

Sunday Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1878.

prevail. Mr. Merrill is not obliged to accept it. He has sixty days in which to accept or reject the measure. If he rejects it, he has his contract under the original law which is all he has a right to claim. But the *fund*! There's the rub. The *fund* is what he and his noble compatriots are after.

In order to secure this *fund* the most outrageous tactics have been resorted to. The Senate has attempted to bulldoze the House as violently as Eliza Pinkston did the "visiting Statesmen" in Louisiana. After refusing to concur in the amendment allowing three-fourths to reject the bill, Mr. Donnelly finds he has overshot the mark, and on the pretence that a compromise is likely to be effected, he proposes and actually does recall the bill from the House in order to change the amendment and put the iron-clad law into force for five years before the people are allowed to have a word to say on the subject. It is absolutely untrue that the opponents of the measure have ever proposed or thought of such a compromise, and it was a piece of insolent legerdemain to attempt to create such an impression. The Senate evidently regards the House as a mere whiffet which must surrender to the superior wisdom of the aristocratic branch.

The least the House can do is to adhere to the Feller amendment. Policy, decency and self respect demand this course. It would be still better for the House to reject the entire measure, but it would certainly be a most degrading display of self abnegation if it did not at least adhere to its amendments.

If any really desire the bill who supported the Feller amendment, they need not fear its loss if they remain firm. The book jobbers will not relinquish it, but they hope to frighten the House into submission. The Senate will accept the House amendment if the House will exhibit pluck and adhere. That is all that is necessary. While we hold that the entire bill should be defeated. We hope, as the next best, to see it amended in such a manner that the people may have even a trifling voice in the matter.

The issue is now fairly made up, and we do not believe the House is composed of the craven material to surrender. Let the House stand firm and assert its rights, and the Senate will back down.

GIVE US THE RAILROADS.

The legislative railroad committees are still holding under consideration the bills which lift the DeGraff lien from the St. Paul & Pacific lands. In the meantime the members of the Legislature from the upper part of the State are holding conferences to endeavor to agree upon a line of policy in the matter.

We confess to some surprise at there being any necessity for such conferences. We do not see how a Senator or Representative from Northern Minnesota can face his constituents if he opposes removing that lien. For years that section of the State has been shut off from the world. The people have been deprived from access to markets, their property has been kept down and they have been practically cut off from civilization. Their constituents demand, and have a right to demand, that they shall so legislate as to lift this incubus which has for years been weighing them down. They ought to be only too anxious to secure this boon for the people. While there are but few who do not view it in this light, it is astonishing that there is even a single one who can be so blind to his own interests; who can wish to organize his own funeral by opposing this measure.

If these extension lines are not built this year the land grants are surely lost. It is more than an even chance that they will be lost in any event, and the men who prefer to aid the collection of a private claim instead of securing railroads for their section, are certain to be lost with them.

While this legislation is of immense local importance to the section named, it is of still greater importance to the State at large. The advantage accruing to the business interests of the State, and especially to the commerce of St. Paul and Minneapolis, is simply incalculable. The connection with the Canadian Pacific opens an empire and poms its business into Minnesota. Every line of road extending South or East taps the State and carries to St. Louis, Chicago, or centers farther east the trade which really belongs at home. Every line of road extending North or West tends to build up and develop Minnesota. The Canada Pacific road will have an outlet to the East. If Minnesota does not furnish one the projected line in another direction will be pushed to completion. The business men of the State have, in the completion of these lines, the greatest boon ever offered them. The St. Paul & Pacific bondholders have the means, and are ready to build the coming season to Pembina and Alexandria. They do not ask an acre of the encumbered lands until both lines are completed. They simply ask that they may have the 200,000 acres if the grant should be renewed by Congress, and they offer in addition to go into the State supreme court to determine the equities possessed by DeGraff & Co.

In view of such a proposition, there should not be a moment's delay in the matter. The State cannot and must not go into the claim agency business. It cannot afford to subordinate the public welfare to that of private wishes, and those members of the Legislature who propose to do so, will do it at their peril.

VETO AND NOT A VETO.

John C. Calhoun wanted two vetoes. He was in favor of two Presidents—one from the North and the other from the South—so that they could veto each other. Some one in Congress proposed, a day or two ago, to have three Presidents. An odd number in this case, will not do. We must have four—so that the North, South, East and West—the four points of the compass—entirely unknown to stamper speeches, may figure for the first time, and the people have a possible chance of getting up a corner on Presidents.

A "corner" has become somewhat classical since "Black Friday," when Grant and "brother-in-law Corbin" met with disaster on

Wall street. That dreadful day should have served as a warning. Warnings have become of little use. Last summer, when a revolution threatened the overthrow of the money, it ended because the patriotism of the people rose to the necessities of that serious occasion. Notwithstanding these revolutionary signals, the money aristocracy go on to demand the pound of flesh.

The representatives of the people, both in the House and Senate, yielded so far as to pass the silver bill, or, plainly to say it, to retrace one step of national ruin. It is too late to discuss questions of policy; the silver bill is not a measure of policy. It is a law of self-preservation, over-riding all discussions and all argument. It is a law to save the debtor classes and the laboring people of the United States from breaking out into revolution, a fiery whirlwind bearing down all in the path of destruction.

In the presence of such a crisis, it is too late for argument. And yet, at the last moment, the people would listen to argument. The acting President of the United States in this crisis, insults all honest people, by vetoing the demand of the country, with the specious, palpable fraud of the bondholders' plea.

The plea condensed and reduced into a common sense formula intelligible to all may be stated, without an appeal to the weight, or the grains of a silver dollar, or to the contract violated by Republican politicians borrowing principle to vindicate their own swindle and robbery and sale of the finances of the government to foreign capitalists.

Mr. Hayes, in words, and in substance says, that he finds the country in the hands of thieves, that their thefts have cost so much money, that although the bonds cost them fifty cents on the dollar; that they threw out silver, violated the contract of the people; robbed laborers and debtors; yet all are bound, to save honor, to pay the thieves for the stolen goods in their possession.

This is the argument of Mr. Hayes, and never before, in the United States, has such dangerous nonsense received so merited and lasting rebuke. We had hoped, that, with all the suspicion and all the taint resting upon the high office of President, history might record an example where even fraud and suspicion would be buried in the higher and nobler mission of the country's salvation. A Republican President, exercising a questioned and doubtful title, can not exhaust or abuse the long suffering patience of the American people, without suffering the fate of Cataline, with none of the philippic orations of Cicero, to arouse the people and to condemn a usurpation never to be atoned for in the history of civil liberty except by good deeds.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

The event so long expected—the death of Hon. B. F. Wade—took place at his residence at Jefferson, Ohio, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Ben Wade, as he was familiarly known, was born at Springfield, Mass., on the 27th of October, 1800. In 1821 he removed to Ohio after having worked as a day laborer on the Erie Canal. He settled in Ashabula county, Ohio, and remained there until his death. Though he held some minor positions, such as judge, member of the Legislature, &c., his first prominent entrance upon political life was in 1851, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

He served in that body three terms—eighteen years—and was President of the Senate when Andrew Johnson was impeached. If Johnson had been convicted he would have become President of the United States.

Ben Wade's pronounced anti-slavery sentiments gave him great prominence and justly so. However men differed with him, they honored his sincerity and his honesty. He was courageous in the maintenance of his sentiments at a time when it required real courage. All through the exciting scenes preceding and during the war he never faltered. He always bore aloft the standard of his party and maintained his political faith with a firmness that commanded admiration. When Sumner was assaulted by Brooks he proposed at a caucus of Republicans the next morning, that every Republican member of Congress walk to his seat carrying openly in his hand a loaded revolver. This proposition did not prevail, but Ben armed himself and ever after until the close of the war—to use his own language—he carried a revolver as much as a toothpick. As he was carefully let alone he never had occasion to use it.

During the last year of his life he bitterly denounced the betrayal of his party by Mr. Hayes, and he died as he lived true to his principles. There was much to admire in the career of this self-educated, sturdy old man and his memory will long be warmly cherished by his political enemies as well as his friends. He despised shams and whether right or wrong, was always positive and never afraid to face his own actions. He did much for his country, and has left a record which can rarely be written—he was an honest politician.

A Photograph of Old Wells.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The people of the United States know Wells. They know that he has for years been an earnest in his own State, a man whose very touch was pollution. They know that he has lent himself to all the unholy schemes for the plundering of his State and has fattened upon her poverty. They know that he has not only once, but time and again lent himself to perjury, in order that the ring of which he is a member might perpetrate its power. They know that he has attempted to bleed the United States government by fraudulent claims, and that he and his family have fastened themselves with the grip of vampires upon the civil service. They know that his vote as a member of the returning board was for sale in open market, and that he did not do his duty as a returning officer simply because he was not paid to do it. Phil. Sheridan's denunciation of him as one of the worst men that the war brought to the surface in a bad community is not forgotten. With all this knowledge of him, his antecedents and associations, they knew exactly what weight to attach to his vulgar tirade against the people whom he has wronged and against the men who are charged with the duty of making him suffer the penalty of his crimes. His violent outburst should not stimulate the prosecution to the point of persecution, but neither should it cause the arm of justice to pause for an instant either through fear or mercy.

The new post office at Boston has already cost over \$4,000,000, and is not completed. The author of the original estimate of about \$800,000 is still revising his figures.

THE LEGISLATURE.

LARGE AMOUNT OF ROUTINE WORK DISPOSED OF.

The Senate Passes the Capitol Extension Bill, Agrees Upon the General Appropriation Bill, and Fixes the Salaries of the State Officers—Soldier's Orphans Transfer—Speaker Gilman Announces the Impeachment Managers.

Senate.

If the school text book law is to be forced upon the people of the State, it is a matter of congratulation that the fright of its friends led them to recall it from the House for the purpose of attaching an amendment giving the voters the right to reject the contract by a majority vote in 1883, and again in 1888, if the vote of 1883 shall be in favor of continuance. This is just a little better than nothing, but not much.

Hon. Edmund Rice, of the House, had the pleasure of seeing his bill for the extension of the west wing of the capitol put through the Senate with but six dissenting votes, an unanimity as creditable to the members as it was surprising to the friends of the bill. Senator Morton had charge of the bill in the Senate which undoubtedly had something to do with the complimentary vote. The measure did not pass before the improvement provided for was urgent.

A bill consuming considerable time was that proposing to transfer the occupants of the Soldier's Home, and its fund, when the institution is wound up by the trustees as proposed in June next, to the State University. When it is understood that the funds of the Orphans' Home institution include a grant of swamp lands that it is estimated will aggregate from 300,000 to 500,000 acres the importance of the bill will be understood. That Senator J. B. Gillilan, the local champion of the State University should be anxious to get such a bill through is not surprising, but when he carries that anxiety to the point of declining an opportunity to delay to give Senators an opportunity to thoroughly examine into the full scope of the proposed transfer, it furnishes ground for the charge made in the lobby of "woodchuck."

THE GLOBE does not make any such charge, but it does say that the transfer of such an important trust should not be rushed through the Legislature without the fullest examination possible. If the Senate should persist in the rushing tactics displayed yesterday, it will be the duty of the House to teach the Senate end of the capitol a lesson. Other matters of interest will be found below in the

ROUTINE REPORT.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

St. Paul, Feb. 2, 1878.—By Senator Mealey—To authorize the commissioners of Mile Lakes county to compromise and settle with the sureties of S. L. Staples, late treasurer of that county. Passed.

By Senator C. D. Gillilan, authorizing the board of education of the city of St. Paul to issue bonds for \$50,000 for high school purposes, only \$15,000 of such bonds to be issued and paid the year 1878.

By Senator Hayes—To amend the general laws for the arrest and conviction of horse thieves. Requires presentation of certificates to the auditor of the State.

By Senator Hall—Authorizing Yellow Medicine county to issue bonds in \$5,000 to fund its floating debt. Passed.

By Senator Henry—For a free bridge across the Minnesota river at Belle Plaine, Scott county.

By Senator Edgerton—To amend the general statutes relating to decisions of the supreme court.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the city of Winona to issue bonds for bridge purposes, and to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river.

TEXT BOOKS.

Senator Donnelly called up the text-book bill, returned from the House on Friday, in accordance with the request of the Senate, and moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, which was denied. On the same senator's motion, the Senate reconsidered the vote by which it refused to concur in the House local option amendment, when he offered the following amendment to the House amendment:

Providing that at the annual election of 1883 the question of continuing in force the contract with D. D. Merrill for furnishing the books, and if a majority of the legal voters voting upon such question shall vote against the further continuance of the said contract, then the contract shall cease; provided, that if the people shall vote to discontinue the contract, at either of the elections, the contractor shall not be disqualified from collecting payment for books delivered before the holding of such election, and provided further that the inhabitants of cities, towns or special school districts, not under the operations of this law, shall not be bound by any such election provided for.

Sensors Edgerton and Nelson raised the constitutional question. The proposed amendment requires the proposition of the continuance of the law to be submitted to the people at the expiration of five years, and again in seven years and ten years. Will not this provision be unconstitutional, for the reason that the Legislature cannot so delegate its authority? Will not the amendment be inoperative, and if not, will it not render the law unconstitutional?

Senator Donnelly argued that the objections would not apply, as it was not the act but the contract which was submitted, to the provision of which copy of the contract was given to give his assent before he could avail himself of the provisions of the supplementary law.

The amendment was then adopted, and the year and days being called on the bill as amended, it was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Sensors Ahrens, Bailey, Bonniwell, Clement, Duell, Donnelly, Edgerton, Edwards, Finseth, Gillilan, C. D., Goodrich, Henry, Hesse, Langdon, Lienau, McHench, Mealey, Morton, Rice, Shalen, Smith, Swanstrom, Waite, Waldron—23.

Nays—Sensors Armstrong, Drew, Gillilan, John B. Henry, Honlon, MacDonald, McNelly, Morehouse Page, Pillsbury—10.

THE PAGE IMPROVEMENT.

Senator Armstrong, from the judiciary committee, made the following report under the resolution of the Senate:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives on the 28th day of February, 1878, by two of their members at the bar of the Senate, impeached Sherman Page, Judge of the tenth judicial district of the State, of corrupt conduct in office, and of crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of Sherman Page to answer said impeachment; therefore

Resolved, That the Senate take proper order thereon, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

The committee also report the following resolutions: 1. Whenever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment

agreeable to said notice; and said articles of impeachment shall be filed with the secretary of the Senate and by him certified to the high court of the impeachment when organized.

When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words:

"All persons are commanded to keep silence upon pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the State of Minnesota, articles of impeachment against Sherman Page, Judge of the 10th judicial district of the State of Minnesota."

After which the articles shall be exhibited and read, and then the presiding officer of the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall at such day or hour as may be ordered by the Senate, proceed to organize as a high court of impeachment for the trial of the said articles. And the chief justice, or any of the associate judges of the supreme court of the State be invited to be present and administer the usual oath.

The report was adopted and the notification sent to the House.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In committee of the whole the general appropriation bill was considered item by item and recommended to pass.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

On Senator Morton's motion the rules were suspended and the House file appropriating \$15,000 for extending the west wing of the capitol, was taken up and put upon its order, and it was read a second and third time and it was passed, yeas 25, nays 6. The negative votes were, Page, Price and Waldron.

Recess to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session after passing through with the first and second reading, of House bill for extending the west wing of the capitol, with Senator Rice in the chair. The first bill on the list was for paying the oft-mentioned claim of Mr. B. A. Froiseth for \$150. Senator Henry not understanding the title of the bill asked for information.

The Chair—The Froiseth claim.

Senator Henry—Oh, that's a humbug.

The Chair—Such will be accepted as the sense of the committee unless objection is made.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The bill, reported by the finance committee, proposed to increase the salary of the auditor and attorney general \$500 each, the same to be deducted from the salaries of the treasurer and railroad commissioner. The bill being under consideration, Senator Horton read a letter from Railroad Commissioner Marshall explaining the duties of his office and calling attention to the fact that the clerk, authorized to draw a salary of \$1,200, had never been employed. Sensors Edgerton, Armstrong, Nelson and J. B. Gillilan, all spoke strongly of the importance of the office, and on motion of the first named Senator, it was voted to retain the salary as now at \$3,000. On motion of Senator Lienau the Senate also declined to endorse the recommendation of the committee as to the treasurer, and the bill was amended to retain his salary at the present figure. As amended the bill was recommended to pass.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS.

In addition to this the only bill which created any discussion was that transferring the soldiers orphans, upon closing the home as proposed, to the regents of the University. Inquiry developed the fact that there is a large swamp land grant connected with this institution. Senator Waite and others sought to have the bill laid over to give them an opportunity to examine into the full scope of the proposed transfer, but the friends of the measure would not listen to further delay and it was recommended to pass.

At half-past five, the committee rose and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Throughout yesterday, the House was engaged in the consideration of bills in the committee of the whole. The list upon which the committee entered shortly after 10 o'clock, was sufficiently formidable to ensure a long and tedious day's work, with but little hope of getting through even with an afternoon and evening session. Many of the bills acted upon were of a general character, and not a few possessed unusual interest and importance.

The first bill to come to grief was Mr. Brainard's bill relating to interest on money and which reduced the rate thereof from twelve to ten per cent. The bill had been previously amended to such an extent that the author had pretty well lost all interest therein, and having no friends to look after it, no opposition was made to its indefinite postponement.

Some time ago Mr. W. M. Campbell did a very graceful thing in seeking to pay just tribute to the memory of the early pioneers of his county by the erection of a suitable monument to the five persons who were massacred July 17th, 1872 by the Indians in the town of Acton, at the beginning of the Sioux outbreak. Their names are Robinson, Jones, Howard Baker, Mrs. Ann Baker, Viranus Webster and Miss Clara D. Wilson, and the circumstances of their brutal massacre are within the recollection of all who are at all familiar with the terrible scenes of those days. The bill which was recommended in the committee of the whole yesterday to pass, appropriates \$500 to the erection of a suitable monument in the Litchfield cemetery, and should be enacted into a law without opposition.

Among other bills which received the favorable assent of the committee were Mr. Christenson's bill to aid in the reclamation of swamp lands by exempting the same from taxation for a definite period; Mr. Fowler's bill for the protection of wool-growers, and Senator Edgerton's bill relating to foreclosure of mortgages. The latter encountered severe opposition, and a most determined fight ensued. The bill re-enacts the law as it existed previous to the law of last winter, and with it, restores the mode of foreclosure by advertisement which had been supplanted by the act of 1877. Before the decision of the committee was arrived at, a spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Campbell, West, Hinds, Colvill, Purdie, Muir, McDermott and others, and when the committee rose the bill was excepted from the report, and an effort made to lay it on the table. The struggle lasted till nearly 1:30 o'clock, when the report was finally accepted.

During Friday afternoon the House perpetuated a practical joke which for the time occasioned considerable merriment and good feeling. Some weeks ago Mr. Evenson, a worthy Scandinavian from Houston county had introduced a bill for the location of a State road from the village of Houston to the town of Norway in Fillmore county. From the day of its introduction to its passage yesterday, it had been buffeted around and knocked over the scene in committee room and in committee of the whole in which it at one time had been recommended to be indefinitely postponed, but having been excepted from the report was subsequently referred to the author for amendment. After so many tribulations the bill gradually worked its slow and devious way to third readings, and although it had no friends among the delegations from either county, and the Houston members particularly sought to kill it by slandering the measure and openly stating that the road would

help only two others besides Mr. Evenson, he latter seemed so earnest in its favor and so wrapped up in its welfare that when the roll was about being called Messrs. Chandler and Rice appealed to the House to give the gentleman from Houston "his woodchuck," and the House, imbibing the spirit of fun, proceeded to pass it, contrary to the protest of the dissenting members of the delegation. The announcement of the speaker that the bill had passed was received with hearty cheers and loud manifestations of applause. No doubt the honest old gentleman from Houston was that evening about the happiest and best pleased man in the State.

ROUTINE REPORT.

St. Paul, March 2.—Upon motion of Mr. Morse, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Morse in the chair. The list of bills to be considered numbered 140, and a long and tedious day's work evidently confronted the committee.

The first bill the committee tackled was Dr. Miller's bill for the entrance of scholars in graded schools. The bill bases the enumeration on the actual number of schoolable children in the district, instead of the actual number of the attendance upon the school. The committee on education reported a motion a recommendation for indefinite postponement, but the gallant champion was not dismayed thereat, and went to work with a determination to overcome all obstacles. The committee of the whole carried out the recommendation of the committee of education, but at the doctor's request, the bill was excepted from the report and referred back to him. Buffeting the blows of its opponents at every turn, the bill slowly progressed through the intermediate steps until it reached general orders, and then, after a sharp opposition from Mr. West and others, was reported favorably.

The committee rose at 1:30 p. m., after having disposed of fourteen bills, and the House took a recess till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the House again went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the bills on the list of general orders. Shortly before 7 o'clock, the committee having disposed of some twenty-five bills, rose and the House adopted a motion by Mr. Bowler that when the House adjourns it adjourn to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Hicks moved to make the tax bill the special order for to-night at 8 o'clock. Carried.

The speaker announced the following order of the board of managers of the impeachment of Judge Sherman Page before the Senate—the original resolution making Messrs. Gilman one of the members of that board, which consists of seven. The names of the managers, as announced, are as follows: Messrs. Campbell, S. L. Mead, West, J. P. Hinds, Morse and Feller. In making the announcement, Speaker Gilman said that in consideration of the almost universally expressed desire of the House, he had selected the four members of the judiciary committee, who were favorable to the impeachment, and in the selection of the others had deferred to their wishes.

Adjourned.

An Ex-Divinity Student Heard From.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE.

As THE GLOBE appears to give all sides o mooted questions a fair hearing, especially those of politics and religion, the following may not come amiss to some of its readers:

RELIGION.

BY AN EX-DIVINITY STUDENT.

Ye have builded gaudy temples
Of brick, and wood, and stone,
And in them placed rich altars,
Reared to a "God unknown."

Ye have printed costly Bibles—
Large ones of workman's art—
In which the poor may never look,
Although they own a part.

Ye have prayers written by hundreds—
Though some extemporized—
And ye read them every Sunday,
With pious, half-closed eyes.

Ye petition for the feeding
With bread the hungry poor,
Yet while the prayer you're reading,
The poor starve at your door.

Your prayers at length are ended;
Your duty now is done,
And the organs of sense blended,
In praise to "Thee in One."

Now the services are over;
The prayers have all been said;
The praises all been rendered,
To God for daily bread.

Your duty now has all been done,
To "Thee composed of Three,"
And ye are happy, having these,
Faith, Hope and Charity.

Your Faith consists in yellow gold—
Your Hope lies in to get more—
Your Charity lies in the wish,
That God will feed the poor!"

St. Paul, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1878.

FASHIONS.

Chene silks are revived.

Macrame lace is revived.

Polish silks are coming in vogue.

Soft-finished percales are preferred.

Derby hats are being worn smaller.

Table napery is trimmed with Macrame lace.

The newest silk purses are in Oriental tints.

White threadlace mitts come above the elbow.

Crape effects are seen in new spring goods.

Watteau backs are revived for princess dresses.

"Pansy corsets" are a novelty of ladies' underwear.

Moonstones and cat's-eye jewels are very fashionable.

The most fashionable napkin rings are square shaped.

Scotch gingham are woven to produce bourette effects.

Velvet and satin are the materials for matron's ball dresses.

Black and white lace over white satin is revived for ball toilets.

White vests are no longer the correct thing in gentlemen's toilets.

Moss greens, India reds and indigo blues are retained as spring colors.

The new colored grenadines show India colors and Turkish designs.

The coming bonnet is a capote of shirred silk with a tulle cap under it.

Perfumed ink is an invention for billet-doux of a tender description.

Evening gloves are embroidered in colored silk in vines all over the tops.

American goods in fine qualities are being largely used by tailors this season.

Triangles of "immortelles" are the newest funeral devices in straw flowers.

Linen collarettes and cuffs are trimmed with crocheted lace of wide patterns.

Cheap cotton and wool goods show a great improvement in the method of manufacture.

Trout baskets, reptiles, and lanterns are among the spring designs for scarf pins. They are daintily chased and finished.

A pretty design in lady's scarf pins has appeared. It is a spray of wheat, each kernel being an oblong diamond. The "beard" of the grain is of spun gold.

The newest umbrella handles are dog's heads, with silver collar and bell about the throat. Highly ornamental handles to ladies' umbrellas have ivory chains pendant.