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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1883.

Wisdom View of the Votes He Hopes to Secure.

Mr. Windom's friends have the firmness and tenacity of purpose to hold together to the number of fifty, or even forty-five votes, there is still a good fighting chance that they may win.

There are probably some ONE OR TWO DOZEN OF THESE INEFFABLY DIRTY CREATURES IN THE LEGISLATURE WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING TO BE BOUGHT.

Somebody Colfax gives it as his opinion that the Republicans have next to no chance of winning in 1884. That settles it.

Another chapter in the religious controversy now in progress—a letter from Bishop Ireland in reply to Rev. Dr. Thomas—appears on our third page.

It is proposed in the Wisconsin legislature to take away from the Governor the pardoning power in cases of murder in both the first and second degrees.

The recent harsh departure of Treasurer Polk from Tennessee to Texas is accounted for. It appears that the latter state has more than a million dollars lying idle in its treasury.

This may be said to be a wire age. One hundred and sixty million pounds of wire fence were made in the United States last year, and nearly as much more for telegraph and telephone use.

THIRTY-FIVE tons of newspaper and periodical mail passes through the New York city postoffice every day. Eleven thousand tons of newspaper and periodical mail matter passed through that office in 1882, going to regular subscribers and to news agencies.

It is announced that President Grevy will accept the resignation of his ministers to-day. On the success in the formation of a new ministry will depend in a large measure the permanence of the republic. The events of the next few days in Paris will be closely watched all over the world.

DR. SCHLIEFMAN is seeking for other worlds to conquer, as it were. He has recently gained permission from the Hellenic government to make excavations on the northwest of Athens, near the old Academy, where the grave of Pericles is supposed to be, and where those who fell in war were buried. The island of Crete is the next region upon the Dr.'s schedule, for investigation.

A LAD in one of the coal counties was arrested for stealing a few lumps of coal. After an "exhaustive trial" the boy was found guilty and sentenced to three months in jail, to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution. As the boy had no money to pay his fine or the costs, the county had to foot the bill, amounting to \$413.25. Such legal proceedings are greatly enjoyed by the tax-payers.

The Dakota territorial legislature have taken the preliminary steps for calling a constitutional convention to adopt a constitution for Southern Dakota. The part of Dakota which it is proposed shall form the new state contains 75,000 square miles, and now has a population of a quarter of a million, or twice as many as the state of Delaware and five times as many as the state of Nevada.

It doesn't seem to be healthy to tackle journalists in Paris. In addition to their other accomplishments the knights of the quill are expert swordsmen and dead pistol shots. One gentleman who had just recovered from a sword thrust in a duel with an editor was again wounded yesterday by another writer. In this country it is also becoming as dangerous to attack an editor as to bombard a dynamite magazine at short range.

THIRTY millions of dollars is the paid up capital stock of the building societies of Pennsylvania. With this money, homes have been built, two-thirds of them in Philadelphia. This capital is loaned to the members, who invest it in lands and houses, and as the property pays taxes, a measure is now pending before the legislature to exempt the stock of the societies from taxation, so that the same property may not be taxed twice. This is a relief the legislature may very properly afford.

The announcement of the Globe, that Windom was offered the presidency of a New York bank and was contemplating removing from the state was made the subject of a question by a Pioneer Press reporter. The following is the response:

Inquiry as to the alleged offer of a position in a New York bank at a salary of \$20,000 failed to get a denial or affirmation, and was dismissed with the comment that the report was largely imaginary, and the basis for it a side issue.

This answer discloses the character of the man. He simply proposes to use Minnesota while he can, and then abandon the state forever. It is a happy riddance.

The government of British Columbia was defeated on Saturday and will resign to-day, the opposition having a clear majority. This intelligence is interesting in this locality only so far as it illustrates an admirable feature of the Canadian system of government. The legislatures are elected by the people, and if the executive officers do not agree with them on all governmental affairs, a change in these officials can be made at a day's notice, even on so simple a matter as a question of adjournment. Our republic will never be truly republican until we have a ministry directly responsible to the people, which can be changed at any day instead of a

change being effected only at the time of our quadrennial elections.

The terms of twenty-six United States Senators expire on the 4th of March next. Fourteen Senators have been chosen to succeed themselves, viz.: Anthony, Beck, Butler, Coke, Frye, Garland, Harris, Hoar, Lamar, McPherson, Morgan, Plumb, Ransom and Saulsbury. Eight new Senators have been elected, viz.: Colquitt, to succeed Barrow, the successor of Hon. B. H. Hill of Georgia; Cullom to succeed David Davis; Wilson to succeed McMillan; Gibson to succeed Kellogg; Dolph to succeed Grover; Riddleberger to succeed Johnston; Kenna to succeed Davis of West Virginia, and Bowen to succeed Teller, from Colorado. Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and New Hampshire have not yet chosen senators. These four States are expected to elect Republicans, so that politically the next senate will stand: Readjusters, 2; Democrats, 36; Republicans, 35. There is an expectation that the new senate will be called in session March 4th, and Senator Anthony chosen president pro tem.

CONCENTRATE. The Globe has been enabled to supply Mr. Windom with some good advice, and it is now willing to supply his opponents with some wise counsel.

The advice of the GLOBE to the anti's, concentrate at once. Delays are dangerous. There should and can be an election to-morrow.

SEEKING A SCAPEGOAT. Mr. Windom and some of his friends seek to explain his defeat by alleging that some of his supporters were treacherous—secretly plotting Windom's defeat while ostensibly favoring him.

This is none of the Globe's funeral but the Globe believes in fair play, and it is due Mr. Windom's supporters to say that no man ever had more cordial or loyal assistance. The men who had his campaign in charge may have made mistakes but they were earnest and honest in their efforts. He never would have come within four votes of an election but for the almost superhuman efforts and perfect loyalty of his friends.

It is base ingratitude on the part of Mr. Windom to seek to break the force of his defeat by insinuations against the men who so nearly secured success. The failure to succeed lies with Mr. Windom himself. He has been in office twenty-four years. His public record is very far from being unspotted and the gravest charges have been made and believed against him. He is regarded as a non-resident politician, who has used the public position he has held to amass wealth rather than serve the public interest. He had made a vicious and un-called for personal campaign upon Mr. Dummell, one of the hardest working, most able and faithful representatives the state has ever had.

By his arrogant and violently abusive policy toward those who stood in his way, he invoked opposition and nerved the hands of men to hurl at him deadly darts of his own medicine. His characteristics and base ingratitude are aptly displayed by these false accusations against his friends. It displays the very unsavory elements of his character which largely wrought his defeat.

The only surprising thing about the campaign is that he should have had such earnest friends. They were laboring with a zeal worthy of a better cause, and that they carried such a load so near success attests their loyalty more stoutly than all the protestations that can be made. The Globe rejoices in their ill success, though in the interest of fair play it defends them from the base attack of the man for whom they labored so faithfully.

Mr. William Windom's inner consciousness ought to explain to him the cause of his defeat. An inward glance at what he really is, should not only explain to him why he lost the battle, but should occupy the remainder of his life in wondering at his long continued success in securing the honors he has had.

REPUBLICAN LOSS OF HOPE.

The Republican machine men are speculating on the future prospect of their party, and they are not inclined, as a rule, to speak very hopefully. A meeting of the Ohio State Republican committee was held at Columbus last Tuesday. Gov. Foster made a speech, and Senator Sherman sent a letter. Both were strained efforts, hollow and insincere. Each, in his way, sought to avoid the rugged issue which stares the Republicans of that state, square in the face, to-wit, the temperance question. These statesmen realize that they are on the "ragged edge," and though they struggle to hedge, their pain is at once pitiful and amusing. As Ohio elects a governor and legislature next October, the result in that state is likely to have a considerable influence on the current that will decide the status of 1884. It is proposed now to run Ben. Butterworth, of Cincinnati, for governor, and Hon. Chas. Foster will strive for the legislature and the senatorship. As Butterworth is the chief representative of the whisky lobby in congress, and Foster occupies a high root on the temperance question, the managers fancy their circus will draw and win. However fine these plans may seem to their authors, it will require something in the nature of a miracle to prevent Ohio from going Democratic this fall. In his little speech, Foster said that no party on earth can defeat the Republicans, if they are united. There's the rub. The divisions which Foster has done much to create, are as unlikely to be healed, as the moon is to take the place of the sun by day. The Republican managers are rattled, and if the Democrats remain level headed, they will keep the people with them. A decided shade of sadness is discernible in the columns of the Republican journals of the Buckeye state. They do not overlook the close quarters their people are in at home, and in looking abroad they indulge in the most gloomy prognostications. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette looks with hopeless eyes at Iowa, one of the stoutest of Republican States. It discusses the situation there as follows:

The gubernatorial canvass in Iowa this year will excite much attention throughout the country. President-elect Gov. Sherman has a reputation, but his advocacy of prohibition is likely to weaken his chances. The German element in the Republican party is said to be opposed to him, and the liquor interest will certainly do all that it can to defeat him. He was in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment, but has steadily refused to call the legislature together in extra session to enact laws to carry it into force, and has thus offended the fanatics. There is some talk of nominating a new man. The activity of the Democrats

and greenbackers will compel the Republicans to move with caution. A Democratic governor in Iowa would be a political surprise, indeed.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Globe places in its columns this morning a very able and discriminating article on the Hawaiian Islands, and the relation of their government to the United States. The article is from the pen of the Hon. R. P. Spalding, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most eminent citizen of that State. Judge Spalding is a gentleman of profound scholarly attainments, and an enlightened and sagacious statesman, and a distinguished himself as Chief Justice of the State of Ohio, which office he held for many years. During President Lincoln's administration he represented the Cleveland district in the lower house of congress, where he gained national distinction and took high rank among the ablest members of that body.

Judge Spalding is not only an accomplished statesman, but is a true patriot, sensitively alive to every interest pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his country. The discussion of any question by such a man is entitled to the most respectful attention. The lucid exposition which he gives of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands, and the importance of the existing relations between the United States and those islands, can but impress favorably every intelligent mind. His discussion of the matter, though succinct, is still exhaustive, and shows how truly it is for the interest of the United States to retain a paternal care, if not over, at least, in relation to the unique little government of the islands.

Judge Spalding has personal knowledge of the islands, having visited them twice, and having spent one entire winter there. His "bird's-eye" view of the islands is extremely interesting, and historically valuable and instructive.

His presentation of the case can but magnify in the eyes of all unselfish, candid and disinterested persons, the importance of maintaining and perpetuating the existing "Reciprocity Treaty" with those islands, which is really and practically equivalent to their annexation (and better than that) to the United States, and gives to the latter a beneficial protectorate over the islands, as far as other foreign powers are concerned, without unduly touching upon the individuality and independence of the islands government.

The reason for Judge Spalding's putting forth, at this time his able and powerful argument in behalf of continuing this reciprocity treaty, is that "individual selfishness and greed are calling loudly for its abrogation by congress."

The abrogation of the treaty would at once leave England, true to her historic traditions, to clutch at these islands and hold them as British colonial dependencies, and nothing but force, involving an armed conflict with the United States, would prevent such British possession of the islands, and Judge Spalding does not "believe the people of the United States will permit England, or any other European power to assert a supremacy over these islands, though it may cost 'BILLIONS,' instead of 'MILLIONS OF MONEY' to maintain their independence."

The free list, enumerated in the articles of the treaty, are of vast importance, all can see, to the reciprocal interests of the two governments. The opposition to the continuance of this treaty comes mainly from the sugar producing interest of Louisiana. Judge Spalding shows clearly and decisively that the sugar producing interest of Louisiana cannot receive the least detriment by the admission, free of duty, of sugar produced in the Hawaiian Islands. His reasons are as follows:

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is 1,003,772 tons of which Louisiana produces 136,491 tons. The Hawaiian Islands produce 38,454 tons. Leaving still the enormous quantity of eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven tons imported every year from Cuba, Porto Rico, the French West Indies, Brazil, the Spanish Possessions, and the Dutch East Indies, and for which we pay, in gold, no less than \$78,257,506. The dulcet inteller will not fail to see that the modicum, introduced from the Hawaiian Islands, can have no influence on the price of sugar in the United States. It may serve to displace an equal amount that would otherwise be brought in from the East Indies, and, to that extent, would, doubtless, keep from the National Treasury from one to two million dollars. But what is that compared to the benefits accruing to our citizens from having a free market for from three to five millions of dollars' worth of their own manufactures, every year free from every kind of tariff, and the great national benefit of quietly and peaceably controlling the GATEWAY of the North Pacific ocean."

The argument of Judge Spalding is none too long for a careful perusal. It is so compact that an attempt to condense it would but weaken its force, and it is therefore, presented entire, and earnestly commended to the careful perusal of every intelligent reader, and especially to the business and commercial class of our population.

Judge Spalding concludes his timely presentation of the subject in the following terse and significant language: "The sugar interest is the arterial blood of the Hawaiian people. They cannot now subsist without it, and it cannot be maintained without a free market like San Francisco. Impose a duty of 2 1/2 cents on the pound, and the most prosperous plantations will fall back into cattle-ranches, unless, indeed, England will favor them with a similar treaty, and thus enable them to transfer their traffic to the marts of Australia." The value and exclusiveness of this treaty of commercial reciprocity between the government of the United States and the Hawaiian government, may be more clearly understood by a careful consideration of "Article IV." of the treaty which reads as follows: "It is agreed on the part of his Hawaiian Majesty that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of, or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory, in his dominions; or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein, to any other power, State or Government, nor make any treaty, by which any other nation shall attain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, heretofore secured to the United States."

Of course every consideration of self-interest on the part of the government of the United States, and the vital welfare of the Ha-

waiian government and the prospects of its people, unitedly call for a perpetuation of this wise and mutually beneficial treaty.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The winter season, while congress is in session, witnesses the annual holding of the Woman's suffrage convention at Washington. The convention for this year was held last week, being a session three days. Of course, in that time, a good deal was said, if not very much was done. The discussions in these conventions are always bright and interesting, and much truth told. While discussing a resolution relating to civil service competitive examinations, pointed comment was made on the discrimination in the governmental departments against women, many of whom at \$900 per year do more and better work than men who are paid twice that per year. Miss Anthony cited the fact that the men clerks were given thirty days recreation each year, and fourteen to twenty days to go home and vote. She had addressed a letter to the chiefs of departments asking a holiday for the lady clerks during the sitting of the convention. Only one had taken any notice of the request; Secretary Folger wrote, "the condition of the public business prevents me from acceding to your request." This furnished a text for Mrs. Lillian Devereaux Blake, Miss Sewall and other speakers, who pointed out the inequality which was made prominent by this policy.

The resolution committee touched upon all possible subjects, one of the series being a resolution setting forth that paying Dr. Susan A. Edson for her services as attendant physician to President Garfield, \$1,000 less than was paid for the same service rendered by Dr. Boynton, a more recent graduate of the same college from which she received her diploma, was an unjust discrimination on account of her sex. This was a good point made. Miss Edson did good service in the case, while Boynton was a hindrance, if anything, and it was ridiculous for the congressional commission, if they paid him at all, to pay him more than Dr. Edson.

Mrs. Helen M. Loden, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., spoke of the injustice done women in having men as presidents, professors and teachers in female colleges, academies and schools. Mrs. Caroline Hallowell Miller, of Maryland, in addressing the convention, with much earnestness, urged the proposition that man would rise to a higher plane when he acknowledged the equal rights of woman before the law.

Miss Stanton read a letter from Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, regretting that he could not be present, but bidding them "God speed" in the agitation for the sixteenth amendment, declaring his conviction that the fourteenth amendment fully covers the rights of all persons to vote, and that such will ultimately be the decision of the country.

Miss Stanton introduced Mrs. Jane C. McKinley, of Iowa, as enjoying to some extent the rights due to woman, she being a trustee of the state insane asylum. Mrs. McKinley in the course of her address said, that in her childhood she marveled that human slavery existed, and she marveled now that it was necessary for the association to urge that woman should have the ballot. She was proud of her state, but not of the member of congress from her district, who, while he thought that women were the nearest to angels of any beings on earth, did not think they ought to vote.

One of the most notable addresses made during the session of the convention was by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington. This bright lady spoke with piquant force, as will be seen by the following condensation of her remarks on "the disfranchisement of the Women of Utah." She spoke first on the magnitude of the movement which would revolutionize the social and political status of the country:

It took a century to shake off human slavery, and then it was accomplished at the point of the bayonet, and now the argument of human rights and privileges had been narrowed down to one point—sex. Woman was amenable to law and may be hung for treason, and without pressing an opinion as to guilt or innocence. She was glad that one woman had suffered martyrdom and demonstrated that she had the power to control the result of the government. The ability of women to bear arms was not involved, for that is a relic of the barbarism of the past. It is argued that if women vote, the colored women and women of the brothels will vote, but we need not color by the ignorant men, foreign men and men who hang around whisky saloons, who outnumber the women? They say that women would then neglect home, and perhaps they would if they could vote, and the hunger on the politician and the hunger on the man who forgets her maternity she will not forget her home duties. She then sketched the movement, referring to the arguments in their favor, and concluding that twelve states had granted school suffrage to woman, and spoke of the Utah act, which disfranchised polygamists, male and female, and disqualified them from holding office as unjust and inequitable. The commissioners under the law did more than confine themselves to the letter of the law and undertook to enforce their idea of the intent and to dispose men from office. This Edmunds bill disfranchised the first wife of a bigamy, and the second wife, and the bigamist. Next she paid her respects to Mr. Cassidy, of Nevada, who claims his bill is aimed at bigamy and polygamy and not at woman suffrage. Mr. Edmunds follows with a bill amending his former bill, and criticizes him for using the word "females," by which his bill would apply to dogs and cats. This bill he proposes to apply to all the territories, and he favors the Blackstonian idea of the oneness of husband and wife.

Among the closing hours of the convention a letter was read from Mrs. Caroline A. Biggs, the editor of the English Woman's Review, London, relative to woman suffrage in England and Scotland. Mrs. Biggs states that recently the women in Scotland have exercised the municipal franchise for the first time, which in England has been exercised for thirteen years. In voting the women came out in as large a proportion as men, that is, there is one woman householder to six men householders, and this proportion was kept in voting. Let us quote from the Biggs letter:

"Nobody doubts now that women vote in large numbers. In Leicester last November I found the Liberal very angry because the wife of a conservative municipal candidate had formed a committee of ladies, and worked so successfully among the women voters that her husband was elected. In Leeds, two years since, a man of bad moral character came forward as a candidate. Mrs. Seachard went to the 'wire pullers' of the election and asked them to bring forward a better character. 'We cannot carry him,' they said, 'and we have forgotten the women,' she said. 'If you find a man of good character I will go and talk to the women electors.' They did so, and he was elected. Forward reading she wrote has been shown in the school board elections. If women come forward as candidates for the school board they are with rare exceptions elected. Every woman candidate in London was elected, one of them, Miss Miller, with more than 16,000 votes." "In Scotland, in every town where there have been suffrage meetings or education of this kind among the women, or where for any other cause the election has been specially interesting

a good proportion of women have voted. For instance in one contested ward of Edinburgh, 300 women voted; there were 1,500 on the register. "The qualifications for men and women are absolutely equal, (householding and rate paying), and the list of voters are prepared beforehand and exposed in some public place."

Probably no more interesting convention of the Woman Suffragists has ever been held than this one, of which we give some little account. It can be seen that the movement is slowly but surely gaining ground. It may be a long time and it may come speedily, but the day will surely come when woman suffrage will prevail.

SQUANDERING THE TIME OF THE PEOPLE.

The extraordinary spectacle is presented at Washington of both houses of congress consuming their entire time day after day in the consideration of a measure—the tariff bill—which almost every senator and representative admits has not the ghost of a chance of passing at this session. To add to the complexity of the situation the senate is considering one bill and the house another, each totally different from the other. Even if it were possible for either bill to pass the house which is considering it, it is a physical impossibility for either to pass both houses. If the senate bill passes that body, it will have to be sent to the house for concurrence, and would, of course, have to receive all the consideration that was given to a new measure. So if the house bill should receive the approval of the representatives, it would have to run the gauntlet of the senators. Either would be more or less amended if not entirely reconstructed, conference committees would have to be appointed, each house would insist upon its own ideas being put in practice, and more time than is now at the disposal of congress would be inevitably consumed.

The people of the country generally are desirous of changes in our tariff laws which shall lessen their burdens as far as consistent with the obtaining of a sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government economically administered. Neither of the bills now under consideration, however, is calculated to bring about that result. They are designed especially for the benefit of particular industries, and only in few cases do they contemplate a reduction of the customs taxes. The iron schedule has been considerably revised, but in the interest of the manufacturers, not of those who use the iron product. The tax on sugar is as onerous to the consumers under the proposed as under the present law; wool and woolsens are protected by increased duties; foreign made textile fabrics are taxed as heavily as ever under the pending bills, and with the exception of lumber there is no important product of importation that has been placed upon the free list. Even this concession to the demands of the people is to be reversed, as the members from the timber growing districts threaten to defeat the bill unless a tax is placed upon lumber so that the already opulent lumbermen may add two or three dollars a thousand to the out of their mills.

But even if it was intended to improve our tariff laws—which it is not—there is scarcely one chance in a thousand that any bill amending and revising the entire tariff laws can be passed at this session, and even that chance is lessened by the divergent bills now before the separate houses. It would be the part of wisdom, therefore, for the tariff reformers to lay aside the bills now under consideration and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill or a number of bills, which will correct some of the grossest inequalities that exist in the present law. Such measures would stand a chance of success. A long and cumbersome bill covering the entire ground will occupy more time than congress has at its disposal. The interests of the different members are too divergent to give any hope that an agreement will be arrived at. Those interested in the iron trade will unite to defeat any measure that does not afford their pet industry sufficient protection. The southern members will vote against any bill that reduces or abolishes the tax on sugar. The New England and some of the western members will insist on the protection of wool and woolen products, and so on through the entire catalogue of special interests. Combinations will be formed to defeat any measure that injuriously affects any of these interests.

It is argued, however, that the pending discussions will be beneficial, even though nothing will be accomplished at this session—that they will educate the next congress as to the nature of the present laws and the needs of the public. As more than half of the members of the present congress retire from their seats in March next, this claim is manifestly absurd. When the matter comes up before the next congress the entire ground will have to be covered over again. All the old members will want to impress their ideas upon the minds of those fresh from the people, and all the new members will have ideas of their own that they wish to have adopted. Besides, congress has not the time at its disposal to maintain a school of instruction. But five weeks of the session remain, and there are other matters that require attention. It is unwise to squander the time of the people in the discussion of bills that no one expects to pass or become laws. A short bill curing the more flagrant inequalities of the present laws on the tariff is all that the people require of their present congressmen.

AN ATLANTA ROMANCE.

Why Mr. Porte Ran Away with Another Man's Wife and Children. A sensational and romantic case has just been brought to light, says the New York Times, on the issuing of a warrant by Governor Stephens on the requisition of the governor of South Carolina for the arrest of H. C. Porte. About twelve years ago Porte moved from Marion county, S. C., and settled near Palmetto, this state. He was accompanied by a woman who was supposed to be his wife, and by two boys, presumed to be their children. He proved to be a man of industry, and won the good opinion of his neighbors, who refused to believe in his guilt, when the sheriff arrived with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnaping and obtaining money under false pretenses. Porte was taken to Fairburn, where, without reserve, he made the following statement: He and a man named Smith and a woman with whom he had been living were raised in the same neighborhood, and when they were young Porte and Smith were rivals for the young woman's affections, but by misrepresentations Smith alienated her from Porte and married her. A short time thereafter Porte married, and the two families settled near each other and lived several years as neighbors. Porte and his wife lived happily together until she died. Smith and his wife did not live so happily, frequent disturbances occurring between them, in which Smith often beat her unmercifully. The death of his wife caused the old flame for his former sweetheart to burn afresh in Porte's breast, and he sympathized with her on her cruel treatment received at the hands of her husband. She knew that Porte still entertained kindly feelings for her, and frequently implored him to take her away to some strange place, overlooking, and when they had married and started to leave, when she clung to him and begged him to take her with him and flee to some distant country, promising to live with him if he would do so. Yielding to her request Porte took Mrs. Smith and her two children and eloped into Georgia, where they have lived in undisturbed happiness for twelve years. Smith, having learned of their whereabouts, made a proposition to Porte that if he would return the children, furniture and the \$200 he would compromise the case. The grand jury, however, will have something to say about it.

The saloon license matter is one of the prominent questions of the day. On Thursday last, a bill was introduced in the Illinois legislature fixing the minimum saloon license at \$500. A clause of the bill provides that drinking houses shall not become the resort of disreputable characters. In St. Louis, the grand jury of the criminal court reports that it has indubitable proof that at least eighty per cent of the criminals and paupers of the city are the direct product of the saloons. The grand jury recommend that the minimum license for liquor saloons be fixed at \$1,000, and for the houses that sell wine and beer only, at \$500. It may be doubted if the common council of St. Louis will fix upon rates of license marked up to this extent. However, the matter has gone so far, that it will come before the legislature. There is a steady determination, by some proceed to sweep away the small, low doggeries, which are the harboring places of thieves and thugs. There are in Chicago "four thousand able-bodied loafers peddling intoxicating drinks over their bars," and in St. Louis the number exceeds that by one thousand. All the great cities are agitating some method of relief from the multiplied evils which flow from the dram shop.

THE OLD WORLD.

PRESIDENT GREVY ACCEPTS THE RESIGNATION OF HIS CABINET.

Fears for the Stability of the Republic—A Vessel with all on Board Lost off Swansea—Belief that the Phoenix Park Murderers Have Been Traced.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Grevy has accepted the resignation of the ministers. Fallieres and Jules Ferry are conferring with President Grevy about a new ministry. President Grevy remarked, "I am firmly resolved on dissolution. Nobody can govern the country with the present chamber of deputies."

Detoulon, founder of the patriotic league, just recovered from a wound received in a duel, was to-day again wounded in a duel with a journalist.

LOANS, Jan. 28.—The town is in a state of excitement. It is rumored the anarchists intend to storm the prison of St. Paul, where Prince Krapotkin is confined. Troops and police are posted in the neighborhood of the prison, and other precautions taken.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The seals on Gambetta's papers have been removed. The papers contain copious notes on the subject of a reorganization of the army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The steamer wrecked near Swansea was the Agnes Jack, from Sardinia, with lead. Witnesses of the disaster saw twelve men, the crew, swept from the mast. The steamer sent out rockets and a boat, but was unapproachable. All hands perished, including the captain, who stripped to swim ashore.

COBK, Jan. 28.—The convicts at Hanebowline Island, attached to the warden and badly beat the police. The military quelled the mutiny after several prisoners were hurt.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—Davitt, in a speech at a meeting of the national league said: If Gladstone could give a legislative blow to landlordism, his name would be revered by every generation of liberated victims.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Frederick Martin, formerly Carlyle's amanuensis, and proprietor of the Statesman's Carbook, is dead.

The porte's reply to the Granville circular requests the conference to reassemble.

The Times says: "The resignation of the French cabinet exhibits a catastrophe which threatens the political arrangements of the country, and renders the substitution of a more powerful ministry a matter of exceeding difficulty."

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—It is believed that the government is in possession of information which will bring home the guilt or complicity in the Phoenix park murders to at least two of the prisoners before the magistrates on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 28.—Seven persons convicted of murders in Tintah, in July last, will be hanged the present week.

The smaller half of the legislative council will be nominated by the khedive. The remainder will be chosen by a system of double election.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—A French aeronaut was killed by a collision of his balloon with a house-top.

AN ATLANTA ROMANCE.

Why Mr. Porte Ran Away with Another Man's Wife and Children.

A sensational and romantic case has just been brought to light, says the New York Times, on the issuing of a warrant by Governor Stephens on the requisition of the governor of South Carolina for the arrest of H. C. Porte. About twelve years ago Porte moved from Marion county, S. C., and settled near Palmetto, this state. He was accompanied by a woman who was supposed to be his wife, and by two boys, presumed to be their children. He proved to be a man of industry, and won the good opinion of his neighbors, who refused to believe in his guilt, when the sheriff arrived with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnaping and obtaining money under false pretenses. Porte was taken to Fairburn, where, without reserve, he made the following statement: He and a man named Smith and a woman with whom he had been living were raised in the same neighborhood, and when they were young Porte and Smith were rivals for the young woman's affections, but by misrepresentations Smith alienated her from Porte and married her. A short time thereafter Porte married, and the two families settled near each other and lived several years as neighbors. Porte and his wife lived happily together until she died. Smith and his wife did not live so happily, frequent disturbances occurring between them, in which Smith often beat her unmercifully. The death of his wife caused the old flame for his former sweetheart to burn afresh in Porte's breast, and he sympathized with her on her cruel treatment received at the hands of her husband. She knew that Porte still entertained kindly feelings for her, and frequently implored him to take her away to some strange place, overlooking, and when they had married and started to leave, when she clung to him and begged him to take her with him and flee to some distant country, promising to live with him if he would do so. Yielding to her request Porte took Mrs. Smith and her two children and eloped into Georgia, where they have lived in undisturbed happiness for twelve years. Smith, having learned of their whereabouts, made a proposition to Porte that if he would return the children, furniture and the \$200 he would compromise the case. The grand jury, however, will have something to say about it.

Prescott Williams, of Williamsburg Mass., who has given a quarter of a century to apple culture, and now has twenty acres—about 1,400 trees in all—had one of the largest crops last year the orchard ever produced. He gathered about 800 barrels, and his trees are expected to reach a bearing capacity of 2,000 barrels. In the next ten years the income from the twenty acres is estimated at \$2,000 per year.

General William N. Pendleton died in Lexington, Virginia, on Monday night. The rector of Grace church, in Lexington, before the war, he left the pulpit to command a battery in the confederate service. From "Stonewall" Jackson's command he stepped up to take charge of all the artillery of Lee's army, and the music made by the grand array of guns at Gettysburg was that of Pendleton. After Appomattox he again became rector of the Lexington church.

Prof. Winchell, whoever he may be, thinks "universal suffrage played out." However that may be, it is not unlikely that universal suffrage will play a big game in 1884, and unhappy will be the aspirants who get left. While the English continue excited over Irish affairs they seem to be blind to practical wants, and take no notice of the fact, that the poor Irish people on the island of Innismurray are starving to death. It is about time the humane impulses of the English people should be stirred, if, indeed, any such impulses there are.

A TARIFF MEMORIAL.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A memorial has been forwarded to Washington by the Arkwright club, representing the establishments of New England producing cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, machinery, paper and drugs, and employing about 100,000 persons and \$100,000,000 capital, asking for the enactment of a tariff bill the present session, based upon those reported by the commission, giving the preference to the simpler forms and lowest rates of duties upon raw materials and articles used in American industries, and keeping upon the free list articles not produced in this country.

GLOBELETS.

The floods in Germany will cost that country 80,000,000 marks.

A negro child was born in Georgia recently with a full set of teeth.