butternut, $400.

David Sanford, altering and repairs to dwelling on Canada street, between Grove and Third, $3,200.

J. L. Forepaugh, three story brick block of stores, 162 feet front, on seventh street, between Eagle and Chestnut, $20,000.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON *Journal* Mch. 12th: Hon. Philo Dunning, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from a member of the fish commission of Michigan, in which his attention is directed to the fact that immense quantities of young whitefish, as well as other kinds of fish, are being taken from Lake Superior, at Bayfield, and converted into fish oil, which is being produced in great amount. The writer did not know but that the proceedure was unlawful, and he was convinced that if he should call the attention of the president of the Wisconsin commission to it, an investigation would follow. Mr. Dunning. who is ever alert for the protection of the fish in waters under the juisdiction of Wisconsion, will lay the case before the attorney general, and if there is any infraction of the law in any regard by the north Wisconsin fishermen, he will see that it is properly punished.

Free Trade League.

WINONA, Minn, March 14.—A largely attended meeting was held last evening, to organize a free trade league. Addresses were made by the Hon. Earle S. Youmans, ex-Chief Justice Wilson and Prof. W. F. Phelps. The following permanent officers were chosen: President, E. S. Youmans; vice president, C. A. Morey; secretary, W. F. Phelps. Weekly meetings will be held. Judge Wilson is to address the next meeting on the "effects of protection in the northwest."

THEY READ THE GLOBE.

And Consequently Have Opinions Formed Relative to the Case.

On the opening of the district court yesterday morning for the trial of criminal cases, that of Lewis Weingartner for receiving goods stolen from P. J. Sabaltz; and given him by Emil Kosmelter, was brought on, but J. W. Willis not being ready as counsel for the defendant, it was postponed.

The case of James Renshine for assaulting Lizzie Gustavson, was arranged by counsel to be taken up on the 17th.

The case of Thomas Gillipsie was called on for a separate trial from his companions, John Leors and Patrick Flaherty, for the assaults on the person of Mrs. Pauline Gabel in December last. The state was represented by County Attorney Egan. associated with John W. Cathcart, and the defendant by Thomas Ryan, associated with H. E. Weymouth. The day was exhausted in finding three men who don't read the GLOBE.

Charles Haggenmiller, called upon to serve as a juror,, had read the GLOBE accounts of the affair and believed them. Excused.

Patrick Keigher didn't remember to have read the GLOBE account of the crime in December, but heard them all read in court when change of venue was asked, and they had so impregnated his mind that he couldn't be trusted in the case. Excused.

Godfrey Bahman read an account of the crime only in the *Dispatch*, and of course hadn't come to any conclusion of guilt or innocence, and to his astonishment was excused.

Fergus Fahey had read the GLOBE and formed an unchangeable opinion. Excused.

Thomas B. Barton had read the GLOBE and glanced over the other papers. His mind was so unbiased on the subject that he was not wanted. Excused.

T. E. Manson had not taken a daily paper in six months, and was wanted. Sworn.

C. A. Benhard took the GLOBE, and read all about the case, but had not received any impression that would prevent his being an impartial juryman. Sworn.

B. Albrecht had perused a German paper, and if what he had read about the case was true, the parties ought to be punished. Excused.

J. R. King was called, but having been a member of the grand jury which found the indictment, was excused.

N. N. Elmer had read all about the case in the GLOBE, and heard the articles repeated in the plea for charge of venue and was prejudiced sworn.

W. B. Burley read the GLOBE and had heard its articles re-read in the court. He believed in general the account of this case by the reporters, and had a family out side the city limits which would naturally make him down on this kind of brutal lawlessness, therefore he was not desired. Excused.

Conrad Fischer knew the injured family and had sold them a stove. Took no morning papers, but depended on the *Dispatch*, and was therefore thought incompetent to try the case. Excused.

Geo. Adams read the GLOBE at the time, heard the articles read in the court and had a thick-set opinion which evidence couldn't disturb. Excused.

Philip Baker knew the family and all about it, and prejudiced to the bone. Excused.

T. R. De Grau had read the GLOBE accounts and believed them in purport to be true, although the reporters did find out much by asking questions to get at facts. Excused.

At this point the panel was declared exhausted, and the court ordered a special venire of eighteen jurers drawn returnable to the court this morning, whose names are as follows:

Fred Driscoll, Jr.	John E. Barry,
J. R. Cabanne,	Henry Damroger,
Wm. H. Conner,	John A. Barley,
Wm. E. Chamberlain,	Daniel H. Collingwood,
John A. Bazille,	Ashe Bassford,
Emil E. Adix,	Wm. Williams,
F. B. Bass,	Daniel Aberle,
Geo. Rugby,	Peter Dougher,
John A. Allen,	G. Arrelin.

In challenging the jurors yesterday, only three of which were passed on examination, Mr. Ryan desired in every instance, at the outset of his questioning, to know if they were readers of the GLOBE, and found that they were by a large majority.

Independent Republican Circular.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A circular was issued to-day by the Independent Republican conference committee, showing the Republican vote in each state at last presidential election, and the number of delegates to the national convention to which each state is entitled. It appears in the states New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana there is one delegate to every 7,755, while in Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana the representation in the convention is one to every 2,208 Republican votes. The national conventions representation shall be proportioned to the Republican votes of the states and congressional districts respectively.

He Knows but Little, but Brags Much.

NEW YORK, March 14.—O'Donovan Rossa was interviewed last night regarding the explosion, at Fulham, Eng., and declared three days ago the explosion was to take place, and said he could tell when the next one would take place, but would not do so. To-day the fact comes from London that the Fulham outrage was but an explosion of a toy belonging to a child. Much amusement prevails over O'Donovan Rossa's pretensions.

Failures For the Week.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The week's business failures throughout the country, as reported by R. G. Dun & C. for the United States, are 174; for Canada and the provinces, 42; total, 216. As compared with 272 of last week it shows a decrease, principally in the western, middle and New England states. Canada has the same number of failures as last week.

Quarrel Over a Will.

BOSTON, March 14.—The hearing upon the petition to admit the will of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone to probate begun this morning. Mrs. Stone, who was worth some $500,000, bequeathed a large proportion of her wealth to educational and benevolent institutions and the heirs at law oppose the probation, on the ground that the testatrix failed to comply with the wishes of her deceased husband in framing the will.

Untrue Reports.

BALTOMORE, March 14.—Interviews with Archbishop Gibbons, after his arrival in New York last Tuesday, appeared in several papers on Wednesday and Thurday. The archbishop says these, in so far as they relate to ecclesiastical matters and purport to give his opinions or comments there on, are entirely unauthorized and untrue.

Lima Affairs.

LIMA, March 14.—(Via Galveston.) The Montenoras have abandoned Chinca after seizing much property. A force was sent in pursuit. It is stated that Gen. Rierala visited Gen. Lynch, commanding the Chilian forces on Wednesday and had a long interview.

Don't Like Their Hash.

SANDWICH, Mass., March 14.—The laborers on the Cape Cod ship canal struck for a novel reason; the unpalatable quality of the food furnished by their employers. They say either the cook or the contractor is to blame.

BRIEFS OF NEWS.

A gas explosion at Braddock Pa., killed one man.

Col. Hunt's widow is contesting his will at Detroit Mich. He left $5,000 each to John Billings, Eli Perkins and Artemas Ward's mother.

Two men named Miller and Wilkins have been sent to the penitentiary for life from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for throwing dynamite into a man's house.

The Wilmington, Del., chief of police is under arrest for mobbing a Chinese laundry.

A Columbus, Ohio, colored man named Harper, vindicated his family honor yesterday by killing Chas. Howard for being so intimate with his wife.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Devotes Itself to the Discussion of the Rights of the Government

In the Matter of Interfering With States Rights in the Suppression of Cattle Diseases,

While the House in Spite of a Sophomorical Speech by Robinson Refuses to Pension Jefferson's Granddaughter.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Senator Bowen introduced a bill to reduce the postage on mailable matter, second class. Referred.

Senator Plumb called up his joint resolution, appropriating $25,000 for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease. Plumb said it was a very serious disease, and did not affect the state of Kansas merely, but all the states. He sent to the desk and had read a dispatch from the governor of Kansas, urging the importanee of immediate action.

Senator Sherman moved to amend by striking out the clause which provides that the money be expended in co-operation with the authorities of Kansas, as the disease was apt to spread to other states and other animals. The people of Illinois and other states were becoming alarmed at the spread of the disease, and the appropriation should not be confined to Kansas.

Senator Collom thought the amount should be $50,000, and the resolntion passed at once.

Mr. Williams thought it would be better to take up the bill relating to contagious diseases of cattle generally, which had been already introduced in the senate and so treat the subject as a whole.

Senator Plumb said he had only one objection, that notice had been given of protracted debate to come on the general bill and it was to avoid the inevitable loss and damage which would result from delay, that in the face of the pressing and urgent necessity for immediate action, he had introduced the present measure. He had no objection to the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman.

Senator Coke moved an amendment striking out the word "Kansas," and inserting the words "with the consent of the state authorities," so as to secure each state some right to exercise jurisdiction in the matter if they preferred to do so. The original measure would confine aid to Kansas alone, and Sherman's amendment would give the commissioner of agriculture absolute authority to act independently of state authorities and even in spite of them.

Senator Butler read a telegram to show that the governor of a western state had been asked to establish quarantine against Kansas cattle, and it was thought he would do so. Buttler inquired why the governor of Kansas could not do the same thing and Mr. Plumb replied that he could, but what sort of a spectacle would it be for the governor of a state to establish a quarantine against the entire commerce in cattle. It was not a question of quarantining against cattle coming to Kansas to remain there, but to them passing through the state. Unless systamatic action by the general government should be promptly taken whenever these diseased cattle sold there would be incalculable loss. The disease was spreding through many states and cattle were going in and out of many states, and action by the states singly could not reach the evil.

Senator Cullom, speaking for Illinois, said the people of that state had dealt with contagious diseases heretofore occurring within its own borders and had done so successfully. He was not therefore asking anything specially for Illinois, but the diseases now raging among cattle were spreading all over the country, and involved largely the question of inter-stock commerce. He believed if the general government had taken prompt measures in the early stages of the epizootic, it would have saved many millions of dollars, and saved an immense amount of inconvenience and suffering. Cattle were constantly passing in and out of states affected, and many states were becoming rapidly affected.

Senator Sherman hoped the Senator from Kansas, (Plumb), would wait a short time till the pleuro-pneumonia bill should be reported from the committee. This foot and mouth disease had come to the United States from Europe, and was an exceedingly serious disease and threatened to spread over the whole country. Senator Sherman read a letter from an excellent authority on the subject to show that this disease was much more destructive than pleuro-pneumonia and urging the total suspension of the importation of cattle for the present. If this is the veritable foot and mouth disease that has destroyed so many cattle in Europe it was the most unfortunate thing that had occurred to the cattle interests of this country. This was a nattonal and not a local question. If it had been the latter he would not favor action by the general government with regard to it. It was foreign importation and should be dealt with favorably, and he favored national action in regard to it. He thought it would be best to wait until the senate should take up the "pleuro-pneumonia" bill and to act promptly on that.

Mr. Vest favored the passage of the measure, which, while accomplishing the purposes in view would respect the wishes of the people of the state.

Senator Garland defended the constitutionality of the measure, and said that whenever he was shown a case in which the local power of aid was overmastered, he would vote for it with as clear a conscience as he had ever taken a glass of whisky. [Laughter.] He referred to the national aid extended in the case of the Chicago fire, in the case of distress caused by locusts, and a number of other instances.

Senator Marcy said the power to appropriate $25,000 to investigate the disease in Kansas or elsewhere, is one thing, but the power to appropriate money for killing cattle is another thing. You could not deprive citizens of a state of their property without due process of law. Believing that the resolution did not bring the question within that proper constitutional limit, he would vote against it.

Senator Coke, quoted from Cooley. on constitutional limitations, to show that the national government could not assume any supervision of the police authority of a state, and the power proposed to be given to the commissioner of agriculture of dealing with diseased cattle of the state of Kansas was one wholly and exclusively residing in the authorities of the state. There was no other view to be taken of it unless it was right that this government should extend its arms and enfold everything within its grasp. If the proposed measure, without the amendment, be right, then the national government will soon be found regulating the common schools in every state in the country, the questions of marriage and divorce, and other questions exclusively belonging to people of separate states. He wanted to see an amendment providing for a co-operation with the authorities of the state of Kansas, so that the rights of the people of that state would be preserved.

Senator Ingalls was afraid that eventually the senate would be called upon to make a large appropriation to extirpate foot and mouth disease from the Democratic party, [Laughter.] for that party never opened its mouth without putting its foot in it." [Renewed laughter.] "The doctrine of state rights and state sovereignty," he said, "dies hard, but I think it moribund and in course of time it will be buried. If any senator on the opposite side of the chamber can tell we what power the majority of congress cannot exercise under the constitution, under recent decision of the supreme court, in the legal tender cases, I shall be very much obliged." He thought the danger now largely under control, but although the people of Kansas had taken precautions, congress was not thereby relieved from taking into consideration the propriety of asserting itself with the state. A large number of cattle in Kansas are not owned by its people. They were transitory herds, and it would be obviously unjust to compel the people of Kansas to pay all the expense attending the stamping out of a disease that had become wide spread among such catte.

Senator Williams congratulated Mr. Ingalls upon his change of mind with regard to this subject. Mr. Ingalls had at one time

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opposed the bill of Williams with great violence, having came down upon him like a thousand of brick. He was glad the senator saw the importance of this measure.

Senator Ingalls replied that there were two classes of men who never changed their minds, namely, dead men and fools, or in neither of which classes would Ingalls permit himself be included. The senator from Kentucky had jumped he said, before he got to the stile. If he waited till the pleuro pneumonia bill came in, he would find that, instead of coming down upon him merely like "a thousand of brick," he would come down upon him like "a five story building." [Laughter].

Senator Hoar moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution one week.

Senator Harris moved to postpone indefinitely.

Senator Conger favored the resolution. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, he said, had been appropriated on exactly the same principle as was involved here. He did not wonder that a feeling of distrust was growing up among the farmers and stock owners of the country, whenever a bill for the protection of agricultural interests it was met here either with sneers or frowns. Contagion was overspreading the country, while the senators were standing here showing exactly what the constitution meant and did not mean. They had brought up opinions of former statesmen; they had read musty records to ascertain whether this resolution came within the power of the general government and having exhausted themselves and bewildered their minds, were then uncertain what to do. They had no remedy to offer better than postponement in order to get time to collect their thoughts and see further what the constitution really meant.

Senator Bayard did not think it within the power of congress to enter states and take the lives of diseased cattle, and pay for such taking.

The vice president announced that he would be compelled to absent himself three days next week, and if there was no objection would designate Senator Sherman to perform the duties of the chair, there being no objection the designation was made. Adjourned until Monday.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The morning hour was dispensed with on motion of Townshend, who moved the postoffice appropriation bill be taken up. The motion was lost, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the private calendar. The bill granting a pension of $2,500 a year to Septimina Randolph Meikleham, sole surviving grandchild of Thos. Jefferson, was taken up, and a favorable report from the committee on pensions, read. As the clerk was reading the majority report complimentary to Jefferson, Belford asked "what in the name of God is the use of reading such a report as that?"

"Order," cried O'Neill of Pennsylvania.

The minority report of the committee opposed the bill on the ground that it provides for granting a civil pension, Jefferson's services being civil instead of military. This report, while asserting that it is a disgrace to the people that his good old lady should be in want, yet contend that congress has no authority to vote money for charity. The minority argue, if a pension be granted, it would be only a short time before efforts would be made to pension the living children and grandchildren of all the presidents.

Mr. Robinson of New York, favored the bill. He said, Mrs. Meikleham was living in a humble dwelling at Georgetown, that cost but $200. She and her three children were dependent for support on the exertions of a delicate and beautiful daughter. Mr. Robinson thought there was inconsistency in the members voting many thousands of dols to the widows of the presidents, and refusing to grant a small pension to the granddaughter of Jefferson. How could the minority strain at this gnat after having swallowed so many camels. He demanded room for Jefferson in the vestibule of American sympathy. Around the venerable form of Jefferson's grand child he drew a circle of American womanhood. Put one hostile foot or cast an unkind glance within that sacred circle, and on the head of the offender he would launch the curse of an indignant people. If he had his way, he would make it obligatory on the president and his cabinet to call on Mrs. Meikleham every fourth of July, and would give her a blank check on the treasury. He criticized the report of the minority for its opposition to the civil list, in view of the fact that three members who signed that report, had stood mute, when his illustrious colleague Coe, amid the applause of the Republican side, presented a bill, placing on the civil list the name of Mrs. Garfield. Shade of Jefferson. What had he done to be considered less worthy of the nation's memory than Garfield, Lincoln, Polk and Tyler. He, Robinson, would rather have his name recorded in favor of this bill than in favor of any paper since the declaration of independence.

Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, declared the speech of the gentleman from New York to be an extraordinary one. It was a condemnation of Thomas Jefferson and Jefferson's political career, around which his glories clustered. It was a condemnation of every line that Jefferson ever wrote on political matters. He argued against the constitution at the pending measure, and paraphasing Robinson's paraphrase, drew around the sacred constitution the circle of freedom's safeguards and bulwarks, and hurled the curse of the American people against any man who dared to invade it.

Mr. Post opposed the bill.

Mr. Matson viewed the proposition from the standpoint of expediency, and warned the house of the dangerous precedent it would set by the adoption of the measure, which was the beginning of a civil pension list.

Mr. Wolford said, the proposition to pension the grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson was not unconstitutional, if it were it was unconstitutional to devote $50,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. In fact, every pension ever voted was unconstitutional, if this vote was. He hoped the house would not demonstrate to-day the truth of the saying "Republics are ungrateful." He believed every man that brought his mind and soul to the service of his country, ought to be remembered. He was as much in favor of a civil pension list as he was of a military pension list, provided the service rendered was as good, as great, and did as much for our common country.

Mr. Holmes opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. and because it would establish a civil list.

Mr. Robinson of New York closed the debate by an appeal to the house not to draw a line across the face of Thomas Jefferson.

On motion of J. M. Hewitt of Alabama the enacting clause was stricken out by yeas 129 to 60 nays. The committee rose and the house ratified its action.

The speaker announced the appointment of Keifer, Forney and Allis as conferees on the part of the house on the military academy appropriation bill.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, asking an appropriation for the erection in San Francisco of additional buildings for the headquarters of the military division of the Pacific. Referred.

The house then took a recess until 7:30.

The house at the evening session passed the pension bills, and adjourned until to-morrow.

A convention of inventors is called to meet in Cincinnati March 25th to prevent pernicious legislation by congress.