Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

Two or three more Merrill educational schemes would require legislative sessions of 365 days each.

SENATOR NELSON'S bill relative to the extension lines of the St. Paul and Pacific road passed the House last evening and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

THE Senate has all but fifty of its own bills disposed of, and last evening cleared its table of House bills sent in to it. But the woodchucks are being slaughtered in the other branch.

REV. MCKIBBEN expresses surprise at the discourteous treatment accorded him by the *Pioneer Press*. Mr. McKibben is evidently unacquainted with the nature of the animal he is dealing with.

UP to midnight 198 bills had reached the Governor out of 860 introduced in the two houses. Last year at this time 160 more bills had reached the Governor than at the present. Of the bills introduced, 485 originated in the House and 375 in the Senate.

THE Senate and House together yesterday cut down appropriations $103,000, and at the same time provided for raising, by taxation, $50,000, or upwards, additional to the amount estimated at the commencement of the legislative session. Certainly a good day's work, for which Senator Pillsbury and the other treasury watch dogs of the two houses are entitled to thanks.

PROBABLE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

The text-book conference committee of the two houses held a meeting last evening. A decision was not reached, but a proposition was before them to submit the operation of the law to the voters at the next general election. This proposition was to submit it either by school districts, counties or the State at large. No vote was taken, but it is understood that the majority of the committee favor the proposition of submitting it in some form to the people at the next general election. Another meeting of the committee will be held this morning at which it is probable an agreement will be reached.

It has been the surprising feature of this contest that the self constituted champions of the public welfare, have persistently fought against allowing the people to have a voice in the matter, and the firmness and good judgment of the House in insisting upon a popular vote seems likely to be crowned with success. If this concession had been granted at the outset the contest never would have been inaugurated. The chaining of the hands of the people while their pockets were being picked, according to law, was revolting to every one who believes in popular government.

WILLIAM WINDOM AND WIND.

After keeping silent pending the silver discussion, and voting both ways to please both sides, Windom is getting ready to blow the familiar bellows of cheap transportation. We have heard so much from William on this subject, and seen so little done, that we have no hope from Windom. He has been in Congress now somewhere about eighteen years, and is about as useless an appendage of the concern as one would be apt to find in the numberless door keepers and other attaches. What has William ever done? No rivers have been permanently improved in the Northwest, no new lines of commerce opened, no new avenues of trade established, no low and lasting rates of cheap transportation fixed, no well conceived measures of finance or trade, no relief obtained for the taxpayers, and yet during all these years Mr. William Windom has been prosperous, and growing richer and richer, as his country and constituents became poorer and poorer.

Will William Windom do something to redeem himself, something to secure the vast improvement his State has demanded for all these years, something to open our great river to the free commerce of the world, something to open the commerce of the world to the people whom he has professed to represent for so many years. Or will he continue to labor for the Fox and Wisconsin river jobs, which are absolute frauds? He has betrayed his constituents by neglecting their interests and laboring to advance the interests of a neighboring State. He allowed the greatest water highway in the country to almost fall into disuse while he devoted himself to local ditches in Wisconsin. This is Bill Windom's Congressional history in brief.

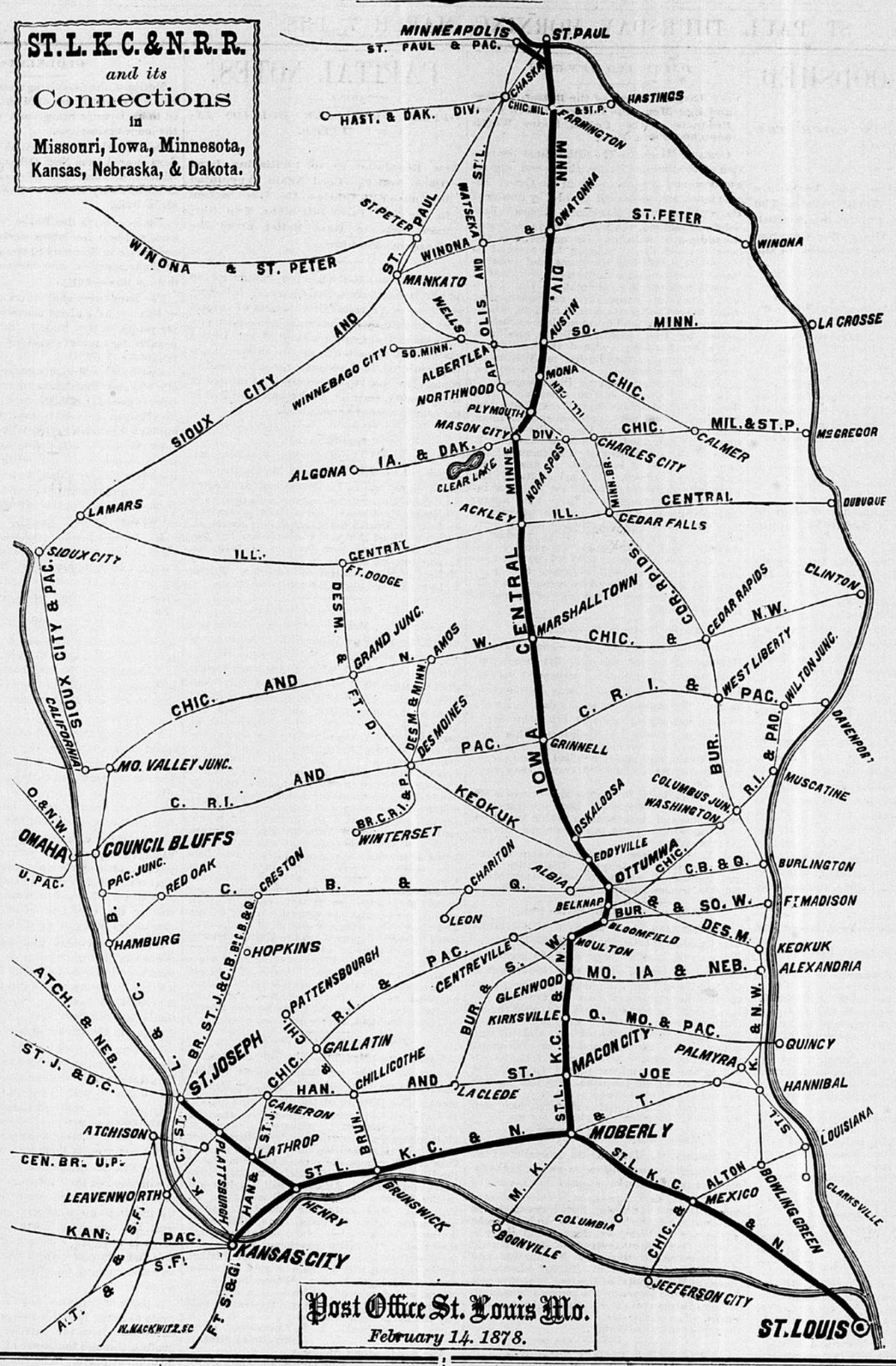
EX-GOV. MOSES WRITES HISTORY.

Moses publishes the first chapter of his history of South Carolina. It is, by all odds, the most remarkable publication ever made in the United States. It is altogether a wonderful narrative of politics, and will serve as a fitting climax to the rule of the carpet-bagger, and to the close of the Grant administration. It is a continuous record of unbroken rascality. Moses is candid and desperate. He tells unreservedly of his own and of the robberies of his associates, and he spares neither friend nor foe, bringing all the banditti, from Scott, the Governor, to Merrill, the military representative of Grant, on the stage, and unmasking each one of them before the public.

Moses is especially severe on "Major" Merrill. He charges him with acts blacker than his own, and his own are worse than ever charged by the honest people of South Carolina. Moses was, in his prosperous days, much given to lying, and it is not improbable that this marked characteristic has accompanied him in his adversity. It is even doubted whether Moses can tell the exact truth, but, in his narrative, he approximates sufficiently to draw aside the veil heretofore partly concealing the terrible condition of affairs in the South under Grant, and to justify President Hayes, if any justification were needed, in his policy to the South, the redeeming feature of his administration, and the only one that has gathered around him true friends. Go on Moses, and tell all you know. Let the charnel house give up its dead that the world may guard hereafter against such unadulterated rascals.

SAINT PAUL SENDS GREETING TO SAINT LOUIS.

A Map of the New Southern Route.



THE NEW ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

THE GLOBE has heretofore called attention of the public to the importance of the new through route from St. Paul to St. Louis. The new connection has attracted much more notice at the southern end of the line than at the northern, and we are indebted to the postmaster at St. Louis, Chauncey Filley, Esq., for the accompanying map showing the result. It is the opening of a line of communication, the value of which can scarcely be computed. We have so long looked Chicagoward for rail connections and trade that the value of the new line is scarcely comprehended at first. It gives Minnesota another route to the markets of the world, and renders us comparatively independent of pools and combinations. By the combined exertions of Dr. Day, of this city, and the postmaster at St. Louis, postal service has been placed on this route.

The St. Louis *Republican* thus notes the new line:

As St. Louis has already laid her hands upon the trade of the great States of Arkansas and Texas and the Indian and Arizona territories, so must she now stretch out by and through increased mail facilities on another of her grandest connections—the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad. A glance at the accompanying map will satisfy the most incredulous that such a great trunk line, with its numerous and important connections stretching across and into three great States, a line reaching from St. Louis to St. Paul, traversing the richest grain and stock fields of the West and Northwest, should have the best of postal facilities. Through the enterprise of President Lewis and Col. McKissock, St. Paul and that rich territory intervening is to be placed in direct, continuous and close connection with St. Louis by the placing thereon of two through lines per day from St. Louis to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The postal service of the St. L., K. C. and N. should ere this have been supplied with postal cars and postal clerks hence to Iowa and the Northwest. This route is one hundred miles shorter to St. Paul than the present mail route via Chicago. One hundred miles in distance and corresponding time in transit, is worth saving both to St. Paul and Central Iowa. Mr. Filley has already supplemented the appeal of the board of trade made last fall through the United States postal commission by a full statement to the Senators and members of the Missouri delegation, and lately forwarded to them tracings of a map, of which the one published in to-day's paper is a copy. Mr. Filley also had the assurance of General Superintendent Vall that with adequate appropriations, which it is the duty of our Senators and Congressmen to advocate and secure, service upon our roads where needed should be had. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern is the shortest route to Omaha now by 66 miles, and the distance can be reduced 40 more, making 100 miles. The time can be shortened up in connection with the Union Pacific, whereby a gain of twelve hours can be made between San Francisco, via St. Louis, and New York. The distance between St. Louis and St. Paul is 591 miles; time in transit, about 33 hours. A mail train will leave St. Louis and St. Paul each morning (except Sunday) and every evening, running through each way. Pullman drawing room sleepers will run through on each evening train. The importance at this time for close connections with Iowa and Minnesota will be realized. The immense increase in the turn of the cereals this way is gratifying and profitable. St. Louis must and can grapple the corn, wheat and hog product of Iowa and Minnesota, as she has the products of Arkansas and Texas. Mail facilities are the first conditions of success. Postmaster Filley has had the map prepared for the use of our Senators and Congressmen and to lay before the post-office department to seek and secure postal-car service and increased mail facilities to Iowa. The map speaks for itself, and no postal man can deny the importance of such a great central and direct connection. St. Louis has but to press and insist upon her advantages and rights. The great tide of success is rolling jetty-ward. In summer it will follow the water way fed by the East and West railway connections as feeders to the river. In winter it will take the great iron channel to St. Louis and to Cario, and thence to the sea. There's millions in it, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railway, with the Iowa Central and St. Paul and Minneapolis connections will be a prominent artery and feeder. The cereal and hog growers of the States of Iowa and Minnesota are to be directly benefited, too, by this enterprise, and hundreds of thousands of head of hogs and millions of bushels of grain are to find ready market here and prices equivalent to the markets of the world. Iowa and Minnesota will reap the benefits of an increased summer travel and their cool, pleasant and comfortable resorts will be the more directly and easily reached. Below will be found a tabular statement of the stations and departures and arrivals of the proposed through trains, which will be started about the 3d of March:

TIME-TABLE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.

Leave.	A. M.	P. M.	Leave.	A. M.	P. M.
St. Louis	9:05	9:45	Minneapolis	5:40	8:10
Arrive.	P. M.	A. M.	St. Paul	5:50	8:25
Mexico	2:45	3:05	Arrive.		
Moberly	4:45	5:00	Farmington	9:15	10:22
Macon City	..	..			A. M.
Ottumwa	11:50	11:50	Faribault	8:30	12:10
Grinnell	..	..	Owatonna	9:10	1:10
Marshalltown	..	..	Austin	10:40	3:22
Ackley	..	..		P. M.	
	A. M.	P. M.	Mason City	1:35	7:00
Mason City	8:25	11:10	Ackley	..	..
Austin	1:40	12 m.	Marshalltown	..	..
	P. M.	A. M.	Grinnell	..	..
Owatonna	3:10	2:22		P. M.	
Faribault	3:54	3:22	Ottumwa	10:35	4:40
Farmington	5:12	5:10	Macon City	..	..
Arrive.				A. M.	P. M.
St. Paul	6:30	7:05	Moberly	10:50	12:15
Minneapolis	6:43	7:30		P. M.	A. M.
			Mexico	12:25	1:45
			Arrive.	P. M.	A. M.
			St. Louis	6:08	6:45

ASH-WEDNESDAY AND LENT.

Yesterday was the first day of Lent. It derives its name from the custom of sprinkling ashes as a sign of humility and repentance. "Remember that thou art dust and to dust must return." Lent is the season of the forty days before Easter observed in certain churches, as a fast, and typical of the Forty Days of the New Testament. Its observance dates back to a very early day in the Christian church, and many hold that the Christian observance was foreshadowed and preceded by the Jewish ceremony long before.

Divested of its religious character, as a chronological event, it is worthy of mention as eliciting the sincerest devotions of many millions of people scattered in all the lands of the earth.

A GLOBE paragraph a few days ago called attention to the transgression of the rules by a member of the House. Some of our State exchanges have copied the item and applied it to Representative Bowler. Those who are in a position to know, state that Mr. Bowler was not the transgressor, and so far as the paragraph is concerned say that it should not be applied to him.

THE swearing in of Senator Clough by the Impeachment Court savors a little snap of judgment. It is quite likely that he should have been sworn in, but the holding of an unexpected session of the court when the counsel for the accused were absent, does not savor of fair play. The High Old Court must not get too arbitrary.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Deceived Husband Shoots the Destroyer of His Happiness--Death of the Bride of a Day.

[Charlotte, N. C. Correspondence (March 2d) Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Information was received here this evening of a scandal which led to a tragedy in Clay county. The location is in the chain of the Blue Ridge, in the western part of this State.

Miss Ada McClay is the daughter of the late Hon. Richard McClay, who was a wealthy and esteemed farmer and politician of the county just named. She is twenty-two years of age, beautiful, refined, and accomplished. She was educated at a seminary in Lexington, Ky., having graduated there with the usual honors about four years ago. Just after leaving her alma mater she made her debut at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and has visited that place of fashionable resort every summer since.

It seems that a year ago last summer she met there a Mr. William P. Shelburne, a handsome and polished gentleman of twenty-six. The couple fell in love; courtship followed, and they were betrothed. He lived in New Orleans, and had visited Miss McClay only three or four times at her home in Clay county, but had kept up a regular correspondence. He had not seen her for ten months until last Monday, when he came to fulfill his plighted troth. The day set was the 1st—yesterday. They were duly married, the nuptial ceremony taking place at noon. The company in attendance was not large, but it was elegant and aristocratic.

The afternoon and evening were spent in wedding festivities, and it was a late hour when the bride and groom retired for rest. But then—oh, sad to tell!—Shelburne discovered that his fair love was enceinte. In a rage he blasphemed and raised the deuce. He threatened to kill her in his frenzy, and only desisted on the condition that she would reveal the name of her seducer. This she refused to do at first, but finally told him that Simpson Forrester was the man. He had lived adjoining the McClay mansion, and had recently graduated at one of the colleges in Virginia. He was only 22 years of age, but had the reputation of being gallant, and at the White Sulpher last summer was a favorite with the belles. Shelburne's bride declared that this gay Lothario had accomplished her ruin five months ago, and that she had sworn never to betray him. He visited the house like an intimate friend, and last night he was one of the gayest of the gay at the festal board.

At 6 o'clock this morning Shelburne pulled on his clothes, armed himself with a double-barreled shotgun, and went to Forrester's home. The young bride followed, screaming and beseeching him not to shoot her destroyer, that she had forgiven him. But Shelburne was determined. He aroused the Forrester family, consisting of two or three sisters and the mother, and called for the guilty man. Forrester feigned surprise when he faced Shelburne, and denied knowing anything about the lady's shame. Only a few words ensued, when Shelburne banged away, discharging a load of buckshot into the shoulder of his enemy, who had no weapon of defense. The wounded man exclaimed, "I am killed and deserved it all!" The second barrel was not fired, for Shelburne, thinking the man dead, turned and saw his wife, who witnessed the affair, had fainted. The murderer took a horse from the stable of Mrs. McClay and fled the country, going in the direction of Tennessee.

The news of the tragedy soon spread. Special Constable Dolley gathered a party of men and went in pursuit. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense. Dr. Heather was summoned to attend the dying man. His wounds were dressed, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. To add to the scandal the bride gave birth in a few hours after the tragedy to a premature child.

[Charlotte, N. C., Cor. (March 3) St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Mrs. William Shelburne, the unfortunate bride of a day, whose husband shot her seducer, in Clay county yesterday, died in the night, after having given premature birth to a child. Although Simpson Foster, the young student who had accomplished Mrs. Shelburne's ruin, was terribly wounded in the right shoulder by the infuriated and betrayed husband, he is now pronounced out of danger. Mr. Shelburne, immediately after the shooting, left for parts unknown, absolutely refusing to see or speak to his dying wife, who, while she retained consciousness, piteously declared her love for her deceived husband and her contempt for Foster. The indignation against the latter is great, and as Shelburne's friends have taken the matter in hand, it is thought that as soon as he is informed that Foster will recover, he will at once return for the purpose of killing the scoundrel. The sad affair has created the most intense excitement throughout this section of the country, owing to the high social position of all the participants, and the popularity of the young people, who were universally esteemed.

Swindling the Savages.

[Correspondence Chicago Times.]

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, D. T., Feb. 25.—There is much talk here just now about fraudulent practices in the management of Indian affairs at this agency. It is freely alleged that official transactions of a most rascally nature has been discovered, and that affidavits have been forwarded to Washington, charging that the present agent has been selling coffee, flour, and the like, sent here for issue to the Indians, to citizens and others not entitled to Uncle Sam's rations. This agent, by the way, is a Chicago man. It is also alleged that he sold a quantity of wood, which had been chopped by the Indians, to steamboat-men, promising to pay over to the redskins the money received for it, but that his promise has not been kept.

There are several thousand Indians located at this agency. They are very much dissatisfied with the treatment they receive at the hands of the civil agents. Several of the head chiefs, I am informed, have applied to the military authorities for permission to proceed to Washington for the purpose of carrying their grievances before their great father. Many of the young bucks, who have behaved uncommonly well for three years past, are now secretly plotting to get away and join the renegades and hostiles, and this disposition has developed out of their dissatisfaction with the agents.

Indians who have just come in here from the lower agencies are of the opinion that the Sioux and Cheyennes now absent from their agencies number quite as many as were on the war-path at the time of the Custer massacre. Every few days small parties steal away from the Sioux camps near Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. The troops stationed there are powerless to prevent their departure. The soldiers are obliged to occupy the barracks erected for them on the agency grounds, while the Indians, by order of the Indian department, are permitted to camp some fifteen miles away from the agencies.

It is stated here that the civil agents at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have not reported to Washington the number of Indians who have left those agencies to go to Sitting Bull. The chances are that the full regular issue of rations is being made as usual.

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Look out for thieves and fire-bugs. They are abroad in the land.

Dr. J. A. Bowman is to remove to the office to be vacated by W. G. Telfer.

A new lodge of Knights of Pythias will soon be organized in this city, with sixty-five charter members.

Rev. J. L. Phillips, a native of India, will preach from the pulpit of the Free Will Baptist church Sunday next.

Still another new flouring mill is being projected by a number of capitalists in Minneapolis. It is to be of stone and occupy a site 130 by 150 feet.

THE GLOBE desires to rent desk room on ground floor and near the business center of the city. Send propositions to GLOBE office, 213 Hennepin avenue.

Erastus Byers and family are accepting the hospitalities extended them by Mr. and Mrs. Eldred, until their residence, recently destroyed by fire, can be rebuilt.

The Lurline boat club, of this city, at the end of the first year of their existence, find themselves possessed of twenty-seven members, and club property valued at $1,100.

It is rumored that the Minneapolis & St. Louis road is negotiating for an alliance with the Chicago & Northwestern road, which will give to this city another advantageous through line to Chicago.

The Boston Philharmonic Club successfully organized the second, three for a dollar course, last evening. A large audience was in attendance and the concert was of course up to the usual standard of merit.

Mr. Andrews, general manager of the Miller's association, reports 3,461,201 bushels of wheat received in Minneapolis for the six months ending March 1st. The shipment of flour from the city for the same period of time amounted to 620,796 barrels.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, during the present season, will extend the Hastings and Dakota Division to Granite Falls, and the Iowa and Minnesota Division will be built from Algona west 75 miles, making a total extension of about 150 miles.

The following notice in bold chirography was spread upon the black-board in the city council chamber yesterday afternoon, previous to the convening of that body:

DIED—In Minneapolis, of senatorial colic, the late city council. And served 'em right. Requiescat in pace.

The secretary of the board of trade ascertains that he has made a mistake in the statement of the banking capital of the city as it will appear in the board of trade report. An additional capital of $25,000 had been added to that of the Hennepin county savings bank, which swells the amount to an even and legitimate $2,000,000.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

The case of the State vs. Geo. Tullock, charged with perjury, occupied the attention of the district court yesterday.

The services of the jury will not be required for more than a day or two longer.

COURT CASES.

Luther Williams vs. L. J. Cate, has been continued to March 14.

N. T. Hauser vs. N. G. Hubbard and Charles L. Travis, tried and submitted.

John Ista vs. The Minnesota Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance association, tried and submitted.

CASES SET FOR TO-DAY.

Mary Sybill Beasen vs. Peter Miller, H. H. Willson and Henry B. Conary.

Chas. Allen vs. Henry Hechtman.

Christian Schultz vs. The Mississippi and Rum River Boom company.

SET AHEAD.

The following cases have been set for Monday, March 25th:

Jahn Bacroft, administrator Eazer Hunt, vs. Wilber Palmer and William A. Stanchfield.

Edgar W. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Chas. Scott, deceased, vs. Wilber Palmer and Abram Palmer.

Municipal Court.

Josephine Washington was before the municipal court yesterday, charged with intoxication, but was discharged, upon the promise that she would leave the city.

James O'Donnell, for stealing a Mackinaw blanket from the front of the store of A. T. Kenyon, was sent to jail for sixty days.

CITY COUNCIL.

Brief Abstract of Yesterday's Session—Another Thrust at the Legislative Delegation.

After the calling to order of the city council, yesterday afternoon, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several petitions for sidewalks, sewer extensions, building permits, etc., were acted upon.

The bids received for repairing the City Hall, according to plans and specifications submitted, were referred back to the committee.

Health Officer Ames reported a recent case of small pox in the city, and recommended that provisions be made for the care of such patients. Referred to the committee on health and hospitals.

The superintendent of water works reported $425 collected for water rates during the past month, and paid into the city treasury.

The wood inspector reported 1,233 loads of wood measured during the month. Placed on file.

City Clerk Mead reported the sum of $1,104 collected for dog licenses during the past year, and the paying of said sum into the treasury. Placed on file.

Alderman Snyder from the committee on claims reported a batch of claims against the city and recommended that orders be drawn on the treasury for their payment. Adopted.

Bids having been received for the sale of 300 feet of hose for the fire department, the committee reported in favor of purchasing 2,000 feet of White Anchor and 1,000 feet of Test hose, at 90 and 95 cents per foot.

Chief Engineer Brackett recommended the purchase by the city of a chemical fire engine. In view of the probable reorganization of the fire department under the provisions of the proposed new charter, the report was laid on the table.

The bid of Messrs. Bisbee & Moses for repairs to the City Hall was accepted, the price fixed upon being $395.

Ald. Glenn tendered his resignation as a member of the city council, to take effect April 1st, unless previously legislated out of office. The resignation was accepted.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad by resolution were instructed to level the temporary grade made for the purpose of laying a branch track to the State fair grounds last year.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Ald. Bassett introduced the following:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the city council of the city of Minneapolis, that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State by a member of this council, entirely changing the organic law by which the city is governed; and

WHEREAS, Said bill has been so introduced without the consent, wish or desire of the people and in direct violation of their expressed opinion; and

WHEREAS, Said bill has been rushed through one branch of the Legislature with indecent haste; and whereas said bill was privately manufactured in this city by a few interested parties for their own private interests, and whereas, said bill contemplates largely increasing the bonded indebtedness of the city, now already taxed to the utmost limit of the law, and whereas, the money to be expended in pursuance of the provisions of this law is placed in the hands of the persons who are the makers of the laws, either as legislators or executive officers, and some of them at least largely interested in and have been persistent workers for the aforesaid expenditure, which is to inure to their personal benefit. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the City Council of this city, that we view with alarm this tendency to take from the people the result of their years of hard labor, and appropriate it to the pleasure and luxuries of a few, who live upon the toil of the many; and, be it further

Resolved, That we regard it as a humiliating spectacle to see the Governor of a State lending his great influence to the passage of a bill which places in his hands a large sum of money, to be expended for improvements which the people, less than a year ago, decided, by an emphatic majority, they did not want.

Resolved, That the tendency to centralize power as manifested in the introduction and passage of this bill is an evidence of the disregard of persons in power of the wish and good of the masses, and we hereby express our emphatic condemnation of such a course, whether it proceeds from the chief executive of the State or from the representatives of the people.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to those representatives from this county who manfully insisted that the people should be heard upon this vital question.

Alderman Glenn argued in favor of the passage of the resolution, and stated that the delegation from the city council which recently visited St. Paul for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the bill had been treated in a shameful manner. The pins had all been set, and City Attorney Lochren had urged the point that the matter should not be submitted to the people. To evade the Maine liquor law the saloon keeper used to sell a ginger cake and give away the whisky. He hid behind the ginger cake. This legislative delegation had hid behind an exceedingly small ginger cake.

A spirited and spicy discussion then followed, after which the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Bassett, Boehme, Bohan, Glenn, Kruckeberg, Stevens and Waite.

Nays—Alderman Conkey, Corser, Griswold, Kees, McMillan, Snyder, and Mr. President.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Alderman Glenn for his services as a member of the council, after which unimportant business was transacted, and the council adjourned.

"Cardinal and Pope."

To the Editor of THE GLOBE.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 5.—We notice in this mornings *Pioneer Press* an editorial headed 'Cardinal and Pope,' which (knowing that it comes from the pen of an editor who has peculiar ideas of justice and principle when a papal government, or a returning board or an electoral commission is in question), in its self is not worthy of notice, but it affords an opportunity to say a word upon a subject that has been very much misunderstood by the general public, therefore we beg leave to intrude a few lines in your most valuable paper.

The article says: 'The inevitable metamorphosis by which a liberal cardinal passes into a reactionary Pope seems to have been completed in the case of Leo XIII by the act of his coronation.' Now I would respectfully ask the well informed editor upon what authority he speaks of Cardinal Pecci as a *liberal* cardinal?

The papers of the land, backed by the liberal cablegrams, have been under the impression that they were deluding poor innocent persons into the belief that the college of cardinals was composed of ultramontanes, moderates, liberals and dear knows what not, but I am very glad to believe that they succeeded only in deluding themselves.

As a proof of the liberal tendencies of the present and last popes, the *Pioneer Press* tells us of their so called liberal administrations of their former dioceses. Now I think in all probability the editor who wrote this knows absolutely nothing about their former administration, and if he does I defy him to show one single instance in which they were liberal in matters of faith, morals or the administration of their dioceses that was not either condemned by higher authority or retracted by themselves. They might have been liberal in their home politics, but, they, once in the chair of Peter, do not trouble themselves with local politics, but are interested in the principles that involve the very essence of right and justice, and from their duties they never flinch, no matter if it is a Bismarck or a King Victor Emanuel they are obliged to cope with.

The article continues: 'The attempted confirmation of the Pontiff's ultramontane secretary of state.' I beg leave again to ask a question. Will the *Pioneer Press* editor be so kind as to give us a definition of ultramontane, as we can see no sense in this expression as used here. As we understand ultramontane, all the cardinals and all the Catholics of the whole world are ultramontanes. He continues speaking of Pius IX: 'The contrast between the warm humanity of the pope's own nature and the attitude of antagonism to all that is best in the modern thought and life, is best shown by the words of genial appreciation of the character of his life long politicial enemy, Victor Emanuel, which broke through the artificial crust of ecclesiasticism when both were approaching their end.' I suppose the editor would also see a contrast of principle in the actions of our divine Savior who drove the money changers out of the temple at the end of the lash, and when he was approaching his end he pardoned the thief who was also approaching his end. This act was the crowning glory of Pius IX who was a faithful follower of his divine Master; he, like his Master, required an act of sorrow from his penitent before opening to him the treasures of the cross.

Farther on we see: 'The secret of the fatal influence of the papal chair in moulding the character of every occupant to one unvarying type of thought and action, is simply this: that the system is stronger than any man and its continued existence is bound up in the preservation of its ancient framework.'

Yes, this is the secret, it is stronger than any man or any combination of men—it is divine, and the man whom Almighty God places upon the throne of Peter immediately partakes of this strength, and thus for ever the gates of hell shall not prevail, against those gates whence issued the fatal venom called in our day liberalism.

Now let the *Pioneer Press* and all its readers learn once for all there never was a liberal pope, never will be and never can be, because Christ has said "heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

Marriage of the Divorced Kate Claxton.

[N. Y. Cor. March 3, Chicago Tribune.]

Kate Claxton, the actress who recently secured a divorce from her husband, Dore Lyon, in the New Jersey courts, was married at "the little church around the corner" to-night to Charles Stevenson, formerly a member of Mr. Wallack's company. Miss Claxton played in Albany Friday night, returning to this city this morning with her little daughter. During the morning she was joined by her father, mother, sister, and D. G. Gillette, an old friend. In the afternoon Mr. Stevenson called. He had been absent in Ireland for some months, and only returned to New York a week since, making his first appearance at the Lotos club this morning. At 6 o'clock Miss Claxton, with her family and Mr. Gillette, drove to Dr. Houghton's church where Mr. Stevenson was in waiting with several friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Houghton, Dr. Houghton's nephew. Both Miss Claxton and Mr. Stevenson were in ordinary street costume. Mr. Spencer Cone, Miss Claxton's father gave the bride away. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson entered one of the carriages and were driven away. Mr. Gillette took away the little girl, who was present at her mother's marriage. At midnight Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson had not returned to the hotel. None of the theatrical people at the Union-Place hotel, Union Square, or the Lotos had heard of the marriage up to that hour. Its announcement created surprise, although it has been reported ever since Miss Claxton's first application for a divorce that the ceremony last night might speedily follow after a decision in her favor.

Escobedo is believed to be making formidable preparations along the Rio Grande for a revolutionary movement in Mexico this Spring.