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THE WEEKLY GLOBE. An eight page paper published every Thursday, sent post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months for trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883. PRESIDENT ARTHUR pays \$18 a gallon for his whisky, and Kentucky bourbon at that.

It is said that Mr. Blaine will incorporate a chapter on sun-strokes in his forthcoming book.

The eminent Bostonian bruiser, John Sullivan, has started on a "professional tour" through the far west.

The calamity is foretold that Dion Boucicault, Jr., will play Hamlet—Ministers and angels of grace defend us.

The cottage and grounds at Fordham, N. Y., where Edgar Allen Poe wrote "Annabel Lee" and the "Bells," was sold on Saturday last for \$7,500.

New York has sickened of the Jersey fruit with a faint flavor of sour molasses, says the Atlanta Constitution, and wants the Georgia pumpkin—your watermelon and nothing else.

The operations of the French at Tonquin and the hostile attitude of the Chinese government, is causing much fear on the part of the unprotected foreign population and business there.

An Albany milk man delivers the lactical at business offices at noon, and the Albanians take a quart per man and hoist out a bowl, spoon and a bag of crackers from their desks for noonday lunch.

The Roumanian gypsies will meet at Ulica, N. Y., next month to swap horses, tell fortunes and meet their queen, Mary Dowell, who is seventy-six years old, who has just come over from Europe, and who inherited her vagabond sceptre from her mother.

DON CAMERON sailed across the deep blue sea, for his health's sake, and the first that is heard of him is at a dinner party given by Minister Lowell, which Mr. Gladstone did the honor to attend. State dinners ordinarily do not offer the highest recuperative properties to a sick man.

The peculiar features about the Phil Thompson-Davis tragedy in Kentucky is, that since the trial and acquittal of Thompson all the women mixed up in the affair are coming to the front with statements that would have been important if given at the proper time. It looks a good deal as though an innocent man had been killed and a guilty one acquitted.

A NUMBER of Scandinavian papers are putting forward A. E. Johnson, emigration agent of the Manitoba road, as a candidate for state treasurer in case Mr. Kittelson is not selected. It seems to be understood from their comments that Mr. Kittelson is their first choice, but that they want understood that they can fill the bill any way, even if they have to pick twice for it.

In the year of grace, 1864 Williams college conferred the degree of I. L. D. upon Gov. Butler, so Harvard has its fess for nothing, and the more so, as a degree from the college of which Mark Hopkins was president is an honor unknown to those who hold the Harvard parchment. The governor and his staff will attend the Williams college commencement at Williamstown July 4th.

The arrest of a negro in Ohio accused of the outrage and murder of the Gibbons children, at Ashland, Ky., for which a man was hanged by a mob and Neal and Crofts are now under sentence of death, looks like a very clever device to procure a respite or a delay of execution for the two latter. It will hardly work, however, as Ellis confessed the crime, and the people will not permit justice to be thwarted in this case.

CONGRESSIONAL Delegate Raymond, of Dakota, was brought up with a round turn by Comptroller Lawrence, who stopped his congressional pay upon the claim that Raymond was short in his accounts as United States marshal. An investigation proved that Lawrence, as usual, was too previous, as the United States owed the ex-marshal a thousand dollars. Raymond feels quite comfortable, and Judge Lawrence solaced himself over the matter by indulging in an extra drink.

JOHN BRIGHT in his anniversary speech before 20,000 people at Birmingham, England, last night professed the warmest interest in the United States and predicted that its next election would be on the question of free trade, and that its people would demand their inalienable right to spend their money wherever they pleased in the great marts of the world. A surplus of \$30,000,000 sterling in the revenue of the United States, he pronounced as fatal to the prospects of a high protective tariff party.

The printed report of the star route trial, up to the close of Merrick's speech, which was the longest of the whole series, occupies the space of four and a quarter million words, making over six thousand pages. The testimony for the government covers over two thousand pages, and Merrick's speech 283 pages. The record of the Guitane trial was 2,700 pages, being the longest trial record ever published in this country up to that time. The star route trial record multiplies that three times, with several laps over.

The Dispatch last evening has a snarl-paragraph relative to the lands in southwestern Minnesota, held by the St. Paul & Sioux City company. That paper seems to think the company has some interest in withholding the lands from sale, whereas the facts are, that owing to the action of the Southern Minnesota road the Sioux City land company cannot give title. A lien has been filed in every county by the Southern Minnesota, which will

hold good until the time allowed them for an appeal expires. The St. Paul & Sioux City company have won their case in court so far, and will undoubtedly continue to win it, but they cannot give title until the legal requirements are completed.

THREE or four newspapers, forming one of the fashionable groupings denominated a syndicate, are spending some money to have the sermons of Spurgeon cabled from London, for publication, each Monday morning. There is nothing about the sermons worth the fuss and expense, but as an advertising dodge of so-called enterprise it may serve a purpose. There are thousands of Americans who can and do preach better sermons than Spurgeon, and very few indeed who do not equal him. The money put into the cable tolls would improve the syndicate papers vastly if wisely expended, but there are not a dozen people in the country who would be bothered to read Spurgeon's sermons a month.

It ever there was a justifiable homicide the killing of Dukes, the Uniontown murderer and defamer, by James Nutt, the son of the man who was murdered and the brother of the woman whose character he had assailed, is such a one. Until the trial of Dukes, no one could believe that a human being could be guilty of such debasement and infamous conduct as that to which he confessed, and the jury that have acquitted him of the charge of murder have gone down to deserved infamy. Dukes did not deserve to live a moment after giving utterance to the foul, beastly, despicable words which were proven against him, and the only wonder is that the dog lived as long as he did. Public opinion will acquit young Nutt of his killing, though censuring him for not ridding the world sooner of such a despicable wretch.

A COUPLE of papers, one in Brooklyn and one in New York, have been feeling the pulse regarding the consolidation of the two cities, only to ascertain that the idea does not take, notwithstanding the new bridge. Ex-mayor Grace said that commercially the two cities are one, but no other union is possible, and though expressed in different words, the weight of opinion on the New York side was to the same effect. Nobody in Brooklyn could see any good that would come of it. Mr. Beecher said that if the union were effected the new city should be called Fooltown, and this keynote was echoed and reechoed through the city of churches. The Brooklynites don't want the standard of their superior civilization lowered by mingling it with that of New York. Probably the experiment would be a difficult and dangerous one, and the two municipalities will most prosper separate and apart.

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minutes North, longitude 100 degrees, 38 minutes West, and is favorably located for the capital of the north half of Dakota, when the territory shall be divided on the 46th parallel. Southern Dakota is said to be well satisfied with the selection of Bismarck as the capital, believing that the final result will be a division of the territory and the admission of two new states, with a state government located in the southern as well as the northern portion of the present territory.

OHIO DEMAGOGISM. The Boston Herald, has, the courage and honesty to comment upon a plank of the Ohio Republican platform in a way that ought to bring the tingle of shame to John Sherman and Charles Foster. Those unscrupulous politicians are in the enjoyment of a national reputation not to be coveted. The Herald thus speaks from its Republican water-tower:

One of the worst bits of demagoguery in the Ohio Republican platform is the demand for an extension of the time in which applications can be made for patents. It is all together already been extended once or twice beyond the time originally proposed, and the cost of the measure, which its promoters estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000, has run the pension list up to \$100,000,000 a year. It is altogether unlikely that any honest claims are still out, nearly twenty years after the close of the war, with all the drumming that has been done by agents. To extend the time is simply to put a lien upon the pockets of the nation. How it can be made to work is indicated by the detection of the other day of a soldier who had secured a large sum for arrears, and a pension for life, for an injury received in a stone quarry two years after the close of the war. It is time to put a stop to the raid of claim agents, who use the cloak of patriotism to hide their private swag bag.

EX-SENATOR TABOR SELLS A LOT. Ex-senator Tabor learned a thing or two during his thirty days in official life, but after all, he remained in dense ignorance of some features of the government machine. Soon after his term as senator expired, he turned up at Washington, and through the friendly assistance of two or three of his congressional associates he succeeded in closing the sale of a bit of real estate he happened to own at Denver, to the government, as a site for the new post office and court house which at the last session of congress it was voted to build. The contract price for the building lot was \$65,000, and Tabor made a draft for this sum and deposited it with his bank at Denver, for collection from the United States. The draft was duly dishonored and protested. Having been a senator, Mr. Tabor had learned how to sell his lot, but he had not learned how to get his pay for it. A Washington letter explains what Mr. Tabor did not know, as follows:

Except in cases like that of Mr. Ottoman, money is not so easily gotten out of the treasury. Before Tabor can get his money the attorney-general must examine the United States district attorney to make the ex-senator's title to the property. If his title is good, the district attorney will forward a certified abstract of it. Upon this the attorney-general prepares a voucher, which must go to the first auditor. If he approves it, it goes to the first comptroller. After approving it he sends it to the register of the treasury, who registers it and preserves it in the file room. He sends a copy to the warrant room. There the warrant for the amount is drawn and sent to the treasurer of the United States. The latter prepares a draft in favor of Mr. Tabor, drawn on the sub-treasury nearest that statesman, which, after registry in the office of the register of the treasury, is mailed to Mr. Tabor. Mr. Tabor should possess his soul in patience.

THE TRIP FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK TO BE MADE IN FIVE HOURS BY THE NEW ROUTE. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, June 13.—An engineer connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is quoted as saying, with respect to the new connection between here and New York: "It is proposed to occupy a plane of the country about 100 feet above mean tide, and to cross the several estuaries of the Chesapeake at their more contracted mouths. The grades to be adopted will not exceed twenty-one feet per mile, and the curvatures will range between one and four degrees per 100 feet. The curves will be equally adjusted by a new scientific formula for high rates of speed.

"Where will it cross the Susquehanna?" "At the Island of Havre de Grace, which can be seen on the left of the present big bridge going east. Bridges will be thrown across there at such a height that no draws will be necessary."

"What time will be made between here and New York?" "The trip will probably be made by lightning express trains within five hours. At least such is the present intention. It will probably be the fastest and best equipped road in the country when completed."

Freight and Passenger Pooling. CHICAGO, June 13.—The meeting of the general passenger agents of the railroad lines north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi with a view to a general pool on a through business from points west to the seaboard was continued to-day. The chairman was instructed to formulate a table of percentages for the various lines on a plan similar to that now in operation among the trunk lines. It was also decided to prepare plans for subsidiary pools between Cleveland & Detroit, and Toledo, Indianapolis, Columbus & St. Louis and seaboard points. It will take two or three months to complete the details which will then be subjected to acceptance of the lines in interest. To-morrow a meeting will be held in connection with the passenger agents of the Missouri river lines to confer about the proposed pool, and the matter of abolishing the payment of street commissions in San Francisco will also be considered.

Shortening Time Eight Hours. MONTREAL, June 13.—The Grand Trunk authorities are actively engaged on a new time table, rendered necessary by the late change precipitated by the Michigan Central. It will be published on Monday, and take effect the following Monday. The through service from Chicago to Boston via Montreal will be shortened from forty-eight hours to forty, and similar time shortening for the Vermont, Erie and their line, now in progress. From Detroit is finished, their time will be still further shortened.

Railroad Men and Telegraph Operators. No more honest and hard working class of people than these, yet they are generally poorly paid. They have a great chance to secure a feature by purchasing a ticket which costs only \$2 (27 tickets only \$50, 55 tickets \$90) in the Commonwealth Distribution Company's next grand drawing, to be held in Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1883. Grand capital prize of \$250,000, second prize of \$100,000, and 500,000 other prizes, amounting to \$1,140,000, and your orders to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

Business Troubles. CINCINNATI, June 13.—The Cincinnati shoe manufacturing company, H. B. Brecklenham, president, has assigned to Samuel Price & Co. statements of liabilities and assets was made, but an estimate of the liabilities at \$30,000, mostly to Cincinnati creditors. The assets are regarded as sufficient to pay the debts.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE. THE CONVENTION OF MINNESOTA CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AT FAIRBANKS.

A Large Gathering of Representatives—Distinguished Persons Present—Eloquent Sermon by Bishop Ireland—The Procession in the Evening—Addresses by Patrick Egan and Others.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.] FAIRBANKS, June 13.—The day for the Fairbanks convention could not have been more auspicious.

The sun has shone brightly all day, and delegations are arriving by every train from all parts of the state. At 10 o'clock this morning all the delegates who had arrived, assembled at the church for high mass. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, pastor, was celebrant, and Rev. J. P. Ryan, master of ceremonies. The music was particularly fine, the principal singers being the Misses Payant and the Volz brothers. The large church was crowded in every part.

Among the priests present were Rev. Fathers John Shanley, P. Denehy, J. Hand, of Minneapolis; R. Genis; J. Paolin, of Northfield; J. McDewett, of Bell Creek; P. Ryan, Green Isle; P. J. Fox, Granville; P. Henney, Litchfield; M. J. Hanley, Chatfield; J. Slewin, Shieldsville; James Fleming, Albert Lea; Wm. Cullen, Kilkenny; A. Christie, Waseca; E. Duffy, Inver Grove; W. J. Kent, Avoca; J. B. Cotter, Winona; Thos. O. Gorman, J. P. Ryan and John Van Leert, Caribault. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop Ireland, and was one of his most eloquent efforts. The following is a synopsis of the sermon:

THE SERMON. It is my privilege to meet once more in convention the delegates of the Catholic Total Abstinence societies of the diocese of St. Paul, to recount together our battling during the past year against intemperance, to rejoice over victories won and to counsel together as to the plans and methods for the future. I am rejoiced to meet the delegates. I meet in them the soldiers of a cause which I deeply cherish, and upon which I rest so much of my hope for the growth of religion in the Northwest; aye, I meet the bravest and most honored of those soldiers. It is the men who have in their several localities deserved the best of their brethren that are so honored with the mission to represent them in this convention.

The reports which will be read to the convention will be cheering news. You will be told that there are enrolled in the union seventy societies, and that all of them are full of youthful vigor. Now, much reason have we to thank God this morning. When the crusade began in Minnesota in 1869 the prophets of evil were numerous, announcing that the movement would be ephemeral. We ourselves had brighter hopes, stouter reliance on God's assistance. But even the most sanguine among us did not for a moment expect to witness this fifteenth year of the record of this convention, and a possibility. In the work accomplished we see our reward for past labors, and encouragement for renewed efforts. Who, with a spark of zeal for religion, of love for fellowmen, would willingly blot out from the history of the diocese the pages inscribing the doings of our union. We point to facts; they defend and justify us.

CONGREGATIONS FOR THE FUTURE, my friends! Pay no attention to the sneering, unscrupulous by which your movement will be assailed, neither to the open attacks of foes, nor to the faint praise of false friends. These latter would I particularly guard you against. They are more dangerous than open foes, for they pretend to speak for the interests of religion and charity and even of temperance itself. They point to the good yet undone despite our movement and would persuade us that it is a hopeless task to try to stem the tide of intemperance. An argument of this nature would tell against religion itself. Why not look at the good done? The saving of one unfortunate brother, of one family, surely is reward enough for the labors of a society; and, thank God, in this one diocese of St. Paul how many souls have been preserved by you from sin? How many wives and mothers pour blessings upon you for peace and prosperity shed upon their homes? How many men, young and old, now bright in manhood, would have been wrecked amid the temptations of life without your assistance? Then, we are told that total abstinence is a heroic form of temperance, and that all men can never be brought to practice it; that consequently some other form of warfare should be used. Who expects all men to become total abstainers? When the country was threatened by rebellion, a score of years ago, not all became soldiers. All who were not of the heroic order, but who were to be armed in sufficient number to save the country. The totality are the soldiers, the heroes of temperance. By their absolute abstinence from intoxicating liquor they enforce among others at least ordinary temperance. Their examples change public opinion, sanctify the moral atmosphere of a community, remove temptations, strengthen the weak, encourage the struggling. When a great evil afflicts society, special steps are to be taken in the opposing virtue. Not in the ordinary arena of virtue, but in the heroic field, the perfect, the heroic form. Total abstinence emphasizes temperance as the evangelical counsels emphasize the precepts. The greater the number of our soldiers, the more potent will be the example, and if our false friends would join us instead of enticing us, less good would be left undone than they are anxious to notice.

When I dread, however, the most for our movement is not our own tendency to the use of any one work. The routine of our societies and conventions becomes wearisome, and the thought suggests itself to us, why not leave to others the work towards which we have done our part? My friends, heroes never tire. Keep your eyes upon the great motives of zeal and charity—God's love for us, his desire that we should be good, the reward of charity. For what purpose is the good we do? If it does good? I speak especially to our delegates. If only you put into those before me the sacred fire of the cause, safe in the whole of our cause. Let me impress you with the power of our cause. One man will save a society—the one man who will never miss a meeting, who ever will be ready for a parade, who will rebuke the secretary if reports are not made regularly to his union, who will be a model in all things, who will be a model totalist.

Again I welcome you, and from my heart I pray that God's light may descend upon your deliberations, and that through His grace your efforts in the future may be as successful as in the past throughout our noble state of Minnesota.

THE CONVENTION. The convention was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock by the president of the state union, and after prayer by Rev. Father Shanley Messrs. McGuire, of Minneapolis, and Nolan, of St. Paul were called to the assistance of Rev. N. H. McLaughlin. The following committee on credentials was then appointed: Rev. Peter

Gallagher, C. Horrigan, C. McKenney, M. C. Meloy, J. H. McNally, J. J. Farling and John Comfort.

The following is the list of societies represented: Father Mathew, St. Paul; Father Mathew, Fairbank; Paullist, Caribault; Father Mathew, Austin; Father Mathew, Minneapolis; Father Mathew, Highland; Father Mathew, Fountain; Father Mathew, Winona; St. Joseph's, Rosemont; St. John's, Rymesville; Father Mathew, Credit River; St. Patrick's, Northfield; St. Patrick's, Hazelwood; Father Mathew, Lake City; Crusaders, St. Paul; St. Patrick's, Shieldsville; Crusaders, Stillwater; Father Mathew, Lake Creek; Crusaders, Minneapolis; Father Mathew, Stillwater; Father Mathew, Anoka; Father Mathew, Orono; St. Anthony, Minneapolis; St. Callih's, Richfield; St. Patrick's, Hart; Father Mathew, Isoco; Cadets, Minneapolis; Knights of St. John, Fairbank; Father Mathew, Janesville; St. Joseph's, St. Paul; Father Mathew, St. Mary's; St. Patrick's, Wabasha; Knights of St. Paul, St. Paul; St. Mary's, South Minneapolis; Father Mathew, Hastings; Father Mathew, Watertown; St. Michael's, West St. Paul; Father Mathew, Waseca; St. Patrick's, Inver Grove; St. Peter's, Mendota; St. Patrick's, Gravelly; St. Mary's, Geneva; St. Rose of Lima, Avoca; St. Patrick's, Woodstock; St. Gabriel's, Fulda; C. T. A. S. Currie; Father Mathew, Green Isle; St. Patrick's, Lanesboro; Father Mathew, Montgomery; St. Canice, Kilkenny; St. Stanislaus, Albert Lea; St. Aiden, Bath; Father Mathew, Twin Lakes; St. Ignatius, Alden; Father Mathew, Inver Grove; St. John's Spring Valley; Father Mathew, Waterville; Knights of Holy Heart, Austin Cadets, Stillwater; Holy Cadets, Austin.

The convention took a recess for an hour while the committee on credentials were preparing their report. When read it was accepted, and various other committees appointed.

President Bohan then read the annual address, and Bishop Ireland followed with informal, but encouraging words. The report of the county presidents were then read, after which the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow.

The procession formed promptly at 8 o'clock and marched to the depot, where Mr. Patrick Egan and a large delegation from St. Paul and Minneapolis were met. It then reformed and marched to the Opera house in the following order: Fairbank band; delegates from the various societies; Shieldsville band; members of the Shieldsville, Montgomery and Kilkenny societies; clergy, guests and carriages. The procession was very fine, and occupied fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

THE EVENING CELEBRATION was opened by a short speech by John N. Hengale, the secretary of the union. Father O'Gorman followed. He was glad to see so large a gathering in the hall, the Athens of the northwest, and cordially extended a society welcome to all present. Father J. B. Cotter, president of the union, was then introduced. He thanked the citizens for their hearty welcome and reminded them that they had among them to-night not only the leader of the total abstinence movement in the state, but also in the entire United States, and urged those present to do all they could to aid the great cause.

After the great address by Father O'Gorman then introduced Mr. Egan, who is indeed a great pleasure to look upon in this magnificent demonstration, he said, for though not a member of any, in Ireland this cause has made a great progress, there never was less drunkenness in Ireland since the time of Father Mathew as there is to-day. It is very unusual to see any drunkenness, even a single case at land league meetings. It has been the object of the English press to do all they can to blacken the character of the Irish people. I am glad that to a limited extent the charges of intemperance in true, but more liquor is drunk in both England and Scotland. Referring to the idleness charged against the Irish people, Mr. Egan related his observations in numerous journeys through the poorest sections of Ireland, where the boys and women were hard at work in the fields, while the men were employed as laborers in England.

Mr. Egan then said and numerous instances in which the rents had to be lowered, and Ireland for its various absurd and imaginary reasons, and persons fined by landlords among other things for permitting their land to grow. Mr. Egan then described the Irish jury and police systems, and showed that much progress had been made by the league in bringing about a reform of these abuses.

Father Shanley, Mr. Albert Schellar, of Hastings, Father McGuire, of Minneapolis, and Mr. J. F. McGuire, of St. Paul, all made short addresses. Bishop Ireland then made a very eloquent address in urging on the people to see that the liquor laws are enforced, and to vote always for the best men. The right of suffrage is a most important right, and should be carefully exercised by all. He thanked Bishop Whipple for his late complimentary remarks on the Irish Catholics of Minnesota.