

Daily Globe

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893.

JOHN CHINAMBA is asserting his rights with a vengeance. Yesterday a celestial laundryman sent two Louisville papers for libel. He will let them off cheap, however, as he only asks three thousand dollars from each of them.

THEY are again talking of running Rutherford B. Hayes for governor of Ohio. The movement, it is expected, is in the interest of the Democratic party, as no one in his senses regards Hayes' success as within the range of possibilities.

The late Marshall Jewell had a great love for flowers, and in his will he directed that fresh flowers should be sent on every Saturday to his only daughter, who since her marriage has resided at Detroit, Mich. The bequest is as poetic as it is gentle and affectionate.

The only daughter of James Russell Lowell is the wife of a farmer of Southborough, Mass. This gentleman, Mr. Edward Burnett, is now on a visit to the isles of Jersey and Gurnsey to buy cattle for himself and other farmers of Massachusetts and New York.

The wood-choppers and rag-pickers are evidently behind the times. Most every other interest in the land, of higher or lower degree, has its association or society. The single individual power seems to have lost rank and a general en masse arrangement to have been substituted in its stead.

The striking miners of Lingan, Cape Breton, have determined to adopt the dog-in-the-manger policy, and allow no one to work in their places. On Monday night they attacked the houses of men who were at work and brutally beat several of them. This is an instance where a little grape, Capt. Bragg, would be an excellent dose.

The Democrats of Minneapolis have nominated an unexceptionable ticket. Each man named has peculiar fitness for the office for which he has been nominated. It is to be hoped that the people of that city will honor themselves by electing the ticket from head to foot, for it is worthy of all confidence.

STR A. T. GALT, the Canadian commissioner of emigration, who is now in London, protests against the sending of habitual paupers to the Dominion. It appears that the British government has not lost its ancient cunning by which it has relieved itself of the cost of supporting its paupers and criminals by exporting them to the colonies.

BRADY has testified that the only instance in which he "conspired with Dorsey" was to "carry Indiana." This may be so, but Brady was not the only one in the "conspiracy to carry Indiana." Simon Cameron and Chester A. Arthur could contribute a good deal of light on that dark subject. Dorsey was rather the agent, than one of the arch conspirators in that case.

It is said that the milk producers of Boston want a stated price for so many quarts of the lactal. These middle men between the cows and the public, with pump-handle and spring water tendencies for addition to bovine supplies, are getting up on their ear. Wait until some solon of the hub finds a sample of fish bait in his daily allowance, and then watch them come down the ladder.

It is not often that the cry of distress arises from Scotland, for the many people are almost invariably prepared for a rainy day. An appeal has been issued, however, for assistance for those who are represented to be in a starving condition. The cry will not go unheard for a long period, for there is plenty of wealth in Scotland that will be available as soon as the want is made known.

THREE of the members of the infamous Dukes jury have since that trial added to their original sin by committing assaults upon persons who criticized and condemned their conduct. The result was the beastly fellows have been thoroughly beaten, and one of them is having a close chance for life. There is no sympathy for these wretched men, no matter what happens them.

SECRETARY FOLGER has evidently been reading of the exploits of a St. Paul youth named Dick Pierce. He left Washington in a very mysterious manner on Monday, not telling anyone of his intentions, and it is not yet known whether he has gone into the woods of Aitkin county to live on salt pork and hard tack, or to Fort Monroe to breathe the health-giving sea air. The probabilities are, however, that he has gone to the latter place.

The happy suggestion is made by the Hon. Horatio Seymour that Decoration day be made an occasion for planting trees. If anything can most fittingly supplement the graceful and touching ceremony of strewing flowers over the mounds of the sleeping heroes in whose honor the nation has provided a memorial day, it is the feature of making it an arbor day as well. Mr. Seymour has done honor to his head and heart in making the proposition.

BRADY has evidently prepared himself thoroughly for the ordeal he is now passing through on the stand. He has anticipated almost every question of the prosecution on the cross-examination, and is ready with an answer that is certainly plausible if not truthful. The prosecution are evidently finding him more than a match for them, for he is far more familiar with the matter from beginning to end than any of the attorneys.

The Georgia Republican state committee will not take any steps to have a candidate of their party put in the field to

contest the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alexander J. Stephens. They prefer to allow the electors of that party to join in an independent movement, as the only chance for opposition to the Democracy. This attitude, however, is not likely to be of any effective, and the successor of Mr. Stephens will be of his party faith.

PEOPLE are all about alike wherever you find them, and because the Mexican National bank at the capital of the former Aztec empire happened to be temporarily short in funds one day this week, they all ran thither and drew it down \$350,000 shorter, to see if it would bear the strain, although they didn't want the money for anything else but for a politics to their fears. It bore the run and filled its shortage besides.

The frisky legislature of Maine was only seventy-one days in session, but it boiled down five congressional districts into four, voted the annual prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, re-affixed the death penalty for premeditated murder, provided stringent penalties for the sale of counterfeit butter and adulterated food, created new penalties for cruelty to animals, shooting at pigeons as targets and the shooting of game out of season. The pine-tree boys were quite industrious.

The superintendent of the public schools at Des Moines, Iowa, has encouraged all the boys under his charge to gain knowledge in earning and saving money by means of opening bank accounts. The boys deliver papers, carry coal, black boots, shovel snow and engage at trades in their odd hours. The plan is proving practical, and the lads display a good natured rivalry as to making a good record in their employments, and to who shall show the largest bank account. Such training in habits of industry, worth and usefulness will bear good fruit in the coming year.

The Michigan state election takes place next Monday. The current has set in strongly favoring the completion of the Democratic triumph in that state which began last fall. The protracted and unhappy senatorial contest among the Republicans has widened the factional breach which has been growing since the death of Senator Chandler. That party needs a vigorous leader, capable of organizing and arousing the rank and file, and conquering the disgust and apathy that has demoralized and practically wrecked the once strong and invincible Republican legion.

SENATOR DON CAMERON is so much out of health that his case is regarded critical, with possibilities of a fatal termination. Should this transpire before next December a Democratic senator would be chosen from Pennsylvania, and in such case the absolute control of the senate would fall to Mahone and Riddleberger, the Virginia senators. At present these senators enjoy only a negative influence, and must vote with the Democrats to produce a tie. The possibility that Mr. Cameron may never appear again in the senate is regarded as an impending calamity by Democrats and Republicans alike, as almost any attitude would be preferable to the raising of the Virginia senators to such a status of power.

The unanimous decision of the district court awarding the Sheriff of Ramsey County to Judge Henry O'Gorman was the result which has been generally anticipated ever since the recount of the votes was made public. The many friends of Judge O'Gorman who have been confident of his election will extend hearty congratulations to him upon his success. Ex-Sheriff Richter announces his determination to carry the case to the Supreme Court, but there is no probability of a reversal. Our courts have already held in a Dakota County contest that the successful contestant in the lower court takes and holds the office pending the decision of the supreme court and hence Judge O'Gorman will not be deprived of the office while ex-Sheriff Richter is carrying on the proceedings.

The whole acreage of the South which was planted to cotton prior to the war could be comprised in the area of two large counties in Alabama, and since the war, as before, with the immense addition to this planting, the Southern agriculturist placed his sole dependence on the product of this staple alone, until last year, when it was discovered that the planting of half corn and half cotton was the true way to cultivate the Southern soil, and to render the South a farmer independent. Thanks to the infused spirit of Northern enterprise and ways into that section of our land it is no longer "no cotton, no hoe cake," but if the cotton fails, that is ho-hoe-ake anyway, if no greenbacks or currency. Really the sweeping disaster of the war and the concomitant woes of reconstruction and party pillage have made and are making a new South, which is developing out of its past Nazareth of wilderness and barrenness an Aladdin wealth of agricultural and mineral resources.

THERE are some men who incline to go backwards, that are devoid of breath and are hindrances to their day and generation. Some persons of this sort, who are members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, have introduced a bill prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the cremating of human bodies. The argument used in advocacy of the bill is to the effect that cremation is an offense against the religious faith of those who believe in the literal resurrection of the body. But is this logical? "Dust to dust" has been written of the corruptible body, and as it moulders in the distressing process of decomposition and finally is resolved into dust, where is the material advantage gained over the body that is transformed into dust by the quick and purifying process of fire? But this is not of so much consequence as the query, if those who hold to faith in the formal resurrection of the human body as known to us, are to dictate to others, who doubtless are quite as enlightened, what disposition is to be made of their bodies. No one proposes that cremation shall be compulsory. The members of the Pennsylvania legislature are a little hasty in their proposition, and if they have not hitherto realized it they will ascertain that it will not be permitted to control this matter by legislative edict. That idea is absurd.

BEFORE civil service reform accomplishes its perfect work, the act of 1870, which fixes the term of the major part of the public offices at four years, must be repealed. The failure to re-appoint a public officer whose term has expired in effect removal, and the law was passed for the purpose of relieving the executive from the odium of turning men out of office. President Monroe and John Quincy Adams refused to make use of the law to make partisan appointments to office, but re-appointed all the officers against whom no charges were made, thus continuing the policy of tenure during good behavior, which have prevailed from the foundation of the government. Later presidents have acted on the reverse of this policy. President Arthur has taken such advantage of it that he outranks most of those who had occupied the executive office, in turning out officials as fast as their terms reach the limit of four years. Thus he has placed scores of stalwarts in office without arbitrarily making removals. In a few instances, as in the case of Naval Officer Bart at New York, he has enforced arbitrary removals, and as a consequence the spoils system has been so much strengthened, though it is apparent that the president has not gained in public esteem by these acts. The fixed term of office stands in the way of progressive reform, and until it is out of the way there will be some difficulty in getting the matter of appointments upon genuine business principles. Capable service is the standard that should control the tenure of office, and any other is at war with the civil service reform hope of separating the offices from politics.

The Tariff Commission which junketing over the country during the recess between the first and second sessions of the Forty-seventh congress, cost the country the extravagant sum of seventy thousand dollars, being at the rate of fifty dollars per day for each commissioner. For the Pullman car service seven thousand dollars was paid, and the remaining expenditure was equally useless and wasteful. The commission journeyed from city to city in princely style. They were banqueted in the most hospitable manner, and their exploring expedition in search of the tariff was a big old spree from beginning to end. The commission returned to Washington any presented to congress a muddled and fuddled report, not one item or recommendation of which was adopted. The creation of the commission was a cheap and sly device to cheat the people. The commission understood the part they were to play in the hubbub before they set out on their grand spree. They were expected to accomplish nothing, and they did it right royally. The seventy thousand dollars was thrown away, as it was intended it should be. Notwithstanding the plotting to evade any tariff reform, the sturdy demand of the country forced congress to take action, and the admitted unequal and incoherent tariff act was hurriedly brought forth. The men who were chiefly engaged in this shameful transaction have been notified that the country no longer requires their alleged services. A patient and trusting people could no longer endure the impositions put upon them, and their false servants finally received the edict that had long been their due.

STAR ROUTES.

BRADY EXAMINED RELATIVE TO THE PRICE CHECKS.

He Denies Any Knowledge of Their Existence—Bliss Tries to Confuse Him, but Meets With Indifferent Success—His Connection With Walsh—Lively Hickeys of Counsel.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Ingersoll continued his argument in the star route trial this morning in opposition to the admission of evidence covering the price of drafts. He contended that unless offered evidence tended to affect some other defendant than Brady, it was incompetent. He threw no light upon the motive of Dorsey, of Miner, of Valle, and in this case it threw no light upon Brady's motive. They could not go back and get up a criminal record, so that the jury could say "Well, he did other things, we guess he did that." For the sake of argument he had assumed the charge was true, but it was not. The very fact the government was seeking to wander into other cases, showed it despaired of making anything of this case.

The court said the question at issue was the relevancy of offered evidence. If received it would only tend to prove the crime on Brady's part, without his associates, and that was not proper, for none of the defendants could be tried for individual crime under the indictment; therefore the offer was excluded.

Gen. Brady then resumed the witness stand. The same questions were then asked about the outside routes, when Wilson gave notice if the prosecution went outside of the indictment and took up other routes he would feel called upon to go into the matter at length.

The court replied that rules of law could not be relaxed merely to save time, and that had long ago ceased to be a subject for consideration.

The inquiry turned upon the congressional investigation and witness reiterated many answers given during its progress.

Bliss asked if the witness knew what member of congress interested himself in Mineral Park, Pioche route.

Question—Who? Answer—I must decline to say.

Bliss again put the question. Witness said he had no objection to naming the persons who initiated the movement, but he had objections to naming persons who had concerned themselves in the subsequent routes. The Nevada senator and representatives and the Utah delegate had interested themselves in the route, among others Senator Jones.

Bliss remarked that the papers did not show an indorsement of any persons named.

Witness was asked to explain his reasons for cutting down the service on the Mineral Park, Pioche route and restoring it within a short time. He said the service had been reduced because it was not properly executed. Afterwards it was represented to him that injustice had been done the contractors.

Bliss inquired who had represented that the reduction was injustice to the contractors.

Hesitatingly the witness answered, "the contractors themselves, I believe." That phase of the question was also presented with great stress by Senator Plumb, of Kansas, who said he was a friend of the contractors, and knew injustice had been done them.

Witness was by the sub-contractor who delayed the trips at Colorado river and that if service was restored the contractor would make it a good service.

Bliss called his attention to the fact that the reason given in the endorsement upon the jacket for restoring service did not mention the contractors, but only referred to the importance of the route as a connecting link in the railway system.

Witness—He could probably answer that question more satisfactorily than I could. Various questions of a technical nature were put to the witness regarding different routes, such as his reasons for expediting a route to a certain number of hours.

Many of his reasons he failed to recall, but looking at his papers he would give such explanations of circumstances as in his mind justified orders, where service had been discontinued, and months' extra pay allowed to the contractor, although a mail service never being carried to the station.

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THE DAYS' DISASTERS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, March 20.—A horrible and probably fatal burning accident occurred at Bay View this morning. A gasoline lamp in the house of Logan, the weigher at the top and bottom mill, exploded and the weigher's wife was so seriously burned before the flaming oil which fell over her could be extinguished, that her life is despaired of.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS. ANTEON, Ill., March 20.—An old couple named Metal suffocated by gas from a coal stove were discovered this morning, and three young men sleeping in a room above were resuscitated with difficulty.

COAL MINE BURNING. SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 20.—The Culin bank, Robinson colliery, is burning.

PLUM POINT DAMAGE MUCH EXAGGERATED. NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The river commission has arrived. General Comstock states the reports of damage at Plum Point are greatly exaggerated. The work swept away was a mattress work, waiting to be sunk. The damage was \$8,000. At Chafalaya, the river, owing to high water, was not carefully examined. The commission will use every effort to prevent the Mississippi from changing its course and seeking an outlet through Atchafalaya.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL BURNED. ST. JOHN, N. F., March 20.—The court house and jail at Twillingate burned, but the prisoners escaped.

HIT BY A SNOW PLOW. RICHMOND, Vt., March 20.—A snow plow came in collision with a train on the South-eastern road and several persons were badly injured. No train from Montreal since Sunday noon. The Boston express was stuck here to night.

BROKE HIS NECK. WOOSTER, O., March 20.—Christian Yoder, a farmer living a mile from this place, while moving hay in a barn fell from the mov and broke his neck.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The United States river commissioners, who are on a tour of inspection in the lower Mississippi, thoroughly examined the government works at Plum Point on Sunday last, and expressed the opinion that the high water had done no serious damage to the finished work, either there or at Wilson's Point. The commissioners are now on their way to Atchafalaya, where danger is threatened.

The Crowley ridge branch of the Iron Mountain railway will resume running trains into Helena, Ark., to-morrow, the water in the Langueley river having fallen enough to allow the trestle at that point to be used.

THE RIVER AT HELENA. HELENA, Ark., March 20.—The river is kissing the levee farewell this morning, falling at the rate of fourteen inches in twenty-four hours. The overflow is passing out through the breaks with great force. The bottoms will be cleared of water within the next ten days. The flood is rapidly giving place to ordinary every day affairs incident to the season.

STEAMER BEACHED. DAMASCUS, Me., March 20.—The steamer City Point, Annapolis, of the Boston line, is ashore in Pemaquid harbor. It put in there on account of a storm and being short of coal, with a cargo of potatoes and fish and fifty passengers. It is entirely out of water at low tide.

Surprise is expressed at the steamer running into harbor, since good anchorage and ample protection were not more than a mile from where she is ashore. She was also warned by signals from schooners. The moment before she struck a pilot boarded and announced the steamer close on the rocks. It tried to come about, but the stern grounded.

DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS. CINCINNATI, O., March 20.—Thomas J.D. Stephens was nominated for mayor by the Democratic city convention on the second ballot; Thomas Mulvihill, city comptroller; H. D. Peck, judge of the supreme court for the short term, and Judson Harmon for the long term.

Ferd Springmeyer, board of public works; A. R. Von Martels, police judge; J. H. Shlay, prosecuting attorney of city court; J. H. Hancock, city collector; Jas. M. Dawson, city solicitor; John E. McCarthy, Joseph Moser, Thomas Lee, Wm. A. Hopkins, school board; Martin Brookman, city infirmary, and Michael Hussey, wharf master.

Funds Cabled for the Famine. NEW YORK, March 20.—Rev. Lawrence Walsh, treasurer of the Irish national land league, to-day cabled \$3,000 for the relief of victims of the famine in the west of Ireland as follows: To Bishop McCormick, Baltimore, \$1,000; Archbishop McEvilly, Tuam Galway, \$500; Bishop Duggan, Longhairs, Galway, \$500; Bishop Logue, Setterskerry, Donegal, \$500; Bishop Conway, Balina, Mayo, \$500. Two weeks ago Rev. Mr. Walsh cabled \$500 to Bishop Duggan, \$300 to Bishop Logue, and \$300 to Father Gallagher, Glencolumbkille, Donegal. Walsh has called Parrell that his presence at the Philadelphia land league meeting on the 26th of April, is imperatively demanded.

A Run on the Mexican National Bank. MEXICO, March 20.—The money market is stringent. Last week the large hardware house of Martin & Sons suspended, causing some uneasiness. On Saturday the government clerks were not paid, rumors said, owing to the embarrassment of the national bank. Yesterday in a run on this bank \$350,000 was withdrawn. Commercial houses and the London, Bank of Mexico and South America offered assistance, which was declined. To-day the clerks were paid and confidence restored.

Representatives of English capitalists are in treaty for the purchase of several narrow gauge railroads.

Milk Famine in New York. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 20.—The milk war is unabated. At Otisville, Howels, Middletown, Hampton, Goshen, Chester, Oxford, Monroe and Turners, shipments are practically stopped. Crowds of farmers and others surrounded the stations. The first few had it split, and the remainder took it home. The supply on the branches also is greatly reduced. The total reaching Jersey City over the Erie was nearly 2,000 cases short. Fifteen hundred dollars has been subscribed by Newburg to aid the farmers, and \$1,000 promised if wanted. Unless the farmers surrender the supply will be further reduced to-morrow.

The Chicago Races. CHICAGO, March 20.—The programme of the summer racing meeting of the Chicago Driving Park association commences June 26 to 30 inclusive and July 3 to 4. The Illinois derby will be run on July 3, Northwestern stakes and Champion stakes on the 4th of July. Four races occur each day and nine on July 4.

Selling for Heavy Damages. NEW YORK, March 20.—Dr. John W. Green has begun a suit against the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, claiming \$74,000 damage done his property at St. John's park, site of the railroad depot.

SCIENCE CLEVERLY APPLIED.

How a Professor Discovers a Culprit. [New Haven Register.]

For some time the reckless use of firearms on and about the Yale campus has caused considerable comment. Not long ago a bullet entered the study of Dr. Barbour, the college professor, striking the ceiling above his head and falling upon the paper on which he was writing. It was not learned who fired the shot.

About a week ago a shot entered the dining room of a professor while he and his family were at tea. This gentleman is a professor of mathematics, and has made the study of curves a specialty. From the direction of the shot he knew that it came from West Divinity building, but on account of the darkness he could not see the place of firing. To most persons this clue would have amounted to much, but the professor knew what to do. He was determined to find out the reckless student, and he brought his mathematical knowledge into play. Knowing the breadth of the room, he measured the fall of the ball in crossing it. Then he measured the distance from his house to the West Divinity building. With these data, and knowing the curve which a bullet takes, he computed the height from which the bullet was fired and fixed upon the very window from which the bullet must have come.

The next day two students were greatly surprised by call from the professor, who accused them of firing the shot. They denied it, and the professor gave his proof. The proof was so strong that they finally admitted their guilt. Yesterday they were told to vacate their rooms. They will receive no other punishment.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

A snow blockade has prevented trains arriving at Quebec since Monday morning.

A bill was passed by the legislature yesterday abolishing public executions in Tennessee.

The milk producers, of Massachusetts, demand thirty-five cents for eight and a half quarts.

The Kentucky prohibition convention has been again postponed to be held in Louisville, April 19.

R. Carrie & Co., of Toronto, dry goods, have failed, with liabilities \$300,000, mostly in England and Scotland.

The rumors that the Reading Railroad company had leased the New Jersey Central are without foundation.

Adam J. Glasz, of Philadelphia, bequeathed \$60,000 to the Catholic charity and educational institutions.

The New Jersey Fire Insurance company of Newark, after an existence of half a century, retires from business.

The Pennsylvania board of pardons have granted fifteen days' grace in the case of Israel Erb, sentenced to death for murder.

The shipping interests at Montreal desire to increase the harbor police force, owing to threatened agitation for higher wages.

The Pennsylvania board of pardons have refused to change the sentence of Silas Gray, of Westmoreland county, sentenced to death.

The tragedian, John W. McCullough, will leave Cleveland to fulfill his Washington engagement the latter part of this week, being no longer confined to his bed.

The New York senate has passed a bill compelling the telegraph and telephone companies of New York and Brooklyn to place their lines under ground after March 1, 1895.

The brigantine Lillian from Oporto has been frozen in by ice at Cape Spear, light nine miles from St. Johns, Newfoundland, for forty days. She made that point in her voyage Feb. 5.

Scott, a well-known New York manufacturer of printing presses, has sold his patents, etc., to R. Hoos & Co. for \$100,000. He will complete the presses already contracted for before retiring.

The Massachusetts senate yesterday by a vote of ten to ten, the president of the senate stepping down and casting his vote to make the tie, rejected a bill extending naturalization to all courts.

The governor's room in the city hall, New York, is to be set apart for the reception of the remains of John Howard Payne, and a committee has been appointed to cooperate with a similar committee from the Press club in receiving and escorting the remains to that place.

Catholicism and Divorce. Father Horstman, of Philadelphia, says there is one thing about which the Protestants are mistaken.