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WIFE WHIPPING seems to be ever present in New Jersey. Whether it is a disease or an entailment of "cussedness" is not settled.

GENERAL SPINOLA, of New York, announces himself for Senator-elect, Payne as the Democratic candidate for President.

Every day for a week the following paragraph has been met with in the newspapers: Mrs. Dahlgren, who offended some Washington society people in her novel, "A Washington Winter," is passing the season, not in the national capital as hitherto, but at Atlantic City.

The inference is that Mrs. Dahlgren had believed "some Washington society people," and they were making it so disagreeable for her she could not live in Washington.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press has been badly scooped by the Minneapolis Tribune. In its Thursday's issue the P. P. said: There was much speculation in Northern Park circles yesterday regarding the result of today's meeting in New York.

As the Globe "scoops" the other morning papers regularly it is hardly necessary to mention it, but the actual facts in the case are that on the memorable Thursday morning referred to by our Mandan contemporary, the Globe published a special telegram from New York saying Robert Harris would be elected President.

The Boston Produce exchange has held a meeting to take action over the pork question, and whereas "this country pays millions of dollars annually to those countries (Germany and France) for adulterated wares," therefore be it resolved, etc. It is somewhat singular that, in this action there is no protest whatever as to the fact that the wares are adulterated; nor has there been any objection at any time to the importation of these poisonous drinks.

The youngest member of congress is Hon. George A. Post, who is twenty-nine. He is large, tall, smooth-faced, a Democrat, and mayor of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, at the age of twenty-two. He was recently favored with a letter from S. Sen. B. Voth, who wrote asking him if he would have voted to create a committee on woman suffrage, had he been present when the question was discussed recently in the house of representatives, and if he would vote in favor of such a resolution if one should be offered in the future.

HOLLOWAY, the pill man, who died recently so rich that he gave his daughter a house in the London hospitals, began poor and owed his success and wealth to newspaper advertising. His first advertisement appeared in a public newspaper October 15, 1837. In 1842 his advertising bills had reached \$25,000; in 1845 they had grown to \$50,000; and in 1851 they jumped to \$100,000; in 1855 they attained \$150,000, and when Mr. Holloway died his annual expenditure for advertising was upwards of \$200,000.

JAY GONK tells the reporters that he is "very well thank you," that he has "not thrown over any large blocks of stock that he knows of, that the Wabash system was never more prosperous, that good times are just ahead of us, and there is no trouble looking about his premises. Usually Gonk is made as a sphinx, but he is a "stick" talker when he has a mind to speak.

"BELLA BOYD," the daring Confederate female spy who was banished to Europe, was only fifteen years old when the war broke out. That was over twenty years ago. After the war she married Col. John Hammond, one of Stonewall Jackson's aides and scouts. They live in Texas and the "Bella Boyd" of the war is a rosy matron, the mother of four children.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, the Mormon saint and leader, declines dancing and declares it immoral and exerting a bad influence. Of course a man whose sole religious creed consists of a plurality of wives, must have the finest and most sensitive intuitions of morality. A very Daniel, come to judgment, as it were.

The American consul at Crefford makes the statement that he has personal knowledge of thirty-one marriages between American young ladies and German young men, in cases have resulted in divorce, abandonment or desertion. All such marriages of which he has information have turned out unhappily.

LAST Monday Dr. Brecken, the German Zoologist arrived at New York, and on Friday evening he lectured at Steinway hall on "Birds of Passage." He intends to remain in this country several months.

"As some of the canals visible on the surface of Mars are sixty miles or more in width, they cannot have been built by the inhabitants," is the argument of the New York Sun.

The tonnage of anthracite coal for 1883 is in round numbers thirty-two million tons, an increase of 2,612,351 tons over 1882.

LAST Tuesday the thermometer was 52 below at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

THE ST. PAUL MINE. The project for the formation of a Base Ball Club taking definite shape—A Capital of \$10,000—How it is to be managed—The Games to be Played.

The history of the formation of the successful league base ball clubs in the east has been that after several failures of local organizations the cities and towns have taken hold of the matter with a firm business grip, and placing their organization on a solid pecuniary footing, and procuring for it a management of experienced men, as able to handle it as understanding its practical financial, bank, or other matters.

We understand that the gentlemen who have determined on having a successful league club in St. Paul have taken hold of the matter with the determination of having it conducted in a business-like manner, and to its end on a thorough business basis, and under the management of leading reliable and responsible citizens, who are to receive and disburse its funds and to dictate its superintending management and program, not only the procedure in the formation of the club, such as that of Boston, Springfield and Worcester, Mass., Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., etc., is to obtain subscriptions of money, but also to regulate the club by electing directors who purchase or hire grounds, erect fences and stands, procure the necessary equipment and select and hire a chief or manager of the club who in turn selects and hires the league and fixes their salary, subject always to the approval of this board. These players thus hired are required to affix their names to documents regarding the performance of specific duties and to bind themselves to the strict commands of the management in all matters pertaining to the club, and to be ready to appear on the field as under his trainer and driver, excepting in the matter of cruelty or abuse. Professionals hired by league clubs and who depend upon the regular salary for their livelihood, are so barred by league regulations, by electing directors who purchase or hire grounds, erect fences and stands, procure the necessary equipment and select and hire a chief or manager of the club who in turn selects and hires the league and fixes their salary, subject always to the approval of this board.

We are informed by the committee having the preliminary work of inaugurating the league in St. Paul that they shall commence soliciting subscriptions for the club stock at the same time, and when the express understanding that its management will be placed in the hands of competent officers selected by the votes of the stockholders.

They also intend to establish a first class league club and incorporate it with a capital stock of \$10,000. They say that every city in the country of 25,000 inhabitants supports its own base ball club and that the St. Paul club is going to do so, and state that Minneapolis and Stillwater have each raised \$10,000 for a league club, thirteen gentlemen in the latter city having subscribed \$500 each for that purpose in less than three hours time.

It is proposed that the receipts from 110 games during the coming season, fifty-five on the home grounds and fifty-five on the grounds of the other clubs of the league, which are to be played in the city of St. Paul, shall be divided equally between the St. Paul club and the other clubs of the league. For all games played out of the city the St. Paul club will receive 75 per cent, but if the receipts at the gate run over this amount the St. Paul club will receive 35 per cent of the extra money.

The committee consider that it must be a very poor day when only 1,000 persons will go through the gate to witness a game, and that 65 per cent of that money would give the home club \$125.00, which added to the grand stand receipts would foot up \$237.50 per game, or \$15,125.00 for the season. In the games to be played out of the city the receipts will be divided equally between the St. Paul club and the other clubs of the league, making the grand total of all receipts, \$19,375.00.

The committee consider that the above figures are a long way in excess of what is needed, and they expect to receive for the season, but state that they make them public that our citizens may be given an idea of the financial calculations on which the proposed stock is solicited, and the form of the receipts which will be put upon. By similar computation and estimating for all possible extras which might come in, they set down the whole expense of the grounds and the sustenance of the club for its first season, at \$15,000.

Obituary. ALEXANDER VA., Jan. 20.—Dr. M. M. Lewis, a prominent physician, died last night, aged fifty-nine years. During the war he was division surgeon in the confederate army.

THE RAILWAYS.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE BURLINGTON AND THE TRUNK-LINE.

Rates From Kansas City to Chicago to be Reduced To-Day—A Resignation—Personal and Rail Gossip.

The Trouble between the Burlington and the Trunk-Line.

There are no new developments in the situation as far as the conflict between the Burlington Line association and the Western Trunk Line association and there are not likely to be any until the meeting in Chicago on Wednesday.

It is reported that the Burlington Line, of which the Burlington and the Western Trunk Line are members, is still at Des Moines, but will be back in time to attend the meeting of the 23d. President Perkins has gone to Burlington. It is the general opinion that no definite action will be taken at that meeting, and that matters will remain in statu quo for some time yet.

Neither side is anxious to commence hostilities, as neither is willing to assume the responsibility for the consequences of a dissatisfied rate war. It is not to be skimming now and then, but an open and decisive war is not likely to be inaugurated until all means for bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties have been exhausted.

Of course there is no possibility that the Burlington will join the combination. Its representative stated positively at the last meeting that there would be no further use of discussing this question, as the Burlington would under no consideration join the association. The question, therefore, that will be discussed at the meeting on the 23d will be the proposition to form a pool between the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line association.

There is no prospect that this can be carried. The Burlington people say they have no objection to the formation of such a pool, provided they get what they consider a fair share of the Nebraska business. From this it can be seen that the Burlington Line combination wants the Burlington to pool all its business going via Plattsmouth and get none of the Union Pacific and Council Bluffs. This proposition the Burlington people say they will not accept.

They will insist upon a fair share of the Omaha and Council Bluffs business, besides their Plattsmouth business, on the ground that they have as good a line to Council Bluffs as any of the roads in the Union Pacific. Failing that, through the above proposition, the meeting will not do, but take another adjournment to consider new propositions for the settlement of the troubles. As matters now stand, it does not seem probable that any arrangement between the two factions can be made, except the adoption of an agreement to maintain uniform rates. But such agreements amount to very little, and are never carried out in good faith. The least provocation leads to charges of cutting rates, and the result is always a general war on rates.

Rates Restored. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] Chicago, Jan. 20.—To-morrow passenger rates from New York to Kansas City and vice versa will be restored, the trouble between eastern and Missouri river lines having been fully settled. The Burlington and Hannibal & St. Joe still remain outside of the Kansas City agreement, but this need not occasion any immediate difficulty. They claim that the Alton & Rock Island have repeatedly violated the terms of the compact and they will therefore enter no more alliances with them, whether their rates will be restored at Kansas City will depend upon the outcome of the Western Trunk Line association negotiations.

The Burlington decides to enter any sort of an alliance with the association the Kansas City alliance will be restored; if not the Burlington purposes to be free from all affiliations which would lead to embarrass its action in the contest which will be liable to follow.

The Canadian Pacific. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] Chicago, Jan. 20.—A report is current among railroad men that the Canadian Pacific railroad has asked the aid of the Canadian government to the further amount of \$14,000,000, and that leading members of the colonial parliament, as well as prominent officials, have decided in favor thereof, and are endeavoring to secure the passage of the necessary legislation.

In Difficulties. New York, Jan. 20.—The Mechanics' bank, of Brooklyn, has secured a judgment for \$39,000 against the Brighton Beach Railroad company. A friendly receiver for the company is expected to be appointed. The money was loaned to furnish the Brighton Beach, Coney Island, hotel.

Resigned. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—Briggs Swift has resigned the presidency of the Kentucky Central Railway company. The directors meet in New York on Thursday next to elect his successor, meantime vice President Echols acts as president.

Rail Notes. Mr. Alexander McIntyre has been appointed contracting agent of the West Shore line (fast freight) in Chicago.

Mr. Samuel A. Renner has been appointed chief clerk of the Pennsylvania company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railroads, in place of Frank Van Dusen, promoted, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad company for the first week in January were as follows: Illinois and Southern divisions, \$157,710; Iowa division, \$22,723; total, \$180,433. For the corresponding week last year the gross receipts were \$157,522; Iowa division, \$25,147; total, \$182,669; decrease, \$4,236.

It is said to be part of the programme of the new management of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road to make a clean sweep of the operating department, including Traffic Manager Southard. There is no particular objection to him, but it is asserted that, inasmuch as he has been identified with one faction in the unfortunate troubles that have afflicted the road, it is not easy to make fish of one and fowl of another for his special benefit.

For some time past a pool on Southern New Mexico and Eastern Arizona business has been in existence. This pool expired by limitation Jan. 1. The traffic managers of the various roads interested in this business held a meeting Friday at the Grand Pacific, in Chicago, to see whether a reorganization of the pool could not be effected. Mr. J. C. Stubbs represented the Central Pacific, Mr. J. F. Goddard the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Mr. George Olds the Texas & Pacific. After a full discussion of the matter it was found that no immediate action regarding the reorganization of the pool could be taken. But it was decided to maintain uniform rates until such time as definite action can be taken. If the pool is finally reorganized it is to date back to Jan. 1.

The "Globe," the Only St. Paul Paper Having Eastern News Connections. [Duluth Tribune.] The special wires from Washington and the east that have been used by the Inter-Oceanic, of Chicago, and the Pioneer Press,

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ELECTION MARSHALS BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

The Tariff Reformers Admit They Cannot Make Free Trade an Issue—Hopeless Disagreement Between Democrats—The Mexican Reciprocity Treaty—The Advantages to be Secured by Its Ratification—The Status of the Porter Bill.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is expected Mr. Springer will to-morrow, or at an early day, introduce a bill requiring that the deputy marshals at federal elections shall be evenly divided between the two political parties. The bill received its inspiration from a well known Illinois politician who has lately visited Washington in the belief that such a division will materially reduce the Republican majority in that state in the election next autumn.

THE FREE TRADE ISSUE. Some of the tariff reform Democrats are beginning to have their eyes opened to the true condition of things on the Democratic side with reference to tariff legislation. Even Mr. Mills of the ways and means committee, says the free trade programme is a failure. Something much less radical than had been intended will have to be proposed. He says: "I am just as much in favor of the principle as ever, but the sentiment of the house is too clearly against it to give any chance of success, and we will be compelled to substitute something less surprising in the way of a reduction of the tariff." He thinks the tariff reformers will not give up their efforts to reform tariff rates, and that with the help of Democrats who want neither, a bill making sweeping reductions, nor a continuance of existing rates, a moderate bill can be passed. He says: "The committee will not increase the duty on wool, will make reductions on iron, steel, glassware, sugar, linen and silks, and practically everything that can be touched."

A prominent low tariff Democrat, to whom Mr. Mills' remarks were repeated, remarked to the Globe correspondent he was satisfied it would be unwise to venture to do much with the tariff, because it would necessarily uncover the unfortunate division in the Democratic party on this question, and must necessarily end in failure to accomplish any practical good either to the country or party. The tariff commission had made its investigation with a view to sustaining high tariff rates, and the committee on ways and means ought to devote itself diligently for several months to bringing out the facts on the other side of the question. He considered the Democratic party was fully committed to tariff reform, but it is impolitic to hurriedly deal with a question of so much importance without proper preparation for the work. It is understood that the committee on ways and means will not formulate a bill until the last of February and that the leaders of the Democrats are afraid to call a caucus to map out the policy of the party in relation to this subject because the differences of opinion are so great that many would not consent to be bound by its conclusions.

A veteran politician suggests that the only practical way to secure any approach to harmony is for Morrison, Carlisle, Mills and other tariff reform leaders to invite Randall, Curtin, Converse, Hewitt, of Alabama, and other leading protectionists to a conference at which the situation might be discussed with a view to ascertaining whether there are any points of agreement [that might be made the basis of important tariff reforms that all would agree to support.

THE MEXICAN TREATY. In the course of conversation about the Mexican reciprocity treaty, this evening Senator Morgan expressed hopes of getting it ratified, yet, though he did not speak with great confidence. Senators, Don Cameron, Hampton and Farley were neither present, nor paired on Friday. Cameron is understood to be in favor of the treaty, but of course will not be here to vote at any time. Mr. Farley is said to be in such poor health that he will not return for some time. He is a warm friend of the treaty. Senator Hampton was called away by the death of a relative, and will soon return. His views are not known, but he is believed to be favorable to the treaty. Whether the president, if sufficiently interested in the treaty, could procure its ratification was a point that Mr. Morgan could not express a definite opinion about for no question had come up in the senate which afforded a fair indication of the amount of influence the president could, on an emergency, exert on Republican senators. In passing on this question on Friday, one senator who opposed the treaty, was paired with two supporters of it, a system that was new to Senator Morgan, and did not meet with his approval. The expiration of the time within which it was originally intended the treaty should be ratified was the Mexican senate was certain to ratify the treaty if the Americans did. The treaty was really prepared in the City of Mexico, and then sent to Mr. Romero and his colleague, who had no discretionary powers. By the treaty Mexico would give up \$700,000 of revenue and we would give up \$200,000 of revenue, but Mr. Morgan said that for himself he would not care if there was not \$5 in issue in the text of the treaty. What he wanted was to open the way for closer commercial relations between the two countries, and the way once opened commerce would soon grow large enough to take care of itself. Friends of the Mexican states in Mexico are a very small minority of the whole population, and if they should be defeated in this matter by the action of our own senate, it would be twenty years before they would have courage to undertake anything of the kind again. By that time England, France and Germany would have captured the entire Mexican had political reasons for wishing the treaty ratified.

On a popular vote, nine-tenths of the people would probably vote against it because of their jealousy of Americans, but the treaty would strengthen the federal government in dealing with the states and restricting their rights to collect import and export duties. The government alone is too weak to enforce its sovereignty in this regard, but with the treaty ratified it would have practically our government on the United States side and Tamalulpa and other border states would have to yield the entire Mexican had political reasons for wishing the treaty ratified.

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