MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington Avenue, opposite Nicollet house. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

The real estate transfers filed yesterday aggregated $31,505.

Miss Corson yesterday taught her pupils how to cook oatmeal.

Miss Corson gave a free lecture on cooking last evening at Market hall.

There are seventy-six paupers domiciled at the Hennepin county poor farm.

At the City mission this evening Rev. A. Fuller will speak on "Marriage Customs in Turkey."

Profs. Tousley and Baier lectured last evening at Harrison hall for the benefit of the school library.

The Irish-American club will give another entertainment at Market hall, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 25.

Rosa Cantieny was adjudged insane at the probate court yesterday, and she will be taken to the lunatic asylum to-day.

Andrew Midtling and Betsey Johnson, John B. Weber and Annie M. Dahlheimer received marriage permits yesterday.

At the teachers' meeting in the High School this morning Prof. Tousley will still further elucidate his ideas on the new method of teaching on the European plan.

A cabinet photograph of Dr. Mary Walker enclosed in a letter written on parchment, has been received for the armory fair. Mary took her likeness in male habiliments.

The heaviest real estate transaction filed yesterday was the transfer of five acres of land in section 10, town 28 and range 24, from Manlove Hayes to Edward E. Schwitzer for the consideration of $6,500.

Notes of issue were filed yesterday in the cases of Bettie Danielson against Peter Danielson and Rudolph Von Hessen against Margaret Von Hessen. The plaintiffs, presumably, want a dissolution of the marriage bonds.

Last night about 10 o'clock an explosion of a kerosene oil lamp occurred in an up stairs room in the saloon of Mack McAllpin, corner of Second avenue north and First street. An alarm was given, to which the department responded, but before reaching the grounds the fire had been extinguished.

L. Nichols, a horse dealer doing business at 211 First avenue north, was going into his barn adjacent to Darling's burned store on Second avenue north, last evening, when he got tripped by the fallen telephone wires. He fell heavily on the frozen ground, dislocating his left shoulder. A surgeon was summoned who attended to his injury.

The gambling house at 217 Nicollet avenue, where the fight between gamblers occurred yesterday, as related elsewhere in these columns, was closed up by the order of the mayor last evening. Gaylor was released from jail last evening in furnishing bonds in the sum of $300, and W. H. Donohue has been retained to appear for him on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

An inventory of the personal property and real estate of the late Frederick W. Brooks was filed yesterday in the probate court. The personal property is appraised at $65,723.03 and the real estate at $37,400.03 making a total of $105,123.06. His cotton plantation in Arkansas is valued at $30,090 and his interest in the firm of Janney, Brooks & Co. is placed at $53,710.88 The inventory was allowed and orders made for creditors to present claims.

GAMBLERS BATHED IN BLOOD.

Two Festive Gamesters in Battle Arrayed—A Stabbing Affray and Diversion of the Peace.

Two gamblers had a deal yesterday which is not according to Hoyle, and in consequence the gaming rooms of Sullivan & Flannigan, on Nicollet avenue, presented a scene of confusion—gore, a broken head and demolished furniture. There were two "dealers" in this game—an innovation, so to speak. They were William Traylor, from the blue-grass range of aristocratic Kentucky, and William Mel Fitts a well known "dealer" for Frank N. Shaw, of 205 Nicollet. Both are "up" in the profession, and handle the "pasteboards" with extraordinary dexterity.

Just how the thing began, or the minute denouement of the tragedy, is related by an eye witness as follows: Mr. Traylor, in company with a boon comrade, one Mr. Post, had indulged his appetite for wine until he was in exuberant spirits. He visited Shaw's gaming rooms, but was barred out by the proprietor for some cause. This occurrence narrowly escaped resulting in a collision, but Post interfered and peace was declared over a bottle of wine. Thence Traylor and Post adjourned to Sullivan & Flannigan's parlors, where Traylor was refused the privilege of exchanging his "dust" for "chips." Humiliated and fired with anger, Traylor resented what he claimed to be a discourtesy, and hot words passed between himself and the "dealer," Ned Fitts, culminating in a desperate encounter. Traylor's head was badly disfigured by his being knocked down with a chair and Fitts was stabbed in the side with a jack knife. The room, furniture, gaming devices and gamblers present were bespattered with human gore. The panic stricken crowd dashed down the rear stairs toward the alley as Officer Hill entered and put a quietus upon the scene by arresting the principals to the imbroglio. The wounded were cared for in the lockup by a surgeon, who found that neither man was dangerously injured. The knife blade had only penetrated the muscles of the side as far as the ribs, and Traylor's wounds were not very serious, though he presented a decidedly uninviting spectacle. Two long scalp wounds were sewed up, and the blood which had flown profusely over his face, neck and clothes was washed off.

ARRAIGNED.

Both defendants were arraigned at 6 o'clock last evening before Judge Bailey. Traylor was charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon, and his examination was set for Monday morning in $300 bonds, while Fitts pleaded not guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct, and recognized in a deposit in the sum of $75 for trial at the same time.

A Baronet's Escapade.

Yesterday morning a young sprig of British nobility named William Cunliff, was fined $5 for being drunk and disorderly. He arrived in the city a few days ago and engaged rooms at the Wilbur house, giving the landlord $600 for safe keeping, and saying he was an English nobleman traveling through the United States to learn the ways of the western world. Thursday night the young man started out to see the nocturnal sights of Minneapolis, and hearing the sound of sweet music floating on the air from the direction of First avenue south he wended his way thither and visited the Theater Comique, where he soon obtained an easy introduction to the footlight divinities of that temple of the muses. The fascinating females asked him to treat them to wine, and he did so. He joined them in quaffing the rosy liquid and soon found himself in a happy state of inebriation with all the filthy lucre on his person gone to the bar-room till. He hastily returned to his hotel and demanded the $600 of the proprietor. This was refused until he got sober. The young blood said he was the son of Col. Cunliff of the British army, and brother of Sir James Cunliff, of Lancashire, England, and no "blasted Hamerican" could insult him with impunity. Finding it impossible to do anything with his guest, Mr. Dyer sent for a policeman and Sergeant McKernan appeared upon the scene. The officer expostulated with the drunken aristocrat, but all to no purpose. He used the most exasperating language toward the officer and threatened to enter complaint to her British majesty's government for the treatment he was receiving here.

Finally Sergeant McKernan seized him and told him to come on to the lockup. He valiantly resisted and threatened to pulverize my plebian policeman who dare to lay hands on him. Go he did, however, and on the way he shouted with stentorian lungs for a British consul to protect him from such indignity. When passing by police headquarters the Sergeant brought his prisoner into the august presence of Lieut. Daly, to whom the fagetious Peter touched his cap in the most reverential manner, at the same addressing him as Mr Consul. The young sprig immediately got as brave as his own British lion and became quite saucy to his captor. He requested the "consul" to release him immediately from custody or else he would report him to her majesty's government for dereliction of duty, and demand his recall. The consul laughed heartily and said he must accompany the officer for the night, and next day he would attend to his case. He was assigned to cell No. 10 in the refrigerator, where he attempted to strangle himself with his suspenders, the disgrace of incarceration being unbearable to a man of his patrician birth. On leaving the court yesterday he solemnly resolved never again to visit variety theaters and drink with the goddesses of such thespian temples as the Comique.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

NEW CASES AND PAPERS FILED.

James Cochrane vs. James B. Johnson and Elias H. Connor; note of issue filed and cause placed on special term calendar.

Betty Danielson vs. Peter Danielsen; same.

James McMillan vs. Eli B. Ames; same.

Schuckmann & Seligman vs. Mann Bros.; transcript from municipal court filed and docketed and execution issued to sheriff.

Vincent Woodworth & Co.; complaint filed.

Kund Asleson vs. Peter Noel, et al.; same.

Henry W. Austion vs. Alexander Godbaw; same.

Rudolph Von Hessen vs. Margaret Von Hessen; note of issue filed and placed on special term callendar.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Ueland.]

Estate of Frederick Brooks, deceased, inventory filed and allowed, and order for creditors to present claims made.

Estate of Delia S. Rankin, deaeased; letters issued Ellen M. Case; orders limiting time and appointing appraisers made.

Insanity of Rosa Cantieny; examined and committed.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Bailey.]

C. Alberty, drunkenness; sentence suspended.

Peter Storm, drunkenness; committed five days.

John Dempsey, drunkenness; dismissed and discharged for want of prosecution.

E. O. Ruce and Tom King, drunkenness; committed five days each.

William Cautliff, drunkenness; paid a fine of $5.

Henry Thomas, larceny of a box of garden seeds from O. M. Page; committed thirty days.

John Harrington and James Baker, disorderly conduct; committed ten days.

Dill Lumey, fast driving, paid a fine in $5 and costs, aggregating $7.50.

P. Pollock, keeping a gambling house; paid a fine in $100 and costs.

N. E. Kelly, keeping a gambling house; discharged.

The Gambling Case.

The case against P. Pollock and N. E. Kelly, charged with keeping a gambling room on Second avenue south, came up in the municipal court yesterday afternoon. Judge Flannigan appeared for defence, and after the state had concluded its evidence, moved a dismissal upon the ground that the state had failed to prove that the defendants owned and controlled the gambling rooms in question, as alleged in the complaint. The court did not think it necessary to prove the allegations of the complaint, and after hearing the testimony of the defense, fined Pollock, who is in the employ as a superintendent of the rooms, of one Smith, absent from the city, $100 and costs. Kelly was discharged on the ground that he was in no way connected with the house, but dealt stud poker at the request of A. E. Sylvester, the complaining witness.

This case, beyond doubt, will lead to a civil action against the house to recover the money which Sylvester lost therein.

While the matter is before the court, in the minds of most people, it would be the correct thing to arraign Sylvester on the charge of embezzlement, inasmuch as the money he lost gambling belonged to R. F. Jones, his employer. Certainly he should not be allowed to go unpunished.

The Irish Agitator.

Among the rare autograph letters to be exhibited at the Armory fair, opening here on Monday, the 18th inst., is the following from Hon. Chas. Stewart Parnell in response to an invitation to be present:

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE,
PALACE CHAMBERS,
9 BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, S. W., Jan. 1884.

My Dear Sir—I beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind invitation which you extend to me to be present at the dedication of the armory of the Minnesota National Guard on the 8th of February. My presence, however, will be required here in parliament for some months to come, and I shall not, therefore, be able to attend.

Be good enough to express to the companies of the National Guard my gratitude for the honor which they have done to me. I remain, my dear sir, Yours very truly,

CHAS. STEWART PARNELL.

Hon. CHAS. W. JOHNSON,
Lt. Col. 1st Reg. N. G. S. M., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ROCHESTER.

Judge Start is holding court at Crookston this week.

Mr. Fetterly, of Rochester, trapped a large wolf last week.

Hon. W. L. Breckenridge started for Florida, last Wednesday.

W. W. Ireland is having his storeroom handsomely decorated.

Geisinger is putting a plate glass front into his store building on Broadway.

F. D Livermore is building two engines and boilers for Mr. Seefield, of St. Charles.

The leap year sociable at the Babtist church last Thursday evening was an enjoyable affair.

Thomas Graham, of Cascade, killed a wolf in Cascade and received ten dollars bounty for the same.

The subject of the lecture at the Universalist church next Sunday evening will be "Succeeding Crusades."

County Treasurer Hunter started for Rochester, New York, Thursday, where he expects to remain until April.

F. M. Bennett returned from Bismarck, D. T. last Saturday. He reports business very dull in that vicinity.

Jacob Osrasslee has put a saw mill into his timber and is sawing the timber that was blown down by the cyclone.

Dr. Hall, of Chicago, was in the city Wednesday. He assisted Dr. Allen in operating on the little son of Mr. Dewitz.

Wm. Mathews, of Sleepy Eye, has rented a store of C. H. Chadbourn on Broadway, in which he will soon open a grocery.

The Independent Hose company received $155.00 from Mr. Strakosh of the Emma Thursby troupe, as damages for break of contract.

I. Taylor, of Spring Valley, Mrs. M. Russell, of Winnecome, Wis., and Fletcher Frankhauser, of Minneapolis, were in the city this week.

The citizens of Rocester are glad to learn that the senate has confirmed Capt. J. A. Leonard's appointment to the consul generalship at Calcutta.

Porter & Patterson have just issued the "Minneapolis Grand March" composed by Mrs. O. O. Whited, formerly of Rochester. It is a very pretty piece of music.

H. M. Hoge, who has been sojourning in Hannibal, Mo., for a few months, has returned to Rochester. Herbert and Miss Blanche Fishback have returned to Pierre.

There was a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Rochester at the Cook house parlors Friday afternoon for the purpose of arranging for a benefit and banquet at and for the Rochestar seminary.

Charles Johnson presented an order supposed to be forged at Gert & Knowlton's store, which he wished to exchange for goods. His actions aroused the suspicions of the salesman, and the goods were refused. No legal proceedings have transpired.

Fashionable People Playing Horse.

Brooklyn Eagle.

At a recent private ball in New York, a new figure was introduced at the close of the german. The dancers were harnessed by silken ribbons in groups of three abreast—on one side three ladies driven by a man and on the other three men driven by a lady—and thus to polka music they danced from one end of the large ball-room to the other.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

HUBBARD'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

He Shows the Western Union's Position Since Its Start, How Its Rates Have Been Kept up, and How It Has Got Other Lines, in Short a Huge Monoply—The Plea for a Government Telegraph System.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Gardner G. Hubbard made an argument before the senate committee on postoffice and post roads to-day, upon the general subject of postal telegraph and particularly in answer to the recent argument of Dr. Norvin Green. He said that under the pressure of discussion the Western Union company, according to the admission of its president, has been forced to begin the work of reducing its rates and improving its methods. Between the years 1868 and 1878, the average rates had been reduced from $1.04 to 39 cents per message. Under this reduction the number of telegrams increased from 6,000,000 to 24,000,000 per annum and profits from $2,600,000 to $3,500,000. Then a change had taken place in the policy of the Western Union company by which other lines had been absorbed, and the reduction of rates ceased. From 1878 to the present time, the reductions were only 9 mills per message. Was this the way to treat the public? Did not the Western Union company know that competition would be brought out? The whole history of the company, with the exception of the period from 1868 to 1878, would teach this. It was this course of the Western Union that had led the public to ask, if the stockholders had not fared well enough and, if now, the public had some right in the premises. The telegraph business was bound by monopoly, whether carried on by the Western Union company or not. It was true we now had new companies. Garrett would come before the committee tomorrow and say that he does not propose to be bought out. So he said in 1878, when he had built another set of competiting lines at a cost of $4,000,000, and subsequently sold them to the Western Union for $15,000,000.

J. C. Reiff, of New York, interrupting, stated this was incorrect. Garrett had allied his lines with the American Union, but when the American Union was sold to the Western Union, Garrett refused to allow the Baltimore & Ohio lines to be transferred, and they remain intact to-day.

Hubbard continuing said, if the lines were built and managed as proposed in the bill by Senator Hill, there would be an annual deficit, which the treasury would pay, and private lines would be swept away. Evarts had maintained that the government should not go into this matter unless it purchased the existing lines. This Hubbard would agree to if the Western Union lines had been built by the contributions of the stockholders, but this was not the case. In 1866 the Western Union had 75,000 miles of wire. In 1883 it had 432,000 miles, and not a dollar of money had been so contributed. All was paid for by the public, in addition to the dividends to the stockholders.

In answer to an inquiry by Senator Palmer, Hubbard said he supposed the stockholders of the Western Union had actually contributed in money about $500,000, and that the contributions of the Western Union stockholders and others who had built the competing lines, now part of the Western Union, was altogether about $5,000,000.

Senator Hill asked what ground the speaker had for asserting that under his, Hill's, bill, there would be an annual deficit.

Hubbard said, in reply, the average cost of sending a telegram was twenty-five cents, fourteen cents of this was for operators, instruments, etc., a class of expenses which was proportioned in some way to the distance, while the remaining eleven cents was for messengers and office expenses, in respect to which distance was not material. The average distance for telegrams was 309 miles. A message sent a shorter distance was handled at smaller expense, while for a distance of more than 300 miles the expense of handling was above the sum named. Now, a uniform rate would not increase the volume of business for a short distance, because the rates were already below the proposed rate, as the increase would be entirely on message for a long distance. The true policy under the bill would be to have two rates, one of each, for short distances.

Senator Palmer referred to what ought to be termed the moral aspect of the question. The most difficult feature, he said, of the whole question was that innocent purchasers had invested their money in this stock. He asked should that matter be dealt with?

Hubbard said in reply, when the innocent lay down with the guilty they must suffer the consequences. These purchasers had associated themselves with the guilty. The Western Union fifteen years ago had said that neither the capital stock nor the bonded debts should be increased, except by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders. This was their pledge to the country. They kept that pledge for a time and the rates were reduced. They changed this policy in 1881. No one would object to pay for the stock before these consolidations. Was it supposed these "innocent stockholders" did not get their share of this watered stock? There were no innocent stockholders.

Senator Hill remarked, no one would venture to assert that congress, in the interest of the public, could not disregard these stockholders, and established a telegraph system for the convenience of the whole people. There were only about 2,900 stockholders in the Western Union, and one man owned more than half the stock.

Hubbard proceeding, said, the rates were too high for the general public. The business community was well served, but the people at large reaped no benefits from the telegraph. Mr. Evarts said the Western Union forwarded their messages in the order in which they were received. This was only theoretically true, but there was something of more vital importance than anything yet presented. What were the relations of the Western Union to the people of the country in their social and political interests? The Western Union was controlled by three or four gentlemen in New York. It controlled the market prices and all political and general news sent over its wires, and every single important personal communication sent in the country. This company was controlled by no law except the interests of its owners. No state could pass a law which should have any effect on this corporation. Was there any other like power in the world. It would handle 160,000,000 messages ten years hence, and through its agency it would collect the market news in London and Paris A fraction of a penny a pound on cotton was a fortune to any man. They admitted no partnerships in this business. He made no charges, but he believed this was too large a power to entrust to any man or any company. How is it with the press?

The Western Union Telegraph company and Associated Press made a close corporation. He did not mean to say that there was any fault to be found in the present management. Some time ago two papers in San Francisco discussed the postal telegraph and the rates to these papers were increased. One paper died in consequence and the other ceased to discuss the matter. A paper which once criticized Orton's conduct found its rates doubled the next day. This was the power this corporation held. Green had said that the Western Union would be glad to come in and bid for the services. Mr. Hubbard would favor the introduction of a provision to permit this. Evarts had referred to a private contract between the sender of a message and Western Union company. What was that private contract? Why, simply, if any error was made in the transmission the company would refund the sum paid for its transmission, and nothing else.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Senator Sherman on the Question—He is Decidedly Opposed to the System.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Senator Sherman has written a letter to the Iron Trade Review, upon a movement originating here, and culminating in an organization in New York of capitalists, to secure reciprocity with Canada in the matter of the reduction of duty on coal and iron ore. He writes: The subject of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada in respect to coal and iron ore, has not been brought to my attention, but my first view is entirely against such a treaty. We have plenty of coal and iron ore in this country, now protected with a comparatively low rate of duty, and I see no reason to disturb it. Instead, the whole protective system is now in more danger from its friends than its enemies. The manufacturing interests are beginning to regard coal, iron ore, pig iron, wool and other articles of domestic production, as raw articles, and not to be protected by a duty. If this new doctrine should obtain a foothold, it would destroy the whole protective policy of the government. The rate of protection must extend to all labor alike—to the labor of the farmer in producing wool, to the labor of the miner in digging coal, and if it is denied to the farmer and miner, it cannot justly be maintained in favor of the manufacturer. It is labor to be protected, not capital. It is, indeed, more important to develop the natural resources of the country in the production, mining and manufacture of such articles as wool, iron and coal, than to protect the higher forms of production where cheap labor is indispensible.

JAMES LAIR'S JEALOUSY.

He Enters a Crowded Ball Room and Fires Two Shots from a "Terrier" Pistol, one at Alba Giles, the Other at Mrs. Lair.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARIBAULT, Feb. 8.—At 2 o'clock this morning James Lair visited Kylo's hall, where a masquerade ball was at full height under the auspices of the Faribault Guards. Seeking out Alba Giles, who was in full Indian buckskin dress, dancing with Mrs. Lair, the man Lair drew a 22-caliber "Terrier" revolver and fired twice, first at Giles and then at his wife. The bullet aimed at Giles struck his buckskin suit, but did not penetrate. As Lair aimed for his wife Chas. McCall knocked his arm up, the shot lodged in the ceiling. Lair was summarily arrested and taken to jail. This afternoon he was brought before Justice Hunter, and bound over to appear at the May term of the district court. He gave bonds in $1,000.

The Lairs have lived unhappily. Last October Mrs. Lair had her husband arrested for assault, and has since complained of his brutal treatment. She went to the ball without the knowledge of her husband. Finding she was there he sent her word to go home. He also tried to have an officer arrest her, and made threats against Giles if he danced with her. Officer Cline, who made the arrest, says Lair told him it was his intention to kill both Giles and his wife.

ALBERT LEA.

Sleighing is No. 1.

Any amount of fish is being caught in Fountain lake.

District court convenes in Austin on Monday, Feb. 11.

Frank Barlow, county treasurer, is out among the farmers collecting taxes.

The city ordinance against keeping saloons open on Sunday is said to be illegal.

O. M. Williams, formerly of Iowa, stole a cap the other day from a Mr. Alex. Haroldson. The thief was fined $20 for his caper.

Mr. O. P. Porter has opened an extensive music store and agency in connection with Mr. Fixen's furniture store, on Broadway.

For the building of Shell Rock bridge Alex. McNeil gets $650. Mr. McNeil is able to fill a contract to the letter, and he does it, too.

A brother of Superintendent Underwood, of the S. M. division, has been made superintendent of an 180 miles division of the S. M. and St. P. railway.

Albert Lea is to have a new meat market which will be in Kleven store on Clark street, east of Broadway. John Oprecht, of this city, is the one to whom this honor is due.

The Albert Lea *Enterprise* speaking of the Owatonna postoffice contest says that the man who gets the highest petition signed by those at Owatonna who get their mail at that office, is the one to whom this office should be given. No one can doubt but what that is sound logic, but the statutes provide no such ordinance. There are more people than who live in Owatonna interested in the postoffice at that city. Would it not be a better device to get up a petition and have it signed to keep the present postmaster in, and another to turn Milo White out?

Hon. H. D. Brown has had the following letter sent to him:

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 26, 1884.—H. D Brown, Albert Lea, Minn.: I enclose to you fifteen tickets for membership to the Northwestern Dairymen's association, to be held here February 12 to 15; price of tickets $2.00. Our country is prosperous beyodd any other period in its history, and it is very largely due to the attention lately given to dairying and stock raising, and nothing ever stirred up an interest in these industries like the convention a year ago. This is what southern Minnesota is good for and what will make it the most prosperous country on the continent if pushed. A few from Belgrade township, Nicolet county, attended last year, and one of them now asserts that that town gained $10,000 by it. Fifty leading farmers from your county should attend this year. Yours truly, M. G. WILLARD.

HE ISN'T A DIPOLMAT.

Mayor Harrison Declines to Follow the Advice Given by John Kelly.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—To-day a newspaper man strayed into the Rookery, as the old city hall is called, and thus addressed Mayor Harrison: "John Kelly seems to have been talking about you, Mr. Mayor. He has called you a great man, though you don't know it. Quite complimentry isn't it?"

"Now, my dear boy." Chicago's 'best and only' responded, while a benignant smile lit up his intelligent phiz, "I don't want to talk politics."

"Don't you want to hit back at John Kelly? He's been saying to a man in New York that you might have done for vice president if you hadn't made the injudicious Iroquois club speech."

"Don't want to talk politics," again came the answer.

"Well, are you going to follow the Tammany injunction to be more of a diplomat?'

"No, sir. I am a straightforward business man. I say what I think is right and when I strike I hit from the shoulder and I'll do so every time I have the chance. I'm no diplomat."

Failure of a Strike.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—The strike of the printers on the Evening Wisconsin is practically at an end, resulting in the defeat of the strikers. A force two-thirds as large as the regular force is at work and four or five recruits arrived this morning from Chicogo. The union has beaten itself out of the Daily Wisconsin office. The attempt of the trades assembly to "boycott" the Wisconsin and Herald newspapers fell flat and it will probably never be heard of again.

The Southern Exposition.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—General Manager J. F. Tucker, of the Illinois Central, returned from New Orleans this morning. He reports that the people of New Orleans are thorougly alive in regard to the great southern exposition, and are planning for an immense crowd. Mr. Tucker says that from President Burk down to the superintendents of divisions the management will be in the hands of able and energetic practical men. Rooms are already being secured in New Orleans by parties from the northwest.

Coffee Displaces Liquor in Brazil.

According to the statement of the Vice-Director of the Rio Janeiro Faculty of Medicine, of Brazil, where all the inhabitants take coffee many times a day, alcoholism is unknown; it is further related that immigrants contract little by little the fondness of the Brazilians for drinking coffee and their aversion for liquors; and as the children of these immigrants never contract the fatal habits known to their parents, it would seem that the number of drunkards in the country is in inverse ratio to the amount of coffee consumed. A South American correspondent of the Medical Times confirms the above, asserting that the number of cafes in the large cities of Brazil—where multitudes of persons from the highest down to the lowest go—is enormous, while drinking saloons are very few.

The Odor of the Grave.

Washington Republican

Charles Foster, of Ohio, retired statesman and politician, is the only Republican of any prominence who has come to the front to declare that the nominee of the Chicago convention, whoever he may be, will not carry Ohio. Other gentleman, equally as prominent, without the gloom and odor of the grave about them, declare differently. Ex-Gov. Foster will feel better after the resurrection.

DAKOTA & MONTANA

OUR NORTHWESTERN NEIGHBORS

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

[Fargo Special Telegrams, Feb. 8, to the St. Paul Globe.]

Dakota in Washington.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is reported that the president will send in next Monday, the name of C. S. Palmer, of Vermont, for the vacant supreme judgeship of Dakota. Palmer is a stupid and ignorant country lawyer, who has been acting as a sort of townsite agent and county seat speculator for Ordway, and he is said by Dakota men to have been holding claims by hired vagabonds in the Devil's Lake region, which is a criminal offense under the United States' statutes, he at the time being assistant attorney at Dakota. His nomination is asked by Edmunds at the instigation, it is alleged, of the Ordway crowd. John B. Raymond is reported to be working for the appointment of Jim Teller, a brother of Secretary Teller. He is a nothing, thoroughly unqualified for the position, and has been fully identified with the Yankton ring. There is a general expression of disgust among Dakotans here at the inefficiency of their delegate in congress, James B. Raymond. A prominent south Dakota man, speaking of him to-day, said: "Raymond is so weak and timid that he is worse than useless here. We would be better without any representative, for then we could get men from other states and territories to take hold and do something for us, but with him in the way they won't touch us, and he does nothing and can't do anything."

The Bismarck and north Dakota men complain of him in much the same fashion, but they seem to feel his failure to do anything for them the more because he is himself from their section of the territory. One of the men who had a good deal to do with his nomination and election says: "I was down on Pettigrew, but he was worth a hundred Raymonds. He knew the ropes here, and he wasn't afraid to work."

Dakota and Montana Notes

Wm. Eisenhuth, the young and erudite druggist at Carrington, has gone to Philadelphia to spend a few weeks irritating the public cuticle with the Dakota views.

Quin, the city editor of the Bismarck *Tribune*, has gone to Brainerd to spend a time for the benefit of his eyes. Kit Adams now spreads his bright humor all over the paper.

One of the photographs of the capitol at Bismarck has been received. It is a fine looking building and should convince the people at Washington that Bismarck is really the capital.

La Moure is a flourishing railroad town, about nine months old, with some 400 population, and no death ever had. It is proposed to import a few corpses in order to start a graveyard.

Yorktown, in Dickey county, is soon to have its newspaper. That is a county where the migration over the Northern Pacific and the Chicago roads meet and is filling up with wonderful rapidity.

Larimore *Leader*: The stingiest man in Dakota is said to be running a grocery in Mapes. At a recent ball given in a neighboring town, he invited two ladies to take supper with him, and then left them to settle the bill.

Hon. B. W. Benson, one of the solid and wealthy citizens of Valley City, has earned the gratitude of millions yet unborn by presenting the young and attractive city of his pride and hope, three and one half acres beautifully located on the river for a park.

Prairie wolves are small and of no particular account. One night recently George Perry, near Carrington, saw a timber wolf outside his shock and shot it with a revolver. In the morning he found it dead; it measured six feet and the skin was saved as a trophy.

Miss Jessie Quick the past week proved up a nice claim near Sanborn, which is not an unusual incident, but she is reported to be an unusually pretty and energetic girl, having alone and unaided broken and backset sixty acres of her land with a pair of oxen. It does take some pluck in a delicately raised young lady to do this.

J. W. Connella, the commissioner of Towner county, who was squeezed out in a mysterious way in making up the organization, left Fargo Thursday for Devil's lake, having got the processes into operation for the obtaining of his rights in a legal way. He proposes to fight it out if it takes all summer and several townsites.

J. P. Hardy, one of Sykeston's substantial farmers, who has been spending the winter in Linn county, Mo., writes that the thermometer has been 40 below zero there and there has been more real suffering there in one week than has ever been dreamed of in Dakota. Quite a migration is looked for from that section to Dakota this season.

One day last week a large wolf was seen in the corporation limits of Port Emma, in Dickey county. Eight horsemen, heavily armed, including the editor of the local paper, at once gave chase. The wolf easily kept in the lead, and after stumbling through the deep snow three or four miles the fierce animal was discovered to be a yellow dog.

The scientists of Mitchell are puzzled at the discovery, on high land, at a depth of twenty feet, of a three foot hemlock tree in a perfect state of preservation, bark and all. The roots indicate that the tree had been blown out by the roots, but what they want know is now it became buried so deeply on the high land. The difficulty seems to grow out of the paucity of local records.

As illustrative of the nerve of young ladies who hold down claims the Larimore *Leader* relates that one who was living alone on her claim near Tracy had her shanty filled with snow by a blizzard on a cold night recently, and in the early morning walked a mile to a neighbors with frozen feet and ears. Late in the afternoon of the same day, a young man came out from Bartlett and invited the neighborhood to a party to be held that night at the Standish house, this young lady put on a pair of large boots (made out doors) and went with the crowd and danced every set during the night.

There is no doubt that much injury is done by imposing upon people in the states with worthless town sites in Dakota. There is very little poor land except in western regions, but any set of speculators can lay out an elegant town site, have it handsomely lithographed, and impose it upon the people abroad as a genuine town where these lots are becoming valuable. No doubt this has been done in many instances. The New Rockford Transcript enumerates among the nominal or paper towns, New Minneapolis, Echelson, West LaMoure, and Buell, all in the James river valley. It may do injustice to one or two of them.

The building and improvements in Aberdeen the past year aggregate a half million dollars. Among the new buildings are a roller mill, hotel, $10,000 school house and bank building. Many of the structures are equal to any in the territory. About $20,000 has been voted for an artesian well, fire apparatus, city hall and jail. The place is becoming quite a railroad and commercial centre. It is in the midst of some of the very best farming lands, and the population about it is unsurpassed for intelligence and enterprise. The *Republican* and *Pioneer* are newsy, highly creditable, eight-page sheets, and have a healthy look. At present the local excitements are a series of successful revival meetings and guessing the number of shot in a quart bottle.

A shudder of dismay is penetrating sundry and various circles and minds in Dakota over the information from Washington that Gov. Ordway is remaining there for the especial purpose of securing a reappointment from the president. It is known that he is a shrewd worker and quite apt to attain his ends. Whether he is a patriot or philanthropist, and possessed of the divine attributes that might make him sweat and fume for the good of his enemies, or is really the arch co-worker with the devil that he is pictured in the minds of so many, especially in the south, there are many loud in speech who will believe only the worst that can be thought of him. The idea of another term of Ordway will lead to more profanity than can be computed in any known arithmetic formularies. Possibly some action of congress before May will furnish immunity from this infliction.

The little town of Orisha in north Dakota, has a dramatic company and will present on the 16th, the drama, "The Last Loaf." The Orisha *Benefit* editor, up north of the Northern Pacific, wants to correct impressions that have obtained in the east about the comfort of Dakota winters. He draws this picture of rural life in the new region: The easterner has an idea that Dakota is so deep under snow that a person cannot visit his neighbor unless that visit is liable to end in his freezing to death. Yet how very different. Winter is the most glorious time in Dakota. Hardly an evening passes but that from four to a dozed families visit a neighbor and play whist until 12 or 1 o'clock. Refreshments are served and the evenings are pleasantly spent. Then we have our sleighing and coasting parties, literary societies, etc., and eat cooked food just the same as they do in the east. We have lived in the east and undergone what they term enjoyment, but it is only mockery compared with enjoyment in Dakota during the winter.

The Yankton *Gazette* sees the fine Italian hand of Alex McKenzie, the Bismarrk boomer and capital commissioner, in the recent presentation to the president of a Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Dakota, with honied, eulogistic words for Gov. Ordway. The reverend gentleman told the president that he had been over the territory planting churches, and had found the best part of the settlers sustaining Ordway. The Yankton paper thinks he is some worldling who has caught on to Bismarck lots through the aid of McKenzie, and is now playing the clerical role Still there is no doubt that Rev. Mr. Thompson is a material, meat consuming fact, and subject to the same influences as other men. A crumb of cheer, however, can be given the troubled Yankton heart, in the authentic information that all the leading papers of Chicago have combined to down Ordway. They claim that he is not up to their exalted standard of official probity, and it is probable that they identify him with the location of the capital at Bismarck, and fancy that another selection will be more for the commercial interests of Chicago.

This from the Larimore Leader shows what can be done by advertising in matrimonial as well as business matters: Mr. J. M. Corbet, of Grand Forks, has had an offer of marriage from a girl way down in Vermont with a fortune of $35,000 whom he never saw or heard of before. She states that she is twenty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, weighs 136 pounds and is considered good looking. She saw Mr. Corbet's name in the Weekly Plaindealer.

Mr. Pillsbury, of the elevator firm of Pillsbury & Hurlbert, at one of the farmers' meetings made the statement that 90 per cent. of the 170,000 bushels of wheat taken in by the company's elevator at Antioch was graded No. 1 hard. In reply Ed. Miller, of Strabane, offers to bet Mr. Pillsbury from $200 to $500 that he is a liar. Mr. Pillsbury doesn't want his money, and besides has scruples against betting.

The Sargent Teller, in speaking of the arrest the past week of parties for selling liquor to the Indians on the Sisseton reservation, says: It seems that the officers on the reservation have been greatly annoyed by drunken Indians, and the arrest of the parties is but the result of continuing such offences against the law. It is said that twenty-five witnesses have been summoned to testify against the defendants, and undoubtedly the crime charged will be easily proven. Selling liquor to Indians is a serious and disgraceful offence and we hope others will take warning.

A Frisky Old Lover's Forgetfulness.

N. Y. Morning Journal.—A frolicsome youth of eighty who, the other day, wedded a gay beauty of sixty-eight, was so carried away by his emotions that he could not remember her name when he went to get out the marriage license. It is some apology for him that he had only met her six days before they became partners for life. After all it was really of little consequence, for the object of his mission was to change her name to one he was quite familiar with. Another reason why he may not have charged his memory with her name was that it had been given her by her first husband. We all know that the "dear departed" of a widow undergoes a startling change of epithet when his supposed virtues are quoted in the first domestic controversy with her second husband.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Augustus Hall, sole surviving partner of the firm of F. E. Jaeger & Co., crockery dealers, assigned to-day. Liabilities $68,000; assets $62,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

219, 221, 223 First Ave. South.

W. W. BROWN.....Sole Proprietor.
JAMES WHEELER.....Manager.

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 4, 1884.

Entire New Company and New Theater.

James Dalton, Clara Boyle, May Smith, Grace Barrron, Messrs. Wells and Nelson, Lillie Morris, Kittie Melville, Sam Murdy, Ella La Reel, Carrie Diamond, Maggie Hale, Lottie Laviere, Libbie Maretta, May Holton, Bessie Graham, Mamie Yager, Lulu Roy, and the regular Stock Company.

Matinee Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Popular prices.

DRUGGS.

HOFFLIN'S LIEBIG'S CORN CURE

Will Cure

All kinds hard or soft corns, callouses and bunions causing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, will not soil anything, and never fails to effect a cure Price, 25c; by mail, 30c. The genuine put up in yellow wrappers and manufactured only by Jos. R. Hofflin, druggist and dealer in all kinds of Patent Medicines, Roots, Herbs, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. Minneapolis, Minn.

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