

By H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS, OR POLITICS IN TEMPERANCE.

Has the temperance question come to this alternative? The professional temperance orators, lecturers, and essayists, at last, begin to realize that there can be no politics in temperance. The moment a temperance organization becomes a political club, it is a case of suicide.

Temperance is one of the cardinal virtues bequeathed to mankind to exalt into free will, and not to debase into social slavery, nor into personal degradation. We must leave out of this way of considering, the softening influences and divine assistance of organized morality.

Education, and by education we mean not merely literary culture, but thorough discipline of head, heart and body, this kind of education is the great secret of temperance in all things. Prohibition does not mean temperance. It is the essence of legislative intemperance; it is a dangerous principle, because an attack on man's free will. It is the doctrine of Calvin's religion, smothered with the fires around Servetus at the stake.

But of all things, temperance in politics is desirable. On that platform all may meet and greet each other in fraternal accord. Temperance in politics would banish from the lecture field itinerant beggars, from the halls of Congress the bribers and the bribed, from society the puling sycophants of influence, would overturn the money tables in the temple of God, and expel from its pulpits the political preachers of the Bible. By all means let us have temperance in politics.

RIDING AND WALKING.

The hackmen and livermen generally have become somewhat excited over a contest as to advancing the price of riding. Without being very familiar with the merits of this important controversy, we confess ourselves at a loss to perceive any good reasons for advancing the prices of anything just about these times.

We are not so sure, by the way, but that good might be accomplished by the advance of prices. It is very evident that many people are in the habit of riding whose exchequer can not afford it, and this piece of extravagance would at least be lopped off. Besides their health would be greatly promoted by the exercise of walking. It would be a step in the way of economy, and one that might not be without its corresponding benefit to the livermen, thus both classes would be benefited, the one by being compelled to economize, and the other by having fewer bad bills to collect.

UNION PACIFIC SINKING FUND.

Congress is apparently much disturbed about the modus operandi of a sinking fund to pay the interest on the subsidy bonds granted to the Union Pacific Railroad. The company has long been in default, the government receiving no interest, and a most remote possibility of payment of principal at maturity. One bill makes the matter conditional on the consent of the creditors, and the other on the consent of the companies.

any government action, or interposition at all, it should be thorough and effectual. The management of these roads has been a gigantic swindle from the beginning. They have passed from the hands of one set of speculators into those of another, until finally they have reached the clutches of Jay Gould, the Wall street gambler. Gould deserves no recognition by Congress. On the contrary, wherever Congress can interpose, the Legislative power should be used to arrest the concentration of these corporations into the hands of one man, and above all, we are satisfied that the whole country would be more than pleased to see Jay Gould kicked out of Washington.

THE INVESTIGATION SHOULD PROCEED.

The Senate Insane Asylum investigating committee made a most serious error in adjourning until July. Senator Doran, the chairman of the committee, has returned from his trip to Omaha, and is now in the city. The investigation, as far as it went, revealed a shocking condition of affairs, and we have excellent reason to believe that only a small fraction of the iniquity has yet been developed.

Only a title of the brutality and maltreatment of patients has been developed, while the confinement of persons who are sane, and the financial management of the institution, has not been touched at all. There is reason to believe that there are many cases of persons who are now sane, who are still retained, and others who have never been insane who are kept in confinement. The committee can learn of these cases and ascertain their truth very readily, and they should do so.

The insane asylum management started with bulldozing, and this adjournment is a victory for them. They retain the brutal Betts (who ought to be in the penitentiary) notwithstanding the exposure, and defend him. That is enough to cover all concerned with infamy. The committee owe it to themselves, to the State and to all who have friends in the asylum, not to let this investigation lag or be delayed. All benefit will be lost if this postponement is adhered to.

On this question depends war. It is more than probable that Russia will moderate the terms of peace. The Russian-Turkish war was a farce. There was nothing to Turkey. It was ready to fall to pieces, and no sooner had the Russian forces crossed the Danube than down it tumbled. But Russia will find that a war with England means something more, and unfortunately the czar is in no condition to keep an army in the field.

With all the vast resources of the Russian Empire, the government is well-nigh bankrupt. England holds the purse strings of the world, and is rich in money, and in men drilled and disciplined to perfection. Her soldiers fight like men, and if it shall happen, that France be joined with England, then the two richest nations on the earth will be pitted against one crippled in resources and with impaired public credit.

The Wisconsin politicians were not the only ones snubbed by Hayes in the appointment of Scofield to the Registership of the Treasury. A squad of Pennsylvanians thought they had secured it certainly for another man (Scofield is from Pennsylvania) and were felicitating themselves upon being able to run the machine, when they suddenly learned that Scofield had been offered the place the previous day. Hayes evidently thinks it is his duty to be a fraud all through.

Another Political Rumor. [Cincinnati Gazette.] WASHINGTON, March 24.—There is no longer any doubt that prominent Democrats are preparing a bill to provide for testing the title of President Hayes in the supreme court. Until within a few days it has been the expectation that it would be ready to introduce to-morrow. The understanding is that the bill is already drawn, but that events in Louisiana have made further delay necessary. It cannot be ascertained who has the bill in possession, but it is known that the movement had its origin with Mr. Tilden and his New York legal advisers.

While the "smart Alecks" are flinging their cheap wit at Senator Howe, it will be well to remember that he once declined the offer of chief justice of the United States, because to vacate his place in the Senate would add one to the Democratic strength of that body. He was a moderately good Republican then. There is a motto somewhere about giving the devil his due.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Board of Education last Night.—The High School Question Again.—Plans for the West St. Paul Building. The regular meeting of the board of education was held last evening with Dr. Murphy in the chair. After the usual routine business a communication was read by the secretary from Mr. Burdick, offering to put his patent ventilator into the schools at the rate of \$12 per room.

The board deferred action till those already placed in the Neill, Adams and the High schools were well tried, and their efficiency or deficiency ascertained. Superintendent Burrington reported three boys suspended by him—Humphrey for cutting school desks in the Madison school, and Wurst and Weber for truancy at the Jefferson school.

The board approved the action of the superintendent. On the question of the high school bonds coming before the board, several gentlemen expressed it as their opinion that the people would never vote for the bonds, and Mr. Kerr suggested the Park Place as a splendid location for a high school. Dr. Sweeney had no objection to the site but would certainly object to renting or buying the old shell of a building. It is an old elephant on the hands of the proprietors, and no doubt they would be glad to throw it over on to the hands of the school board. Mr. Kerr said he knew something of the property. He did not think the people would vote for the bonds, and the board should do something to secure a high school, and spoke of the elephant of Jackson street, and he thought here was a good opportunity. He thought the property could be got cheap, and he certainly would not vote to give much for it—\$2,000 for the purchase and converting the premises he thought a large sum, and he had no doubt if the board wanted the premises they could be got at a very much lower figure.

Dr. Sweeney at this made light of the matter, treating it as a joke on the part of Mr. Kerr. Mr. Kerr thought it no laughing matter, but a subject needing the most serious attention of the board. Mr. Sweeney thought, as the board was considering old buildings, they should look at the Universalist church on Wabash street. That was a stone building and would not, like the Park Place, require another building erected over it to keep it warm. It did not need a new roof and new walls and the present owners were anxious to sell.

The committee on Sixth ward school reported and submitted two sets of plans and elevations for the new school in the Third ward, prepared by Mr. Basford. Mr. Sweeney moved that the West St. Paul school building be held in abeyance till the board has funds in hand to proceed with erecting the building. Motion carried. Mr. Kerr thought that the board might select one of the designs. Mr. Withey moved that design and plans No. 2 be approved. This design, it was roughly estimated by the architect, would cost under \$5,000; design No. 1 would cost about \$100 more. Motion carried.

It was next proposed that the committee have prepared plans and specifications, with any improvements they deemed necessary, and report at next meeting. Carried. Mr. Benz spoke at considerable length upon the importance of plenty of shade trees around school houses. He had spoken to a man who would supply and put them out cheap. This man recommended soft maple and Linden; if trees die he will replace them. Mr. Scheffer moved that the trees be ordered, and that the sodding around Lincoln school be attended to. Motion carried. The usual bills were then passed and ordered paid.

Mr. Benz reported upon German as taught in the public schools. The report said it was taught in Jefferson, Lincoln, Franklin, Madison, Nellie, Adams, Sixth ward and High schools; some 250 are taught German, and nearly one half of these are American children. The report was adopted, and the board adjourned.

NOONAN OR NORMAN.

Getting \$15 in the Wrong Letter and Being Held in \$1,000 Bail. The preliminary examination of Thomas Noonan on a charge of personating Thomas Norman in obtaining \$15 on a post office order at Minneapolis, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Cardozo. Mr. J. E. Hughes, clerk in the post office at Minneapolis, was called, and produced the book in which carriers report for registered letters taken out of the post office by them. Being sworn, he said he had examined the book, and found no letter addressed to Thomas Noonan entered from the 20th to the 24th of January inclusive; heard the testimony of Norman yesterday, but had no knowledge of the circumstances sworn to; Norman was a stranger to him; it is not the rule of the office to pay money to strangers without satisfactory evidence being taken that they were the persons entitled to receive payment.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Brien—Examined the book back as far as January 15th or earlier; found no such carrier or letter recorded from Rockford, Illinois; it is the custom of carriers delivering valuable letters to deliver them only to the persons to whom they are directed, and get a receipt for the same in a book carried for the purpose. A. P. Courtney, letter carrier, sworn, said he was a letter carrier in Minneapolis in January last; did not know Norman personally; knew him by sight; his residence in witnesses' case; had delivered letters at his house; have with me the registered letter receipt book; it contains entries of all registered letters delivered by me in January last. (Book offered in evidence.) No registered letter was received for by Norman; that week (Jan. 20th) did not recollect delivering a registered letter to Norman; if I had it would have been recited for in the book. Cross-examined—Often delivered letters at his house; there is no other carrier on my routes; there has been no other during any part of January. Re-direct—Never had book covered with canvas.

The prosecution here rested. Mr. O'Brien consulted with United States Attorney Billson, asking him if the prosecution would withdraw by defendant paying for the value of the letter, \$15. Mr. Billson declined to do so, when Mr. O'Brien entered into an able defense of his client, occupying three quarters of an hour. Mr. Billson replied for the State, after which Commissioner Cardozo said he had given a careful and patient hearing to counsel on both sides, and had followed the evidence minutely and was sorry he couldn't comply with the request of counsel for defendant. His duty was plain and he must commit defendant for trial, but would accept bail in \$1,000, but if counsel for the State was agreed, he would consent to a reduction. Mr. O'Brien asked that bail be reduced to \$500. Mr. Billson objected, but would have no objection to reduce the bail providing

two reliable and substantial persons could be obtained as surety.

Up to a late hour last night the defendant was in jail being unable to secure bail, but when a GLOBE reporter called upon him during the evening, he said he would be able to furnish the requisite amount on Monday.

THE BURKE CASE.

A Letter from One of the Companions of the Unfortunate Man at the Time of the Fall. CORONER STEIN received on yesterday the following letter from the missing witness in the Burke case:

READ'S LANDING, March 29, 1877. CORONER STEIN: In yesterday's GLOBE I find the death of the man Mr. Burke, a total stranger to me and I see a certain man, Mr. Brunner, makes statements against me which are utterly false, and I can prove them. I will be at your service at any time you send for me. I have also written to Mr. Knauft to recall his statement that I did commit a breach of the peace, we may call it, which is also false. I behave myself as a gentleman wherever I go, and no man can say anything against me, and Mr. Knauft must tell you so. I will refer you to several friends in St. Paul, and can prove my character in your own city without bringing it from home. Hoping that the matter will be settled satisfactorily, I remain yours, L. E. HANNEGAN.

Marshall of Read's Landing. CORONER STEIN is satisfied from his investigations that the man fell down the bluff accidentally, and hence will pursue the investigation no further. As Mr. Hanneman will not be subpoenaed, his letter is given to cover the correction.

Military Orders.

The following late orders have been issued by Gen. Terry, from department headquarters in this city: Special Order No. 32.—Second-Lieut. George LeH. Brown, Eleventh Infantry, is hereby detailed to witness at the Cheyenne Indian Agency, D. T., "each delivery of beef and other supplies" for the Indians, by the contractors for furnishing the same, and when requested by the agent, "to inspect, attest, and report on the quantity, quality, and delivery of the annuity goods" purchased for that agency, vice Second-Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, who is hereby relieved from the further performance of these duties.

Instead of proceeding to join his company, under the provisions of Special Orders No. 27, current series, from these headquarters, First-Lieut. George Ruhlen, Sixteenth Infantry, will, on his arrival at Bismarck, proceed to Camp Hancock and resume the duties of Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at that station, relieving Second-Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry. Second-Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry, will delay proceeding to join his company at Standing Rock until he shall have been relieved in the duties of Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Camp Hancock by First-Lieut. Geo. Ruhlen, Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. John E. Weston, Subsistence Department, will proceed from Helena to Carroll, M. T., on public business; and, on completion thereof, will return to his station at Helena.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Jack Chapman is to manage the Milwaukee club this year. Mr. W. B. Pettit, president, will manage the Indianapolis club this season. The various professional clubs are getting their men together, and play will generally commence about the 15th of next month. The managers of the Cleveland, O., clubs have been in correspondence with Sumner A. Ely, of the Red Caps last season, with a view to an engagement. Baker and Valentine, of the Winona Clippers last year, have signed with the Eries the present season, and O'Leary, of the Minneapolis, with the Live Oaks.

The new Chicago team, made up of eleven men, comes from four clubs, five men from the Hartfords, three from the Chicagos, and one each from St. Louis, St. Paul Red Caps, and Alaska. Gross, catcher for the Red Caps, and Gault, the infant first base, will not, it is understood, ball play professionally this year. It is reported that Gross has declined several good offers. Davenport, Ia., tries the experiment of a professional nine this season. New grounds are being prepared, which will be ready early next month, though the team is not called together until May 1st.

McClellan, (Little Mack) left for Chicago Thursday evening to go into practice. The club have decided on a new departure, dispensing entirely with gymnasium practices, but will begin field work at once. The New England Base Ball association has decided to make its championship season from May 1 to Oct. 1, six games to constitute a series. Visiting clubs are to be guaranteed \$50, or half the gross receipts. The following named clubs have entered for the championship of the International Base Ball association: Tecumseh, of London, Ont.; Buffalo, Rochester; Stars, of Syracuse; Utica; Hornell, of Hornellsville; Crickets, of Binghamton; Lowell; Manchester, New Bedford; and Springfield.

The first real match ball game of the season took place yesterday afternoon between the North Stars and a nine made up of men from the cigar firm of Kuhler & Stock; the score being 15 to 13 in favor of the cigar-makers. A. K. McMullen, of the latter club, did some good work in the field, getting possession of some very difficult flies. Though official announcement of the same has not been received, it is understood the Pioneer Press composers, strengthened by one man from the lithographic room, have accepted the challenge of the GLOBE boys, and that the game will be played Friday afternoon next. Printers throughout the State would do well to make a note of this event, because for the two weeks following the play, subs. will be in lively demand.

Mr. Joseph J. Ellick, third base for the Red Caps last season, leaves this evening for Milwaukee, where he is to play this season with the club of that name. Mrs. Ellick accompanies her husband to Milwaukee to remain during the season. Mr. Ellick brought Mrs. Ellick here a bride July last on the return of the Red Caps from the Memphis trip, since which she has resided here, and her departure, as also that of her husband, will be sincerely regretted by many friends.

Blaine's Failure.

Blaine fails to meet the expectations of his friends as a Senator. They expected him to carry the Senate around in his watch-fob and have plenty of room for patronage besides, but they find that he is really not much of an improvement upon the venerable, brass-mounted Senator Hamlin.

OUR GREAT RIVER.

ITS IMPROVEMENT FROM ST. PAUL TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Speech of Hon. Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, before the Congressional Committee on Commerce—An Able Plea to Secure the Appropriation Asked for by the River Convention Held in St. Paul Last Fall.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE: In view of the vast interests involved in the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi river it seems almost futile to attempt to enter upon the subject in the few minutes I am allowed (owing to the multiplicity of business before this committee). But, as chairman of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river, appointed by the St. Paul convention, representing some fifteen States, and more than twelve millions of people, I have a duty to perform, and having performed it as best I can under the necessarily limited time afforded me, I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to go back to those who sent this committee with clean hands, and say that we, as a committee, did our duty as best we could, and that if the appropriation hereafter to be made by your committee, and passed upon by Congress, is not commensurate, or in accordance with the wants and needs of that great river and its tributaries, then the fault is not with us, but with the Congress of the nation, which has seen fit to neglect the improvement of the greatest artery of commerce known to the world, and choose rather to spend the nation's money on comparatively unimportant and local improvements.

It is true that some four and a half millions of dollars have been spent (and well spent) in the construction of a canal to the Des Moines rapids, by which a depth of five feet is secured to cross the rapids at the lowest stage of water, and there has been appropriated some five and a half millions of dollars for the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the river; there has also been annually expended from one to two hundred thousand dollars in the removing of obstructions in the shape of snags and other impediments to navigation, which amounts may seem very large to those not acquainted with the vastness of the country lying adjacent to the Mississippi and its tributaries; but when I tell you that these embrace an area of more than twelve hundred thousand miles of territory and twenty thousand miles of navigable water, much of which floats steamers of equal capacity with those of the ocean, and that the commerce of the Mississippi river and tributaries is much greater than all the other coasting trade combined; and that there is situated on the banks of this great river, (exclusive of its tributaries or inland towns and cities dependent upon it,) ninety-seven towns and cities, with from two to five hundred thousand inhabitants in each—and yet, in view of all this, the eastern rivers and harbors, some of them of the most insignificant kind, have been receiving large appropriations ever since this has been a government, and in the aggregate to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. Indeed, it seems to have been the policy of the government in the past, rather to seek to create navigable highways out of impossibilities rather than to improve the great natural highways already in existence.

FROM ST. PAUL TO NEW YORK. Take for example the average cost of transportation of a bushel of wheat from St. Paul to New York by railroad, lake and canal, and it will run from forty to fifty cents; but when there is a fair stage of water in the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans, it can be placed there in barges at about one-third of that price. But the misfortune has been that when the crops of the Northwestern States, such as Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska are ready to be moved, there is not more than thirty inches on the bars, and the result is the farmers and merchants of those States are entirely at the mercy of the railroads during the fall season, and even if the railroads were ever so well disposed, they cannot compete with river transportation at a good stage of water, for experience has shown that grain can be successfully and profitably carried at one-fifth the cost of railroad; or, to be specific, grain can be carried in barges at a profit at two mills per ton per mile, or less, while railroads cannot carry it at a profit at less than ten mills—or one cent—per ton per mile, so that if the navigation of the river was improved so as to secure a depth of five feet at low water, grain could be carried from St. Paul to New Orleans for less than ten cents per bushel by barges, instead of forty cents, and often fifty cents per bushel as at present, by rail, during the fall season, when the river is too low to be of any practicable use.

The extent of this possible saving in freightage is impressively shown by the fact that this year the five States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, will be able to export 100,000,000 bushels of wheat alone! In 1876, the corn crop of the States contiguous to the Mississippi, including Kansas and Nebraska, was more than 780,000,000 bushels, and its value was over \$238,000,000. From its bulkiness, corn is naturally a water freight, and the lower the cost of water transit, the further farmers could afford to send their products to market. Every reduction in river rates would bring to the Mississippi the tribute of a broader empire, and enlarge its commerce by increasing supplies of freight. The economies of an improved channel, saving twenty cents a bushel on all grain exported by the Gulf route, would give an immense impulse and expansion to the commerce of this valley, and it is probable that the economy on the heavy freights which would naturally seek exchange by an unobstructed Mississippi would pay for the proposed improvements in a single year.

After citing the testimony of various parties as to the amount of the carrying trade and the facilities for handling grain at St. Louis and New Orleans, Mr. Brown says: These extracts are taken from interviews had with several well-known merchants, steamboat and barge transportation owners and agents, living and doing business in St. Louis, and within the last few days, and shows that the carrying trade has not only not left the river, but is immensely on the increase, and that all that is needed to multiply it a hundred fold is to foster and assist it by an appropriation of a liberal amount of money, which, properly expended, will give an impetus to the grain production of the West that would give this country the monopoly of the grain growing trade of the world. Therefore, in compliance with the instructions of the St. Paul convention, this committee asks congress to grant an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi, and to authorize the expenditure, under the supervision of government engineers, of definite sums upon specific portions of the river, as follows:

Upon the section from St. Paul to the head of Keokuk Rapids, 600 miles, \$617,000. From the foot of Keokuk Rapids to the mouth of the Illinois, 150 miles, 383,000.

SWEARING MAD.

That is the Condition of the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Politicians.

[Washington Special, (March 28), Cincinnati Enquirer.] The Pennsylvania delegation are ready to drink hot blood, and are swearing to get even with Hayes for the shabby trick he played them. Not knowing that the President had on Monday morning telegraphed to Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, to know if he would accept the registership of the treasury, on the evening of that day Representatives Harry White and J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, called upon Secretary Sherman, and informed him that, as it was understood that the register of the treasury was to be appointed from Pennsylvania, they desired to present the name of J. W. Sullivan, at present collector of internal revenue at Allegheny City, for the position. The representatives said that every member of the Pennsylvania delegation, with one exception, desired Mr. Sullivan to be appointed register. Secretary Sherman, after hearing all that Messrs. White and Thompson had to say on the subject, advised them to call upon the President and lay the case before him. Acting on this advice, White and Thompson called at the White House early yesterday forenoon, and presented Sullivan's name to the President. Hayes listened attentively to all they had to say, took copious notes of the conversation, and said that Sullivan's case should be given due attention. Somewhat elated, the two Pennsylvanians wended their way to the office of the secretary of the treasury, and informed him that they believed that with Mr. Sherman's co-operation, the President would nominate Sullivan. "Nominate Sullivan?" said Sherman; "I guess not, for the President has already nominated Glenni W. Scofield for the position. We have just received a telegram from Mr. Scofield saying he will accept the office." Then the two Pennsylvania Congressmen looked at each other and began to swear. They denounced the administration as a trick, hypocritical, lying institution, and spoke bitterly of the manner in which the President had led them to believe that the nomination of register of the treasury was still open. Sherman, it is said, came in for his share of abuse, and the two irate Congressmen, after vowing never to darken the doors of the White House again, walked indignantly from the Secretary's office. Hayes treated the Wisconsin delegation about as shabbily. All united in recommending Amasa Cobb, of that State for the Registership. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, Paddock, and others, called in person to urge his claims. Hayes took notes of what each had to say, inquired as to the fitness of the applicant, and finally said: "Cobb? Cobb? You mean Cobb of Wisconsin?" "The same," replied Cameron. "Oh, yes! I know him," said the President; "he served in Congress with me, and is an excellent man, and would make a good register of the treasury. The delegation retired, and Mr. Cobb, the applicant, on a street corner. "Well, what luck?" said Cobb. "Excellent," returned Paddock; "under an ordinary administration I should say you were sure of the appointment." Imagine the consternation of Cobb and his friends, on reaching the capital twenty minutes later, to find that Scofield's name had been sent in even while Hayes was having his conversation with them. These are samples of how Hayes treats Senators who have friends to recommend for office.

DORY AND LIZIE.

Report that They are to Live Together Again. [N. Y. Special (March 28) Chicago Times.] Mr. Thomas G. Shearman and some other prominent members of Mr. Beecher's church, seem to be responsible for the following interview, printed to-day, with reference to the rumored reconciliation of Theodore Tilton and his wife. Mr. Shearman is represented as saying that Tilton has for some time been trying to effect a reconciliation with his wife; that at first she refused to have anything to do with him, but finally consented to live with him again, if he would make a full retraction of everything he had alleged against her character. This Mr. Tilton refused to do. Tilton had a long interview with his wife recently, and the result was that definite arrangements had been made whereby they were soon to be reunited as man and wife and go to Europe together. The rumors of this reconciliation are credited among the greater part of Mr. Beecher's flock. Another Version. The New York Times says there is trustworthy authority for the statement that Mrs. Tilton will rejoin Theodore about May 1, letting bygones be bygones, and that the reunited family will go to Europe. Tilton has been long trying to bring about a reconciliation, but his wife refused to have anything to do with him. The children's entreaties were added, and finally she yielded. Beecher's friends say that Tilton's purpose is to get her under his thumb and make her manufacture another confession. On the other hand, it is rumored that Mrs. Morse, the mother-in-law, is the chief promoter of the reunion, and proposes to live with the happy couple. How to Catch a Wasp. [Norristown Herald.] A Boston paper says: "A butterfly was caught at the south end yesterday." It may be safe enough to catch a butterfly at the south end, but when you go to grab a wasp, you want to catch it at the northeastern end, shifting westerly toward the head.