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THE DAILY GLOBE. SEVEN ISSUES PER WELK, and Sunday GLOBE; ONE DOLLAR PE SIX ISSUES PER WEEK-BY MAIL,

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

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1883.

Democratic State Convention. The Democrats of this state are hereby invited to meet in delegate convention at the Macket hall in the City of St. Paul, on Thursday, the second day of August, 1883, at 12 o'clock neon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and railroad com-missioner, and such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each organized county, and one delegate for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Gen. R. W. Johnson for governor, viz:-

Anoka..... 4 Mille Lacs...... Benton.....Big Stone.....Blue Earth..... Brown.... Norman.... Olmsted Carver..... Chippewa..... Otter Tail Pope. Crow Wing Dakota.... Dodge.... Renville Faribault..... Freeborn..... Goodhue Sherburne.... Sibley Jackson..... Kanabec. Todd Lac Qui Parle... Wabashaw..... Lake..... Lincoln Wilkin.... Marshall. Winona......13 Meeker..... 3 Yel. Med..... By order of the committee MICHAEL DORAN, Chairman

St. Paul, July 6, 1883. Ir now seems to be a season of comparative political quiet all over the farm.

"So young and so wicked," is the Boston Herald's comment upon the observance of the first semi-centennial of Chicago, which is to occur upon the 10th of August, proximo.

THE first person appointed to a governnew law does discriminate against the sex thus it doth appear.

DURING the week ending July 14, at were also sixty-six fatal cases of cholera in fourteen days, the same week.

An agriculturist has learned how to get rid of the visitation of his neighbor's hens and the concomitant ill-feeling attendant old rooster, who generally leads the invaders, and dress him up in thick brown paper leggings, which, besides astonish ng him, causes his brood to flee from him in affright, and leads him to sit down in as woe-begone a manner as a base ball tmpire, who has been hit by a foul ball and sworn at by both sides. It is needless to say that after Mr. Chanticleer has rid himself of his dude clothing he never visits the premises of that inventive tailor again or permits his "sisters or his cousins or his aunts" to loiter around that shop.

In taking leave of his congregation for his summer vacation, Henry Ward Beecher told them, a period of abstinence from church going would probably be as beneficial to them as a period of rest from preaching would be to him. The frank remark of Mr. Beecher is capable of the application that people need to guard against too much dependence on their preacher, and an excess of spiritual ministrations. Mr. Beecher doubtless had in his mind's eye the class of people who cram themselves with religious truth or dogma, and so become mentally and spiritnally narrowed and dwarfed and need the opportunity for a vacation for intellectual refreshment. Mr. Beecher's clear understanding of human nature is happily illustrated in this remark.

A SALARY GRAB BILL KILLED. By an act passed in 1879 the pay of members of the Massachusetts legislature was fixed at \$500. It was not anticipated that the legislature would be in session more than three or four months of each year. The present legislature has now been in session seven months, and it seems probable that the sitting may be perpetual. In view of the length of the session the lower house passed a bill raising the salary to \$700. When the bill reached the senate it created a spirited discussion, principally among the Republican senators. The senators generally favored the bill, and all who spoke said they saw nothing wrong about it, and at one time, had the vote been pressed it would have passed. It was urged against the bill that it was a salary grab of the rankest sort and men who voted for it would be unable to explain such a vote to the satisfaction and approval of their constituents. The great length of the session was the plea urged in behalf of the "grab." Senator Baldwin of Essex rejoined that while it was true the session was long the legislature had been prolonged not in the service of the people, but to serve party ends. He had been kept a prisoner to hear a report on the Tewksbury matter and in regard to an institution whose management had been changed. Party men, he said. have wanted to make party speeches and for this reason the session that might have closed with March was going on after the middle of July. That speech killed the bill, and only four senators had the cour-

age to go on record in its favor. Indi

rectly this is a triumph for Gov. Butler, and

fair the facts brought out and the con- be reduced by so much, and the burden of clusions arrived at have been in his favor the taxpayers lessened. Mr. Gladstone in songht to cover up and defend the enor- within a margin like that, and it everlasting shame to the Republicans of ment Massachusetts.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR-SHIP.

The selection of a senator by the New Hampshire legislature remains undecided, and last week cannot be said to have evolved any material progress toward a solution. The votes of all the candidates have fluctuated more or less forward and back. The retirement of Rolling and the withdrawal of Patterson did not advance matters perceptibly. The coming into their field of Mr. Chandler did not bring any symptoms of conclusion. There is a big gap between the vote he is receiving and the number required to elect. It looks as if the legislature are not in search of a boss, and Mr. Chandler's presence at Concord it is thought has not added anything to his prospects, and he is unable to name the coming man. Chandler's anxious efforts to induce Mr. Sappan to withdraw has cost the former votes Mr. Sappan is known to be a man whom the secretary of navy cannot control and Chandler's hostility to him has made those who favor him all the more determined in his behalf. So far as judgment (may be ventured at this distance Mr. Sappan appears to be the most desirable man in the race. Wnenever it happens that one of the old barnacles are turned out, the people are anxious that his place shall not be taken by a man of the same class. And this desire, which is a hopeful one, has been gratified in all recent cases, and most notably in Minnesota and Michigan. However much time may be occupied by the New Hampshire contest, it will be profitably employed if the result is the choice of a man not identified with the old corrupt gang now rapidly disappearing from the United States Senate. "Turn the rascals out."

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

The inutility and foolishness of assisted emigration is completely shown by the recent labor trouble in New Hampshire A company of manufacturers imported from Sweden a number of people, with a view to giving them employment, partly for the reason that it was estimated that the labor thus secured would cost less, and partly for the reason that there was a scarcity of the operatives in demand. The people selected for this purpose were very poor. Their passages were paid for them, and when they reached this country furniture and other supplies were bought for them, and thus they had a fair start in their new homes and new life. But the scheme was a total failure. The laborers turned out to be shiftless, thriftless, and dishonest. And furthermore, they turned out to be dangerous and insubordinate, and the state authority was invoked to quell a disturbance that arose. Another case was that of a glass manu-

facturer in Ohio. An agent of the house visited Europe and selected a body of glass ment position at New Orleans, under the blowers from Bohemia. A contract was new civil service rules, was a lady. The entered into in regard to wages, services and other matters, to cover a period of years. The passage of the men and their famlies to this country was paid, and in addition some advances granted. After a Boston, Mass., 317 cases of measles, with few months, when the operatives forty-seven deaths were reported. There had begun to be of some use to their employers they suddenly quit work. An action was brought in the courts to compel the men to return to work and to carry out the contract. A counter action was instituted by the men, and after a vexatious delay the manufacturers were satison shooting or otherwise thinning out the fied that their assisted emigrants were flock. His plan is to capture the prond more cost than profit, and so they were abandoned to their own will. Among these they will can never produce union with God | duti people there is no material for citizenship. and in that respect it is a misfortune to the country that they have come into it.

Another case, differently managed, presents a different view. The present minister to Sweden has established a colony of emigrants in the pine woods of Maine. These people had the means to pay their own fare and surplus enough to buy or build and furnish such houses as they needed or desired. An inducement as regarded land was all the offer or assistance afforded them. The colony is prospering. The people are industrious, frugal and developing into good citizens This importation is a success. The class of people who had some accumulation and means in the old country, will flourish here where broader opportunities are within their grasp. The history of these cases is valuable. The deduction is that assisted emigration is a failure. The people who accept transplanting under such conditions become public hindrances and burdens They add to the volume of consumption. but in the department of production they merely beg and steal. The lesson which this experience affords should not be lost.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

It seems that that estimable young man, Mr. Wharton Barker, is the author of the Pennsylvania protection scheme to distribute the surplus revenue among the states. The wonderful Mr. Barker went to President Arthur before the Pennsylvania Republican convention was held and asked his approval of the contrivance to tax the people so as to pay the surplus revenue back to-them. It is said that Barker's resolution got in the Pennsylvania platform upon the story being told that the president was in favor of the idea and would recommend it in his next message. Now it is denied that Arthur gave any approval at all to Mr. Wharton Barker's scheme, and the denial has at least in its favor the probability of consistency, as in his last message the president advocated a different doctrine, to-wit: that the revenues of the government should be limited to the actual needs of the government economically and honestly administered. That is a sound position, and Arthur is too little a dreamer to have forgotten what he had said, and too crafty a politician to have given his endorsement to the dishonest project that would open the floodgates and turn on to this country a flow of corruption that has never been known, and it is hoped never will be.

Those who favor the idiotic notion of Mr. Wharton Barker say that it is impossible to determine beforehand exactly what the revenue will be in any one year. No government has ever done that. So they argue it is "pure folly" to say that the government ought not raise more money than it needs. Granted that the exact amount of revenue cannot be forecast, still the most stubborn surplus revenue protectionist will admit that it can be arrived at nearer than \$130,000,000. Suppose a surplus of \$5,000,000 or even throughout the whole Tewksbury af- \$10,000,000 occurs, the next year taxes can ton arrived out.

and against the Republican party, who making up his budget is able to estimate mities exposed, which will stand as an can be done under this governjust as well. A of such dimensions would be no embarrass. ment to business or impose a hateful bur-

den on taxpayers. The country will not tolerate Mr. Whar ton Barker's plan for perpetuating high taxes in the interest of monopolists, even if the president is in flavor of it, though the truth doubtless is, he is not. What the country intends to have is such an adjustment of taxes as may be limited to the necessities of the government economically administered. A system of taxation so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, and at the same time offer encouragement to the productive interests of the country, affording to labor a just compensation, but powerless to create or

foster monopolies. Any project that is hostile to the method just outlined cannot be engrafted upon the American system, the monopolists and protectionists of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Wharton Barker is just the kind of statesman to destroy his party, and President Garfield did a wise thing in giving that selfish schemer the cold shoulder. President Arthur can follow the same policy to his personal profit at the very least. All men, including Mr. Wharton Barker, may as well understand that this country will never see the day when its government will collect money by taxation to pay it back to the people. The surplus revenue robbers may as well shut up their shop.

MAHTOMEDI.

Sunday the Greatest Day of All at Mahtemedi-Children's Day To-Day.

A testimony and praise meeting at 9:30 a. m. inaugurated the successful meetings yesterday. Mr. Hammond led the morning devotions. At 10:30 Bishop Foss preached an excellent sermon to 600 souls. His text was: "He that spared not his own life but delivered it up for us all; shall he not freely give us all things?" His divisions were as follows:

1st-We see God delivering his son. 2d-Reasons why God should withhold 1st-Arguments drawn from the fact of

God's giving his son. He dwelt on the lowliness of Christ, his quent at times and every one seemed pleased with | the effort.

brethren At 1:30 p. m. the he Swedish con conference held a meeting in the amphitheater. Rev. Nelson, of Minneapolis, preached. Many were present from different parts of the

state At 3 p. m. Rev. E. P. Hammond preached, ising as a text these words: "For me to live is Christ to die again." All must prepare for eternity, he said, and gave many illustrations from biography showing the excellence of character which we should imitate. At the close a consecrating meeting helped some souls into a higher life.

EVENING MEETING. Dr. Smith read a lessson from 1st John. Rev. T. McKinley, of Winona, preached the sermon. Text: But as many as recesved him to them gave he power to become the sons of God. He said we are transfigured from generation to genera-We may be born in tion religious ideas. We are naturally born the sons of man but not the sons of God. Vice and virtue run in families, not geneologies. The will of the flesh can not make man the son of God. We may not underestimate the will. There is a tentency to do this. Man has power to do much more for himself than he does do. The strength of will is increased by contact with other wills, hence of power organization. The effect can never transcend the cause so of itself man may, with his wil', begin a Christian life. God accepts these in every nature that accepts him. The sermon was a good one. An altar service at the close

of the sermon was of great power. To-day is children's day. An excursion from Stillwater has been arranged to bring several hundreds from that place. It is also expected that there will be a large attendance from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Quite a company of soldiers, including Col. Johnson, were present yesterday afternoon.

It has been arranged to continue Sunday ervices at Mahtomedi during this month and Angust, so that those on the ground and at White Bear may be sure of attractive services each Sunday at 11 o'clock

The interest in the camp meeting will continue unabated this week.

WINSTON, FORSYTH Co., N. C. GENTS-I desire to express to you my thanks or your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to com-mencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this lace, and my whole congregation can testify to be great virtues of your bitters.

Very respectfully, Rev. H. Ferebee.

CRIMES.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A GIRL. New York, July 22 .- Charles New was probably fatally stabbed by Charles Nelson during a quarrel at Bay Ridge about a girl. New was seriously injured by a

kick.

A THIEF MUTILATED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 22 .- George Kimmer, a German baker, robbed a room mate, making his escape from the city last night and was run over by a train and corribly mangled.

A DEADLY FAMILY FEUD. AUGUSTA, Ga., July 22 .- A special to the Chronicle to-night tells of the killing of Adrian Vanderwood by D. E. G. Scrugge. at Scraggsville, Glascock county, through a family feud. Scruggs represented the county in the state legislature for a numper of years.

FATAL SHOOTING. New Haven, Conn., July 22 .- John Castagnetti fatally shot John Riggs during a quarrel about a woman to whom Castagnetti is engaged. He also shot the officer endeavoring to arrest him and escaped. the officer is likely to die.

Fashions in Buttons.

The fashionable people are running to buttons. A New York correspondent describes a dress recently finished for a Fifth avenue lady which carries 1,800 buttons. and required the constant labor of a seamstress for ten days to sew them on. On each sleeve there are 100 buttons, on the body, basque and collar 350, and on the skirt 1,350. Those on the skirt are arranged in triangles, squares, crosses, stars and other curious shapes on a foundation of black satin. The dress has a satiny appearance, and is very weighty—so much so that it will require a lady of considerable strength to wear it.

London, July 22.---The City of Paris from New York and Peruvian from Bos-

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

The Christian Soldier Considered by Rev Carroll-The Choir-Capt. Reeves' Detail -Fallef a Favilion With Fortunately No Loss of Life-Ball Piay-The Reviews of the Week, etc.

The trains to White Bear yesterday carried out near 5,000 people from St. Paul and with the visitors from Stillwater and Mianeapolis and from the farming towns around the lake the population of White Bear yesterday was increased near 10,000 souls-most of whom during the day and evening visitied Camp Hubbard. Had it not been for the rush of visitors Sunday would have been a dull day in camp, for the usual morning drills were suspended. The religious services in the forenoon were attended by most of the men in camp, and by hundreds of regular and transient residents at the lake. Rev. Mr. Carroll's dis course was an apt and effective discussion of the new testament exposition of the daties of the soldier of the crossthe man who enlists for life as a Christian. The singing, led by forty men of the regiment, selected or detailed by fours from each company-was quite satisfactory. But in this connection it is told that Capt. Reeves, of Minneapolis, found the singers of his company unwilling to volunteer, and accordingly made a de tail in regular course, which he sent to the choir in charge of a corporal-a detail of four men who are not singers, and who did not try to sing, but held their place in the choir with commendable respect for orders. In all over 1,000 persons attended the services.

The 10 a. m. train from St. Paul carried ten car loads of passengers. The 2 p. m. train included fifteen passenger coaches, and 4 p. m. train twenty-one, all crowded. The two heavy trains required three or four engines to draw them up the grade out of the city and two engines through to White Bear. The anxiety of people about returning led to considerable complaint because there was no train in at 8:25 p.m., as many had understood there would be.

At dress parade in the evening the regiment turned out strong. Evidently the surgeons have few men under their care. In the forming of companies and moving them to the parade line there was more time taken than was necessary-that is the men were called for forming line and street inspection earlier than necessary They are getting used to the business and need less time than they did a few days ago. Once more the parade line the end of was not truly formed, persecution, suffering, sorrow and God's the left wing being not less than feelings through all. The union that we six paces behind the line of the color sustain to him. The bishop was very elo- guard with the right wing. The rear rank was poorly aligned and the officers' line at the rear was badly out of line. All this should be corrected before the goverheld nor's review to-morrow evening. The parade line viewed from the front is admira ble but the effect world be much improved by making a true line. At the close of the dress parade last evening the companies for the first time marched in review before the colonel commanding under command of their sergeants. The review march was excellent. Most of the companies wheeled in good line, and as colonel, three or they passed before the four of them presented about perfect lines. There was more evenness of step and but little of dragging behind the company guide. A little improvement only was ap parent in the guard mount, except that the men came to their places in line with less delay. The inspection of arms still drags, though not so much as first. The wheeling and marching of the guard showed the steady improvement of the regiment in camp, and would not have been subject to fair criticism if the second platoon at the center had not dropped to rear of the guide just as the platoon was passing the colonel.

THE BEVIEW. It is not yet known which day Col. Bradley and his associates on the Ilges court martial will review the regiment, which will remain in camp until Thursday morning; nor is it known yet whether Gen. Terry can take time enough away from his scenmulated by his late absence to visit the camp. But the reviews will take the place of the daily dress parade at 7:30 p. m. and those who wish to witness them can do so by taking the 6:15 p. m. train from the union depot and can return by the train leaving White Bear at 9:40 and arriving at the union depot at 10:15 p.m. Col. Bradley and his associates may review the regiment this vevening and Gen. Terry may review it Wednesday evening. The governor's review will be on Tuesday evening.

The governor will be formally received in camp with a salute of seventeen guns, and while present will occupy his position as commander-in-chief of the State Guard. The regiment was inspected yesterday by Col. Van Cleve, inspector gen

eral of the state, whose verbal report to the colonel commanding was almost wholly complimentary. Company D is said to have passed inspection perfect as to guns, quarters, etc. DETAILS.

The officer of the day for the twelve hours beginning at 8 a. m. to-day is Capt. Merry, of E company. The senior officer of the guard is Lieut. Estes, of F company, and the junior officer is Lieut. Koernan, of H company. For to-night the officer of the day is Capt. Clapp, of F company. The senior officer of the guard will be Lieut. Pusch, of D company, and the junior officer will be Lieut. Burnham, of company.

The noon hours were used yesterday by D and H companies for a burlesque parade. The line officers of the two companies were captured and compelled to act as field officers, while the non-commissioned officers formed and commanded the companies. Four company lines were formed Capt. Bean was set up as colonel, and Lieut. Pusch was made adjutant of the battalion. The company commanders were Sergeants Tenwoody, Busche and Leavitt and Lieut. Morris. The fun of the parade was in the prompt and creditable execution of orders which were not given, as, for in stance, an order to right sholder arms would result in order arms. It was fun for the boys in it and rather an instructive

exercise. Corporal Metz is the man to be credited for the fitting up Company D's firing range. He had never seen anything of the kind before but has made a good, safe

range. A and E companies' men pitted against each other in a game of base ball Saturday. It was a regular muff game of only four innings, with "kicking" and errors unlimited and Company A coming out ahead by a score of 12 to 2. A lot of graceless young civilians played base ball on the parade ground yesterday, but the lads in blue want it distinctly understood they don't play ball on Sundays.

It is stated in explanation of the St. St, Paul & Duluth company not putting on more trains between Minneapolis and White Bear during the encampment, that its privilege of crossing the river bridge in Minneapolis is strictly limited by its contract with the Manitoba company.

Musician Hussey is offended at the publication of the bogus dispatch his com-rades concocted Saturday. He is willing to take a joke—even a practical one—but thinks the boys carried it too far in putting their joke into cold type, where it doesn't read like a joke.

drums, both operated by amateurs. If the performers had been heard at headquarters they would all have been sent to the guard house. People who were out from town yester day complain that the boatmen charged them double the usual price. In the long

soon convinced there were men who could

make him get up.

The music for the sham drill and parade

was composed of mouth organs and snare

run extravagant charges will a damage to White Bear. run charges will but will preserve men traditions of the camp and village and pay little attention to current comment. About 2:30 p. m. the large pavilion in frent of the Williams house, having at the time about twenty-five people seated under its roof, suddenly broke down, the water sine piers having probably been under-mixed by the big storm of Monday. The floor fell to an incline down the bank while the heavy roof settled down and then slid off into the water. It seemed to have caught a number of ladies and children, and a cry was raised that the floating roof carried several drowning persons Capt. Burger, Mr. Mashoe, Capt. Jno. Fish Dr. Davenport and others promptly sprang into the water and worked for release of any who might be under the roof. Among men in the water was Wade formerly a sergeant atv-fifth U. S. Infantry, Hampton, in the Twenty-fifth and Col. Lawson, his former company commander, called to him to dive and look under water to see if there was anybody under the pavilion roof. Hampton recog nized the voice, and only half turned his head before he went under water. The one-armed Capt. Burger and Capt. Fisk also went under, and the three quickly discovered there was no one else under the Meantime it was ascertained on shore that all who were in the pavilion had escaped without being the thrown into water. One woman had her right arm badly bruised and a baby's hand was severely bruised,

been in the pavilion, the excitement of the crowd was intense. The wind was not favorable for sailing but all the boats were our during the after noon, and they, with all sail spread, made the view from the shore at all times a beautiful one.

but all the rest fortunately escaped with-

out harm. Before the doubt was solved

and while anxious relatives and friends

were searching for those supposed to have

FOREIGN: NOTES.

London, July 21 .- In the trial of Jews at Nyreghhaza, Hungary, Julia Vamosi and the coachman Hatalowsky withdrew their evidence, which was favorable to the prisoners. They admitted that they had been threatened with death by the popu lace. They will be prosecuted for per

Upon the conclusion of the match the crowd broke through the ropes. Earl Brownlow in a short speech thanked the Americans for coming to England. Col Howard returned thanks on behalf of the American team. He said the Americans hoped to take their beating gracefully They had backbone enough left to join in cheering the British team and nation. The crowd then dispersed many shaking hands warmly with the Americans

Five more corpses of the victims of the steamer Daphne disaster at Glasgow have been recovered, making the number of bodies so far found 123. According to the corrected list of victims only one body is now missing.

St. Petersburg, July 21.-Members 'o the commission of inquiryhave been sent to Germany, France and England, for the purpose of obtaining an exact report conperning the civil rights of the Jews in

those countries. Madrid, July 21 .- The senate has ratified the treaty of commerce between Spain and

Germany CAIRO, July 21.-The coffins in which the victims of the cholera are buried are covered with only a few inches of earth. minister of the interior declines to interfere to compel a safer interment of the

ALEXANDRIA, July 21 .- The European volunteer committee discovered that the of the city with drinking water communi-

cates in the native cemetery with a place used for washing corpses.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—Hicks pasha has again asked to be relieved from his post, owing to the systematic opposition of na-

tive officials. Two majors and ten lieutenants in the Egyptian army were sentenced by court martial to seven years' penal servitude in Soudan for complicity in the massacres

last year. Paris, July 22 .- M. Alfred Naquet, Republican member of the chamber of deputies for the department of Vancluse, is elected senator for that department.

ambassador to Great Britain will dispel the present difference between the two nations. It says: "France will then be able to preserve her colonial policy and prove that it satisfies her ambitions, and all use less precautions against her will then fall to the ground. She loves peace at home and needs it abroad."

Cairo, July 22.—The sanitary commis-sion composed of General Sir Evelyn Wood Baker Pasha and Gen Stephenson will be formed immediately. The inhabitants of the most infected portion of Bulah, Tarah, ten miles up the Nile will burn their

Officials of the department state that the Domains have been removed to Hetonan, a few miles further up the Nile where they are encamped. A great quantity of tar is burned in Cairo every night. ALEXANDRIA, July 22.-The sanitary ommission have decided that all passen gers must undergo a medical examination before leaving Egypt.

The commission are considering perma nent sanitary measures, to be enforced against vessels arriving at Egyptian ports

from Bombay, The deaths from cholera on Saturday were 381; in Cairo and suburbs, thirty three; at Mausurat, seventeen; at Saman-aud, twenty-six; at Mehalla, ninety-three, and at Chibin twenty-two.

There were also twenty-two deaths at Chabar, thirty-three at Ghisch, four at Damietta, eleven at Zifteh, eight at Menzaleh, besides thirty-four in six villages.
Rome, July 22.—Orsini, the promotor the Rome exhibition, has defeated Ricciotti

Garibaldi for a seat in the chamber of deputies. London, July 21.—Queen Victoria has telegraphed to Cairo to-day for information in regard to the heaith of the British She has received an answer that troops.

Meeting of Cuban Patriots. NEW YORK, July 22 .- The Cuban patriots

met to-day. Addresses were made by Gen. Bonachea and others urging that every means be taken to assist in freeing Cuba from the Spanish yoke. The Spanish promises, it was urged, should be disregarded, because they were never fulfilled.

Granted an Extension. Boston, July 21 .- Gunn, Curds & Co. reported suspended with \$120,000 liabilities, have been granted an extension by their creditors, and their label works are One of the band men wouldn't get up ranning as usual.

yesterday morning, and asked to be shown who would make him get up. The colone when informed of his action sent a corporal and guard, and the obstinate fellow was

[The Daily GLOBE has established a Northestern Bureau devoted to the news and general interests of Dakota and Montana. The headquarters of the bureau will be located at Fargo, with an office on Broadway nearly opposite the Headquarters Hotel, and adjoining the Red River National Bank. Parties having mail correspondence relative to this section of the country should address DAILY GLOBE,

OUR NORTHWESTERN NEIGHBORS

Fargo, D. T.]

News Gleanings and Points Specially Collected and Forwarded by Telegraph to the Daily Globe.

[Fargo Special Telegrams, July 22, to the St. Paul Globe.]

The following section, taken from the ame laws as amended at the last session of the territorial legislature, should be carefully studied by all sportsmen. It is said that there are places in the territory where the law is enforced, and if complaint is made the hunter is liable to suffer: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, ensnare or trap, in any form or manner, or by any device whatever any prairie chicken or grouse, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August in each and every year.

The Public Library.

The public library of Fargo after laboring through long and serious difficulties, has at last arrived at a state where it can do some good and be of some account. officers have worked inde-Some of the fatigably while others have never been near the work, and at last after public sentiment had almost come to feel a sort of pity for the institution it comes to the front nobly. Several hundred books have been placed on its shelves, some donated and others purchased. A large number of the leading periodicals of the day have been subscsied for, and the library is daily visited by a large number of people. Its success is now assured as it is on a good financial basis, and will be a source of pride to the people of the city

> The Fargo & Southern. [Wahpston Republican.]

Officers of the Fargo & Southern have asked the people of Wahpeton to secure and donate to that company the right of way for five miles north of town, through town, and five miles south of town, eleven miles in all. A meeting of the citizens was called to meet last Friday, to take the matter into consideration, at which time

President Kindred was present. But he left for home by the 4:50 train, and said he would return on Monday, which would give a little more time. Then the meeting chose Hon. J. H. Miller and Hon. J. C. Pyatt to see the land owners and secure contracts for right of way over the distance above mentioned, and to report at the meeting on Monday. This would enable the citizens in town to determine how large a sum they would need to donate to

Daiby Mail to the Park.

act understandingly.

pay for such right of way, when they could

[Livingston Enterprise.] Postmaster Wright yesterday received a notification from the postoffice department at Washington that a daily mail service from Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs influence. But I was reckoning without had been authorized to go into operation on the 20th inst. The contract for the route has been awarded to Wakefield & Hoffman. They will probably not be in readiness to enter upon the service before Monday next, but after that date their coaches will run daily. At present, at least, coaches will take the mail direct from the Livingston office, though it is ossible that after a time it may be taken out to the end of track by rail. The same order authorizes a tri-weekly service to canal which supplies the crowded quarter | Cooke City, in the Clark's Fork district, and the weekly mail from Bozeman to the Park and the mines is discontinued from this date. The new arrangement has long been a necessity and will be hailed with gratification not only by those at the terminus of the line and intermediate points, out by the people of Livingston, who thus see themselves brought into direct and regular connection by mail with the mining region of Clark's Fork, with the tourist crowded Park and with the prosperous country along the route. Wright feels a degree of elation over this desirable consumation for which he has worked long and diligently. Though the Livingston postoffice has a large revenue The Journal des Debats hopes the appointment of M. Waddington as French hitherto has only reached the sum of \$1000 and as Mr. Wright hired a clerk there was absolutely nothing left for him. By the new arrangement, which makes Livingston a distributing office, there is an allowance for clerk hire, thus leaving a margin to compensate the postmaster for his

Territorial Division.

Judging from the following article from the Valley City Times, that paper is in favor of Dakota as a whole, and not as two separate commonwealths. It seems but a short time since that paper was as profound for division as any in the territory. It says: The Mandan Pioneer copies an article from a recent issue of The Times and says "the fact is that the demand for the division on the 46th parallel is rapidly growing less pronounced, and it will shortly die out altogether." The Pioneer claims that the 46th is an "unscientific, impractical line," and urges as a counter claim, the division on the Mis siouri river. Now as to the charge that the 46th is "unscientific and impractical" we fail to see it in that light. The Times is not an advocate of the division of Dakota on any line, but granting that such must come, the division on the 46th would make two states or territories of nearly equal proportions, while to divide on the Missouri river would make of the eastern portion a section of territory similar to the letter V, while the western portion would resemble an inverted A. Can anything more absurd be imagined? The selection Can anything of Bismarck was made so as to secure a geographical centre, which it does,-(asy access to all portions of the territory as present formed-while if the river division scheme is followed, it would throw Bismarck to one side, and we should then have the same ground for complaint all are well. There are several cases of against Bismarck that existed against Yankton. There would have been expended the hundreds of thousands of dollars for the erection of capital buildings for nought, and the question of re-location would have to be again arbitrated. Better let the question rest and make of Dakota as a state what she is as a territorypower, a paradise and a pride. mitting, as the Pioneer does, that the sen-

timent in favor of division on the Forty-

sixth is growing less apparent daily, ther

does not appear to be a very strong tide setting in for division on the river, as es-

poused by the Pioneer. The whole truth

of the matter is that the people are fast

learning that there is strength in large

the faith shat the schemes now on foot for division on any imaginary line will fail, as it should

> A Salutary Lesson. [Grand Forks News.]

The Red River valley, noted the world over for its fertility and for its exceptional exemption from the vicissitudes that embarrass farming operations in other regions, has barely escaped a serious calamity in the shape of drouth. A practical farmer from the stony hills of the east looking over our prairies in the spring, with their superabundance of moisture, and examining the friable surface soil, underlaid by a clay subsoil that holds water like a barrel, would wonder how it were possible, with proper cultivation, that such land could fail, even in the dryest season, to produce at least a reasonable yield of grain. That it has barely escaped failing to do so this season is a fact too apparent to doubt, and a truth that our farmers should be ashamed to acknowledge.

There is an axiom, that "where provi-

dence does most for man he does least for himself," illustrations of the truth of which are abundant all over this country, and the Red river valley furnishes its quota. In many cases with first settlers, superficial cultivation is almost a necessity. but unfortunately, after the necessity has disappeared, it becomes a habit, and slovenly farming, with its consequent short crops, is the result. And had there been a failure of an average crop in the Red river valley this season, inefficient culti-vation would have been solely to blame for it. The writer of this article has given close attention to crop reports during the present season, and the result of his observations is that where land has been properly drained so as to relieve it of the surface water early in the spring, plowed to the depth of six or seven inches, and carefully seeded, there would have been an average crop without a drop of rainfall from the 1st of July until harvest.

In the cultivation of wheat, and that the best produced in the world, the north Da kota farmer is almost absolutely independent of climate or meteorological influences. The melting of the snows of winter and the spring rains furnish ax abundance of moisture, which is retained in the soil; the timely drainage of surplus water in the spring, and the cultivation of the soil to a fine tilth of sufficient depth to give the roots of the plant room for growth will insure a good crop in any season. It is hoped that the scare they have had this year will prove a salutary lesson for our farmers, and that they will by better cultivation provide sgainst such a disgraceful calamity in the future as a failure of the crops in north Dakota.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the well known lecturer on astronomy, once tried the experiment of wearing a corset, and thus describes the result: "When the subject of corset wearing was under discussion in the pages of the English Mechanic, I was struck," he says, "with the apparent evidence in favor of tight lacing. I was in particular struck by the evidence of some as to its use reducing corpulence. I was corpulent, I was always disposed, as I am still, to take an interest in scientific experiment. I thought I would give this matter a fair trial. I read all the instruc tions, carefully followed them, and varied the time of applying pressure with perfectly stiff busk' about which corre spondents were so enthusiastic. I was fool sh enough to try the thing for a matter of four weeks. Then I laughed at myself as a hopeless idiot, and determined to give up the attempt to reduce by artificial means that superabundance of fat on which only starvation and much exercise, or the air of America, has ever had any real reducing my host. As the Chinese lady suffers, I am told, when her feet bindings are taken off and as the flat head baby howls when his headboards are removed, so for awhile was it with me. I found myself manifestly better in stays. I laughed at myself no longer. I was too angry to laugh. I would as soon condemned myself to using crutches all the time, as to always wearing a busk. But for my one month of had to endure three months of discomfort At the end of about that time I was my own man again."

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 22.-The five upper floors of the Monroe building, 17 to 29 Vandewater street, were gutted by fire this afternoon. The floors below were flooded with water, and every tenant suffered more or less. The total loss is about \$300,000. There were many narrow es canes but no lives were lost, and no one was seriously injured. The building is eight stories high, and the firemen worked at great disadvantage. The principal loss sustained by Geo. Monroe was on stock and machinery \$100,000, and on the building \$30,000. Fully insured. Loveiov. Son & Co., electrotypers, loss is \$30,00 and partly insured. The Hub Publishing company and the Clay Manufacturing company lost \$25,000 each. Several other tenants lost from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each, chiefly by water.

Peter Smith, Wm. Hagan, John Malon, James McCann. Wm. Turle, Stephen Kent. assistant fireman McCarthy and six other men of the hook and ladder truck were cut off by fire and smoke on the eighth floor. but they were rescued by means of a rope. Nine other firemen imprisoned on the same floor were also rescued in a similar way The firemen on the roof were ordered off about a minute before it fell.

The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion. About 1,000 persons are employed in the building, and but few will be thrown out of employment. NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Toledo, O., July 22.—Chief Justice Waite arrived home last night from his Western trip, and spent Sunday with relatives and friends in this city. He is suffering from injuries received in his recent accident, but it is not yet decided whether his rib is fractured or not. He goes hence to Connecticut.

From Minneapolis to Shakopee. The Shakopee Argus has reliable informaation that surveyors are locating a line for

a railway between Minneapolis and Shakopee. That an arrangement has been made with the Minneapolis & St. Louis company whereby the St. Paul & Omaha company secures the privilepe of running into Minneapolis over the former road from the city limits of that city. Starting at that point, the survey is to be run in an air line to a junction with the St. Paul & Omaha road at Shakopee. The length of the proposed road will not exceed eighteen, miles and can be cheaply constructed.

With the arrangement for getting into Minneapolis, as above stated, all damages for right of way would be avoided and the principal objections heretofore urged by the company done away with. For several months the Argus has understood the above arrangement was to be perfected but for obvious reasons said nothing about it until it was an assured fact. Little doubt now remains but that there is under way a determined effort on the part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha company to tap Minneapolis in the maner indicated.

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