

BLACKMAILERS PILLORED

Col. Wm. S. King's Exposure of the Disreputable P. P.

HOW THESE HIGH MORAL CENSORS Have Thrived by Rascality While Prating About Honesty.

The following article, which appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune, twelve years ago, was inspired by Col. Wm. S. King, familiarly known as Bill King. There is no question about the authenticity of the facts. The italics and capitals are the Tribune's:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 19, 1871.]

We proceed to-day to redeem our promise to let in "a little light" on the character and practices of the St. Paul Press. There is no question about the authenticity of the facts. The italics and capitals are the Tribune's:

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A very small percentage of the persons arraigned for crimes plead guilty, even under assurance of lenient punishment; and as the case in question is not one which admits of any well-grounded hope in that direction, no such plea need be expected.

—but the bare denial of the Press will amount to little or nothing in this case, because it is plain as the noonday sun that a paper, the opinions and influence of whose owners are

OFFERED IN THE OPEN MARKET AND SOLD FOR MONEY, will not be fastidious to any amount of lying which may promise to create the slightest diversion in its favor.

Nor will any special plea that the paper is not implicated in the sale made of the influence of its owners, be admitted, notwithstanding the arrangement made at the outset of the negotiations we are about to recite, that Mr. Nichols should be allowed to represent the firm, so that the two publishers of the Press could keep out of the public view, and when it became necessary to disavow any participation in the arrangements, TWO-THIRDS OF THE PROFITS OF WHICH THEY WERE TO RECEIVE. Having shared the "profits," they must share the odium also.

The facts we shall state, if true, cover the Press with a coat of infamy it can never shed while it remains under its present control. If they are not true they are clearly libelous, and we invite its publishers to submit that question to the arbitrament of a judicial tribunal.

THE FIRST BARGAIN. When it appeared certain that the Northern Pacific would be constructed, several gentlemen of this city of whom Col. King was one, proposed organizing a company to take a contract for building a section of fifty miles. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. O'Driscoll, one of the two owners and publishers of the St. Paul Press, he waited upon Col. King at Washington and after a political conversation, mainly in reference to the support to be given by himself, Wheelock and Nichols to Mr. Windom as a candidate for the senate, he explained that their interest had been excluded from the proposed company and that Minneapolis was disposed to gobble up everything in the railroad line. After further conversation, Col. King, moved by the complaints and importunities of O'Driscoll, agreed to yield his share of the profits of the proposed enterprise to Wheelock and O'Driscoll, of the Press, and Charles Nichols, better known of late as the "mortal friend" of that establishment, on the understanding and condition that they should render certain political services which had been theretofore under discussion, including the support in good faith of Mr. Windom for the Senate.

THE REQUEST OF MR. O'DRISCOLL THAT MR. NICHOLS MIGHT REPRESENT THEIR "JOINT" INTEREST IN THE COMPANY being conceded by Col. King. The organization and proposed contract of this company were given to the same parties, with others, formed the Northwestern Construction Company, which took a contract for 230 miles of the Northern Pacific Road. That, of course, relieved Col. King from his offer, which referred to a comparatively small operation, never perfected—but he, nevertheless, sent word from New York by Col. Merriman to Nichols & Co., that he would still give them the profits of the much greater undertaking, with the single condition that he should represent his own interest in the board; and writing and delivering to Col. Merriman a letter to that effect, to be shown to Nichols & Co. When the Construction Company was organized Col. King's letter

THE PURCHASABLE CHARACTER OF THE ST. PAUL PRESS. This is what we meant by the statement that they had been "twice bought," and the Press will not be under the necessity of again inquiring where it is to go for the balance of the "profits." When the SECOND CONTRACT HAD BEEN COMPLETED the Press came out for Mr. Windom with the zeal of a new convert, and gave Gen. Averill the very best of its adjectives. Its "paramount centripetal force," its "centrifugal tendencies," and the "dominating influence of the St. Paul System" (whatever that may be) came out in full force, and to read the paper after that, no one unacquainted with the characters of its conductors would have supposed that within three months their opinions and influence had been hawked about the state by the person who (by the special request of the business managers of the establishment, who buys all it has to buy, and sells whatever it has to sell)—represented its interest as hereinbefore detailed, with no purchasers to be found, and who had threatened to sell out the VERY MEN IT ORIGINALLY AND FINALLY SUPPORTED, unless the demanded concession was forthcoming.

THE STOCK OUTLOOK. The Damage to the Cattle on Nebraska Ranches by the Late Storms—The Prospect as Good as Ever.

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in the Corporation, which had a life of ten years before it, and probably "new fields to conquer." This did not satisfy Nichols & Co., and a good many excited interviews took place between the parties. Col. King remaining firm, Nichols & Co. went to work to set a

"FIRE IN THE REAR." The mutual friend dodge was invented, and Nichols in that capacity, (as he has since confessed), "interviewed" Col. Thompson and others, without doubt in quest of a bargain and willing to sell their support to some other person on satisfactory conditions.

Col. Thompson had plenty of money, but did not apparently fancy the investment. Some of these negotiations were not without their ludicrous features, particularly that between Col. Thompson and Nichols, the upshot of which was, it is reported, that one of the instrumentalities which the latter carried along to blow up Col. King, having heard of Huidubras' gun, imitated its example.

"Bore wide, And kicked its owner over." It might have been the strong tea used in Southern Minnesota, that placed "our mutual friend" in such a condition that he was hardly fit to negotiate, or it might have been that he was car-sick—but it is understood that from some cause he retired from the interview in quite a demoralized condition.

Whether elated by a supposed demand for what they had for sale, or by other delusion equally deceptive, Nichols & Co. became very airy, and seemed resolved to try the game of bluff.

After pouring their grief into numerous ears, and bragging and boasting of the terrible things they were going to do—after threatening Mr. Windom and deciding the doom of King, and Minneapolis, and the Northern Pacific railroad, and the Suez canal, and other public improvements, which were not exactly "tributary to St. Paul," they sent word to Col. King that they would not accept the "profits" without the honor of the Directorship, and announced themselves as "on the war-path." Col. King remained unmoved—with him "all was peace on the Potomac." He took no notice of the extraordinary summons to surrender. The childish threat to throw up the contract was repeated once too often and Col. King

TOOK THEM AT THEIR WORD. Then there was agony and bloody sweat in the parlors of the Press office—Rachel mourning for her children, and would not be comforted, because they were not. The courage of Nichols & Co., like that of Bob Acres oozed out at their finger ends—

Resolved to wound, And yet afraid to strike.

They grew flaccid—they were what Mr. Mantilla threatened to become, "dem'd most uncomfortable bodies." Finding no sale for their commodity elsewhere, they, with the same coolness with which they heated up, cooled off—their treachery gave place to chill—and

THEY WANTED TO NEGOTIATE! They had concluded not to put a stop to the Northern Pacific Railroad—not to destroy Minneapolis—and even Col. King might be permitted to live. The desired negotiations were held.

AT THE NICOLETT HOUSE, in this city, between Nichols and O'Driscoll, representing the Press gang, and Col. King. The result was an agreement on the part of the latter to allow WHEELLOCK, O'DRISCOLL and NICHOLS "THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS out of the first profits of his share in the Construction Company, should they amount to so much, and OF WHICH THEY HAD RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE PORTION, when they dared the "old boss" to tell what he knew and what a great many others knew

OF THE PURCHASABLE CHARACTER OF THE ST. PAUL PRESS. This is what we meant by the statement that they had been "twice bought," and the Press will not be under the necessity of again inquiring where it is to go for the balance of the "profits." When the SECOND CONTRACT HAD BEEN COMPLETED the Press came out for Mr. Windom with the zeal of a new convert, and gave Gen. Averill the very best of its adjectives. Its "paramount centripetal force," its "centrifugal tendencies," and the "dominating influence of the St. Paul System" (whatever that may be) came out in full force, and to read the paper after that, no one unacquainted with the characters of its conductors would have supposed that within three months their opinions and influence had been hawked about the state by the person who (by the special request of the business managers of the establishment, who buys all it has to buy, and sells whatever it has to sell)—represented its interest as hereinbefore detailed, with no purchasers to be found, and who had threatened to sell out the VERY MEN IT ORIGINALLY AND FINALLY SUPPORTED, unless the demanded concession was forthcoming.

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WASHINGTON.

IMMINENT DANGER OF HASTY LEGISLATION DURING THE WEEK.

Some Grave Errors Discovered in the Senate Tariff Bill—How Frelinghuysen Proposes to Publish the Diplomatic Correspondence—The Christianity Diamonds—Foster's Appointment to the Court of Spain—The Programme for the Week in Congress.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—During the remainder of the session, commencing on Monday after the reading of the journal, it will be in order, under the rules of the house, to move a suspension of the rules and pass bills or joint resolutions, in order that members may succeed in obtaining the recognition of the speaker. There is no room for doubt but that a great many jobs and other species of pernicious legislation will be rushed through during the closing hours of congress, and it will need all the care and watchfulness of the faithful and conscientious few to frustrate half the efforts that will be made in that direction. Unscrupulous members who retire to private life after the 4th of March, will hesitate at no means, however crooked, to compass their designs, knowing they have nothing to lose politically. With a congress that has been in session thirteen months out of two years, passing through many exciting and wearying struggles, the members are not now as careful and circumspect as they would otherwise be. The next week in congress will be something like the seventh day in a run of fever, and after it is safely through with, the country can feel that the crisis is passed and get ready for another eruption in December.

ERRORS IN THE TARIFF BILL. Both the house and senate prints of the senate-tariff bill contains several errors. So far as the bill has been examined, the errors are of punctuation only, except in one case, and every one of the errors in punctuation would be likely to make trouble. Fence wire was exempted from the additional duty of one-fourth cent a pound which the bill imposed on all articles of iron and steel when galvanized. The omission of a punctuation mark after the word "wore" makes the galvanizing process apply to fence wire only, and imposed an additional one-fourth cent on all articles of iron and steel except galvanized fence wire. There is no such article known to commerce, by the way, as fence wire, and there is no way of distinguishing fence wire from any other wire. The exception was made to conciliate the farming interest, and senators predict that, if the exception becomes a law, all galvanized wire would be imported under the name of fence wire and the Western Union would be the chief gainer. Card clothing was put in at 25 cents a square foot. Tuesday evening, the night the bill passed, Mr. Aldrich tried to get in an amendment imposing a duty of 45 cents a square foot on card clothing when made of tamped steel. It was lost by a majority of one, but forms a part of the bill. The error was in engrossing. The bill passed at 9:30 in the evening. It was important to get the engrossed bill to the house next day. It was impossible to engross the entire bill after its passage. To save time most of the bill was engrossed before its passage, and then, as changes were made, a folio would be taken out and a correct one inserted. In this way some of the schedules were engrossed four times. It was in this effort to keep the bill engrossed to date that the error as to card clothing was made. The errors of punctuation were oversights. Considering the vastness of the bill and the hurry with which the work had to be done, it is believed that the bill went to the house in a remarkably perfect condition. The errors can be corrected in the committee of conference or the senate can have the bill returned Monday for correction. It has been customary in cases of this kind to allow the engrossing clerk to correct any mistakes he may have made even after the bill has been delivered to the other house, and Jefferson's manual authorizes this, and gives precedents for it. Mr. Simpson, engrossing clerk of the senate, went to Speaker Keifer to get leave to correct the purely clerical errors, but the speaker wouldn't allow him to.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. Secretary Frelinghuysen will abandon the system of taking the public into his confidence in state department matters, which was adopted under the Garfield administration. The forthcoming volume of the diplomatic correspondence will be disappointment to persons who take interest in our foreign relations. The volume will be radically different from any issued from the state department in many years, in that it will contain nothing but documents and correspondence of a routine character, and nothing bearing upon the live questions arising between our government and other nations. Secretary Frelinghuysen has come to the conclusion that the interests of the government are not subverted by making public the views of our foreign ministers in relation to public affairs in those countries where the members are accredited, but on the contrary much harm might ensue. Experience has shown that the publication of all the correspondence with the state department has caused embarrassment at times when it could not do otherwise than be prejudicial to pending interests, and for this reason Secretary Frelinghuysen has decided to exclude from the foreign correspondence all matters of a confidential character. The criticism of some of the foreign ministers of the governments they are living near has made trouble in the past, and it is the purpose to avoid this in the future by withholding such criticism from the public. The volume now in press will be made smaller than it is usual, and will contain nothing in reference to Chili, Peru or Bolivia, and the steps taken by our government within a year to bring about peace between the two first named powers.

THE CHRISTIANITY JEWELS. The receiver of the stolen Christianity jewels has been discovered and indicted

by the grand jury of this district. The jewels were brought from South America by the minister, and were in part the property of friends. They were stolen from his room at the National hotel. It was subsequently ascertained that they went into the possession of one Bennett, who disposed of them. He resides in New York city, and is well known as following this business. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the marshal, who sent one of his deputies east to arrest the man.

[Western Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A number of prominent Lutheran clergy of this city, New York and Baltimore have issued an appeal to the people of their denomination throughout the country for funds to erect in Washington a colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther. It is proposed to purchase for this purpose a duplicate of the figure of the great reformer which stands in the center of the ceiling of the group at Wurms at the Lutheran Memorial church on Thomas circle, between Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue.

The nomination of Hon. John W. Foster to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain is received here as pre-eminently a good appointment. It was entirely unlooked for, either by Mr. Foster or his Indiana friends. The first intimation he had of it was Wednesday last when he met the president in obedience to a private note from the secretary, State, by which he desired that he should be appointed. Mr. Foster accepted, and subsequently suggested to Secretary Sherman that he desired that a one or all of the Indiana delegation in congress, might be consulted in reference to the appointment. The secretary informed him, he had already spoken to Senator Harrison of the matter and the senator had replied, that while he had been pressing others for a similar position, yet under the circumstances he could only endorse such an appointment most heartily, regarding it as a very flattering compliment, not only to Mr. Foster, but to Indiana. On learning this Mr. Foster accepted, asking to be allowed sixty days to prepare affairs here. It is well known to Mr. Foster's friends that financially he will be a loser by the change, but coming to him as it did, he felt he could not in honor decline the appointment. Mr. Foster was for six years minister to Mexico, for two years minister to St. Petersburg. In 1872 he was chairman of the Indiana Republican state committee, and for many years prior to that had been the editor and proprietor of the Evansville Journal, one of the leading papers in his state.

Mr. Foster, who has resided in this city, representing certain claims in the interest of the Mexican government. The Forty-seventh congress will expire by constitutional limitation at 12 o'clock meridian, next Sunday, and aside from struggles for precedence incident to the closing hours of every session, the operation of the standing rule of the house, which allows motions to suspend the rules to be offered at any time during the last six days of the session of public business at present so peculiarly complicated with unusual embarrassment, that no clearly defined programme can be relied upon for the coming week in all its details. The following, however, will measurably indicate the nature and probably the order of proceedings in both houses. In the house to-morrow morning an hour will be devoted to the transaction of miscellaneous business under the Pound rule, which allows each of the committees of public business to measure before the house for ten minutes' debate, and for passage by a simple majority, provided, that not more than four members object to its consideration in the first instance. The proposed amendment to the rules, reported yesterday which provides that a majority of the house may at any time take the tax and tariff bill from the speaker's table for the sole purpose of non-concurring in the senate amendments, and sending it to a committee of conference, will not be called up as a matter of high privilege with a strong probability of giving rise to an animated discussion and parliamentary struggle which may consume the rest of the day. If the opportunity be afforded before to-morrow's adjournment, however, Mr. Page will offer a motion that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the river and harbor bill. The rumors that the commerce committee intended to endeavor to pass this bill on this late day, is not to be depended upon, if the question be raised as to the admissibility of a motion to suspend the rules to-morrow, Speaker Keifer will, it is said, decide that they are admissible, on the ground that Sunday is not a legislative day, and that to-morrow will consequently be the first one of the last six days of the session. During the remainder of the week, besides disposing of the proposed new rule and river and harbor bill, the house will have to get upon the general deficiency bill, and the conference committee reports concerning various other appropriation bills still pending, and finally upon the so-called senate tariff bill, if the last-mentioned measure be sent to a committee of congress and be reported back in some altered shape for acceptance or rejection as a whole. Five contested election cases also remain to be disposed of by the house, in all of which the elections committee recommend that the contestants be seated. At this late day, for the combined purposes of doing historic justice, and of enabling them to draw their pay for the past two years' nominal tenure of their positions. In awarding the floor for individual motions to suspend the rules, the speaker, Keifer, will, it is understood, be mainly guided by the expressed wishes of the various committees, in regard to measures heretofore reported for passage and now on the calendar. By this means a number of important public bills will probably be brought before the house this week, in intervals of action on appropriation and revenue measures, among which are prominently mentioned the senate bill to create a court of appeals for the relief of the supreme court; the joint resolution for the abrogation of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington; the bill to create an agricultural commission, the bonded whisky bill, the senate bill to provide for the adjudication of the French spoliation claims, and in the event of failure to obtain final action on the house internal revenue bill and its senate tariff amendment, a bill to reduce internal revenue taxation as proposed by the pending bill, together with a reduction of customs duties on steel rails and sugar. The Sherwin bill to appropriate \$50,000,

000 in five annual instalments, for the support of common schools, went over at yesterday's adjournment, under a demand for the previous question, but whether it will again be reached this session and whether it will secure passage, are alike doubtful. The unfinished business to be laid before the senate, to-morrow is the house bill to provide for the payment of claims originating in the border states for quartermasters and commissary supplies, known as the Fourth of July claims, and as soon as the bill shall have been passed the senate will resume consideration of the Utah anti-bigamy bill, reported from the judiciary committee and partly discussed last week. A day or two may then be devoted to the shipping bill, or some other general measure, but the sundry civil bills, the river and harbor bill (if it passes the house) and the general deficiency bill are soon to reach the senate, and all other business except a possible conference report on the tax and tariff bill, or a new house measure on the same subject will be promptly laid aside in their favor. The present condition of the annual appropriation bills briefly stated is as follows: The pension, the agricultural and military academy bills have become laws, and the consular and diplomatic bill has been sent to the president for his signature. The fortification and postoffice bills are in the hands of conference committees. The army, navy and District of Columbia bills have passed both branches of congress, and are now with the house appropriations committee, subject to report on the senate amendments. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed the senate yesterday, and will be returned to the house to-morrow. The four last named will all doubtless be placed in conference by Tuesday. The sundry civil bill will be examined by the senate committee on appropriations, and reported back to the senate probably before Wednesday. The river and harbor bill and general deficiency bill, which complete the annual list are now on the house calendar awaiting action.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL. Milwaukee Pressing Minneapolis Very Hard as a Flour-Producing City.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 25.—"Milwaukee is now turning out," said S. H. Seamans, of the Empire mills and secretary of the National Millers' association, "just as good flour as Minneapolis. There was a time when Minneapolis produced the best flour in the country, but that has passed, and their mills can do no better now than those of our own city. This is brought about by the wheat supply. There are two kinds of wheat, hard and soft. The hard has the gluten and the soft the starch. In past Minneapolis had a monopoly of the hard or fife wheat, as it is called, and the territory where the bulk of that wheat is grown. This forced the mills of other places to use more soft wheat, the flour produced containing more starch. Now, however, Minneapolis has lost the monopoly, and consequently has to grind as much soft wheat as any of the rest. It is usual to mix the fife with the soft, and instead of their mills using clear fife, they have to be content with a mixture. This tends to bring down the high quality of flour they so prided themselves on, and Milwaukee to-day is selling just as good in every way."

Mr. Seamans then called attention to several varieties of wheat. One was clear fife, another "lost nation," and a third "winter." The first was reddish in color and semi-transparent; the second was so soft as to extend into a long, thin, yellowish ball, while the third was entirely opaque and quite straw colored.

"The red tinge and transparent tendency," Mr. Seamans said, "comes from the gluten. In the winter wheat you notice it is absent, and in biting a grain open, you see, it is entirely white with the starch. It is the gluten that makes the dough tenacious, and gives it the rising qualities. Bakers use it more than families, as they will mix one barrel of fife flour to get the gluten with two or three barrels of starch flour to get the white color, while families use their flour straight, and so like the whitest. It is the same thing with pure fife flour as with pure coffee. A great many do not like stinon-pure coffee, and so mix it, while fife flour in a family looks too dark to suit. That, you see, is where the mistake comes. Without the glutinous quality dough will not rise, and that is why bakers like it."

"How does Milwaukee rank as a flour-producing point?" "Milwaukee stands second, with St. Louis very near. Minneapolis is at the head, but both Milwaukee and St. Louis are growing."

Wigwam Roller Skating Rink. The St. Louis Brown Stockings. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Edgar E. Cuthbert, captain and manager of last year's Brown Stocking team, was last evening released from the engagement which he had to play the coming season with the St. Louis club. He will probably retire from the diamond field, in which he has spent nearly twenty years. He was a member of the original Athletic, Chicago White Stocking and St. Louis Brown Stocking clubs, and has friends all through the baseball world. The St. Louis club have also given Walker Fussellbach and D. L. Reed official notification of their release. They have made S. P. Sullivan manager, and it will have sole charge of this year's team. The position of secretary, lately occupied by Reed, has been tendered to Alfred Spink, a well known St. Louis journalist, who occupied the position a year, and who was for a long while official scorer for the club.

Wigwam Roller Skating Rink. Sunday Amusements. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—In view of the recent arrests of the theatrical managers and members of the Jubilee singers, a meeting of theatrical managers of the state of Connecticut will be held to-morrow evening to discuss the question of Sunday evening concerts and other matters relating to their business. All theatrical managers in the state are requested to be present.

General Macadaras. St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Captain McMichael A. Doyle, of this city, brother-in-law of General Macadaras, denies that he ever stated the general was connected with the Fenian movement in 1865, or at any other time, and says that, to his knowledge, Macadaras has never belonged to the Fenians or any other Irish political organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE - EMMA ABBOTT

One Week, Beginning Thursday, March 1st. Saturday and Wednesday Matinees.

EMMA ABBOTT

Grand English Opera Company, EMMA ABBOTT WILL SING EVERY NIGHT.

Thursday and Monday, Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri. Friday, PAUL AND VIRGINIA. Saturday Matinee, Lucia, Bride of Lammermoor. Saturday Evening, MARTHA.

Tuesday, FRA DIAVOLO. Wednesday Matinee, Grand Farewell Matinee. Wednesday Evening, DOUBLE BILL. Emma Abbott's Benefit. La Sonnambula & Miserere Scene from Trovatore.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A LOGGING ACCIDENT. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 25.—Lewis Fissett, a larder in H. D. Davis' camp, near Fifield, while loading logs yesterday, was struck by one which was rolled over, striking him in the neck and shoulder. His left shoulder was broken and his neck and spine badly injured. There are no hopes of his recovery.

KIDNED BY THE CARS. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] COLUMBUS, Wis., Feb. 25.—A lad fourteen years old, a son of Daniel Stark, of this city, fell from a freight train on which he had stolen a ride, last evening, and was run over, having both arms and one leg cut off.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 25.—A thirteen-year-old girl named Melcham, boarding in Fort Howard and attending school, was shot through the leg by a young child who was playing with a loaded pistol. The ball was flattened by contact with the bone of the leg, and then glancing passed through the leg, the bone being splintered. The wound is a bad one, and her recovery is doubtful.

LOST ON THE ASHUREOT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Chandler received to-night the following telegram from Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic squadron, in which are given the names of the lost on the United States steamer Ashureot: HONG KONG, Feb. 25.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Lost, George Valentine, George Ashton, Fritz Lachenbach, St. Leger Crane, Wm. Graham, Benj. Wolcott, Wm. Brown, Andrew Scotland, Sam Shing, Ah Kind, Ah Don. [Signed] CLITZ.

COTTON MILL BURNED. NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 25.—The old Malley cotton mills burned this morning. There were three buildings, 500 spindles and seventy employees. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$44,000. The property was owned by the late Dr. P. A. Chabourne and K. Danforth, and built in 1830. The mill is said to have been set on fire several times last week.

BURNED TO DEATH. QUARANTINE, L. I., Feb. 25.—The house of Jno. Morrison burned this evening. It was occupied by Dennis Hennessy, a butcher. His wife and two children were burned to death.

THE RIVER AT CAIRO. CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 25.—The river to-night measures fifty-two feet and one-half inch, a rise of half an inch since last night, and is now stationary. Everything is very quiet to-day, and the Ohio has commenced falling at Paducah. It is expected to be on the decline to-morrow. A slide on the levee embankment occurred last night, but was promptly repaired. The heavy winds of last night seemed not to affect the levees in the least. Clear and cool to-night.

THE BRAIDWOOD CALAMITY. BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Memorial services in respect to the miners drowned in the Diamond mine were held this morning, with addresses by several clergy men present. In the afternoon similar services were held at the mines. The water has now been lowered fifty-one feet. The relief committee will leave here to-morrow and go to the Diamond, and canvass the situation among the widows and orphans, with a view of helping those who are in need.

FIRE. MIDDLETOWN, O., Feb. 25.—Johnson's paper bag factory was burned this morning. The destruction was complete. Loss on stock \$20,000; on building and machinery about \$20,000; partially insured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The gas works of the town of Lake were burned last night. Loss, \$35,000; partially insured.

LA CROSE, Wis., Feb. 25.—The brick block occupied by T. H. Spence and L. Gutman, clothing store, burned. Loss, \$25,000; insured.

RENEGADE BANK EMPLOYEES. CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—It is rumored that Kerr, the embezzling clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., bankers, has been arrested in Australia. The bank people say the matter is in the hands of the detectives, and they have not been informed of the fact, if it is a fact. Mr. Preston, senior, is still greatly annoyed by the persistent circulation of rumors among its customers by Kerr's friends.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS WIFE. TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, Feb. 24.—Wm. Kinsman was shot in front of the Oriental saloon by Mrs. May Wood. The man died a few hours later. The woman claims to have been Kinsman's wife and was driven to the act by his abuse.

Wigwam Roller Skating Rink.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE - EMMA ABBOTT

One Week, Beginning Thursday, March 1st. Saturday and Wednesday Matinees.

EMMA ABBOTT

Grand English Opera Company, EMMA ABBOTT WILL SING EVERY NIGHT.

Thursday and Monday, Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri. Friday, PAUL AND VIRGINIA. Saturday Matinee, Lucia, Bride of Lammermoor. Saturday Evening, MARTHA.

Tuesday, FRA DIAVOLO. Wednesday Matinee, Grand Farewell Matinee. Wednesday Evening, DOUBLE BILL. Emma Abbott's Benefit. La Sonnambula & Miserere Scene from Trovatore.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A LOGGING ACCIDENT. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 25.—Lewis Fissett, a larder in H. D. Davis' camp, near Fifield, while loading logs yesterday, was struck by one which was rolled over, striking him in the neck and shoulder. His left shoulder was broken and his neck and spine badly injured. There are no hopes of his recovery.

KIDNED BY THE CARS. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] COLUMBUS, Wis., Feb. 25.—A lad fourteen years old, a son of Daniel Stark, of this city, fell from a freight train on which he had stolen a ride, last evening, and was run over, having both arms and one leg cut off.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 25.—A thirteen-year-old girl named Melcham, boarding in Fort Howard and attending school, was shot through the leg by a young child who was playing with a loaded pistol. The ball was flattened by contact with the bone of the leg, and then glancing passed through the leg, the bone being splintered. The wound is a bad one, and her recovery is doubtful.

LOST ON THE ASHUREOT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Chandler received to-night the following telegram from Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic squadron, in which are given the names of the lost on the United States steamer Ashureot: HONG KONG, Feb. 25.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Lost, George Valentine, George Ashton, Fritz Lachenbach, St. Leger Crane, Wm. Graham, Benj. Wolcott, Wm. Brown, Andrew Scotland, Sam Shing, Ah Kind, Ah Don. [Signed] CLITZ.

COTTON MILL BURNED. NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 25.—The old Malley cotton mills burned this morning. There were three buildings, 500 spindles and seventy employees. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$44,000. The property was owned by the late Dr. P. A. Chabourne and K. Danforth, and built in 1830. The mill is said to have been set on fire several times last week.

BURNED TO DEATH. QUARANTINE, L. I., Feb. 25.—The house of Jno. Morrison burned this evening. It was occupied by Dennis Hennessy, a butcher. His wife and two children were burned to death.

THE RIVER AT CAIRO. CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 25.—The river to-night measures fifty-two feet and one-half inch, a rise of half an inch since last night, and is now stationary. Everything is very quiet to-day, and the Ohio has commenced falling at Paducah. It is expected to be on the decline to-morrow. A slide on the levee embankment occurred last night, but was promptly repaired. The heavy winds of last night seemed not to affect the levees in the least. Clear and cool to-night.

THE BRAIDWOOD CALAMITY. BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 25.—Memorial services in respect to the miners drowned in the Diamond mine were held this morning, with addresses by several clergy men present. In the afternoon similar services were held at the