UNWISE ECONOMY!

"Oh, no," said Slow,
"I don't believe in advertising,
My trade, you know,
Won't bear it---that there's no disguising."

Down grade his trade
Kept going steadily and daily,
And caused to fade
The prospects that had bloomed so gayly.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

BE SURE AND GET
A Copy of
TO-MORROW'S GLOBE.
There Will Be Several Interesting Thanksgiving Features,
AMONG THEM
A PRETTY STORY AND A SUGGESTIVE CARTOON.

VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1887. NO. 327.

FLAYED HIM ALIVE.

A Chicago Fiend Beats His Youthful Stepson in a Brutal Manner,

And the Lad Actually Dies While Subjected to the Lash.

His Poor Little Body a Mass of Raw Flesh and Great Welts.

Progress of Most's Trial---The General Record of Criminal Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A neighbor who had wanted to adopt little Max Gilman, the eleven-year-old stepson of August Hatzka, sat by his corpse at 422 Lincoln street to-day and sobbed as if her heart would break. The child had been beaten to death by Hatzka, and his poor, frail little body was literally flayed. The brutal murderer is locked up at the West Chicago avenue station for his crime. He gave the child his last punishment this morning with a strap and steel buckle. The boy was the son of Hatzka's first wife, whom he married in Germany, and who died there about five years ago. Hatzka married again within three months after her death, and his second wife died June 15 last year in Chicago. Since then it appears the poor little waif of a step-son has received more kicks than crusts, and was half starved all the time. The neighbors say the boy was a nice little fellow. He couldn't stay at home to be beaten and starved, but last night he returned when Hatzka was out. Hatzka went up to the boy's bed when he returned, and, taking a leather strap to which was attached a buckle, simply flayed the helpless boy alive. This was about 10 o'clock last night. The neighbors heard the screams of the boy then, and later, about midnight, they were wakened by a fresh attack of the brute. Nothing further was neard until this morning, when the sound of blows and groaning could be once more heard. About 9 o'clock this morning Hatzka told one of the neighbors that the boy

HAD DIED SUDDENLY

and they sent word to the coroner and notified the West Chicago avenue police. Detectives found the body of the boy yet warm at 10, showing that he had died this morning, after what was at least the third beating. The body of the little victim is simpty one mass of lacerations, where the sharp buckle ploughed up and ripped the quivering flesh. On the back of the head are frequent imprints of the buckle, and it is supposed that contusion of the brain from the blows on the head caused the boy's death. Examination of the premises show that Hatzka had wiped the blood off the bleeding body of the boy and burned the rags with which he did it. The shirt the boy wore when he was whipped was found hidden away in a shed back of the house. It is all caked with dried blood, and the clean shirt which Hatzka put on the poor little fellow is almost as bloody. Hatzka is thirty-eight years old, and was employed by Niehmann & Weinhardt, furniture manufacturers. He has two little sons of his own, aged four and three years respectively. When officers arrived at Hatzka's house they found him seated in the kitchen smoking. He was promptly arrested. The man had evidently been drinking, but whether before or after the tragedy was not apparent. He was very reticent and pretended not to understand English.

Most's Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Johan Most, the anarchist, was placed on trial in the court of general sessions to-day on the charge of inciting violence by an inflammatory speech a week ago last Saturday night. He had been admitted to bail and entered the court room without the escort of policemen. He kept his hat on after entering until one of the court officers brusquely took it off his head. He is defended by counsellors Howe and Hummell, and Assistant District Attorney Nicoll conducts the prosecution. The work of getting a jury was begun and is progressing very slowly as the men called so far express a decided prejudice against anarchy in general and Most in particular.

When the court adjourned until to-morrow there were eleven jurors in the box.

A Chinese Briber Thumped.

Special to the Globe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The Chinese slave owners and importers and brokers of the Pacific coast have raised a corruption fund of $3,000 to secure the discharge or resignation of Interpreter J. E. Kepp and Inspector Samuel Ruddle from the custom service. The Celestials look on these two men and Deputy Collectory Henry H. Scott as leaders in the war that is now being waged on their infamous traffic. Last evening Interpreter Kepp was approached by a Celestial who made an offer of $3,000 to him to resign. The offer was made in the Chinese language. Kepp did not wait till the man had finished, but promptly knocked him down as soon as the nature of the proposal was made plain. Kepp thought that it would avail nothing to make a complaint against the scoundrel, so he took the law into his own hands. He did not know the Chinaman.

Anna Cronk's Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—It was current gossip about the criminal court building to-day that some unpleasant revelations would attend an investigation into the manner in which the case of Anna Cronk was stricken from Judge Baker's calendar. Mrs. Cronk was tried on the charge of abducting Nina Bope, aged seventeen, but the disagreement of the jury led to her being remanded. Late Friday afternoon, just before the adjournment of Judge Baker's court, the case was stricken off by direction of the state's attorney, and the day following Mrs. Cronk was let out of jail. It has since transpired that there was a serious misunderstanding about the case. Mr. Grinnell said this afternoon that Mrs. Cronk's case would be reinstated. The woman is to be put on trial within a few days.

He Hanged Himself.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 22—Henry Koch, aged fifty, an inmate of the Lancaster county prison, awaiting trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretense, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself. His trial was to have taken place this week, and this is supposed to have caused him to commit the deed.

A Bomb Found.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A gas pipe bomb was found this morning on the doorstep of the residence of United States Marshal Marsh on Michigan avenue. It was six inches in length by half an inch in diameter, plugged at both ends, and supplied with two fuses. The marshal took possession of the dangerous-looking missile and turned it over to the police.

A Plot Detected.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 22.—Sheriff Snyder last night gave information of the discovery of a plot to break jail. Noticing that something unusual was going on he spotted E. Decamp Randolph, sent here by the United States court at Cincinnati on a two years' sentence for forging postal money orders. At the request of his mother, a worthy lady of Covington, Ky., he had been allowed to retain his watch. He gutted it and made three saws out of the main spring, and with these was to attempt to liberate himself and his fellow prisoners.

Criminal Negligence.

VIENNA, Ill., Nov. 22.—An inquest was held here yesterday over the dead bodies of the four men killed in the collision on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago, near here Saturday. A verdict of criminal negligence against the train dispatcher was rendered. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the wreck yesterday. The bodies of the men were torn to pieces and scattered around under cars. As much of their remains as could be found were put into coffins and sent to their respective homes.

Chicago's Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The grand jury has not yet begun its investigation of the bucket shops ordered Monday by Judge Baker, but will do so within a short time. Six prominent bucket shop keepers of the city are said to be on the list for indictment as well as a large number of others who have lately come to the city from Minneapolis and other places with a view to enlarging their field of operations.

A Peculiar Decision.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—At Ashland, O., J. R. Mason, who shot and killed W. H. Reynolds, editor of the Ashland Times, in a justice's court room a few days since, was held in $10,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter. C. D. Mason, brother of J. R. Mason, who was arrested as an accessory to the crime, was discharged. The decision has created considerable excitement at Ashland.

An Alleged Robbery.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Nov. 22.—James Martin, a well known farmer of northern Coles county, while returning on the train from Chicago, where he had been with four car loads of cattle, was robbed of $1,325 in money by an unknown person. The money belonged to a neighbor, for whom he had taken the cattle to the market.

Railway Damage Cases.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Nov. 22.—District court is in session, with several important jury cares on the calendar. In the case of John Graham vs. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway, claiming damages for personal injuries, a struck jury has been drawn, and the case is set for trial next Monday. Congressman Wilson represents the plaintiff and J. A. Lovely, his defeated Republican competitor, the railroad company. The case of D. F. Morgan vs. The Minneapolis & St. Louis and Winona & St. Peter Railway company, for damages for injuries caused by falling off the depot platform at Waseca after the Kasson congressional convention last year, will probably be tried next week. The court will adjourn over Thanksgiving and until Monday.

Minnesota Patents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following Minnesotans were granted patents to-day: George Bishop, Minneapolis, window; Alonzo Cook, St. Paul, bilge water pump; Plazi B. Friburk and F. A. Borer, Le Sueur, sulky plow; Charles M. Gilbert, Minneapolis, bran duster; Robert R. Howell, Minneapolis, automatic grain motor and register; Peter Johnson, Renville, horn tip for cattle; Patrick Larkin, Waseca, track jack; William F. Parish, Minneapolis, saw mill set works; Thomas J. Simpson, Worthington, mechanism for propelling vessels; Freud Stanton, Stillwater, grain register; Edward E. Webster, Minneapolis, paper file; Henry M. Young, Minneapolis, vapor stove, portable radiator and water heater or steam generator.

The Emma Abbott Row.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Previous to the adjournment of the North Alabama conference of the Southern Methodist church, at Tuscaloosa, last night, a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. D. C. Kelley, of Nashville, one of the most eminent Methodist divines in America, and missionary treasurer of the general conference, to resign his official position on account of his utterances in reference to the Emma Abbott episode at Nashville. The resolution will create a great sensation throughout the entire Southern Methodist church. Dr. Kelley defended Miss Abbott in rising in church to defend herself against harsh terms used as to theater going.

Gave Away Overcoats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A clothidg firm in the Bowery advertised to-day that 2,000 overcoats would be given away tonight. This caused a great number of parents and children to assemble around the store this evening. There was a crush and many women and children were slightly injured. Forty policemen were sent to the spot to restore order. The store was fairly mobbed. After the 2,000 overcoats had been distributed there were still thousands of children in the crowd who had to go away disappointed.

Married at Shakopee.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, Nov. 22.—Miss Mary Poetz and August F. Coller were married this morning at St. Mark's church, Rev. P. J. Jeram officiating. The bridesmaids were Misses Tina Poetz and Emma Coller and the groomsmen Messrs. B. A. Kohler and Joseph Poetz. The groom is a postal clerk on the St. Paul & Mandan railroad postoffice. Mr. and Mrs. Coller left on the evening train for a short wedding trip.

Claims Self Defense.

Special to the Globe.

BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 22.—Frank Lowe came into town this evening and gave himself up, saying he had killed one William Lang on the reservation forty miles from here. He claims to have done the killing in self defense, as do the two men who accompanied him. The coroner will go out to-morrow to bring in the body. Lang is said to have killed one or two men in his time.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The postoffice at Silver Lake, Lincoln county, Dak., was discontinued to-day. A postoffice was established at Eureka, McPherson county, Dak. Frank Stockton was appointed postmaster.

SHE SAW HIM SHOOT.

A Woman Who Claims She Witnessed the Killing of Mr. Haddock.

She Says That Arensdorf Was the Man Who Did the Deed.

A Vigorous Cross-Examination Fails to Materially Shake Her Evidence.

A Breach of Promise Case at Winnipeg--General Northwestern Notes.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Nov. 22.—This has been a day of great interest in the Arensdorf trial. The crowd at the court room has been so great that bailiffs were stationed at the doors and were obliged to refuse admittance to large numbers, after the room was packed. The occasion of this was the introduction of the new and important testimony by Benjamin Josephson and wife, who testified to having witnessed the shooting from the opposite side of the street, but who through fear had not told of the fact. The crowd in the court room was composed largely of ladies drawn there by a morbid curiosity to hear the testimony of these two witnesses. On the opening of court in the morning Mrs. Louisa Josephson was called. She and her husband are Russian Jews, born in Odessa, Russia, from whence they were driven by persecutions against their race. This fact and the fear that persecutions might follow here have kept their lips sealed.

THE WOMAN'S TESTIMONY

was to the effect that she knew at the time of the murder Arensdorf, Peters, Sherman, Bismarck and Leader. She did not know the other defendants, Leavitt, Muncherath, Trieber or Ploth. On the night of the murder witness and her husband were delivering milk at the Star restaurant, located diagonally across the street from the scene of the killing. Her husband had gone up the street on the errand and met her there. She saw Bismarck and another man on the opposite side of the street. She saw them walk up and down and then saw the crowd gather. Out of curiosity she watched them, and went across the street into the alley to get a better view, and Arensdorf, Bismarck, Peters and Sherman passed by on the sidewalk close to witness, but did not see her. Then she went across the street again, as her husband had come back to the restaurant. Then she changed her position about seventy-five feet further west near the old blacksmith shop on the north side of the street, her husband remaining near the restaurant. She saw Haddock come out from the Columbia house, which adjoins the livery stable. When he got nearly to the middle of the street Arensdorf and Peters started out and met him. Haddock raised his arm as if to strike and Arensdorf shot him and then ran across the bridge, with Peters, toward the brewery. On cross examination, conducted chiefly by Attorney Erwin, of St. Paul, in which every effort was made to entangle the witness, she told substantially the same story, and although

SHE SPOKE ENGLISH BROKENLY

and could not comprehend the meaning of many words. The defense did not succeed in getting a single contradiction to the main facts. B. Josephson, the husband, was next called, and although he had not heard his wife's testimony, told substantially the same story. On cross-examination he denied ever having said that he knew all about the murder and that there was money in it for him. Neither did he say that if an innocent man was convicted he would offer his testimony. The story of each was told in a straight-forward manner and had no appearance of being otherwise than straight. The next witness introduced was little Minnie Koschnitski, daughter of Bismarck, who gave the same evidence as in the former trial, telling of the trip to San Francisco where they were sent by the defendants after the murder, and of things she had heard talked over in their house. The state then rested its case and the defense will introduce its testimony to-morrow. A man named McIntyre is here from Des Moines, who is expected to swear that Bismarck told him in Des Moines that he (Bismarck) saw Leavitt shoot Haddock. Further than this there is nothing made public as to new testimony to be introduced by the defense.

HOLONG WILL HANG.

A Brutal Scandinavian Assassin Promptly Convicted,

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Nov. 22.—The jury brought in a verdict to-day of murder in the first degree against Nels Olson Holong. The prisoner made no attempt to conceal his guilt. When he took the stand this morning he staggered up, and as soon as sworn hid his face. He said he was thirty-one years old. He could not recollect what happened on the day of the murder. He asked Lillie Field to get him some coffee, and she went for him about some sheep or horse which died while in his charge. She had a butcher knife in her hand and struck him. He had a knife in his hand cleaning his pipe. He ran out into the yard and killed her. Owing to the difficulty in making him speak, the lawyers did not question him further. He recognized his knife and his overalls which were stained with blood. Drs. Cole, Bedford and Reynolds testified to his mental condition and found him sane on the Sunday following the murder, and believe that then and now he knows right from wrong. County Attorney Lewis then addressed the jury and ridiculed the idea of self-defense or insanity and made a strong speech. At the close he asked them to render a verdict such as would insure the safety of our homes and retrieve the good name of Otter Tail county from the odium which had been fastened upon it of unpunished crime. H. E. Rawson, counsel for defense, had no grounds upon which to stand save that the prisoner was not of sound mind. The jury was only out fifteen minutes and were unanimous at the start both as to the guilt and degree. The probability is that Holong will hang. His sentence will be pronounced this week and his lawyer will make a plea for as light a sentence as possible.

The trial of Eugene Lucy for the killing of J. A. Gates was then called and the rest of the day spent in securing jurors. The three Lucy boys who killed Gates will be given separate trials.

Police raided the rooms in the rear of Matt Iltis' saloon last night and found a number of citizens playing poker. Four of them were fined $20 and costs each.

A Gay Captain.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 22.—A girl named Carrie Carew has instructed her lawyer to enter an action for $25,000 for breach of promise of marriage against Capt. Sheets, of Northwest rebellion fame, but who has been staying about St. Paul and Minneapolis for some days past. When she and the captain arrived in Winnipeg a week or so ago he registered at a certain hotel as Capt. Sheets and wife, and as such they so roomed. The publication of an interesting grist of her letters from the gallant captain promises to cause a sensation.

Quite a Blaze.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Nov. 22.—About 11:30 last night a general alarm of fire was sent in from the southern part of the city, which proved to be the cooper shops of Patrick Deveny. The fire was first discovered in the rear shops and soon spread to the barn and store houses, which, with the barns of Henderson, Lescoult and Thew, were totally destroyed. Seven buildings in all were burned. Mr. Deveny had just put about $1,500 worth of cooper stock in his store houses, which was consumed, as also about $1,000 worth of hoop pole and ten sets of coopers' tools belonging to the workmen, throwing fifteen men out of employment. The loss on buildings is about $1,200, and on stock, tools, etc., about $3,000, on which there was but a small insurance.

A Young Forger.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Io., Nov. 22.—This community was considerably surprised of the reported forgery by John P. Blatner, of Clear Lake, a young man eighteen years of age of a check for $94. It was drawn on the Commercial Exchange bank, of this city, to which was forged the name of J. E. Bolton, a wealthy cattle dealer. This and a similar check drawn on the Clear Lake bank for $1,800 were cashed Saturday. Blatner appeared in this city Monday, telling some that he was on his way to Chicago, others that he was going to Clinton. Blatner has heretofore held an enviable reputation in this community and no reason at all can be assigned for the commital of the crime.

Probably Fatal Injuries.

Special to the Globe.

ST. JAMES, Minn., Nov. 22.—Mrs. R. Tweed, town of Rosendale, started home from St. James last night, and when about two miles from town her horse shied and upset the buggy, throwing her out and injuring her spine so badly that death may result. The cries of the woman aroused the inmates of a farm house near where the accident happened, who found her lying beside the road, unable to move and in great pain. Her buggy was broken, and another had to be procured before she could be removed.

Elevator Burned.

Special to the Globe.

WALCOTT, Dak., Nov. 22.—The Northwestern Elevator company's elevator at this place caught fire Sunday night about 9 o'clock and the building was totally destroyed. Railroad men claim that the building was on fire when they came in; while the people in town claim that the elevator caught fire from a burning car. The loss cannot be ascertained as the books were all destroyed. Mr. Nebel, the man who ran the elevator, estimates the loss to be $7,000. Insurance agents will be here in the morning.

A Milwaukee Wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—The west bound passenger train on the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which left here at 1:30 this morning, crashed into the rear end of a freight train which was standing on a switch at Ixonia at 3:15. Nobody was hurt, but the engine and six freight cars, laden with wheat, were badly wrecked. The track was blockaded for about five hours. The air was so thick with smoke that the engineer could not see the freight train.

A Destructive Fire.

Special to the Globe.

BLUNT, Dak., Nov. 22.—This morning, at 2 o'clock, Smith & Dunbar's large implement warehouse and the Utter building were destroyed by fire. Loss probably $4,000. Smith & Dunbar had $400 insurance in the Phœnix of Brooklyn. Incendiarism was the cause. The city records and records for this school township were all destroyed.

Officers Elected.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Minn., Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the Nicollet County Agricultural society to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Martin Peterson; vice presidents, P. H. McDirmid, George E. Case, A. Nelson; secretary, John A. Johnson; treasurer, A. J. Lamberton. The old board of directors were elected.

Anti-Division.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Nov. 22.—Maj. W. A. Moore, of Aberdeen, is in the city in the interest of anti-division and admission as a whole. He is circulating a petition, and, notwithstanding the fact that Codington county is one of the strongholds of division sentiment, numerous names are being attached to the petition.

She Was Demented.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Richards, of this place, who attempted suicide by drowning in the Chippewa, shot herself through the heart at her mother's, in the town of Tilden, yesterday. Mrs. Richards leaves four young children, and was demented.

For a Well and a Hall.

Special to the Globe.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Nov. 22.—The city council last night resolved to call an election for the purpose of voting on the question of bonding the city in the sum of $12,000 to sink an artesian well and maintain a system of water supply, also to build a city hall. It is believed the vote will be almost unanimous in favor of the proposition.

Court at Litchfield.

Special to the Globe.

LITCHFIELD, Nov. 22.—The fall term of the district court opened at this place to-day. Judge John H. Brown, of Willmar, presides. The principal case to be tried is that of The State against Bartholomew Zuchsweird, charged with rape. The grand jury received instructions this morning.

In a Critical Condition.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Nov. 22.—While unloading pipe for the water mains in the Third ward to-day, Fred L. Palmer had both legs crushed by a pipe sliding from the load on to him. He is in a critical condition, and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Tyner Talks Not.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 22.—Gen. Tyner declines to say whether or not he is the author of the sensational Aberdeen letter which appeared in the Pioneer Press a short time since. He says the Pioneer Press must do all the saying.

IMPORTANT DECISION

Just Made by Attorney General Garland Regarding Land Questions.

Statement of Law on Which the Interior Department Will Act.

Prospects for Postal Telegraphy--About the Fisheries Conference.

A Cabinet Meeting--A Suit for Libel--General Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following important opinion was made public to-day:

Department of Justice, Washington, Nov. 17.—To the Secretary of the Interior—Sir: By your letter of Oct. 18, 1887, you submit three questions for my opinion. They arise upon the construction of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Act of the 3d of March, 1887, which, as shown by its title, as a whole, was passed "to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by congress, to aid in the construction of railroads, and for the forfeiture of unearned lands, and for other purposes" (24 U. S. Statute, 556.). The first section of the act directs the adjustment of the grants. The second section provides for the restoration of title to the United States, where lands have been erroneously certified or patented to the railroads. The third section is, "That, if in the adjustment of said grants, it shall appear that the homestead or pre-emption entry of any bona fide settler has been erroneously cancelled on account of any railroad grant, or the withdrawal of public lands from market, each settler, upon application, shall be reinstated in all his rights and allowed to perfect his entry by complying with the public land laws; provided, that he has not located another claim, or made an entry in lieu of the one so erroneously cancelled; and provided, also, that he did not voluntarily abandon said original entry; and provided further, that if any of said settlers do not renew their application to be reinstated within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the secretary of the interior, then all such unclaimed lands shall be disposed of under the public land laws,

WITH PRIRORITY OF RIGHT

given to bona fide purchasers of said unclaimed land, if any, and if there be no such purchaser, then to bona fide settlers residing thereon." The question submitted under this section is, "What class of purchasers is referred to by the expression 'bona fide purchasers of said unclaimed land?'" Three classes of persons are provided for under this section.

First—Bona fide settlers whose homestead or pre-emption entries have been erroneously canceled on account of railroad grant or withdrawal.

Second—Bona fide purchasers of such unclaimed lands.

Third—Bona fide settlers residing thereon. The rights of the several classes to the lands referred to in the section are successive, in the order stated in the section. The first in right is the homestead or pre-emption settler, whose entry has been wrongfully cancelled. If he elects to assert his rights, and has not been disqualified by locating another claim, or making another entry in lieu of the entry erroneously canceled, his right is absolute, and the successive rights of the remaining two classes cannot attach if he lawfully asserts his claim. If he fail to claim the land, or is disqualified under the act, the second class of persons, who are the bona fide purchasers of the land unclaimed by him, attach, and have precedence over the third class. The bona fide purchasers here referred to are those who, without knowledge of wrong or error, have purchased from the railroad company lands which had been previously entered by a pre-emption or homestead settler whose entry had been erroneously canceled, and which land the pre-emption or homestead settler did not elect to claim after the recovery by the proceedings prescribed by the second section of the act.

The second question submitted by you is: "Can the department, after adjustment of the grant by the department, issue a patent to the purchaser of such land before the said land has been reconveyed by the road, or title recovered by judicial proceedings?" The second section declares that the mode to finally determine whether the lands shall have been erroneously certified or patented shall be by the admission of the company and reconveyance, or, in case of dispute, by judicial proceedings. Until the lands shall have been legally determined to belong to the United States, the right to issue patents under the fourth section does not arise. If patents should issue under the fourth section before reconveyance or judicial recovery under the second, and proceedings should then be instituted to cancel the patent issued to the railroad, in case of a decision adverse to the government in the proceeding instituted, two patents would be outstanding at the same time for the same land. But the express words of the section with reference to the time when the patent shall issue are: "The person or persons so purchasing in good faith shall be entitled to the land so purchased after the grants respectively shall have been adjusted."

THE THIRD QUESTION

is as follows: "Third—The fifth section of said act provides that where a railroad company has sold lands not conveyed to or for the use of such company, and where such lands are for any reason excepted from the operations of the grant of said company, it shall be lawful for the bona fide purchaser thereof from said company to make payment to the United States for said land, and thereupon patents shall issue therefor to the said bona fide purchaser, or his heirs or assigns." The question submitted under this section is whether the proviso last above quoted is confined in its application to lands within the primary granted limits, or whether it applies to land within the indemnity limits of which the company has made selection, but which has not been approved to it. The first section of the act, in the use of the word "grant," must have necessarily included both the primary and indemnity limits in the adjustment, as it was doubtless intended that the adjustment should be full and final one. The lands which, under the adjustment, were found not to be the properiy of the railroad, were intended to be free from the cloud of claim by the railroad, and restored to the public domain for disposition according to law. The intent of the act shows that to carry out its purposes the word "grant," wherever used in the second, third and fourth sections, must include the lands in both primary and indemnity limits, as each directly, or by necessary implication, refers to the adjustment provided for in the first section. The protection afforded and redress granted the settler by each of the sections is fully as important in the indemnity as in the primary limits. In order that the remedy may be adequate to redress the wrong the word "grant," in the fifth section, must be construed to include, as it does in the preceding sections of this act, both primary and indemnity limits. Very respectfully, A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

Upon receipt of the opinion Secretary Lamar directed the commissioner of the general land office to proceed at once, and with as much dispatch as possible, to adjust all land grants under the act of March 3, 1887. His instructions to the commissioner are minute as to details and in accordance with the views of the attorney general as expressed in the foregoing.

A Suit for Libel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Richard A. Arnold, formerly of the district police force, yesterday entered suit for $50,000 damages for libel against Maj. Samuel H. Walker, also formerly of the police force. The alleged libel consisted in sending to the district commissioners and securing the publication of a letter charging the plaintiff with conspiracy with two detective officers to injure the police force by circulating false statements that the major of police had ordered an espionage to be placed on congressmen who visited disreputable houses. The suit is the outgrowth of the police scandal which created so much comment last November, and resulted in both officers named losing their places. It is said that the trial will bring forth some developments of a sensational nature. At the trial before the district commissioners a year ago no counsel were allowed to be present, and it is alleged that evidence was excluded which would put a new light on the affair, and which will be allowed in a court of justice.

Senator Davis in Washington.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As was expected, the arrival of Senator Davis and wife on Saturday evening created a stir in the social life of the city. The wives of newly-elected senators are obliged to endure the inspection of the self-constituted critics of this city. They have all been anxious to see Mrs. Davis and decide upon her beauty and general appearance. She will undergo the ordeal with such indifference as to disarm criticism and command admiration. The senator has been the recipient of many calls from gentlemen of the press, as well from his brother senators. His parlors at the Riggs are open to friends, and his appearance is an easy, unaffected and cordial as at his own home in St. Paul.

The Colored Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Second Comptroller Butler has decided that the sums not exceeding $10 paid to certain colored recruits in Virginia and the department of the South by Gens. Butler and Gilmore under orders of the war department dated Nov. 29, 1863, and Dec. 22, 1863, respectively, were not bounties within the meaning of the bounty laws and are not to be deducted from the bounty to which any such soldier is otherwise entitled. He holds that the payments were in the nature of gratuities or premiums of uncertain amounts to a special class of recruits and were not bounties as technically understood. The orders of the war department referred to gave the commanding generals authority to pay a bounty not exceeding $10 per man for colored recruits.

The First Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The first formal conference between the English commissioners and the American negotiators upon the fisheries question was held to-day in the diplomatic reception room at the department of state. The session opened promptly at 2 o'clock, all of the negotiators being present with the two secretaries, Messrs. Moore and Bergne, and was extended until late in the afternoon.

A Yachtsman's Wedding.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—J. Beaver Webb, the English yacht designer, was to-day married in the presence of a distinguished assembly, among whom were various foreign ministers, to Miss Alice May, daughter of Dr. John F. May. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The happy couple will make a short bridal tour and return to New York to reside.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The cabinet met at the usual time to-day. All the members were present, including Secretary Whitney. The president's message to congress and the fisheries negotiations were the principal topics of discussion.

Postal Telegraphy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Washington special quotes Assistant Postmaster General Knott as saying that he is convinced that the government will establish a system of postal telegraphy within three years.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER.

He Would Favor the Admission of Dakota as One State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Congressman William M. Springer, who is in the city, said yesterday in an interview that all the indications pointed to the election of Mr. Carlisle as speaker of the fiftieth congress. In reorganizing the committees of the house Mr. Springer said Mr. Carlisle would doubtless carry out the courtesies which generally prevail, and, where there was nothing else in the way, retain the present chairmen of the important committees if the incumbents so desired. There would have to be a new chairman of the committee on ways and means, on account of the retirement of William R. Morrison, of Illinois. Roger O. Miller, of Texas, stood next on the committee, and it was possible that he would be made chairman unless the speaker decided to consider the claims of old-time members, who, on account of their seniority in the service in the house, were sometimes tendered important chairmanships. With reference to the proposed new legislation on the subject of the tariff, Mr. Springer thought there would be an effort made to agree upon some measure reducing taxation. The only article thus far thought of as a certainty for a reduced rate was tobacco. Mr. Springer said that he was in favor of free wool, and he would reduce the tax on manufactured articles so that no article should pay over 40 per cent ad valorem. With reference to the Dakota statehood question, Mr. Springer, as a member of the committee on territories, said he would favor the early admission of Dakota as one state.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The president to-day appointed George W. Parks, of Salt Lake City, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice H. C. Wallace, resigned, and Tom Wall, of Oshkosh, Wis., to be a special agent to make allotments of lands to Indians in severalty.

TWO BANK BURGLARS

They Stir Up London by Fighting Over a Dissolute Female.

The Latest Developments Regarding the Loss of the Steamer Scholten.

Vigorous Attempts to Force the Resignation of President Grevy.

Gladstone Makes an Apology --Bismarck's Kick--General Foreign Notes.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Inspector Byrnes says that Dan Doherty, who shot Graham in London is a bank burglar. He served fifteen years in the Massachusetts state prison, during which time a woman with whom he had lived in New York went to London with another bank burglar. Doherty probably followed the woman when he was released from the prison.

THE LONDON STATEMENT.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The shooting of Col. George Graham, of Rochester, N. Y., by Dan Doherty, of New York, last evening appears to have been brought about by causes far different from those at first alleged, and it also transpires that the circumstances of the affair were in no way correctly stated by the prisone when brought to the Bow street station. Wolivon place, where the shooting occurred, is in a district frequented by Americans and given up in great part to American boarding houses, and the neighborhood is much excited over the occurrence. The statements previously made that Graham and Doherty had been together during the afternoon and had quarreled over money matters is admitted by Graham, but the rest of Doherty's story is denied by both the wounded man and his wife. The quarrel of the afternoon it seems, had been partly settled and so far as Graham was concerned no reason was apparent for its renewal. It was renewed, however, after the two had returned to their lodging and Doherty finally went to his room on the floor above that occupied by Graham. While the latter was engaged in reading the afternoon papers Doherty, apparently worked up to a frensy by his broodings over the dispute, descended to Graham's room and shot him as he sat in his cear. Mrs. Graham screamed for help, and word was immediately sent to Bow street. A constable was dispatched to ta the scene at once. Doherty was locked up. This morning he was remanded for a week to await the result of Graham's injuries. The ball from Doherty's pistol was found to have passed clear through the abdominal cavity and the surgeon asserts that there is not the slightest hope that Graham's life may be saved. It is intimated that the revelations of Doherty's examination will be of a most startling and important character, showing that the quarrel over a sum of money was the excuse, not the reason for the shooting. The proceedings of

THE SCHOLTEN INQUEST

thus far indicate that the Rosa Mary was really lying at anchor as her officers declared at the time of the collision, and that the Scholten in some inexplicable manner struck her. Second Mate Moritz, of the Scholten, testified to-day that when he first saw the lights of the Rosa Mary he took them for those of a ship at anchor.

The proceedings in the case of Mr. Graham, member of parliament for Lanarkshire, who was arrested at Trafalgar square a week ago last Sunday for resisting the police, were adjourned at the Bow street police court to-day for one week. The evidence given by the police is of a most indefinite character. None of them is willing to acknowledge that he assisted in inflicting the wounds Mr. Graham received after he was taken into custody, nor is one of them to be found who will swear that Mr. Graham made an attack on the police. The probabilities are that Mr. Graham will be discharged for want of evidence, and that his case will be made one of the first questions of discussion at the opening of parliament.

The French Scandal.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—M. Brisson had a conference with President Grevy to-day, and told him that the crisis in relation to the presidency appeared to be without a remedy. The president asked why. M. Brisson replied that it would be painful to explain. The reason was universally apparent. He reminded M. Grevy that at an independent meeting on Sunday he had maintained that nobody was entitled to demand that the president resign. He was still of the same opinion. The president alone, added M. Brisson, was entitled to raise the question.

Leroyer conferred with M. Grevy and advised him to resign. The refusal of every leading politician to form a ministry is regarded as making the resignation of M. Grevy inevitable.

Gladstone Apologizes.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Col. Dopping apologizing for inaccurate statements he had made concerning him in reference to the occurrences at Gweedore, Ireland. He says he did not mean to impute to Col. Dopping the use of a loaded rifle. Col. Dopping is satisfied with the apology, and has withdrawn his action against Mr. Gladstone.

Guarding the Czar.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Cologne Gazette has caused a sensation by the statement that the czar in his recent interview with Prince Bismarck, learned that he had been deceived in regard to Germany's policy by a forged letter purporting to be from Prince Bismarck. The letter is supposed to be the work of Orleanist intriguers. On the czar's arrival at the frontier station of Wirballen all approaches were closed, even to pedestrians. The route thence to St. Petersburg was guarded by 30,000 men, and the czar changed carriages several times on the journey.

Bismarck's Kick.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The North German Gazette (Prince Bismarck's organ), says the interview between the czar and Prince Bismarck Friday last was of a friendly and very comprehensive character. The czar complained of the policy of Germany, especially her policy toward Bulgaria, which, he said, was directed against Russia, as letters received at the Russian foreign office showed. Prince Bismarck indicated that Germany always regarded Bulgaria as lying within the sphere of Russian interest, and acted in this spirit whenever no strictly German interests were involved. He expressed a desire to see the letters the czar had mentioned. He then formulated at length Germany's complaints against Russia. The czar was attentive and promised on his return to St. Petersburg to better inform himself on the questions on which these complaints were founded and to arrive at decisions accordingly.

Rival Opinions.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Maj. Sanderson, in a speech at Nottingham to-day, declared that Mr. Gladstone's statement that the murder of Constable Whelehan was a put up case was an absolute lie. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was at one end of a chain and Patrick Ford at the other end. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Morecombe this evening, said that he did not see any signs that the leaders of the dissidents were altering their ideas, but there had been a shaking of the hands of their followers. Lord Hartington had sought to comfort the Unionists by the statement that dissolution was a long way off. It was like the voice of the old tempter, "Thou shalt not surely die," and would be equally falsified. It was the present duty of the Liberals to prepare the minds of the people for electoral issues. There was great cause to reconcile two kindred peoples between whom there had been long standing hatred and animosity. This would be the crowning work of their great leader. [Cheers.]

The National League.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the National league to-day Mr. Harrington stated that the membess of the local branches instead of being intimidated by the government's proclamations, had largely increased their subscriptions since the proclamations were issued. Timothy Healy, referring to comments upon Irish members of parliament who were compelled to evade the police, denied that they were thus placed in an undignified position. He said that in their