Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

THERE is a movement on foot to secure the triangle at the junction of Nelson, Dayton and Summit Avenues for a public park. The property belongs to the Cullen estate and we understand can be secured on very favorable terms. It is admirably located for such a purpose and will give the residents of the upper part of the city a beautiful breathing spot. The city ought to be dotted with just such little parks, and they should be secured before it is too late.

MR. SINCLAIR of the Winona *Republican*, also postmaster of that city, finds himself in an awkward dilemma to draw the matter very mildly. He boastfully announced that he had the original copy of Dunnell's "Sound Jones" letter in his possession. When he made this announcement he knew the letter had been stolen from Postmaster Davidson at Austin. Mr. Davidson formally demanded of Mr. Sinclair the return of his stolen property, notifying him that it was stolen, whereupon Sinclair informs him he has returned it to the thief or agent of the original thief, from whom he received it. Perhaps Mr. Sinclair can explain by what code of morals—postoffice or otherwise—he reconciles his conduct with either honor or decency. If he had obtained a package of $1,000 which he knew to be stolen, and if the rightful owner (personally known to him as such) demanded it, would he have returned it to the thief? There is not a particle of difference in the morality of the matter. A thief stole the letter and Mr. Sinclair became the confessed partaker. The First district seems to be a sort of "rotten borough" and Sinclair, perhaps, and his pal are representative politicians of the locality. It will be safe to keep your "hands on your pocket-books" when circulating in the neighborhood of any of the gang who have been handling this stolen letter.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH LIFE.

The Shermans seem to have a weakness for picking up things that are lying around loose and converting them to their own use. John, the great financier; the man who succeeded in getting the national debt extended at 3½ per cent. at a time when the syndicate only expected 3 per cent.; the man who repaired his houses, carriages, maintained his personal political headquarters and conducted his canvass for office at the public expense—has been in the "bull-pen" and escaped the penalty of outraged justice so often that it would seem to be a waste of time and money to make any further efforts toward bringing him to justice under the present administration of our national affairs.

But the hero of the Eliza Pinkston escapade—the man whom "Custodian Pitney" has painted in such hideous and repulsive characters, yet true in every lineament to life—is not the only black sheep in the Sherman flock now browsing on the Federal commons. John Sherman, the nephew of the national kleptomaniac, has recently been dismissed the public service in New Mexico for stealing public money, but, like his slippery uncle, he seems to have avoided the ball and chain and the inconveniences incident to prison discipline and a felon's fate.

There seems to be ample room and occasion for public indignation at the unjust discriminations that are practiced in dealing with the criminal classes of the country. The practice, under the present administration of public affairs, of permitting wealth and political power to substitute in the criminal practice of the country the word kleptomania for stealing, and subjecting the poor thief to the severest penalties of the law, while plunderers and thieves, like John Sherman, are allowed to disgrace the halls of Congress by their presence, and enjoy their ill-gotten gains with perfect impunity—is becoming so common that it excites only passing comment among the people of the country. There will be no change in this respect until the men who are now debauching the public and private life of the nation are driven from power, and an administration of the government inaugurated on the constitution, having in view the preservation of the proprieties of the public and social life of the country. The longer the Republican party remains in power, the more corrupt it becomes. That vitality and regard for public sentiment of the nation which sent Oakes Ames and Brooks to their graves, and Colfax and others from public life in disgrace—has long since given way to a feeling of indifference for public sentiment and a disregard of the moral interests of the country that will, unless checked, produce results fatal alike to the future of the country and the hopes of the founders of the government.

The Death of Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the scholar and the greatest of American poets, died in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday, in the 76th year of his age. He was born in Portland, Maine, February 27th, 1807. His recollections of the old homestead, and the happy days of his boyhood's years, he crystalized into song in that sweet poetic gem, "My Lost Youth." At an early age Mr. Longfellow exhibited literary talent of a high order, and his writings attracted attention in literary circles for their purity of diction, deep pathos, and elegance of style. The "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," "The Spirit of Poetry," "Woods in Winter" and "Sunrise on the Hill" were his earliest productions. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1825, in the same class with Hawthorne. He studied law in his father's office, but found the profession of law unsuited to his talents and tastes, and in 1826 accepted the chair of modern languages at Bowdoin, was allowed the customary leave of absence to make a tour of Europe, and spent four years in traveling in France, Spain, Italy and Germany. During his connection with Bowdoin he translated the Coplas de Manrique, and was a regular contributor to the North American *Review*. In his contributions to the *Review*, and in his translation of the Coplas de Manrique, as well as in his "Outre-Mer," Professor Longfellow endeavored to introduce into this country a taste for European literature.

In 1835, he severed his connection with Bowdoin College, published Outre Mer, an account of his travels in Spain, and was tendered and accepted in Harvard College the same chair he filled in Bowdoin, and was granted two years leave of absence which he spent in Europe. On his return from Europe he assumed his duties in Harvard as professor of modern languages, and held this position until 1854. In 1839 appeared "Hyperion," a romance full of poetic thought, and one of the best production of his pen. Hyperion was followed by "Voices of the Night," a valuable collection of his best known poems. In 1841 he published "Ballads and other Poems;" "Poems on Slavery," 1842; "The Spanish Student," 1843; Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1845; "The Belfry of Bruges," 1846; "Evangeline," 1847; "Kavanagh," a novel, 1848; "Seaside and Fireside," 1850; "The Golden Legend," 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855; "The Courtship of Miles Standish," 1858; "Tales of a Way-side Inn," 1863; "Flower de Luce," 1866; "New England Tragedies," 1868; "Three Books of Song," 1872; and his translation of Dante, in 1870-3.

Mr. Longfellow has been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the country during the last few years, and is the representative and best known of American poets. His works have passed through several editions both in this country and Europe. His poetry has been forcibly described as "a gospel of good will set to music." It mingles with the warmest affections of the heart, and appeals to humanity through images glowing with nature and life. His translation of Dante, while not equal to Dryden's translation of Virgil, is a work of worth, and has the merit of being executed with great fidelity to the text.

Mr. Longfellow was married twice and lost his last wife through an accident several years since, her clothes taking fire from a lamp explosion and inflicting injuries which proved fatal.

This painful accident is said to have cast a gloom over the declining years of his life, and tinged with a vein of sadness the purity and sweetness of style with which he was wont to delineate the affections of the heart and illustrate the connection which Faith makes between nature and nature's God.

The periods "The old Clock on the Wall" shall henceforth mechanically mark on the calendar of time, he will know no more forever—

"But the night shall be filled with music
And the cares, that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

MINNESOTA MAIL ROBBERY.

A Small Fry Star Router Rifles a Mail Bag in His Possession—His Arrest in Michigan by Inspector Childs—A Plea of Guilty Before U. S. Commissioner Cardozo.

By the noon train yesterday from Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, Hon. S. P. Child, United States postoffice inspector for Minnesota, reached this city, having in custody Mr. Austin Lobdell, charged with mail robbery. Mr. Lobdell is what is known as a star route mail contractor, that is, he carried the mail on horseback between Janesville, Waseca county, and Vivian, same county. On the 7th inst., while carrying this route, a bag for Alma City, a point between the two places named, was cut open and rifled, following which Lobdell disappeared.

At the time this robbery occurred Inspector Childs was in the northern part of the state, and did not learn of the robbery until his return home, on the morning of the 9th. He at once put his detective knowledge at work to ascertain the whereabouts of Lobdell, with the result that after tracking him to Waseca, Sleepy Eye, and one or two other points in Minnesota, he reached the conclusion Lobdell had gone to his father's at Chesaning, Saginaw county, Mich. Thither Inspector Childs wended his way, arriving there the morning of the 22d, and sure enough his man was there, having arrived only the night before. Lobdell's arrest was made without trouble, as was also the return here with the prisoner, arriving as above mentioned.

Immediately upon reaching St. Paul Lobdell was taken before United States Commissioner Cardozo by Inspector Childs, who entered a formal complaint against the prisoner charging him with the robbery, to which he plead guilty, and was committed for trial at the June term of the U. S. district court at Winona. In the meantime Lobdell has been placed in the custody of Sheriff Richter for safe keeping. Lobdell is quite a young man and had born a good reputation up to the time of the robbery. The amount taken was about $200.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fanny Davenport as Rosalind.

Shakespeare's exquisite comedy, "As You Like It," was performed at the opera house last night to a large and fashionable audience. Fanny Davenport appeared as Rosalind and the play was presented with a strong and effective cast.

In the range of the immortal bard's varied and wonderful creations, the play of "As You Like It," challenges the admiration for its harmonious construction, sprightly dialogue and charming sentiment. Felicitous in fancy and rich in the treasures of romance it must ever appeal to the springtime period of the affections of the human heart.

As presented last night, the pastoral beauties of the comedy, which verge on the true arcadia of poetic fancy and remind the reader or spectator of the sylvan period of Pan, were given with a realism and charm that awoke the strongest enthusiasm.

The Rosaland of Miss Davenport was impersonated with true ardor, and her treatment of the character was arch and captivating. She dressed the part admirably and was best in the love scene, in the third act, and the scene in the succeeding act, where she gave way on hearing of Orlando's misfortune.

This scene was given with touching tenderness and beauty, and she was deservedly recalled. The "Cuckoo" song was well rendered, and she responded to an encore. The "Orlando" of Mr. George Clarke was also admirable, his love and devotion being expressed with proper warmth and persistency.

Mr. Tearle, who assumed the dual role of Oliver and Jaques, did some effective acting and the delivery of the difficult declamation the "Seven Ages," was marked with due sense as to ennunciation and shading. The part of Celia, as impersonated by Miss Shaw was very acceptable.

The picturesque and quaint character of Touchstone was admirably portrayed by Mr. Harry Hawk. He and Miss Bray, who took the part of Audrey, afforded infinite delight to the audience.

The faithful aptitudes of Adam were well pictured by Mr. Charles Fisher. Mr. Pearson did some enjoyable acting as the exiled Duke. The support, indeed, was uniformly excellent. The drama was finely mounted and the costumes rich and handsome, while a commendable improvement was observable with the music of the orchestra.

This afternoon "Camille," will be presented and the engagement will close to-night with "London Assurance," and "Ruth, a Tramp."

Court of Impeachment Still in Existence.

To the Editor of the Globe.

ST. PAUL, March 24, 1882.

Are you aware that the high court of impeachment has not adjourned *sine die*?

I notice that you and the other papers announce that the court adjourned *sine die*. The reporters do not seem to have exhibited their usual vigilance in this matter.

Before adjourning and while in secret session the high court passed an order that when they adjourned they should adjourn subject to the call of the president.

They now stand adjourned under this order and may be called together at any moment.

Why this extraordinary order was pursued perhaps you may explain; I am sure I cannot. It is quite clear, however, that the paragraph which appeared in one of the dailies in these words: "Exit High Court of Impeachment—thanks,"—was premature. CITIZEN.

Lumber Thieves in New Canada.

Some of the residents of New Canada think there is rather poor encouragement for any one to build in that town when the lumber is stolen before it can be gotten into the frame. The mother of Mrs. J. P. Melanson, a widow woman from Joliet, Ill., is endeavoring to erect a house in that town, and a few days ago a large amount of lumber was stolen from the premises where it was proposed to erect the building. There is not such an amount of building in that region that the town can afford to have it checked by thieves.

A Minneapolis Suicide.

Coroner Fairbairn received intelligence last evening that a Mrs. Wendt had committed suicide by swallowing cold poison at her home in Minnietrista township. The coroner, in company with a physician, will repair to the scene of the suicide this morning, when a post mortem examination will be held upon the remains, and followed, if he deems it necessary, with an inquest before a coroner's jury.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Trains on all the roads were on time yesterday and railroad men were happy.

W. H. Wright, the purchasing agent of the St. Paul & Omaha road, has gone to Chicago.

Railroad Commissioner Baker visited Minneapolis yesterday on business connected with his office.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road gives notice of another party of emigrants coming through.

Superintendent Cross, of the Northern Pacific road, was at Fargo last night and will be in St. Paul to-night.

Mr. J. D. Brown, assistant passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has gone to Rock Island.

S. M. Osgood, the passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids, is in St. Paul.

Mr. Hannaford, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific road, has left town for Chicago, and will not be back till Monday.

Seventy-two car loads of emigrants' movables and fourteen coaches of emigrants from the Grand Trunk will arrive in St. Paul tomorrow.

Twenty-five car loads of emigrant's movables and seven coaches of passengers left La Crosse yesterday afternoon and will be St. Paul to-day.

Mr. J. H. Hanson is preparing a book entitled Summer Saunterings in the Land of Lakes, which will be adorned with many illustrations, including the new hotel at Minnetonka.

The wind all through the northwest has gone down, and both the St. Paul & Manitoba and the Northern Pacific are in good shape for business. There has been no drifting to amount to anything.

E. C. Lawrence, formerly of the land department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, has been appointed traveling agent of the St. Paul & Milwaukee road for the states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

The following are the new directors of the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad: John D. Morton, G. Hinman, P. D. Whitcomb, R. B. Fuller, W. G. Fuller, Albert Cooper, all of Boston, and W. W. Spaulding, of Duluth.

J. H. Easton, Chatfield, president of the Chippewa Falls & Wabashaw Railroad Company, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Wabashaw on business connected with the bridge being built at that point across the Mississippi river.

Ole Bjargly, a Red River valley farmer who has been spending the winter in Norway, writes from Okoabalen, Norway, under date of February 15, that he has booked over one hundred passengers for the Red river country and will start with them on the 15th of March.

Henry Beatly, general manager of the Northwestern Transportation Company, of Lake Superior, who is in St. Paul, telegraphed to Duluth to learn if the ice was still in the lake, and received a reply saying that there is no ice at all there, and nothing whatever to prevent steamers from coming into the harbor.

The Taylor's Falls & Lake Superior branch of the St. Paul & Duluth road yesterday made its report of the gross earnings for the last six months of 1881, to Railroad Commissioner Baker. The earnings were $8,151 20, and the tax on the same at 1 per cent. less the amount already paid by the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, which has a half interest in the road, is $27.16.

Manager Merrill, Superintendent Nurse, Chief Engineer Kimball and Gen. J. W. Bishop, contractor for the new Milwaukee main line, were to be at Missouri Valley yesterday. The party would go east to Denison, where Gen. Merrill would leave them and go on to Chicago. The others were to go by team over some work that was to do; but whether it is the unfinished portion of the Council Bluffs line or the Sioux City line that is to be, could not be ascertained.

A first mortgage to the Central Trust company of New York for $3,000,000 by the Minneapolis Union railway company, a corporation organized to construct and operate a line of road between the Union stock yards in Ramsey county to Minneapolis, was filed with the secretary of State yesterday. Jas. J. Hill is president of the company, and connected with the mortgage is a certificate of the St. Paul & Manitoba company, guaranteeing payment and principal of the mortgage according to its terms.

It has cropped out that while in St. Paul the representatives of the Rock Island and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads had an interview with Mr. J. J. Hill, of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, as to the use of the St. Paul & Manitoba road by the two named roads to get into St. Paul. What the result of the conference was has not transpired. It is reported, however, that it was proposed to use the St. Paul & Manitoba road for a nominal sum, giving the St. Paul & Manitoba people the right to use the trains for the purpose of transporting passengers at regular rates. That is to say the Manitoba people are to use these extra trains just as though they formed a part of their short line section between the two cities. No person has yet been able to find one the fate of the proposition. The visitors have gone home, and the trains are coming through to Minneapolis, and the problem that is troublesome is as to how to get into St. Paul. In the meantime it is reported that the Northwestern road has commenced cutting on rates down in Iowa, as against the two roads that are trying to get into St. Paul.

The Union depot was a sight yesterday afternoon. During the forenoon six coaches of emigrants arrived on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and about the same time thirteen coaches of emigrants and six cars of movables arrived on the St. Paul & Omaha road. When the emigrants had all disembarked they swarmed into the Union depot—men, women and children, and such a sight is not often seen. Most of the emigrants were youngish people, not yet up to the meridian of life. Some were quite young, even children, while a few were past middle life. All were bound for the great northwest, the land of promise, which beats that new island recently discovered by Mr. Donnelly. All these people were compelled to wait till night before they could proceed. They filled the depot building so that it was inconvenient to circulate much in it, and the question was naturally asked, Where on earth do all these people find shelter? Not less than 20,000 emigrants have gone through St. Paul during the present month of March. It does not seem as though they could find shelter to protect them and their children from the bad weather and the cold of the prairie. Yet it is very well understood, that this is really nothing but the skirmishers of the grand army that is coming, and that as the season rolls over the emigrants will come in much larger numbers than those already mentioned. The St. Paul & Manitoba road has been so hard pressed for cars that it has ransacked the whole country, and cannot get enough to do the business without inconvenience. That road has even been compelled to purchase second-class cars from the New York Central with which to help out.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

The Sioux city *Journal* of the 23d has the following:

A railroad man who is in a position to know the inner workings of the Northwestern management, says that the company is dissatisfied with the connection afforded by the St. Paul line between Elmore and Mankato, and contemplates a line of its own from Elmore northwest to Tracy. This proposed Minnesota line would be through an easy railroad country, and can be quickly and cheaply built. The company also meditate a line from Tama city south to Oskaloosa, to open up a coal country. Coming nearer home, he said he thought the line from Sac City to Correctionville would be built this year, and that some work would be done west of Correctionville, on the line to this city.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judge Brill.]

H. M. Rice vs. Mrs. T. R. Huddleston. On trial.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

In the matter of the estate of Adelbert Elehase. Petition for letters of administration filed. Hearing April 17th.

In the matter of the guardianship of Richter minors. License to sell personal estate granted.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

CRIMINAL.

John Brown, drunk, committed for five days.

James Donahue, vagrancy, committed for twenty days.

John McDermott, same; same. Daniel Mortimer, violating an ordinance—fined and discharged.

John Graff, assault—discharged.

John Costello, selling liquor without a license—continued until to-day.

F. Dell, same, same.

CHANGE AND ENLARGEMENT.

The Omnibus Firm of J. B. Cook & Son Branching out—New and Enlarged Quarters and Increased Facilities.

Among the real estate transfers last week was that of the lot occupied by the omnibus barn and office of J. B. Cook & Son, Fourth street, between Jackson and Sibley streets, to H. Greve, Esq., the consideration being $27,000. Meeting S. B. Cook, the son of the firm of J. B. Cook & Son, the GLOBE reporter enquired if this sale meant a change in the location of their business, and the answer was it did, and the change had already been provided for. They had, Mr. Cook said, purchased a lot in the Constans block, east side of Jackson street, and directly opposite the head of Eleventh street, fifty-five feet front and extending through to Temperance street, two hundred and forty five feet, for which they had paid $10,000 cash, upon which they would proceed immediately to erect buildings for the accommodation of their omnibus and hack business.

These buildings will be two in number. The main building for the stable proper will front Eleventh street on Jackson. It will be fifty-five feet front by one hundred and twenty five feet depth, and two stories and basement in height, the first floor above the basement being elevated some two feet above the level of the street. The material above the basement will be brick, and the structure will have a neat ornamental front. The stable proper will be in the basement which will be divided off into one hundred stalls. A portion of the first or street floor will also be divided off into fine box stalls for extra driving horses and animals requiring extra care from injury or disease. Fronting on the street will be a large office, and a room for harness, robes, whips, etc., the balance of the floor being for the omnibuses, hacks and carriages when not in use. The third floor will contain the grain bins, and the hay and straw for the use of stock, spouts and slides connecting with the basement. Elevators for hoisting articles in bulk will run from the basement to the top floor. The building will be heated by a furnace located in the basement, and lighted by gas, and water plugs will be upon each floor to which hose can be attached in case of necessity, and every part of the building flooded in a very short time. The most approved means of ventilating the building are to be employed, while the stable drainage and care and removal of refuse matter, will render the building entirely unobjectionable to surrounding property.

Back of this and fronting on Temperance street, another building will be erected, 30x60 feet, two stories in height, for storage and apartments for employes, either single or married, suites of rooms with all the conveniences for housekeeping being provided for the latter. This will also be of brick.

The two buildings will cost about $15,000, and they are to be completed ready for occupancy June first. The principal business office of the firm will be contiguous to the Merchants hotel, connected with the stables by telephone. With the change to their new quarters the firm propose to materially increase their facilities for doing business by increasing the number of horses used from seventy-five, the number now employed, to one hundred, and by adding three new omnibuses and several new carriages for their hack line, which have already been ordered of a New York manufactory.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Usual Routine Business—Some Big Street Paving.

A regular meeting of the board of public works was held yesterday afternoon, with a full board in attendance, and President Farrington in the chair.

In the matter of opening an alley twenty feet wide through block twenty-three, St. Paul proper, from Wabashaw street to Cedar street, in the Second ward. Referred to the engineer for plan of land and buildings to be taken.

An ordinance to reduce builders' bonds outside of the fire limits to $2,000 was before the board and placed on file.

In the matter of the building of a sidewalk on Dakota avenue. Referred to engineer to carry out at once.

The repairing of the Seventh street bridge over Phalen's creek, was referred to the engineer for explanation.

A communication asking that the inlet to the alleyway between Ramsey and Lisbon streets on the west side of Douglas street be put in a passable condition, was received and referred to the engineer.

In the matter of grading Dale street from Summit avenue to Pleasant avenue. Referred to the engineer for plans and estimates.

The grading of Robie street from Bertha street to Madrid street; Winfred street from Bertha street to Madrid street, and Susan street from Concord street to Madrid street, were referred to the clerk, who was instructed to advertise forbids.

The construction of a sewer on Fourth street from Cedar to Minnesota were referred to the clerk to advertise for bids. In the matter of grading Floral and Lawton streets, from Summit avenue to Grand avenue. Referred to the engineer for plans and estimate of cost.

In the matter of opening and extending Oakland street from Grand avenue to intersect Pleasant avenue. Referred to the members of the Third and Fourth wards

In the matter of grading Grand avenue from Lawton street to Victoria street. Referred to the engineer for plans and estimate of cost.

In the matter of grading Ninth street with stone curb and gutters from Jackson street to Broadway Referred to engineer for plans and estimate of cost.

In the matter of grading Pennsylvania avenue from Mississippi street to L'Orient street. Referred to engineer for plans and estimates.

In the matter of the paving of Third street, from Waconta street to Broadway, with with wooden blocks and stone curbs. Referred back to the Council with adverse report.

In the matter of the construction of a sewer on St. Paul street, from a point fifty feet north of Somerset street to a connection with the sewer on Olmstead street. Referred to engineer for plans and estimates.

Thd grading of Concord street, from Isabel street to Madrid street, in the Sixth ward. Clerk instructed to advertise for bids.

The contract for grading Ashland avenue, from Western avenue to Dale street, was awarded J. B. Overton for $1,347.

The contract for grading Burr street from Collins to the north line of E. Rice's first addition for $6,300 was awarded John Clonan.

In the matter of the change of grade on Seventh street, between Kittson street and Minnesota street, by filling both the Trout Brook and Phalen's creek valley. Referred to engineer for estimate of cost of work.

A petition was received asking for the grading and continuance of the sewerage on Oak street, and was referred to the member from the Third Ward.

In the matter of grading Sherman street, from Pleasant street east to the Bluff and Oak street, from Walnut to Ramsey street. Referred to engineer for plans and estimate of costs.

In the matter of widening Seventh street from the east line of the right of way of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad to Hoffman avenue. Referred to engineer in connection with the Seventh street grading.

The assessment for widening Jackson street from Third to Fourth streets was completed, and the clerk ordered to give confirmation notice.

The petition from Ald. McCarthy, asking for damages which he claims to have sustained by the change of grade on Kate street, was recommitted to Mr. Peters for further report.

Specifications for constructing a sewer on Robert street from a point 110 feet north of Seventh street to Eleventh street, was approved.

Specifications for a sewer on Market street, from Third to Fifth street, approved.

Specifications for grading Concord street from Madrid to Isabel street, approved.

Specifications for grading Robie, Winifred and Susan street, in the Sixth ward, approved.

Specifications for the construction of sewers on Temperance, Norris and Cooper streets, approved.

Specifications for grading East Sixth, John and Neill streets, approved.

Specifications for grading Goodrich avenue from Fort street to Leech street. Approved.

Specifications for the construction of sewers on Thirteenth and Robert streets. Approved.

The grading of Fourth street from Commercill street to Hoffman avenue, was favorably referred to the council.

In the matter of paving Seventh street from the corner of Third and Fort streets to Neill street with cedar blocks. A favorable report was rendered in connection with same. The preliminary estimate of the same is $24,405 20, being about $5 26 per front foot. The estimate does not include the the cost of advertising, engineering and inspecting, which would be about eight per cent. of the cost of the improvement.

The assessment for grading Mount Airy street, from Fairview street to Broadway, from L'Orient to Mississippi street and Broadway, from Mount Airy to thirteenth streets, were laid over.

The board adjourned to meet in special session Monday evening.

In the case of Aaron King, colored, of St. Louis, charged with the murder of B. Robinson, has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

SERGEANT MASON'S SAVIOURS.

Two Thousand Women, Headed by Boak and Swissheim, on to Washington.

To the President, the Army and Good People of the United States:

Will you lend a listening ear to my entreaties in behalf of Sergeant Mason? Probably you will laugh, and say I am only a woman and of no importance; but you know during our late war the rebels laughed at a little Union war vessel known as the Monitor. The sentence pronounced upon our soldier is too severe and unjust for the offense, and he ought to be forgiven. Why should a soldier, who had been honored by his comrades, be discharged from the army and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for shooting at a bloodthirsty reptile unworthy of the name human being? He did no more than thousands of others might have done had they the same opportunity, while under the influence of the same passion or mental excitement. I have a fellow feeling for Sergeant Mason, and will frankly confess, had I so good an opportunity of firing at Guiteau, I do not think I could have resisted the temptation, it would have been so great. How I longed to be a lion in those days, that I might tear to Washington for the pleasure of biting off the head of the serpent ceiling in his cell. The name of Guiteau fills me with horror and disgust. Why should Sergeant Mason be punished for doing what the sentiments and sympathies of the people prompted his resolute will to do?

If he is punished why not punish others for wishing to do the same but did not have the opportunity? I am not a politician or office seeker guided by public opinion, too politic or cowardly to speak as I feel but am only a woman—there is no balm so healing to the soul as truth. If this wronged soldier is incarcerated within the walls of the penitentiary and torn from his family it will be an ultimate disgrace to this nation. This is a nation ruled by the people—then let the people rule and strike for the freedom and honor of Mason, and never yield until he is pardoned; and while he is languishing in his prison will some kind comrade bear the message to him that the sympathies of the good people of this nation are his, and tell him there is an insignificant woman away out in St. Paul, Minn., who earnestly begs for his deliverance, and will stand by him to the bitter end, till echo answers go free! go free! And if the brave men fail in their efforts to obtain his pardon, then Swissheim and Boak will march to the front, and then you will hold your ears while we wake the echoes with our battle cry, On to Washington.

Oh, Sister Swissheim, why art thou silent? Is it because the victim is a man, thou wilt not speak? Then think of his family. Wilt thou leave me to fight this battle alone, or wilt thou join hands and lend thine aid? We'll raise our banner, "Liberty to Mason," and call for female volunteers and daily new recruits, armed to the teeth with ammunition that can hold out against the world with dauntless courage, will win a victory that will put to shame those of Alexander the Great and Napoleon Bonaparte. When the order is given to fire, a bursting, booming sound louder and angrier than the lion's roar; more fearful than the hideous yell of the Apache; more tremendous than the crash of artillery; a sound that will go thundering from city to city and force the ground to tremble beneath as if some terrible convulsion of nature had split the earth in pieces. Men are strong and men are brave, men are heroes and can play the knave, they can fight the Apache, beard the lion in his den, climb lofty towers, march before an enemy in battle midst outpouring of musketry and clash of steel; and can face the cannon's mouth, but with all their boasted courage, I tell you, President Arthur and the whole vast army of the United States will not be brave enough to face the mouths of two thousand women.

Respectfully yours,

MISS S. M. BOAK.

St. Paul, Minn.

THE RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

It Must Not be Infringed Upon—Good Words From Attorney General Brewster in Regard to the South Carolinian Election Frauds.

WASHINGTON, March 23—Attorney General Brewster wrote a letter to Dullas Sanders, assistant district attorney of the United States at Charleston, S. C., whom he knows personally in relation to the contest between Sullivan and Small in the house of representatives. He says "The right of suffrage must be protected, no matter who suffers, and I hope to prosecute forthwith, the most important persons, who have been concerned in attempts to defeat honest elections by fraudulent or forcible means. There will be no example made of merely insignificant persons taken hold of. Those who stood high in the community and have thus ventured to violate the law and encourage others to do it are the very persons to be first prosecuted, and, if convicted, punished in a signal way. Then things will begin to change, and voters be encouraged to vote according to their convictions, and those who do vote will feel satisfied of their votes being duly counted and surrender cheerfully to the honest result. The criminal court house should not be used only for the punishment of the obscure. It must not be the poor man's court house. All who violate the law, and especially fundamental law, such as the right of suffrage, must be made to feel the terrors of that law. Abuse of the right of suffrage, such as is charged to have been perpetrated in South Carolina, is practical treason against the dignity of the people, and the fundamental principles of their power, and it must be signally punished.

Sanders' answer is, that District Attorney Milton has already proceeded against the most conspicuous offenders, the election officers.

A "Special" Liar Exposed.

To the Editor of the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, March 24.—In the *Pioneer Press* of the 20th inst. is a special in which the writer, the brilliant "special," says, in speaking of the farmers' meeting held here:

"There were a number of farmers who went away from the hall utterly disgusted with the meeting, as the meeting was simply nothing else than a political meeting gotten up simply in the interest of several office seekers, and called a farmers' mass meeting."

Now as this "special" never went near the meeting he speaks of, he knows nothing of its nature. These "disgusted farmers who left the hall" were just one, Mr. John Way, who owns a big share in the Grange mill at Waterford. Does any fool suppose that a man, the owner of a mill, is going to attend a meeting and work against his interest? This is the extent of the "disgusted farmers who left the hall;" and of course makes the author of the "special" a truth-stretching fellow.

"In an interview with a number of prominent farmers of this section they thought there was no use of the farmers complaining about the grading of wheat." This is a notorious lie. Your correspondent has conversed with probably fifty of the most prominent farmers in this and the immediate vicinity, and they talk freely of the rascally course of the Millers' association, and of the unprincipled course taken by the *P. P.*, "that when their time runs out" they will "stop it."

NORTHFIELD REGISTER.

A Witness Defended.

To the Editor of the Globe:

NEW ULM, March 16, 1882.—The editor of the *Review*, of this place, the portorious popingay Boc *Job-letter* published an article a short time since reflecting on some of the witnesses for the defense in the impeachment trial, particularly Charles Stuebe. Now I wish to say, perhaps the language used in a paper may be believed abroad when the writer is known at home as a liar, as in this case. Mr. Stuebe is a man engaged in a large trade, purchasing and shipping cattle to Chicago and Missouri river towns, whose word is perfectly good where Jobletiers would have no weight, whatever, and this attack upon Mr. Stuebe is only in keeping with the usual conduct of the miserable creature who sits up nights looking at himself in a looking glass, with his militia major's brass buttons and blue coat on. Yours, C.

Lake Traffic Beginning.

[Special to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., March 24.—Arrived, the mail steamer Siskiwit from Silver Isle. This is the first arrival this season. We look for the first arrival from the lower lakes about April 10. The head of Lake Superior is free of ice.

THE SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS.

Letter from Assistant Engineer Melville Detailing His Programme for the Search for the Missing Parties of the Jeannette Exploring Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Hunt has received from Past Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, under date of Yakoutsk, Eastern Siberia, January 3d, a copy of the letter of instructions sent by him (Melville) to the Ispravnik local governor of Verkhoyansk, as follows:

It is my desirre and the wish of the government of the United States of America and of the projectors of the American expedition, that diligent and constant search be made for my missing comrades of both boats. Lieut. DeLong and his party, consisting of twelve persons, will be found near the west bank of the Lena river. They are west of the small hunting station which is west of the house known among the Yakouts as Quirna. They could not possibly have marched as far south as Bulcome. Therefore, be they dead or alive, they are between Quirna and Bulcome. I have already traveled over the ground, but I followed the river Lena. Therefore, it is necessary that a more careful search be made on the high ground back from the river for short distances as well as long, from the river.

I examined many huts and small houses, but could not possibly examine all of them. Therefore it is necessary that every house, large or small, be examined for books or papers or persons of the party. Men without food and with but little clothing would naturally seek shelter in huts along the line of march, and if exhausted might be in one of the huts. They would leave their books and papers in a hut if unable to carry them further. If they carried their books and papers south of that section of country between Motvai and Bulcome they will be found piled up in the heath, and some prominent object reared near them to attract the attention of searching parties. A mast of wood or a pile of wood would be erected near them if not on top of them. In case books or papers are found, they are to be sent to the American minister resident at St. Petersburg. If they are found in time, and can be forwarded to me before I leave, Russia, forwarded them to me. If the persons are dead, I wish to have them carried to a central position most convenient of access, to be all placed inside of the small houses, arranged side by side for future recognition. Make them securely closed and banked up with snow or earth, and let them remain so until the proper person arrives from America to make final disposition of the bodies. In banking up a hut, have it done in such a manner that animals cannot get in and destroy the bodies. Search for a small boat containing eight persons should be made from the west mouth of the Lena to and beyond the east mouth of the Sana river. After the separation of the three boats no information has been received concerning the small boat, but as all three boats were destined to Barkes, and thence to go to the mouth of the Lena river, it is natural to suppose that Lieut. Chipp directed his boat to Barker, if he managed to weather the gale, but if from any cause he could not find the mouth of the Lena he would continue along the coast from Barker west for the north mouth of the Lena, or south for the eastern entrance or mouth of the Lena river. If still unsuccessful in getting into the Lena river he might from stress of weather or other cause be forced to follow the coast toward the Jana river.

Diligent and constant search is to commence at once and continue until the people, books and papers are found, care being taken that vigilant and careful examination of that section of country where Lieut. DeLong and party are known to be is made in the early spring time, when the snow begins to leave the ground and before the spring floods begin to overflow the bank. One or more American officers will in all probability be in Belum in time to assist in the search, but the search mentioned in these instructions is to be carried on independently of any other party, and be entirely under the control of competent authorities of Russia.

(Signed) GEO. W. MELVILLE.

THE OBSTINATE OVERFLOW.

It Will Not Down—Reports Conflicting—River Rising at One Point, Falling at Another—Distress Everywhere, but Relief Measures Vigorously in Progress—Eads Still Pins His Faith to the Levees.

VICKSBURG, March 23.—Sunflower river is from two to three feet higher than ever known. People on the banks have about two week's supply of provisions, and have been furnished grain for their stock. Some cattle have been picked up from rafts and brought here. A steamer from the Sunflower also brought 150 passengers, many entirely destitute. One hundred thousand rations are coming here for distribution at other points. At Newton people and stock are in a deplorable condition. At Greenwood the trouble is over.

The steamer Anita goes to St. Louis at once. The river here marks forty-eight feet and one inch.

Capt. Lee recommends 70,000 rations for the destitute in Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers. In Little and Big Deer creeks, he reports a favorable condition of things. On the Tallahatchie river, and on the upper portion of the Yazoo, a number of farmers are at work plowing and opening up their land for planting for the season.

A number of persons are reported drowned in the vicinity of Goodrich. On the other side of the river in Issequena county, Miss., the whole county on the river side is submerged, and what is known as Stock Island Chute is no longer prohibited to steamboatment. The water from breaks at L'Argent and Waterproof is gradually spreading over the whole Concordia parish, and is higher than for many years. The number of persons needing immediate relief is about 2,500.

The town of Vidalia has been protected by the railroad embankment from the backwater, but the water has been running over it the past two days, and by to-morrow it is expected there will be no dry ground visible. The river is slowly rising again. The water is running over the Henderson Ashley levee, eighteen miles below here, and it is hourly expected to give way. Another party of refugees and a large quantity of stock were brought to the city from the overflowed districts below