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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JAN. 29, 1882

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE GLOBE.

The GLOBE is offered from date until February first for seven dollars per year payable in advance. This includes seven issues per week, delivered by carrier in the city, or sent by mail postage paid. The regular rate is seventy cents per month, or $8.40 per year, seven issues per week, and this special offer is made to old and new subscribers alike who wish to avail themselves of it prior to Feb. 1st. The GLOBE has full associated press reports and will be found to contain all the current news of the day.

THE law enacted soon after the termination of the Mexican war, prohibiting Mexicans from holding real estate in this country, is a disgrace to the country and the age in which we live, and should be repealed without delay.

MR. COX, of New York, has followed up his resolution of inquiry in regard to the imprisonment of naturalized American citizens in Ireland, by our calling on the State Department for full information in regard to the expulsion of American Israelities from Russia. Mr. Cox is to be commended for his prompt action in both cases.

THE "previous question" is to be introduced into the British parliament, with the view of circumventing the home-rulers. Even the gag known in this country as the "previous question" will be a great improvement on the tyrannical and bungling "urgent" contrivance with which the home-rulers were recently so effectually choked off by Gladstone in the debates on the land bill in the British parliament.

QUITE a breeze has been stirred up at Omaha over the report that Gen. Sherman has said that he will do away with the department of the Platt. A special to the Chicago *Times*, bearing the earmarks of the manipulators of the Indian ring, breathes vengeance on the hero of the "Great March to the Sea." Jay Gould and his strikers had better get through with the Northern Pacific and the editor of the New York *Evening Post* before they get uncle 'Cump on his ear.

CONTENTMENT.

I shall be satisfied, when I awake with Thy likeness. Psalms 17:xv.

To satisfy is defined, "to gratify the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full with what is wished for." Taking any one of these definitions as the true meaning of the prase to satisfy, the question arises what is there in this world able to supply the human mind or heart to the full with what it wishes for. Pleasure, with its sparkling cups and gay garlands, enthralls the senses and leads captive many of the young; but how soon do they find how bitter are the lees of the cup, how piercing are the thorns in the garlands? Wealth, with its power, is the prize for which many are seeking. So many thing are possible for those who possess it that men, in the mad race for gold, have thrown away honor, truth, love, and even heaven itself to win it. But when they have gained the prize, "is the eye satisfied with seeing or the ear with hearing?" Was there ever a rich man who was contented with his possessions? Knowledge, the bible tells us, is a defenee and brings a man to honor, and surely the Creator has bestowed upon man no gift more satisfying or ennobling than wisdom. But can it bring satisfaction? When the strength and the heart fail, can learning or the power it brings maintain the soul in unqualified contentment?

Perhaps of all the things which men most desire, an achieved ambition is the most satisfying. To set one's face steadily towards a distant object, and to foresee it without turning to the right or left until finally it is gained, brings a feeling of satisfaction, but can the winner rest contented with his prize, are there not higher heigths beyond to be reached?

All these things, pleasure, wealth, knowledge, fame, even friendship and love are so transitory in their nature as to be incapable of satisfying the soul. The Psalmist had been comparing the trials of God's children with the ease and security of the wicked, but he sums up the case with saying "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." Among the causes of this satisfaction would be, that when he won the likeness of God, he would have done with sin forever. Then temptation could assail him no more, evil thoughts and vain imagining could never enter his mind; meanness, vice, falsehood and dishonor could never blacken his soul. Into the new life upon which he would enter there would never be any sin or shame.

Another reason for his satisfaction would be that "there would be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying." When the portals of the grave should open to call on him to come forth and he should escape from the power of death and be clothed in the likeness of his Redeemer, "death could never more have dominion over him." Like his Master he would be immortal, and that dread of death which had held him in bondage all his life would have passed away. What must it be to be free at once from sin and death! With sin and death would be passed all the ills of mortality, sorrow, pain, toil and tears. And to the sum of all this blessedness could be added that it would be for eternity. The uncertainty and shortness of life mar every pleasure or pursuit here; the thought that to-morrow may end all deprives pleasure of its zest and labor of its courage

Then for the fulfilment of plans for the perfection of knowledge the long years of eternity would spread out. One other reason for contentment, then, would be that he should know his God and Redeemer. The joy and bliss of this knowledge the mind of man cannot conceive, but that they will be partakers of this blissful inheritance the Savior explicitly declared when he said, "I will receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also." The follower of Christ, with such a prospect before him, can thankfully accept the trials and burdens of life, not looking for perfect happiness here, but "running with patience the race set before him."

Nothing more wonderful is told of the joys of the world to come than this: "I shall be satisfied."

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

The brain of the civilized man, scientific men affirm, is thirty per cent. larger than that of the savage. Admitting this to be true, the historical fact yet remains that the size of the brain is not the true standard of the civilization of a nation. From the days of Herod down to the present time, comprehending the extreme epochs of the Christian era, the annals of history furnish no instance of wholesale slaughter, or the perpetration of crimes which make humanity shudder, that have not been committed in the name of liberty and executed by Christian armies in obedience to authority derived from governments having *in hoc signo vincis* emblazoned on their coat of arms. When Gascoigne four hundred years ago declared that "enough is good as a feast," he overlooked the practical refutations of his theory illustrated in the history of man during the fourteen centuries preceding the one in which he lived. Man's thirst for gain and power has been alternately quenched by the blood and treasures of Christian and Pagan, in every age of the world's history. That happy state of mind in which we can say "I have enough" is the highest attainment of human thought or action, and has never yet been fully realized by any people in any age.

The race conflicts which have taken place in Russia during the past year, is only history repeating itself. They illustrate in what respect the civilization of the Englishman differs from that of the Russian. They illustrate how a race capable and worthy of enjoying the highest honors of the civilized England, becomes a fit subject to be denied the protection of his person and property under the civilization of Russia. For cold-blooded barbarity, the dreadful scenes of pillage, carnage and heartless violence which have characterized the war on the Jews in Russia, the memories of the Tuileries, Barere and Robespierre only furnish a parallel in the history of crime. The reports of these persecutions, published in the English press, are too horrible to recount.

To murders and confiscations, in which neither age nor sex were spared, was added the crime of denying protection to virtue. It is appalling to know that such atrocities could take place in a civilized country in the nineteenth century. A correspondent writing from Russia to the *London Times* in regard to these outrages in the south and west of Russia since last March, says:

During the past eight months a tract of country equal in area to the British isles and France combined, stretching from the Baltic to the Black sea, has been the scene of horrors that have hitherto only been perpetrated in mediæval days during times of war. Men ruthlessly murdered, tender infants dashed to death, or roasted alive in their own homes, married women the prey of a brutal lust that has often caused their death, and young girls violated in the sight of their relatives by soldiers who should have been the guardians of their honor—these have been the deeds with which the population of southern Russia has been stained since last April. In the face of these horrors loss of property is of little moment, yet they have been accompanied by the razing of whole streets inhabited by Jews, by the systematic firing of the Jewish quarters of towns in western Russia, and by the pillage of all the property on which thousands of Jewish families were dependent for existence.

The riot commenced at Elizabethgrod on the 27th day of April, 1881, and lasted two days. During that time five hundred houses and one hundred shops were destroyed, and the Jewesses outraged by the Russian soldiery. One week later two thousand Jews were burnt out of house and home at Kief, and a number of men murdered and females outraged. The next day, in the Province of Cherson, a mob rushed in on the Jews during service in the Synagogue, seized the females and outraged them, and then fired the Synagogue and houses belonging to the Jews. During this time it is said no effort was made by the government to prevent these outrages.

The same correspondent gives the following heart-rending details of what took place during the month of May on the banks of the Dnieper;

Up to this time the riots had chiefly arisen among the urban populations, but they now spread into the rural districts and reached every little village where even a single Jew resided. A Jew was murdered at Rasdory, a few miles southeast of Orjechow, and at Znamenka, near Nikopol, on the Dneiper, a Jewish innkeeper named Resser was murdered and his wife dishonored, after which both were cast into the river. At Balka, also on the bank of the Dnieper, there was only one Jew, Allowiez by name. A band of ruffians went to his house on May 17, and, finding him absent, they violated his wife, and to conceal the crime set fire to the house while the poor woman lay helpless within it. All this was witnessed by her little daughter, crouched in a ditch hard by. On the preceding day another tragedy had occurred at Kitzkis, where the house of one Preskoff was set on fire, and he with two little children left to roast in it, while the wife and mother looked on, vainly appealing for mercy to the ruffianly perpetrators of the crime At Gregorievk a Jewish inn keeper named Ruffmann was cooped in one of his own barrels and cast into the Dneiper. Again, at Kanzeropol, a man named Enman was murdered brutally and his wife violated and afterwards killed.

The only excuse urged in palliation of these crimes is that the Jews monopolize the liquor, peddling and money lending business of Russia; that they were not producers, and never affiliated with the people of the country. These charges, even if true, do not justify a resort to such brutal and savage measures of redress as are recounted in the history of these persecutions. In England and in the United States the Jews are considered, by all fair-minded men, an intelligent, energetic, and good class of citizens. They have an eye to business, but in this country, that is a recommendation instead of an objection.

In England, public meetings have been held, and resolutions adopted condemning the outrages on these people, and the Russian minister requested to forward them to the Czar. Similar action should be taken in this country, and in this way bring to the notice of the Russian government the shame and indignation its course has aroused in the whole civilized world.

Where to Go to Church To-Day.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Lafayette avenue and Woodward street.—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. S. S. Conn, D.D. Sunday school at 12 m. All will be made welcome.

First Methodist Episcopal church, corner of West Third street and Summit avenue.—In the morning the pastor, Samuel G. Smith, will exchange with Dr. Marshall, of the Jackson street church. Usual services in the evening.

Rt. Rev. A. Willis, bishop of the Sandwich Islands, will preach at St. Paul's church at 11 a. m., St. John the Evangelist's church at 4 p. m., and Christ church at 7:30 p. m.

Christ church (Episcopal), corner of Fourth and Franklin—M. N. Gilbert, rector. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. The bishop of Honolulu will preach in the evening.

Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Ashland avenue and Mackubin street—Rev. Henry Kittson, rector. Morning prayer and holy communion at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Choral evensong and sermon at 4 p. m. Seats are free at all services.

Mrs. Mary C. Ninde, president of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, assisted by Mrs. Lucy E. Prescott, secretary, will conduct special revival services at Grace Methodist Episcopal church this morning and evening and through the following week. These ladies are eminently useful as evangelists in the churches of the Northwest.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the Jackson Street Methodist Episcopal church, will to-night deliver a lecture to young men on "Manners." The lectures delivered by this gentleman on Sunday evenings are attracting very general attention and deservedly so, and what is still better they attract large audiences.

St. Paul's church (Episcopal), corner Ninth and Olive—Rev. E. L. Thomas, rector. Services at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday school at 2½ p. m. The lord bishop of Honolulu will preach, giving some account of his work in the Sandwich Islands, at the morning service.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

St. Michael's church, Sixth ward—Rev. P. J. Gallagher, pastor. Mass at 7 o'clock a. m. High mass and sermon at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Vespers at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

St. Joseph's church, Carroll street, between Western and Virginia avenues—Rev. J. W. Neallis, pastor. Low mass at 7:30 o'clock a. m. High mass at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Vespers ot 3:30 o'clock p. m.

St. Mary's church, corner Ninth and Locust streets—Rev. L. E. Calliett, pastor. Mass at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock p. m, Vespers at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

Assumption church, (German) corner of Ninth and Franklin streets—. Mass at 7 o'clock a. m., for children at 8 o'clock a. m. High mass and sermon at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 o'clock p. m.

Church of St. Louis, corner of Exchange and Wabashaw streets—Rev. A. Payett, pastor. Mass at 7:30 o'clock, a. m. High mass and sermon at 10 o'clock a. m.

FASHION POINTS.

Gold jewelry is going out of fashion.

Invisible green is the fashionable color for cloth suits.

Black bonnets are trimmed with shrimp-pink feathers.

Byron collars of Valenciennes lace are new and very stylish.

The new French dresses are draped with curtain-like panniers.

Breakfast caps of silk muslin are trimmed with bows of plush.

Rings for the little finger are greatly sought after by young ladies.

A silver monogram is used as a brooch for mourning dresses.

The Marguerite corsage, with round half-low neck, is worn by young ladies.

Colored stones mounted with diamonds have taken the place of diamond sets entire.

Flowers are not as lavishly used as last season. Corsage boquets in natural flowers are of lilies and roses.

At full receptions, orange toned down black Spanish or jetted lace, garnet and pale pinks and blues, are among the principal colors.

White in all materials is much worn, but pink is the color for "rosebud" debutantes, either the favorite rose tint, seashell, coral or shrimp.

The handsomest lace is now used in trimming all kinds of evening dresses, but as a rule, the quantity is not so great as when common qualities were used.

For receptions trained skirts are the rule and the handsomest materials are used. Copper salmon and shrimp tints and delicate greens are among the new colors.

A tall, fair girl will make a picture in a large hat of puffed red velvet with red feathers, and collar of dark red velvet trimmed with old lace and tied with red cord and tassel.

Artificial flowers are of the handsomest manufacture of silk, velvet and chenille. Roses, poppies, water lilies, lilies of the valley, day lilies, dasies and sunflowers are the most popular worn on the shoulder, in the belt, or en the skirt.

In place of the bridal veil new bridal scarfs of point duchess or Spanish lace are fometime worn; these are about one-half yard in length and fastened upon the back of the head and brought around the shoulders as the Spanish ladies wear a scarf.

A very rich dress is of ruby satin, with a stylish princess waiscoat of pale pink satin, embroidered with roses and foliage in the moss and olive shades. The bodice, drapery and train are also embroidered with small multiflora roses, buds and foliage, and the dress is finished with point de Venice lace.

Dinner dresses are made of moire antiques, velvets and brocades of satin, plush and velvet, and are trimmed with the handsomest laces. Wine-colored velvet, with blue velvet figures on a wine-colored satin ground, is one of the numberless beautiful combinations.

Worth has laden ball dresses with beads until it has become impossible to dance in them, and his latest piece of ingenuity has been to cuirass stockings with beads from the ankle to the knee, thereby adding a couple of pounds to their weight. He pays no attention to comfort or cost.

An exquisite dancing dress is of cream surah satin and moire. The bodice is of watered silk, with cream lace arranged in box pleats up to the arms from the wrists and to form a collar round the throat, and the narrow strips of feather trimming are to be laid on. A deep red rose nestles in the feathers in front of corsage. The skirt has two deep flounces put on in deep box pleats, and a narrow, perpendicular strip of feather trimming is laid in the center of each alternate pleat. At the top of the upper flounce is folded a wide scarf of satin surah, looped at the back and lined with moire. The gloves match the color of the feathers, as do also the hose, but the shoes are of bronze, with cream lace finishings.

TIMELY TOPICS.

MINISTER YOSHIDA and his retiring suite exhibited a touching bit of courtesy on their departure from Washington the other day. As each passed the silver star which marks the spot in the railway station where Garfield fell, he paused, uncovered his head, and bowed low.

THE Archbishop of Toronto, with his Auxiliary, and the clergy of his cathedral, have sung a Te Deum for the mercy of God in bringing towards an end the troubles of the Church in Germany. The archbishop attributes his great triumph of the church to the prayers of the faithful during the jubilee just closed.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph is not content quietly to see his subjects burned to death. He has been personally inspecting every part of the Burg theater in Vienna, and has given orders for adding to and widening the doors of egress, and constructing an additional stair-case. He also directed the removal of the last two rows of seats in the fourth gallery.

THEY have no bowels in Toronto. They have no due regard for "the man and the brother." The pale-faces exclude from their skating rinks the class "guilty of a skin not colored like their own." Soon there will be an "exodus" from the Dominion, to a land where "equality of rights," in skating rinks can be enjoyed, year in and year out, and all the year around.

A CHICAGO divine has recently been giving the theaters of that city especial fits, whetting the curiosity of his auditors to "go in" and see the practical workings of such alleged sinks of wickedness for themselves, instead of taking his word for it. He, also, proclaims that everything that had been put on the Chicago stage the past year was trash, and in this branch of his militant theology he may not be far amiss.

MR. R. H. GIVEN, of Chicago, Mr. James Burnside Wilson, of Philadelphia, and the family of the late Judge Burnside, of Pennsylvania, are the claimants to the estate of eight millions left by John Burnside, of Louisiana. Mr. Given says that he is a grandson of Mr. Burnside's sister; while a representative of Judge Burnside's heirs says that the judge was John Burnside's uncle and that the latter had no brothers nor sisters.

A ROLLICKING wise one suggests that "cold bed rooms compel one to use too many bed clothes. Consequently, one feels very tired in the morning. Sleeping in warm bed rooms produces lassitude. The golden mean would seem to be to sleep with one's feet out doors and with the head inside, the temperature of the chamber being at 90 degrees. Queer that no doctor has yet recommended this course. Most everything else has been suggested."

CHARLES SUMNER is quoted by Mr. C. H. Brainard, in the Washington *Star*, as saying of Mr. Wendell Phillip's conversation, that it was full of humerous and witty sayings. "And they sometimes crop out in his speeches," Sumner added, "but they never do in mine. Did you ever see a joke in one of my speeches?" Mr. Brainard confessed that he never had seen one. "Of course you never did," said Sumner. "You might as well look for a joke in the book of Revelations."

FIENDISH ingenuity seems to be brought into requisition sometimes for the punishment of children by those who have them in charge. The Harvey institute in Montreal, is a home for young children, where Mrs. Craig, the matron, has been in the habit of applying mustard poultices, by way of punishment, and so blistering the children that they could not sit down. The guardians of tender, helpless childhood, seem often to act the parts of fiends, in torturing the bodies of the unprotected innocents, by way of alleged punishment

THE *Hour:* When Gen. Grant paid his $1000 for a pew in the Madison Avenue Church, he discovered, it is said, that Russell Sage was to be immediately in front of him. Now, it happens that, although the deacon did contribute to "that fund," the ex-President was not pleased to be so near the much-privileged operator. The kindly, saintly face of Jay Gould's partner somehow disturbed the hero of Appomattox in his devotions. The matter was explained to the church committee, and a change was made. In effect, the general said, "Get thee behind me, S——age."

GEN. HAZEN is acquiring a Vennorish reputation by his weather predictions. The other day he promised us "light rain or snow," and the sky, which was clear at the time, didn't show a cloud for two days. This is only one of numerous instances of the kind. It strikes a disinterested observer that to predict the same weather for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, each day, is covering too much country. Perhaps a regular division of the district, with more careful study of the barometric and thermometric symptoms, and a separate prediction for each, would have a tendency to greater accuracy in forecasting our weather, a matter of considerable importance, by the way.

WHAT to do with the crown jewels, which there is nobody to wear, is a question that has bothered the French government for some time. A committee having the matter in charge proposes to sell the whole stock except a few presents from foreign monarchs and a sword worth $50,000. Among the jewels to be thrown on the market is the Regent diamond, bought in Madras for Louis XV for $650,000, which is accounted the most perfect brilliant in Europe, though not the most valuable. Doubtless it will find a purchaser among the sovereigns who are rich enough to own such costly gewgaws. Republican France has no use for it.

ATLANTA *Constitution*: The cost of the exposition and buildings at Atlanta, Ga., was $250,000, of which $150,000 in round figures was put in buildings and improvements, and the balance paid out for running expenses, printing, etc.; the receipts were from $220,000 to $250,000, of which $115,000 came from stock, $15,000 from privileges, $15,000 from entry fees, $90,000 from gate receipts, and $5,000 from miscellaneous sources. Add to these receipts whatever the buildings will bring, and we will have the total receipts of the International Cotton exposition. It is safe to say that a quarter of a million people witnessed the cotton exposition.

SAID Judge Burrows of Maine, in charging a jury Monday: "In the earlier years of this state the crime of murder was rare among us; with a population not much less than it is now. Years went by and it was not heard of. Within the last nine or ten years its frequency has been such that it has lapsed into a mere nine days' wonder—a sorry commentary upon the noisy, idle boasts that are dinned into our ears from the platform, and the pulpit, and the press, about the great progress and improvement of the human race. Conceited scientists and pseudo philanthropists, and maudlin sympathizers with criminals, will do well to inquire if there is not something out in their reckonings and amiss in their teachings."

NEW YORK *Herald*: Mr. Jefferson Davis does not say very much in these recent years, and when he does speak it is rarely with felicity. His book, which was published a few months ago, had in it the elements of twenty bitter factional fights, if people really cared enough about Jeff to be moved by what he says. The other day, in speaking of the Atlanta fair, his special pride in it arose from the fact that it showed the prosperity of "our section." By "our section" Mr. Davis means the South. This is a phrase that we would like to see banished out of American political literature. We have no "sections" in America. We are all one nation and one Union. Whatever benefits Georgia and Alabama is of advantage to Maine. Whatever strengthens Pennsylvania and Ohio will aid Louisiana and Texas.

THE Rev. C. A. Johnson, the Canadian colored advocate of the theory that "the sun do move," has been lecturing in Troy. "I have no reason to doubt," he said, "that we are dwelling on a four-cornered earth. John, the revelator, speaks of angels standing at the four corners of the earth. How do scientific men have better knowledge than the Scriptures? When men became too inquiring they discovered that the earth was round. My friends, this is all a mistake—a great mistake. It is said that while it is night with us it is day with people opposite us on the earth. If that be so, and the earth is round, at night people must be standing on their heads. I don't believe we are standing on our heads. I believe the earth is a great plain surrounded by water. The assertion of scientific men should not be blindly received, but the Scriptures can give us authority."

MAN loves the mysterious. A cloudless sky and an unblown rose leaves him unmoved; but the violet which hides its blushing beauty behind the bush, and the moon when emerging from behind a cloud, are to him sources of inspiration and of pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to a figure in painting—it gives boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty. It sheds around the countenance a halo of light which is borrowed from virtue. Botanists have given the rosy hue which tinges the cup of the white roses the name of the "maiden blush." This pure and delicate hue is the only paint Christian virtue should use. It is the richest ornament. A woman without modesty is like a faded flower, diffusing an unwholesome odor, which the prudent gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it terminates in shame and repentance. Beauty passes like the flower of the albe, which bloom and die in a few hours; but modesty gives the female charms which supply the place of the transitory freshness of youth.

WHEN Gen. Grant came from his journey around the world, loaded with presents, the obsequious Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, undertook to raise for Grant a "presidential retiring fund" of a quarter of a million dollars. The amount was mostly subscribed. George Jones, of the New York *Times*, was principal manager, and it now leaks out that Jones has lost the subscription book, and the poor general is likely to lose the benefaction unless he has already received it, about which there seems to be some question. Some who subscribed thought the subscription was for Grant's benefit, and others thought the interest of the fund was to inure to all retiring presidents. It is a mixed and muddled and mythical affair. No trace of the money or its investment, it is said, can be found. A contemporary significantly and properly asks: "Is this another swindle to be classed with the many which is claimed to have existed in connection with the political history of Grant and his followers?"

A wanderer in the congressional cemetery of Washington gives some touching memories of the past. There is the tomb of Vice-President Elbridge Gerry and facing it the tomb of Vice-President George Clinton—these two tombs, commemorating buried greatness, seemingly keeping company through earthly time. A noted saying of Gerry's was: "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the service of his country." Jonathan Cilley's tomb recalls sad memories as one lingers by it. It reminds us of the victim of the passions of men run riot of a barbarous past, in which the duel was recognized as the only code of law for the adjustment of gentlemen's difficulties. Thank God we have outlived the days of duels; they are fought now simply with newspaper bullets. Poor Cilley! For words uttered in debate he was challenged by Graves, of Kentucky. The weapons were rifles, the distance ninety yards. On the third fire Cilley was pierced through with a bullet, and he saw the retrospect of all his glory fade in the three minutes of agony in which his life ended.

Now that congress is in session is the time to provide remedies for the manifest defects in our political system. It is apparent to the whole country that the spoils system of appointments to office as rewards for political services at the elections, is not only corrupting, but tends to the ultimate destruction of the government. And it is indubitable that the assassination of President Garfield was one of the nefarious results of this mode of distributing the offices, honors and emoluments of the government. Guiteau had been on the stump, and had aided all he could in the election of President Garfield. And he came on to Washington and demanded an office as a reward for his services, and when refused, he was disappointed and chagrined, and in despair he laid in wait for the president and finally shot him. This dire event is a warning to congress sufficient to require an immediate remedy for the evils of the "spoils system." Let a term of office be fixed and no removals be made without cause explicitly specified, and submitted to the senate for its approval. Other and better remedies may perhaps be provided.

CHICAGO *Times:* The Accommodation car company has begun operations here with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided between the patentee, T. T. Prosser, and F. F. Cole, a real estate man. The object of the company is to build and equip a thousand cars and put them upon the streets of Chicago. The car is the patent of Mr. Prosser, and as regards present appearence is a queer, oglesome-looking craft, which carries its track along with it, and to all intents and purposes is designed to travese any all line of streets. The car, which is of the ordinary kind, is mounted in the middle, upon a truck which sits on four wheels, each about one foot in diameter. These wheels run around the inside of two steel tires, each ten feet feet in diameter, and which rest upon the ground, and are held only to the car by a set of wheel-clamps. The car is designed to hold fifty people, and the owners claim that the more it carries the easier it runs. It will be stopped in the usual manner, and two horses will be required to pull it. The owners say they intend putting the cars upon the principal streets of the city, and placing the cash fare at four cents, and selling thirty rides for $1.

SELDOM is a more romantic career brought to public attention than that which has just ended in the death, at Philadelphia, of Mrs. Hatzler's claim to distinction which lay in the fact that she was a veteran of the Franco-Russian war of 1812. Born at Landau, then a French possession, in 1790, she married at 20 George Hatzler, a cavalry sergeant in the French army, but their honeymoon was rudely interrupted by orders to the husband to join he expedition against Russia. The young wife immediately determined to accompany him, cut her hair short, donned a soldier's uniform and thus disguised, rode at her husband's side through the whole campaign. She participated in all the great battles, witnessed the burning of Moscow, and after her husband's promotion to the rank of a staff officer, often saw, and several times conversed, with Napoleon. She suffered her full share of the rigors of war, having been captured with her husband by the Cossacks, and held a prisoner for nineteen months, and then exchanged only in time to share the suffering of the disastrous retreat of the French army. She went through all these experiences without her sex being discovered, and despite all the exposures of her early life, retained the full use of her faculties to the end, living to see ten great grandchildren growing up in her American home.

BUSINESS men in Baltimore propose to organize a manufacturers' aid association, with a capital of $1,000,000, the prime object of which shall be to erect and equip buildings with motive power for the purpose of renting the same to manufacturers who cannot afford to own their own works. It is believed that such an association will attract important manufacturing interests to the city. Enterprises of that character could not fail to be of much benefit to any city, and especially to the smaller cities, like Baltimore, and the younger cities, like St. Paul, the thrifty, growing metropolis of the "New Northwest." Comparatively small, but vigorous, and most valuable manufactures, on such a basis would start up and multiply, and give impulse, growth and activity to the business of any rising city. Who in St. Paul will inaugurate a movement to erect buildings and provide motive power to rent to our young mechanics and manufacturers, who have capital enough to drive thriving line of manufacture, but who have not the means to erect buildings and provide motive power, and carry on business besides. Here is a field ready to be occupied, and if properly occupied, which would make this city hum with additional numerous manufacturing enterprises, first-class in all respects, and of permanent value almost beyond estimate.

HE LIED.

And He Swears He Did. Which Settles It.

Editor St. Paul Globe.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—In the issue of the GLOBE of this date, under the head of the "Cox Impeachment Case," the testimony of one H. L. Kinkaid, a hackman from Minneapolis, is reported as follows:

H. K. Kinkaid was next sworn upon article 19, charging fornication: Reside in Minneapolis; am a hack driver: have met the gentleman before at Mr. Park's livery stable, October 14, 1881, at 2 p. m; Cox and two other gentlemen, Seagrave Smith and Nash, got into a carriage and drove to the Nicollet house; Cox came out of the hotel to go to the Manitoba depot.

We desire to say, in the most positive and emphatic manner, that we, or either of us, did not on the 14th day of October, 1881, or at any other time, ride in a carriage driven by the said H. L. Kinkaid, or by any other person or persons. with the said E. St. Julien Cox, judge of the Ninth judicial district, to the Nicollet house in Minneapolis, or to any other place.

That the use of our names or either of them, in any way, or manner as reported is unwarrantable, absolutely false, in other words an unmitigated lie.

We append the affidavit of the said witness, H. L. Kincaid, on this subject, made on this day, which will explain itself.

We are, very respectfully, etc ,
SEAGRAVE SMITH,
C. W. NASH.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Hennepin. } ss.

On this 28th day of January, 1882, personally appeared before me, at the city of Minneapolis, in said county, H. L. Kincaid, who being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is the said H. L. Kincaid who was a witness on the 27th day of January, 1882, at the city of St. Paul, in Ramsey county, in the State of Minnesota, and was duly sworn in the impeachment proceedings of E. St. Julien Cox, judge of the Ninth judicial district, Minnesota, on the part of the prosecution.

That in my testimony given in such proceedings, I swore to the following:

"I met Judge Cox, October 14th, 1881, at 2 p. m., at Mr. Parcher's livery stable in Minneapolis; drove Judge Cox, Seagrave Smith and C. W. Nash to the Nicollet house; the judge came out of the hotel and said he wanted to go to the Manitoba depot; after going some distance the judge put his head out of the window and said he did not want to go to St. Paul."

The above being the report of my testimony as taken from the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press of this date.

That such statement was untrue and made under a mistake, as far as the same refers to said Seagrave Smith and C. W. Nash; that in truth and fact said Smith and Nash were neither of them, on said 14th day of October, or at any other time, in my carriage, in company with Jude Cox, or any other person, and in reference to the party who went to Dimond's place, Judge Cox and the "woman" were the only persons who were in the carriage, and neither said Nash nor Smith went to said Dimond's place on said 14th day of October, 1881, or at any other time, as far as I know.
H. L. KINCAID.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this January 28th, 1882. WM. A. GULICK,
Notary Public, Hennepin Co., Minn.

Generosity Appreciated.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, }
ST. PAUL, Jan. 28, 1882. }

MR. C. GOTZIAN, St. Paul:

Dear Sir—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note, enclosing, in favor of the Asylum, a check for $56.25, this sum being one-half of the balance that remained in the hands of the Gov. Hubbard reception committee.

It was a most laudable thought on the part of the gentlemen composing the committee to remember the little orphans and to associate them in some measure with the citizens of St. Paul in the general rejoicing which the advent of our new and worthy governor has occasioned among them. In the name of our wards we offer to yourself and to your fellow members of the committee our most heartfelt thanks for your kind charity, and we pray that you be remembered by Him who said that a cup of cold water given to one of His little ones shall not go unrewarded.

THE SISTERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Banks as County Depositors.

In response to inquiry Attorney General Hahn has rendered the following opinion:

January 27, 1882.

C. E. CRANE, Esq., County Auditor Waseca County:

DEAR SIR—You ask: "In case a bank has just been organized, and has not yet been assessed, would it be lawful to make a contract and deposit the public funds with such bank or banking house, before it has been assessed and placed on the tax list?"

I think not. The statute specifically provides "that the amount deposited in any bank or banking house shall not exceed the assessed capital stock of said bank or banking house as shall appear in the tax list of the counties." This is a positive prohibition. No exception is made by the law, and there is no authority for any one, except the legislature, to interject an exception into it. If a "new bank just organized" is to be excepted from this provision, why not from every positive requirement of the statute? Yours truly,

WM. J. HAHN, Attorney General.

An old Sandy Hook pilot, Mr. Peter Bailey, residing on Court street, south Brooklyn, N. Y., was cured of a very severe case of rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil. His ailment had resisted all professional treatment.

THE IRISH CAUSE.

An Entertaining Lecture Last Evening by John F. Finerty.

The address of Mr. John F. Finerty, of Chicago last night, at the Opera house, was a very remarkable one in many respects. It was founded on a solid basis of history, was logical in its construction, moderate and temperate in its subject matter, discriminating in its treatment, and sufficiently tinged with eloquence, which came naturally out of the subject without effort. Besides this it was delivered in a natural, unaffected manner which won all hearers. The result was that it made a very decided and lasting impression upon the audience.

THE MEETING.

Mr. Markoe called the meeting to order and nominated as president of the evening, P. H. Kelly, Esq. This nomination was unanimously confirmed, and Mr. Kelly went forward to the front of the platform and as he did so was received with great applause. He read the vice presidents as published in the GLOBE yesterday, as assistant and honorary officers of the meeting, and nominated Joseph Oppenheim as secretary. This nomination was confirmed, and this completed the organization. The president then called upon Mr. Markoe to explain the purpose of the meeting.

MR. MARKOE

immediately came forward to the front of the platform and proceeded to explain to the audience, the meeting held at Chicago a long time ago, when it was decided to raise and send to Ireland $250,000, and the determination of St. Paul to raise her portion of that sum. To carry out this determination those having the matter in charge selected a speaker of acknowledged ability to come here and speak on the general subject of Ireland's troubles. Mr. Markoe then proceeded to touch briefly upon some of the prominent grievances of Ireland, and closed by saying that as he was not on the bill for a speech, he would not detain the audience longer. After the band had played a short selection,

P. H. KELLY, ESQ.,

the president, introduced in a few well chosen words

MR. FINERTY,

the speaker of the evening, who went immediately to his subject, without occupying much time in preliminary remarks. He commenced clear back at the beginning, and treated the Irish people up through to the present time. The first domination of the English people over Ireland was under Elizabeth, daughter of Henry the Eighth. The people of Ireland were driven at last into the bogs, and as they made these waste places valuable by tilling them the English people imposed heavy rents upon them, and have continued to do this ever since. After Elizabeth the people at different times rose and fought the tyrants, and were many times overcome, till heavier and more heavy burdens were imposed. The speaker traced the rebellions of the people up through all the history of Ireland to the time of Michael Davitt and Charles J. Parnell, when it was declared that the people of Ireland would no longer pay the rents. This promise has been kept notwithstanding Davitt and Parnell are both, with 500 more Irish citizens to-night in jail. It is by such cruelty and wrong that the population of Ireland is continually decreasing: He desired to have it known in America that if any of the Irish people come to these shores poor, it is not the fault of the people of Ireland but it is the natural result of 300 years of mistreatment and outrage perpetrated by the English government. He combatted the idea of abandoning Ireland and declared that the people of America would never think of abandoning this land. The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, and the policy of abandoning a country is wrong anyway you look at it. On this point the speaker became sufficiently eloquent to stir up the feelings of the audience in a very lively manner. The speaker then explained the titles of Irish landlords, and demanded that England should take her bloody hand away from the throat of Ireland, and allow the people of that land to occupy and till in peace the soil of that island. It had been the policy, all along, of England to declare that the people of Ireland could not maintain themselves, and in this way have deceived a great many people. The declaration at last came not to pay rent, and that declaration has been kept. Out of 600,000 Irish landlords all but 70,000 have refused to pay. Six hundred and thirty thousand farmers refuse to pay rent. The speaker then painted a beautiful picture, depicting the effect of the light of liberty here in America, which shone across the great water and lighted up the torch of liberty in Ireland. In this connection the speaker referred to the hardships of the American revolution at Valley Forge and other historic points, and did not forget to speak of the "grand metropolitan teapot in Boston harbor," which allusion provoked the audience to indulge in much laughter and applause. England had declared that she would use force to compel Ireland to come under, and the people of Ireland had declared they would not come under and presented a solid front of passive resistance. The Irish people say to-day to England, we hate you as much as ever, and we will continue to hate you until you leave our land and leave us alone. They have declared that we will not pay rent till Parnell and Davitt are freed, and when they are free we will think the matter over and see whether we will pay or not. The speaker said the people of Ireland could forgive England for a great deal, but for the destruction of their liberty, the absorption ot their language, and the many, many wrongs she has done them they could never forgive her, and they still live and hope for a fair field and an even opportunity to wipe out the English in blood. It is this that the people in Ireland long for, and look forward to with the liveliest hopes. Nothing, he declared, would satisfy the Irish people except complete and absolute separation from England. There are those who say this is impossible, but the speakor argued that this was a mistake, and the people even of England were becoming tired of the everlasting struggle and were beginning to think of some way to get rid of the trouble and difficulty of everlastingly keeping the people of Ireland under, and the matter of giving Ireland some kind of a parliament of her own, which will make her own laws for her. He believed there were hopes yet for the beautiful land across the water. The speaker brought his interesting discourse to a close, by a very eloquent eulogy upon Ireland and her people, after which the meeting adjourned.

For a nice dish of oysters, go to head quarters, Montgomery's Oyster Bay.

A Rare Chance for a Live Man

An enterprising and thoroughly competent printer and publisher is desired to engage in publishing a daily paper in a flourishing Minnesota city. Address with references, GLOBE office.