

Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City of St. Paul

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THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

By mail the SUNDAY GLOBE will be one dollar per year.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The Weekly Globe is a neat sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the freethought, agricultural in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, local matter, market reports, &c. It is furnished to single subscribers at \$1.00 per year.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

The Minneapolis Tribune sounds the note of alarm. Minneapolis is afraid she is going to have another railroad, and hence the Tribune fails to abstain the St. Paul & Pacific road for surveying a line.

SHIMON CAMERON may save his money by his contest with the Widow Oliver, but his reputation is now hopelessly ruined. He could better have afforded to pay the old woman the ten thousand dollars she asked as the price of her silence, than to have subjected himself to the ridicule of the whole country.

The Globe yesterday morning published a detailed account of a new flooring mill about to be erected in St. Paul capable of manufacturing one thousand barrels per day. Bill King's paper yesterday enumerated some well known projects, like the union depot, etc., but made no allusion to the great flooring mill. It was afraid it did that it would offend its Minneapolis patrons.

GOETTSCHALKOFF'S reply to Salisbury is a model of non-committalism. He denies the allegations of the British secretary that anything had been done by Russia to obstruct the complete fulfillment of the Berlin treaty, and hints that Salisbury had better learn what he is writing about before he makes any further complaints. In brief he tells him—in a diplomatic way, however—to mind his own business.

We don't know what the private interests of the parties may dictate, but so far as the public is concerned, and the interests of St. Paul, it would be better to please Mr. Col. Allen should reopen the Metropolitan. He has made the Merchants the most popular resort in the West, and travelers make long jumps in their business trips to secure extra time in St. Paul as the guest of Col. Allen. If he was to conduct a second hotel it would fill the bill for St. Paul.

The London papers are greatly exercised over the adoption of the protective tariff by the Dominion of Canada, the Times declaring that it is as unwise as it can be, and every branch of industry will be crippled by it. It is also claimed that the tariff is contrary to the provisions of the law which gave Canada her practical independence of the mother country, which required that all laws imposing differential duties should be reserved for royal approval.

We do not believe that sufficient evidence can be obtained upon which to exclude Messrs. Butterworth and Young, the two Republican members from Cincinnati, from their seats in the House. While there is no doubt but Eph. Holland and his gang of reporters did eminent work in their behalf, it will be exceedingly difficult to prove it. Their exclusion would create a feeling that the Democratic party is disposed to carry partisanship too far, and the reaction may be disastrous in the future. The Democrats cannot afford to follow too closely the bad precedents set them by the Republicans.

A serious misunderstanding threatens to arise in France over the bill of M. Jules Ferry to promote higher education. The measure is harmless enough as far as its title goes, but as it contemplates the exclusion of the Jesuits from all educational institutions, it has raised a storm that does not promise to be soon allayed. One journal declares, apropos of this bill, that as the republic has become the negation of liberty and the dearest feelings of a great majority of Frenchmen, it has no longer any reason for existence. If the bill is made a cabinet question there is but little doubt but some other change in the ministry will be necessary.

Dr. STEWART was yesterday appointed Surveyor General of Minnesota, succeeding Gen. Baker in that office. The doctor has played his cards well and shrewdly. The Republican portion of the Minnesota delegation in Congress, coupled with the retiring Major Strait, were united in retaining Gen. Baker. Window urged Gen. Baker as a personal favor to himself. Washburn was especially anxious that Dr. Stewart should not of all others, obtain the place; but the doctor, single-handed, proved more potent than them all. He has reason to be gratified at his success. Gen. Baker can congratulate himself upon the fact that he could have retained the office but a short time in any event, as a Democratic President next year will end all of this Republican hilarity. The public will be very well satisfied with Dr. Stewart so long as the Republicans are in power. The little row in the happy Republican family is a matter of no consequence.

I intend to change my residence from here to St. Paul about the first of April or first of May, and will want to rent a dwelling house. I hear that houses are scarce and rents are going up in your city, and would be pleased to have you do the best you can for me.

The above is a sample of scores of letters now being received by our real estate dealers. The situation it describes is true. Houses are so scarce that it is next to an impossibility for new-comers to find a home, and rents are going up. This condition of affairs must be remedied, and that promptly, or St. Paul will lose this year of our Lord, 1879, many hundred men who are intending to come and devote their money, brains and energy to building up this the great city of the Northwest. The remedy lies with our property-owners and capitalists. If the golden opportunity is lost and property depreciates and money goes a begging in the future, there will be no one but themselves to blame.

THE TWO PARTIES ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Perhaps the most singular revolution that historians will be called upon to record, either in the past or the present of our country, is that prescribed by the two parties relative to the question of negro suffrage as it has now exists. It is within the recollection of every adult newspaper reader, that when the question of enfranchising the blacks was first proposed the Democratic party, as represented by its leaders, was opposed to the experiment, while the Republican party, by its leaders, pronounced most decidedly in its favor. The latter triumphed, and the negro was enfranchised, and the Democratic party accepted the situation, but not without the most gloomy forebodings. Both parties were guided in their course by the same considerations, which were purely partisan, and therefore neither is entitled to particular credit over the other for the results accomplished. The Republicans thought that, as they had given the negro his liberty, he would forever cling to and remain the absolute property of that party—that he would not think for himself, but would blindly follow the lead of whoever might be chosen to champion the cause of the party. The Democratic party thought the same—that the negro would be indissolubly united to the Republican party—and for that reason opposed his enfranchisement. The result has shown that both parties were mistaken in arguing that the negro would irrevocably bind himself to any particular party; that he would be willing to step from slavery to an individual into slavery to a party—a bondage as bad if not worse than that of which he had not recently emerged. Both undervalued the intelligence of the race, and both have been disappointed; one grievously, the other agreeably.

For the first few years after the enfranchisement of the negroes, they were obedient to their new masters. They voted the Republican ticket unanimously and without hesitation as the military and carpet-bag rulers of the Southern States dictated. But as the taxes began to increase, and labor was deprived of its just reward through the maladministration of official trusts, and as the rudiments of education, coupled with some vague idea of the science of government, were disseminated, the negroes began to think. They found that the adventures were those he had given obedience were not their best friends, and gradually they began to shake off the influences that had surrounded them, and to inquire if, after all, the people of the South, their late masters, were not their true friends. This declaration of independence was a surprise to the Republicans, and at first they could not believe it. It was no less of a surprise to the people of the South and to the Democrats of the North. But it opened a new range of possibilities to their vision, which they were not slow to take advantage of. They cultivated the good will of the emancipated bondsmen by every means in their power. Each State in the South passed laws guaranteeing the farm laborer an assured return for his services—preferring his claims above all others. They cultivated the friendship of the negro, and sought to instill into his mind the necessity of an intelligent comprehension of the duties of citizenship—so that he had a direct personal interest in good government as well as the white. The result has been that whereas a few years ago the negroes were unanimous slaves of the Republican party, they are to-day nearly equally divided between the parties, and the Southern whites, by their aid, have been able to send an almost solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

In this fact—that from an unresisting blind slave to the party that assumed all the credit of liberating him, the negro has become an intelligent watcher of public events, interested in all measures that concern him and capable of voting accordingly—we find the reason for the change of front in the two parties as to negro enfranchisement. Both parties are actuated by selfish motives in the reversal of their position, yet that reversal is none the less pronounced. In a recent number of the North American Review were published a synopsis of the opinions of more than half a score of our public men on this subject, including Edmunds, Blaine, Garfield and Phillips on the one side, and Lamar, Hendricks, Stephens and Hampton on the other. It is noticeable at the time that all of the Republicans were of the opinion that the experiment of negro suffrage had been a partial or a total failure, and Mr. Blaine in particular was emphatic in his declaration that it could not be a success as long as the negro voted with the Democratic party. This is somewhat extraordinary language for a man who insisted upon the right of suffrage for the negro as God-given and necessary for the protection of his rights as a citizen, and is most fittingly characterized by Mr. Hendricks in a rejoinder to be published in the same periodical next month. Mr. Blaine makes the argument (or rather the claim) that for emancipation, citizenship, for civil rights, and for political privileges, the negro is indebted to the Republican party, and that therefore his allegiance is to that party; and that so long as he is allowed the freedom of choice he can and will vote with no other party. He declares it the "realistic" assertion, "the very bravado of argument," to claim that, upon his own choice, he would vote with the Democrats. This is a claim that is not free—is never to be free, but belongs to a party; that because of past obligations, it cannot be changed. In its membership and in its aggregate it cannot change. It cannot consider questions of principle or questions of policy. It may not listen to the demands of patriotism, nor the appeals of self interest, as opposed to the requirements of the party. Its obligation to party can never be discharged. Whether questions relate to the honor of the country or the welfare of the people, it can exercise no free and independent judgment. It would be a matter of serious concern, could a party claim a vassalage so numerous and so abject. But this claim is being repudiated by the colored vote itself.

THE CHURCHES.

United States Circuit Court. Before Judge Nelson.

George T. Flint vs. Oliver N. Roberts. Deceit ordered for plaintiff with reference to H. Mann as master to ascertain and report the damage.

District Court. Before Judge Wilkie To-day.

Fergus Fahey vs. J. W. Dewey. Motion for a receiver.

Hannauer, Lichtenauer & Co. vs. Francis & Stoppel. On appeal from order of judgment.

Ernst Freymann vs. George Baker. Motion for judgment of dismissal for want of jurisdiction of justice.

Ingram, Kennedy & Co. vs. James McIntire & Co. and Michael O'Brien et al. garnishes; motion for order to take garnishes disclosure.

George Warren & Co. vs. James McIntire & Co., defendants, and Michael O'Brien et al. garnishes; motion for order to take garnishes disclosure.

Horace Thompson et al. trustees, vs. The First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company. Application for decree of foreclosure.

D. C. Shepard vs. W. E. Hartshorn et al. Motion for final decree.

George W. Sheffield vs. Robert McMenamy et al. Application for final decree.

Charles H. Merrill vs. Amalie Keifer. Motion for final decree.

Municipal Court. Before Judge Flint.

The City vs. Patrick Murphy; drunkness. Reprimanded and discharged.

The City vs. Michael and Peter Schank; assault and battery. Continued until to-day, at 10 o'clock a. m., and defendants committed to jail.

The State vs. Jacob Valant; threats to kill. Acquitted and discharged.

The State vs. Michael and Patrick O'Leary; larceny. Continued until to-day, at 9 o'clock a. m.

SOUND COMPANY.

The Flattering Record Made by the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, publishes in our columns to-day a condensed statement, giving all the important information conveyed in the statement made to the insurance department of the State in compliance with our laws.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

Conclusion of the Chicago Convention—A Permanent Organization Perfected—The Chicago "Times" Censured. The following report of the Irish colonization convention in Chicago is extracted from the papers of that city of the 20th:

The committee on resolutions presented the following report: Whereas, a national conference of delegates accredited by the various organizations identified and in sympathy with the cause of Irish Catholic colonization was convened in the city of Chicago on the 12th day of May, 1879, at the instance of the St. Patrick's society of that city, at which meeting a large number of delegates, representing many different States, Territories and organizations, were present; Whereas, the said conference has thoughtfully considered the evils, moral, social and political, which have attended the lamentable overcrowding of the Irish immigrant population in the large cities of America, and the but which serve to excite the sorrow of every true-hearted and well-wisher of that people; and Whereas, it is apparent that, remedied by such evils and dangers must be sought by aiding and encouraging our people to occupy and possess the lands and cities of the western States, Territories and organizations, and by and through the generous, united and persevering action of our people, both by and through the national organization which shall command the confidence and invite the sympathy of the Irish people throughout the entire continent, and by the blessing of God, by wise and energetic management, may make its power and influence felt for the benefit of the Irish race in their adopted country; therefore, be it resolved, That we now earnestly appeal to the representatives and well-wishers of the Irish race in the United States and elsewhere to give their aid, in the form of contributions to the efforts of the gentlemen thus chosen, to whose hands is committed in full trust and confidence this sacred and beneficent undertaking.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the said board of education, that they should be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, to be used for the purpose of purchasing land in the western States, Territories and organizations, and by and through the generous, united and persevering action of our people, both by and through the national organization which shall command the confidence and invite the sympathy of the Irish people throughout the entire continent, and by the blessing of God, by wise and energetic management, may make its power and influence felt for the benefit of the Irish race in their adopted country; therefore, be it resolved, That we now earnestly appeal to the representatives and well-wishers of the Irish race in the United States and elsewhere to give their aid, in the form of contributions to the efforts of the gentlemen thus chosen, to whose hands is committed in full trust and confidence this sacred and beneficent undertaking.

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Official Copy of the New Law Relative to the City of St. Paul Board of Education. AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the law relative to public schools in the city of St. Paul into one (1) act and to amend the same." Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That section one (1) of said act be amended by striking out of line five (5) thereof the word "five" (5) and inserting instead thereof the word "six" (6). Section 2. That section nine (9) of said act be amended by striking out of line nine thereof the word "five" (5) and inserting instead thereof the word "six" (6). Section 3. That section ten (10) of said act be amended by adding to said section at the end thereof the words, "unless expressly provided to the contrary." Section 4. That section eleven (11) of said act be amended by striking out of line two (2) and three (3) thereof the words "after the first day of July," and inserting instead thereof the words "on the first day of July," and inserting instead thereof the words "and treasurer" in line six (6) of said section. Also by striking out the following clause in said section, viz: "The treasurer shall give bonds with sufficient sureties to the acceptance of the board, in an amount to be fixed by said board."

Section 5. That sections fourteen (14) and eighteen (18) of said act be and the same are hereby repealed. Section 6. That section twenty-two (22) of said act be amended by striking out of line two (2) thereof the word "superintendent," and inserting instead thereof the word "secretary," also by adding after the word "superintendent" in line three (3) of said section, the words "and the committee on finance." Section 7. That said act be further amended by adding thereto the following section, viz: Section 24. All school monies collected by any officer of the city of St. Paul, or of the county of Ramsey, or of the State of Minnesota, or which may become due or owing to the board of education of the city of St. Paul, shall be paid to the treasurer of the city of St. Paul, who shall hereby be declared to be ex-officio treasurer of the board of education of the city of St. Paul, and who shall receive the same and shall keep a detailed and exact account thereof in such manner as to show at all times the exact financial condition of said board. He shall pay the same out from time to time upon warrants signed by the president and secretary of the board of education and countersigned by the comptroller of the city of St. Paul. He shall exhibit to the board of education at their first (1st) meeting in July in each year, and as often as the board may require, a full and detailed account of all monies received and paid out since the date of the last annual report, or for any required payment.

Section 25. All the funds of the board of education of the city of St. Paul shall be deposited in the name of said board in one or more designated national banks, or State banks, or private banks, or banks in the name of the said board of education of the city of St. Paul, and shall be kept in such manner as to show at all times the exact financial condition of said board. The board of education shall have the right to draw upon such banks for such funds as may be required for the purposes of said board, and shall be responsible therefor. Section 26. The said board of education shall have the right to draw upon such banks for such funds as may be required for the purposes of said board, and shall be responsible therefor.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

The annual report of the chief of the bureau of statistics on foreign commerce has been delivered by the public printer. It is presented separately in the order of magnitude the exports to each country of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum, fresh beef and live animals, products of agriculture, and manufactured articles; also in the order of magnitude the imports from each country of sugar and molasses, coffee, tea, silk and manufactures of silk, chemicals, manufactures of cotton, hides and skins and the total imports of all manufactured articles. Chapters are devoted to imports for home consumption and to immigration and tonnage. The condition of the merchant marine of the United States is discussed somewhat at length. The value of the commerce of the United States with Great Britain and all her colonies and dependencies consistently exceeds the value of the exports to and imports from any other foreign country, each year during the last twenty years. The commerce of the United States with Great Britain and all her colonies and dependencies consistently exceeds the value of the exports to and imports from any other foreign country, each year during the last twenty years.

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THE NATIONAL BOARD.

Immediately following the adjournment of the conference a meeting of the gentlemen named on the national board was held in one of the private parlors. The meeting included the Rev. Bishops Ireland and O'Connor, Hon. John Lawler, W. J. Onahan and Anthony Kelly, and organized with Mr. Lawler as temporary chairman and Mr. Onahan as temporary secretary. After the disposal of some preliminary business it was decided to hold a meeting of the full board in the Grand Pacific hotel on the morning of April 18 next, and the secretary was instructed to notify members accordingly. The subject matter of the meeting was the organization of the board, and it was decided to hold a meeting of the full board in the Grand Pacific hotel on the morning of April 18 next, and the secretary was instructed to notify members accordingly.

THE MANKATO UNION.

The Mankato Union hoists the name of Gen. J. H. Baker for Governor. If the people of Minnesota will persist in electing a Republican Governor—which God knows they ought not to do in view of the excessive taxation which is impoverishing the people—the general vote will be more acceptable to this section and make a better executive than any Republican yet named.

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GLOBELERS.

The three-cent nickel coin has been successfully counterfeited. Over fifty horses are training at the Lexington, Ky., race course. Terre Haute, Ind., is first in the field with a Grand club 100 stanton. A 1,000-acre plantation near Natchez, Miss., recently sold for \$600. There are forty "Pinarofa" companies traveling this beautiful land. A Mobile item tells of a citizen who was "bargained of potatoes."

Soon the cow's lips will smack at the sight of cowboys and cream pastures. The champion of the Alabama House of Representatives is a colored man. Mexico, with an inland traffic of \$500,000,000, has but 400 miles of railway. Bookton, Ill., pork raisers are cultivating the Brazilian red antichoke for fodder. A Delaware City, Ohio, sexton, was clubbed by resurrectionists the other night. The most useful pedestrian is the man who walks the floor nights with the baby. Cornell university expects William H. Vanderbilt to give it \$50,000 for a gymnasium. A number of emigrants have started in wagons from Sherman, Texas, for Leaville. A census of Knoxville, Tenn., just taken, shows the population of the place to be 15,771. Fifty thousand bushels of peanuts have been marketed in Wilmington, N. C., since November.

A colony of twenty families left Allegheny county, Maryland, for Nebraska, a few days ago. It is said to be no credit to Rowell at all that he is an Englishman because he was born in Cork. Strawberries, peaches and as large as walnuts, sell in Palatka, Florida at fifty cents a quart. The Texas legislature has passed a bill setting aside one-fourth of the State revenue for school purposes. The legislature of Tennessee refused to pass a law making the marriage of first cousins a misdemeanor. Mr. Joseph Jefferson will soon have 2,600 acres of his orange grove plantation inclosed by a hedge of Macartney roses. A coal mine near Wattenheim, in Germany, is now lighted by electricity at a cost of about five cents for each light per hour. Young men should be careful how they clasp the girls to their manly bosoms. Some girls don't admire the smell of a liver pad. London has 25,000 consumptives, of whom 9,000 die every year; yet in all England there are accommodations for only 1,000 patients. Mr. Stern, one of the writers on the Frankfort Gazette, has been sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment for insults to Prince de Bismark.

Janus Lincoln, Rev. Ebenzer Gay and Mr. Daniel Wood, all Eastern men, are the only surviving members of the class of 1814, Harvard college. Madame Modjeska is the possessor of three odd pets, a bulldog and two alligators. And the fashionable thing now in Fifth avenue will be to do likewise. Gen. James G. Blunt, of the Union army during the war, has become a helpless maniac, and is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Washington, D. C. The farmers of the line of one of the Canadian railways have sent a train of ten cars loaded with wood to the poor of Quebec. The railroad carried it free. The Onondia committee since the late crusade has been receiving three applicants a day from persons who wish to become members. The applicants are not received. Memphis Appeal: New Orleans will only quarantine for ten days next summer. The country will quarantine New Orleans for six months, beginning with May. Victor Hugo makes it a rule not to return visits or accept invitations. He only consents to know the emperor of Brazil on condition of not being asked to relax this rule. Minnie Hank will leave the Maple sun troops. The colonel says he doesn't object to losing money occasionally, but he does want to preserve a little of the hair on his head. Orville Grant, brother of Gen. Grant, recently released from the Morris Plains asylum, is at Washington, partially insane. He is in a pitiful condition, but is allowed his liberty. Seven workmen were recently killed by the explosion of a hydraulic press at the Angon-lez-Lille powder mills, which stands on a small island in the Charente river, in France. Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, has purchased Fort George Island, Florida. It is intended that he expects to build a manufacturing city on the co-operative plan, on it. The editor of the Hawkinsville (Tenn.) Dispatch has named his four children "Beverly," "Long Primer," "Small Figs" and "Figs," after the names of different styles of type. The excavations at the supposed site of the hanging gardens of Babylon are said to have terminated. They have yielded many tablets from the time of Nabonidus to the Parthian era. The steamship Great Eastern is lying idle, and, as her engines are out of date, there is little chance of finding employment for her. It would cost \$300,000 to fit her with proper engines. The governor general of Canada and the Princess Louise are shortly to visit New York from which point it is the intention of the latter to sail for England on a visit to her mother, the queen. Prince Napoleon is described as "a young fellow, the first blush of joyous youth, and evidently just bubbling over with pleasurable excitement at the thought of going out to the seat of war." The Madrid Historical Academy announces, after investigation, that there is no truth in the report that the remains of Christopher Columbus have been discovered in the cathedral of San Domingo. A Baptist clergyman in Waterbury, Conn., was chased by a goat last Friday, and he sought refuge by climbing up a telegraph pole. He maintained this precarious position until rescued by passers-by. Marshall McMahon wouldn't hear of a pension, and refused to use the money voted to defray hospitalities at the Ellysae during the exhibition. It was distributed by his wife among the charities of Paris. The man who was drafted during the war and lost a leg in a railroad accident, while skidding to Canada to escape the clutches of the provost marshal, will apply for a pension under the new act. He has a rather lame claim. The board of health of the city of Darmstadt (Baden), announce officially that since the milk vendors have been under a strict surveillance, the mortality among children from diarrhoea has decreased 50 per cent. against former years. Mr. Russell, recently elected as a greenbacker to Congress from North Carolina, is a "progressive" person. He was a rebel captain at seventeen years of age, and was a member of the State legislature at nineteen. He is now thirty-three years old. Gibbs Beinvieve, a well-to-do Elmora, Va., farmer, recently found the money he had lost by mortgaging his farm, selling property and borrowing of an invalid sister, and now he has disappeared, leaving his young wife, three children and sister destitute.

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