Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City and County.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	30.14	10	W	Clear
La Crosse	30.13	10	W	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.14	11		Cloudy
Ft. Garry	30.09	-15	SW	Clear
Minnedosa	30.08	-10	NW	Clear
Moorhead	30.17	-1	SE	Clear
Quapelle	30.03	-2		Cloudy
St. Vincent	30.09	-6	NW	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.89	28	SW	Clear
Ft. Custer	30.02	40	SW	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	30.11	45	SW	Clear
Huron, D. T.	30.21	12	NW	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.57	34	S	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.11		Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
30.006	15.7	2.0	W	Clear

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .0, maximum thermometer, 29.5; minimum thermometer, 0.0; daily range, 29.5.
River, frozen.
– Below zero.
NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1 a. m.—Indications for upper Mississippi: Slightly warmer fair weather; westerly to southerly winds, falling barometer. Missouri valley: Slightly warmer, fair weather, winds generally south to west, lower barometer.

THE controller of the currency shows that the country began the year 1884 with 2,329 national banks, whose aggregate capital stock paid in is $511,837,575 and whose aggregate surplus fund is $e44,800,252.

THE cables from Germany published yesterday morning would seem to establish that the St. Paul GLOBE is being read over there. The Munich *Algemeine Zeitung* asserts that Sargent, the American minister, has been using his influence in the concoction of a scheme to influence the next election in America. There is no doubt of it. Sargent is in Berlin, not as the representative of the American nation, but as the representative of the Republican party.

SO VERY SOUR.

Blaine from the irreveriable necessities of the situation, if not from choice, having given up his aspirations for the Presidency, after the completion of his book in early summer, will not betake himself to a nunnery but will withdraw himself from all active participation in this years political campaign, and will put himself beyond the reach of campaign excitement and importunities, and hide himself away by taking a trip around the world. Will not that be showing the white feather? He don't want to be President, not he! The grapes are very sour.

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST

[Albany Times.]

New York and Ohio are the pivotal states this year. The political party that carries them wins the fight. In that view this might not be a bad ticket:

For President:
Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.
For Vice President:
Roswell P. Flower, of New York.
—[St. Paul Globe.

This is worse than a kangaroo ticket. It is a complete mule. Its only force is in its hind legs, and its head is chiefly canspicuous for long years.

One of these days our friend, the *Times*, will be shouting for Payne and Flower, and acknowledging that the hind-sight is infinitely the superior to its fore-sight. Our ticket can win, and, if nominated, will win.

ANOTHER CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Committee had little or no difficulty in naming the place and day for the nomination of the next President of the United States. The proceedings of the meeting of the committee yesterday are fully described by the Washington correspondents of the GLOBE and there remains nothing for us to add except to put on record our approval of what was said and done. From the outset the GLOBE has advocated the selection of Chicago as the place of all others for holding the convention, and of course, it is gratifying that its counsel has prevailed.

The time and place chosen are both auspicious, and the country is to be congratulated at the work of the committee, and the party and the country will have like reason for gratification and satisfaction at the work and choice of the convention, which on the 8th of July next will not only name the next chief magistrate of the republic, but that happy day will witness the beginning of the end of Republican misrule, which is poisonous and demoralizing in every department of the government, rioting in the spoils of office and making sport of the interests of the people.

FIGHTING FOR POSITION.

The Republicans are arousing themselves to the preliminary work of the Presidential nominating campaign. Heavy work is being put in for Arthur, and great strength is being concentrated upon him. He is so far looming up as the central figure in the race for nomination. It is greatly to his benefit, that there is no concentration upon any one, in opposition to his nomination. A half a score of aspirants have their followers, and partizan admirers, and thus the opposition to Arthur is divided and weakened, while the concentration upon him, caused by his vast patronage, and his thousands of office-holders, makes his position well nigh impregnable. If by the striking of hands of the stalwarts and half-breeds in New York, Arthur receives the delegation of that state to Chicago, he will have a walk over for the nomination. As the case now stands he is the coming man for the nomination at Chicago, though fierce, factional fights will doubtless be there developed. If the Democrats wisely seize upon the advantages of the situation which Arthur's nomination would afford, by a judiciously selected ticket, the Republicans would not present a nominee who could more easily be defeated.

ARTHUR'S BOOM.

A Washington correspondent, writing under date of Feb. 17th., clearly intimates that "complications" have arisen in New York, for the removal of which Presidential official patronage, or money direct, is needed. The correspondent says:

"Tne chairman of the Republican State Cəntral committee of New York, J. D. Warren, who reached here last night, called upon the President. A Republican congressman has just informed me that he brings reassuring news to Arthur, but that some complications have arisen which will render it necessary for Arthur to bring his influence to bear in a very direct way. It is rumored that a deal has just been perfected which will make a very plain sailing for the President, so far as the delegates from the empire state are concerned.

Charles A. Dana is here making what is described as being his first visit to Washington for ten years. His long absence has been attributed to three indictments found against him in 1874 for libel. He is credited with the design of exchanging views on the tariff problems with Randall."

Arthur's anxiety to conciliate Dorsey it is believed arises from the knowledge that Dorsey is in possession of "frozen facts;" if sufficiently startling import, to defeat his election if not his nomination.

FLOODING A DESERT.

M. Boudaire seems to be making progress with the project of flooding a portion of the Desert of Sahara. The Bey of Tunis has given him permission to carry forward his work of producing a great lake or inland sea. M. Boudaire has made this project a study for many years; and a commission has been appointed to investigate it, and the scientific conclusion is that a canal to the Mediterranean sea can be easily made to flood the proposed vast territory. The proposed canal is to start from Tozeur, not far from Gabes, and the sea thus admitted will form a vast lake of some two or three thousand square miles, deep enough to float the largest vessels. The canal will be nearly straight and navigation not difficult. The whole desert is not to be flooded, but that portion which is below the level of the Mediterranean. When it was first proposed to flood the great desert, and convert it into an inland sea, there were various speculations and some alarming ones. Some ingenious scientist claimed that it would destroy the equilibrium of the globe, and lead to incalculable disaster, in consequence—that it would seriously affect Italy, Spain and Greece, and probably deprive the Alps of their eternal snows. The effect on the land adjoining, and upon the climate must necessarily be very considerable. The plan does not seem to be so gigantic and chimerical as was once thought, M. Boudaire does not propose to flood the whole of the great desert of Sahara as was at first supposed, or to change the climate of Europe. The filling up of the basin below the level of the Mediterranean it is claimed will not bring meteorological or other complications. The scheme is of the highest interest not only to France and Algeria but also to Europe. It is not believed that any serious objections or obstacles will be interposed if M. Boudaire can raise his $30,000,000 and commence his great work. What a magnificent opportunity is presented to Vanderbilt, with his $200,000,000 to furnish Boudaire with the $30,000,000 needed, and then immortalize his name by connecting it with the establishment of this great inland sea. Would that the great American millionaire possessed elements of enterprise and liberality equal to the magnificent opportunity.

COFFEE AND SLAVERY.

The question of slavery emancipation has been in agitation in Brazil for many years, and the matter finally culminated in legislative acts, which are destined to bring about the extinction, though gradually of slavery. This brings up the agitation of economic questions, which calls to mind the antebellum discussions that prevailed in this country concerning the value of slave labor and the ruin to material interests to which it was alleged and apprehended would follow emancipation. So now in Brazil, certain leading products are dependent upon slave labor, as were like products in all Southern States before the war. With emancipation the coffee crop of Brazil, which is so dependent on slave labor, will suffer a serious shrinkage. Brazil has been shipping a large per centage of the coffee consumed in this country. When the Brazillian supply is diminished, the question arises from what cause can an adequate supply be obtained? The Brazillian coffee in aroma and quality is not equal to that produced in many other coffee-bearing regions, but its quality and comparative cheapness, has given it a leading position in the American market. The following extract from the Rio news, will give some idea of the apprehended change which will follow the destruction of slavery, touching the the coffee and other interest of that empire.

The *News* says:

Coffee, sugar, rum, cotton and tobacco are more or less dependent upon slave labor, and will, therefore, be injured by the impending extinction of slavery. In some parts of the empire cotton and tobacco are being cultivated on small estates and under conditions which are making them less dependent upon slave labor. As to the others, however, they are destined to suffer serious loss, as the planters employ the system of large scale cultivation, and are, therefore, dependent upon slave or contract labor. As they are making no adequate provisions for the loss of slave labor, the injury or ruin of their industries is only a question of time. The influence of impending emanciparion is permanent, and the diminution in exports indicated is likely to continue until this labor crisis has passed and the country is relieved from its present burdens of taxation and maladministration.

It is regarded as none too soon for American merchants and importers to begin to look about for a supply of coffee to replace the failing crops of Brazil. Central America is a great coffee producing region. The yearly exports amounts to over 100,000,000 pounds, and most of the crops goes direct to Europe. It is suggested that our merchants take measures at once to capture the Central America supply of coffee, and it is confidently believed it can be done by putting forth suitable efforts, and thus the disadvantages of a short supply, and increased prices, may be averted.

REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Whatever may be said of the domestic management of the party which, for nearly a quarter of a century has had an almost uninterrupted control of the government, there can be no question that its foreign policy has been clumsy, blundering, stupid, incompetent. One of the reasons of this failure is to be found in the fact that the treatment of foreign matters has never been founded on our nationality, but has had no broader foundation than mere partyism. There has never been any comprehensive, catholic consideration of our foreign relations. There has never been sought a policy having reference to the whole country. When a matter connected with some other nation has been forced on the attention of the administration, the question has never been, what does the country need to have done? but, what shall be done to advance the interests of the Republican party? It is very easily to be inferred that a superstructure placed on so slender and flimsy a foundation must necessarily be itself narrow, and nnstable. The result is that our foreign policy, meaning thereby the attempt of the party in power to so manipulate foreign affairs as to carry the next election is simply contemptible as a matter of fact and is so regarded by other nations. In no single instance have we achieved a success in our dealing with foreign peoples save possibly when the pressure we brought on France drove, Bazine out of Mexico. But it was not our diplomatic shrewdness which accomplished this result. We had at the time of the Franco-Mexican affair was in progress several hundred thousand armed men in the field and these were more efficient in carrying our end than all the representatives of the department of state. We outreached the English in the Geneva award for which we have ever since felt that we did little more than enact the role of successful confidence men. In no direction has the department of state shown itself capable of managing great international questions from a broad standpoint. We were grossly insulted by Chili, when the ambitious Blaine undertook what he believed to be the institution of a spirited "foreign policy;" we were mercilessly snubbed when we attempted to interfere with Cuba at the time when she was overrun by American bandits, disguised as "fillibusters." What we did and how we were kicked when we endeavored to interfere with an English court of justice in the interests of the man who killed Carey is not ancient history.

Now our state department is once more involved in a controversy with a foreign power, and that power is the most formidable in existence, Germany. For what purpose has this controversy been given birth solely in the interest of partyism. A presidential election is approaching and for the sake of placating the German vote the Republican managers have involved the country in an unpleasant situation with Germany. What is being done in this instance is precisely of a character of that which has been done in the case of England and the Irish. In neither of these cases has the Republican party had the smallest interest in the grievances of the two elements. The sole intent of interference in each instance has been .o secure the votes of the naturalized foreign element. Had there any success been attained in these interferences the result would not be so humiliating. The people would overlook the triviality of the motive and accept a successful outcome as a compensation. But there is not even this bit of consolation in the result. The country is forced to see that while our foreign policy has only the contemptible inspiration of a desire to secure local votes, it is always unsuccessful in its influence on foreign people who have no hesitation in treating us with unconcealed contempt. The remedy for this will come when statesmen instead of politicians are given responsible places, and the interests of our foreign policy shall be the interests of the whole nation instead of those of mere party ambitions.

CURRENT COMMENT.

PROF. HARRISON ALLEN, of Philadelphia, has made the interesting discovery that spoken language can be represented by a series of curved lines received upon a surface of white pəper covered with soot. The experiments originated by Prof. Allen are described as made possible through watching the movements of the soft palate when conducting experiments connected with the hnman throat, are made with an instrument designed by the professor, and which is very simple and easy of operating. By means of his device he is enable to register upon the surface of the sooted paper the lines and curves that represent the various phonetic sounds of the human voice. His observations have proved that the discovery will undoubtedly be of great importance in diagnosing cases of diseases of the palate, in the study of stammering and the comparative study of the languages of civilized nations with those of the most primitive races. Prof. Allen has already shown, by means of his interesting experiments, that many of the sounds which have long been considered by elocutionists to be formed by the direct action of the lips, the teeth or the tongue, are in reality formed by the action of the palate.

"CAPE Cod Folks," was one of the most readable of books, and has been perused and enjoyed from Maine to California. It proved, however, rather too readable. It raised up in arms as it were the whole Cape Cod population, and one of the irate citizens has succeeded in recovering a thousand and ninety-five dollars from Mrs. Sallie McLean, the brilliant authoress whose realistic portraiture of the unlucky night, has made life an intolerable burden. The Cape Cod folks do not propose to be written up any more. A popular magazine writer made a pilgrimage to the scene of the story under pretense of selling lithographs to the inhabitants, but with the real purpose of concocting a magazine article descriptive of the neighborhood. His presence gave rise to so serious suspicions that he had to leave the place on the double quick.

THE proceeds of the Sunday concert given by the Abbey Opera company for the benefit of the flood sufferers was $7,640. The Nillson collection amounted to nearly $1,400. After singing for an *encore* "Give me a Penny," she took her basket and went through the aisles, assisted by Scalchi, Sembrich, Fursch-Madi, Lablache and Valleria, each attended by a gentleman. The entire strength of Abbey's company appeared without charge. Mapleson already regrets that he turned back from Cincinnati and cancelled his engagement, when the floods came, leaving Abbey and his company the heroes and the heroines of the only poetic feature of Cincinnati life during the unparalelled rage of the waters.

OF Mr. Gladstone's last great speech, the principal feature of which was that the British government now accepts its responsibilities as to Egypt, Mr. Smalley telegraphs from London this striking description: "Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote was a brilliant defense of an indefensible position. The house listened to it with admiration. The press of all parties lavishes encomiums on its ingenuity and effectiveness for debating purposes, and on the rhetorical splendor of passages equal to anything that Mr. Gladstone had previously done." Mr. Gladstone at the age of seventy-three, seems to be at the height of his powers, and the most eloquent representative of the English speaking race of men.

WITH the intention of being witty and sarcastic an able editor says: "Congress can get even with Bismarck for returning the Lasker resolution without going to war with Germany. It has only to instruct the secretary of state to officially notify the old chancellor that when he dies congress will not pass any resolutions of sympathy respect or condolence. If that will not make him sad for the rest of his days nothing will." It is to be hoped Bismarck will live long enough to see an American congress endowed with sense enough not to go off in a spasm of gush as it did in the Lasker instance.

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage is very charitable. He does not think the terrible disasters inflicted by the late floods in Ohio ought to be considered in our time a sign of divine displeasure, for he claims that there are no more moral people in the world than the dwellers on the banks of the Ohio. This will be regarded as a high compliment to the moral supremacy of Cincinnati. The flood is not to be regarded now as a divine infliction of punishment, as in Noah's time, but only as an ordinary incident.

THE state of North Carolina in 1785 gave to the university of Tennessee, located at Nashville, a large portion of what is now the seventh and eighth wards of the city, with some outlying property, the value of which at this time is over $5,000,000. One of the conditions of this grant was that it should be free from taxation for ninety-nine years. As this franchise runs out in November, 1884, the city authorities are making arrangements to value and assess the property, and expect to realize therefrom an income for the corporrtion of over $100,000.

ASSISTANT BISHOP POTTER, of New York, is a man of deeds and actions. When the bishop of southern Ohio appealed to him for aid for the sufferers by the floods, he answered on the instant by telegraph authorizing a draft upon himself for $5,000. Assistant Bishop, in a circular to the clergy of his diocease, asks them to aid him in redeeming his pledge. Of course the money will be raised, but the action of the assistant bishop was no less commendable.

THE children of Fred. Douglass are very angry because he has married a white wife. The colored ladies of Washington fiercely resent this choice of the aged negro, and socially repudiate her—"cut her dead." White society ladies do the same, and the new Mrs. Douglass finds herself quite alone in the world, like the celebrated case of "the man without a country." It is very sad.

THE man who threw a pot of beer at Victoria's sluggish son, thought he needed launching on the voyage of active life, and he knew 'twas customary to shy some drinkable at the object to be launched. His tribute was cheap and "small" but fitting.

RUGG, the murderer of the Maybee women on Long Island, who escaped from the Brooklyn jail, is being hunted by the police with bloodhounds.

THE PIONEERS.

Thirteenth Annual Banquet of the Ramsey County Old Settlers' Association.

A Hundred Covers Spread at the Merchants Hotel.

A Feast Fit for Sovereigns, Blended With Eloquence, Song and Poetry.

Toasts and Responses by Our Pioneer Scholars and Orators.

The annual banquet of the Ramsey county Pioneer association was held at the Merchants hotel last night, and as usual the occasion was one of great rejoicing and festivity. There were present about one hundred of the old guard, and the gathering was highly representative in the sense that it was comprised of men who have contributed directly to the building up of St. Paul and the expansion of the northwest. The dining room of the Merchants weere the banquet was held, presented a very bright and beautiful appearance, the tables being laid with glittering service, while the menu was gotten up and served in the elegant manner peculiar to Col. Allen.

The menu card was very appropriate and beautiful. On the front side was a cut of the United States mail steamer City of St. Paul, the reverse side bearing a cut of the four horse early stage coach run by Mefsrs. Allen & Chase.

THE ROSTER.

The names of those who sat down to the banquet are as follows:

Ex-Gov. Marshall,	Robert McMenemy,
E. P. Bassford,	Mark Costello,
C. C. Miles,	Charles Weide,
Emanuel Good,	Jacob Mathes,
F. Knauft,	John A. Stees,
H. L. Williams,	Samuel McConnell,
Wm. Dowlan,	Mike De Fiel,
E. A. Weller,	F. R. Delano,
F. B. Hydenstadt,	John McCanlly,
Chas. Friend,	Joseph Spiel,
Henry Gruber,	J. H. Hulseik,
Henry Schmeier,	W. L. Perkins,
A. H. Merrick,	P. D. Rocheborne,
E. S. Beck,	L. E. Reed,
L. E. Fisher,	Nic Hardy,
Capt. Ed. Bell,	D. D. Merrill,
Louis Desmuilles,	T. S. White,
J. B. Olivier,	Jno. Bresette,
M. F. Kennedy,	Tim. Reardon,
Thomas Crosby,	T. M. Metcalf,
E. H. Wood,	R. C. Wiley,
E. Langevin,	D. Ramaey,
Thos. Grace,	C. Gotzian,
Jere Pendergast.	T. G. Eerrill.
T. M. Newson,	A. L. Larpentur,
H. B. Montgomery,	E. L. Allen,
E. M. Hallowell,	I. V.D. Heard,
P. Keigher,	James King,
Adam Decker,	Wm. Lindeke,
Peter Berkey,	George Palmes,
J. W. McClung,	W. Wakefield,
B. F. Irvine,	John Summers,
Capt. J. Starkey,	G. A. Johnson,
W. T. Donaldson,	J. P. Pond,
Alex. Ramsey,	J. F. Williams,
D. W. Ingersoll,	Col. Allen,
Michael Roach,	W. A. Van Slyke,
John Dodge,	J. R. Jenkes,
H. S. Fairchild,	Isidor Rose,
Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer.	

OPENING ADDRESS.

When the guests were seated Mr. D. W. Ingersoll made the following opening address of greeting:

Fellow Citizens, Neighbors and Old Friends:

In behalf of the Ramsey County Pioneer association I welcome you here to-night.

We look around on the large number gathered here with satisfaction and with profound gratitude to the kind Providence that has preserved us.

We remember with regrets and good wishes the absent. Some are seeking relaxation in milder climates. Others, perhaps, are prevented by sickness from being with us.

To all these we extend our hearty greetings and sympathy.

It is a good thing to stop in our busy lives and turn our thoughts backward along the way we have come, to call up the old scenes in which we had a part, the old friends who stood shoulder to shoulder with us. We shall listen to-night to some who have been active and influential in enterprises developing the resources of our city and state.

A song was then rendered by Russ Munger, the volunteer quartette, led by old settler, after which the old pioneers proceeded to discuss the very elegant and sumptuous menu, which was served in courses and included all the delicacies.

THE FLOW OF SOUL.

After full justice had been done to the repast, Mr. H. S. Fairchild announced that Mr. Ferdinand Knauft would sing a song. The latter made a neat address, after which he sang the song, "One Hundred Tears to Come. It was well rendered, and received hearty applause.

THE TOASTS.

Mr. I. V. D. Heard then responded to the first toast, proposed by Mr. Fairchild, the toast master, as follows:

1. The past and the present of our city.—Thirty years ago the village of log cabins, and balloon frames and Indian teepees. To-day, the proud metropolis of the noble west, "all of which we saw, and part of which we were."

In responding to the toast, Mr. Heard made classic allusion to the early history of St Paul, and he recalled the memories of the days gone by in his ornate and beautiful speech, which glowed with imagery and figurative metaphor.

Happy reference was made to the fitness of the day as being peculiarly appropriate for the meeting of the Pioneer association, a glowing tribute being paid to George Washington.

The speech was short but very eloquent. EX-GOVERNOR MARSHALL, Hon. Wm. P. Murray was assigned to respond to the next toast, but in his absence ex-Governor Marshall spoke to the sentiment.

3. The Early Days of St. Paul—They were the golden days of its career—its period of poetry and romance. "We ne'er shall look upon their like again."

In responding he made a happy impromptu address. He alluded to the golden days of '47, and gave an interesting resume' of the events of this early period. A brief sketch of his first arrival in St. Paul was given, and reference was made to many residents of the early days, since passed away. In coming up the river in 1847, the name of St. Paul was not heard of, Stillwater and St. Peter being the towns mostly mentioned. So low an estimate was put on the country around St. Paul that men predicted that it would never be settled. The speaker had purchased a quarter section of land in the city limits for eighty cents per acre.

In speaking of the early hardships in the early days he said that they had just as good times then as now, it being considered a trifle to go fifty miles to get sets enough for a dance.

AULD LANG SYNE, MY DEAR.

At the conclusion of Gov. Marshall's remarks, the quartette sang Auld Lang Syne, the old settlers joining cheerily in the refrain.

MAJOR T. M. NEWSON

was assigned to respond to the following toast:

5. The early journalists of Minnesota. The men who made known to the world the new empire which we have occupied. Let their memories be honored.

Upon rising to address the assemblage the eloquent major spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Pioneers:

As a representative of the old journalists of the past, I appear before you to-night as a somewhat decayed and almost dead limb upon a vigorous and growing editorial tree, from whose gigantic trunk springs many tough and promising limbs, and whose green buds are emblematical of the future growth and greatness of this important element in the affairs of life. Many dead limbs have already fallen; some more are to fall, and yet the tree grows and spreads out its branches, and new limbs, more vigorous than the old, come forth to take the places of those already gone. Some time, away back in the past, those dead limbs were young, and active and ambitious. Then the country was new. Then it required courage, and energy, and ability to cleave one's way amid the ignorance and the barbarism of the day. Then but few came to the support of the weary arms of those who stood upon the outer walls and fought the battles of the people; but they fought bravely on; they sang of the beauties and the glories of Minnesota; they encouraged the despondent; they cheered the weary; they upheld the right; they denounced the wrong; they moulded public sentiment; held in check party spirit, and commended virtue and manhood. Though illy rewarded for their labor, they toiled on, until the savage intuitively shrank into the darkness of the forest; they toiled on, until barbarism receded; they toiled on, until ignorance gave way to reason; they toiled on, until civilization began to grow and to flourish: they toiled on, until the young and the best and the most thrifty of the older states made their way to our shores; still toiling on to enhance the material interests of our city and our state; still sowing the seed of intelligence, falling upon prolific ground; still scattering broadcast the news of a young and unknown region; still moulding society; still encouraging schools and churches, and order, and right, and by the powers of their pens, peopling a hitherto Indian hunting ground with a race of men and women, which, for intelligence and endurance has no superior on the face of the earth, and building up a city from a population of 300 in 1849, or thirty-five years ago, to 100,000 in 1884. All honor to the earliest journalists of Minnesota! Goodhue and Hennis, who were in the front ranks of the early editors, thirty-five years ago, little dreamed of a city here of St. Paul's present magnificent proportions; Olmstead and Ownes, thirty-five years ago, could scarcely realize a state of 1,000,000 inhabitants now;—Brown and Goodrich would have started back appaled at the announcement, twenty years ago, that the Northern Pacific railway would be completed to the Pacific coast now; Wheelock and Hall would have fallen into each others arms long since, if they could have been assured, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that now both would be able to own and run a $30,000 Webb press. But these are facts they are the fruits of the early journalists of Minnesota, who, in the language of the toast, "were men who made known to the world the new empire, which we now occupy." Of those who are gone, let us forget their faults and cherish their memories; of those who are still living, let us remember that we all have our weak points, and that the old editor who can run successfully a daily paper in these days ought to command our highest admiration, for with all his faults, he is the most perfect type of a man of the modern age.

F. R. DELANO.

To the next sentiment.

2. St. Paul, the gem of the northwest.—Its wonderful growth, its remarkable career, its present commanding position among the cities of the county, all point to it as the coming emporium of the great northwest.

Mr. Delano in a happy vein gave a most delightful and entertaining sketch of the early days in St. Paul.

The trip up the river was described, and after alluding to the cities along the route, glowing mention was made of young St. Paul, which set in the diadem the purest gem in the northwest, and what was destined to become the gem of the country. The speaker believed in the prophecy that somewhere in this vicinity would be the final seat of empire and power. He predicted that in 1899 there would be a population of 1,000,000 of residents between St. Paul and Minneapolis. In closing he read a beautiful and appropriate poem.

H. L. WILLIAMS.

After the quartette had sung the "Old Oaken Bucket," H. L. Williams responded to the following:

4. The Early Bar of Ramsey county—It embraced on its role some of the most eminent names recorded in the history of our state, and whose influence in shaping our commonwealth was potent.

Mr. Williams gave an account of the early judges and lawyers of St. Paul, of whom the the names of a great many distinguished men were mentioned. Several very amusing stories were related and the address was both able and interesting.

A. L. LARPENTEUR.

The next toast was read, as follows:

7. The oldest living resident of St. Paul—A. L. Larpenteur may he remain amongst us for many years to come.

Mr. President: The toast just read should have been referred to some one more capable than myself, to do the snbject justice—some one more accustomed to public speaking, and could treat the matter worthily—

But fate, Mr. President and fellow pioneers, has ordained it otherwise; it was not all graduates of a Yale, or of a Harvard, nor of a William and Mary that formed the majority of our pioneers. But they were mostly made up from those who left their mother's nest, some before they were fully fledged, and applied themselves to study in the school of nature, to be graduated at the grave,

'Twas such as these, Mr. President, to whom are indebted your Cincinnati, your Louisville, your St. Louis and your Chicago, and you can imagine in with what pleasure I esteem this privilege of being called upon to respond to the toast now before us.

The oldest living resident of this our beloved city, and I can assure you there is nothing in my humble estimation, I can leave my children as a legacy equal to the fact that in days to come, they can say their father was a pioneer, and one of the founders of this great metropolis and that they held the parchment upon which is written the conveyance from the United States (Zacharah Taylor, president), to their father of all that track of land within the city, upon which the cathedral, market house, city hall, capital and court house now stand.

When I left my home nearly half a century ago, I came by canal and rail to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio to Cairo and up to St. Louis. I remained in St. Louis three years. It was during one of those seasons of depression, one could scarcely see a silver dollar in a week, city and country orders were at 60 per cent discount, oats 10c per bushel, corn 8c. I have seen a fine fresh cow and calf sold there on the market for $18, such was the condition of trade during the epoch that every one was discouraged, and the first opportunity I got I skipped the town. That occurred about the 1st of September, 1843. A neighbor of ours, Mr. Wm. Hartshorn, having made a trip to these head quarters the spring before, in purchasing furs, said to me one day. "Young man, you speak French, I want you to go up in the Indian country for me and act as interpreter, as there are many French hunters and traders in that country. I will give you $8 per menth and expenses." Done says I. I went aboard of the steamer Iowa, reshipped at Galena, aboard of the steamer Otter, Captain Seritic Harris, and landed at the foot of this street Sept, 15, 1843, making the trip from Galena here in three days.

I found a number of Indians here, and they were the "Lords of the Manor." Having to act as super-cargo, I can well remember with what joy and satisfaction I was received, when our cargo was being unloaded. What a sight it was to see such an immense stock of goods coming into the country at one time, and how judiciously it was proportioned. For instance, one barrel of flour to ten barrels of *whisky*. Now what a change. To-day some of us are permitted to live to see more goods than we had on the steamer Otter, as our year's supply, shipped out of one of our wholesale houses every day.

Tke question is often put to a pioneer old settler, when in conversation with persons who arrive at a later period, "Why did you not hold on to this property; you would have been very rich now." Well, one would have to be endowed with more than human foresight to have located a city like we have here now, in his mind's eye forty years ago.

When I first saw this place its appearance to me was one of the last on earth that one would naturally select where upon a large city would be built in an ordinary life time; we were miles then beyond the frontier.

No Railroad west of Detroit, and with the best facilities for traveling in those days it took about two months to make a trip east—make purchases and get your goods here.—We had no telegraph, no telephones. Postage on our letters to our Sweethearts was 25c. each; hence we only wrote monthly, our capital being limited to $8 per month; hence the necessits of practicing the strictist economy. Still, we lived in a world of our own and were happy. Now where is the frontier? The man is not known to-day who can definately locate it. such has been the progress of the age in which we live; and I know I only speak the thoughts of many of you, when I say in looking back it seems almost like a dream; the progress has been so great, the transition so sudden ones head gets giddy while contemplating the scene. Many of you well remember the remarks of the late "Wm. H. Seward" in front of our Capitol, when addressing our young "wide awakes"—(Bye the bye one of my clerks "E. L. Sproat, Esq. was grand usher on that occasion.)

Many of us thought the venerable statesmen was giving us taffy then, or in other words, "Kinder sweeting up the Boys." But not so. He was sincere in his remarks. He saw further into fruturity than we, and it has been left to us not him, to realize the fulness of his predictions, and the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad has fully consummated the fact that this, our beloved city, is to be the great entreport for the reception and distribution of oriental product destined for this continent.

In conclusion, fellow pioneers, you will permit me to say again, I esteem this a great privilege as one of you.

Aud, upon reflection, it reminds me of how great the change has been since I first cast eye upon this spot—a boy then, what good old times we had then, right here, I remember well on one occasion we had a ball here. Mr. J. W. Bass was host, a man by the name of Bob Benson performed on the violin, and James McBoal the fiddle. Well we were all having a jolly time. Whilst a set was occupying the floor, some of us adjourned to the attic for a rest. While there we found some very fine onions. We pitched into them with a vim, and when the next set was formed every one had an onion in his or her hand, and I assure you there was fun aboard for that cotillion. I would not mention this fact if I did not know that what I may say here on this occasion will never be repeated, because some ladies (God bless them) who participated in that cotillion are still alive and in our midst, and if they should ever hear that I have been telling tales out of school would likely take me to task for it, and my good name in my later days suffer a serious depreciation in their estimation, something I never could survive. Thank you, Mr. President and fellow pioneers, for your kind attention to my brief remarks in reply to the toast, in behalf of the oldest pioneer.

REV. J. L. RIHELDAFFER.

Next in order was read:

Mr. Larpenteur responded with the following most appropriate address:

8. The Pioneer clergy of St. Paul—They supplemented tee material growth of the city by promoting religious and intellectual culture, and St. Paul acknowledges her deep obligation to them for their disinterested labors.

In responding to the toast the speaker related a very amusing anecdote concerning the pioneer clergy of St. Paul.

Reference was made to such staunch men as Dr. John Mattocks, Dr. Griggs, Revs. Williamson, Hover, Neill and Fullerton. The benevolent work accomplished by these gentlemen was outlined, eloquent tributes being paid to the great part they took in building up the city.

EX-GOV. RAMSEY.

Ex-Gov. Ramsey was called on to respond to "The early settlers of St. Paul." The toast and response were both impromptu, in spite of which Gov. Ramsey made a very happy address. He paid a high tribute of respect to the work accomplished by the early settlers; they had done great work, he said, and they would live in that work; even the humblest worker would survive in the glorious achievements brought to pass.

The address was amusing and interesting and it was received with applause.

CAPTS. BELL AND M'CLUNG.

Capt. Bell was called on to respond to the toast "The Mississippi river, and its importance to commerce, etc.," but he declined when Capt. J. W. McClung was asked to respond. The latter referred to the agitation concerning the improvement of the river. He alluded to the great importance of the river as the regulator of the railroads and some account was given of the appropriations made by congress for its improvement, which the speaker thought would result in giving six feet of water from St. Paul to New Orleans.

Gen. Baker was called on for an address but he was not present.

CAPT. STARKEY

then read an original poem, appropriate to the occasion. The poem was replete with local hints and allusions, and it was listened to with the greatest interest, eliciting frequent rounds of applause. Loud calls were made for

COL. ALLEN,

who made one of his usual happy and characteristic speeches. The stories he had heard, he said, recalled to mind many pleasant memories of the good old days. Then followed several anecdotes, told in the imimitable style of the colonel, the applause being constant.

"Home sweet Home" was sung, when the banquet was over.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Mendelsohn, the Fargo Merchant, Again in Danger From the Law.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—Mendelsohn the clothier is again in trouble. Some of his Chicago creditors have succeeded in quietly bringing his case before the grand jury and securing an indictment against him for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Early in the week persons armed with the proper papers went to Madison to obtain a requisition from Gov. Rusk. In the meantime detectives have been shadowing Mendelsohn. A report was current to-day that Mendelsohn had been arrested. Such however is not the case. An attorney interested in the case said to-day that a telegram had been received saying the governor still refused the requisition. The statement is ventured by other persons that the cause of the refusal is certain suits pending here in which Mendelsohn is an important witness. Attorneys on the other side who filed the only attachments claim that the move is made by Chicago creditors to remove Mendelsohn from here where he can be used as a witness Previous to this Mendelsohn was in a light quandary owing to his sworn statemenls as to being a resident of a state or territory at one and the same time. Previous to his failure Mendelsohn had homesteaded a fine tract of land in Dakota, on which he had put many improvements. Under the law he had to reside on the land in question in order to hold it. By the laws of Wisconsin in order to make a bona fide assignment the person so doing must be a resident of the state in which his business is located. Mendelsohn to make good his assignment swore that he was a resident of this state. This was heard of in Dakota his homestead entry was jumped it being claimed that Mendelsohn abandoned it when he became a resident of this state. To prove the last point they present Mendelsohn sworn statement.

Funeral of DeLong and Comrades.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—This morning the remains of DeLong and comrades were taken from the Brooklyn navy yards by the tug Nisa to the battery, where the bodies were placed in hearses and a procession was formed. The procession consisted of the officers and band, of a batalion of marines, the hearses, the survivors of the expedition, and several regiments of militia, batalion of the regular troops, carriages containing invited guests and various civic societies. Among the prominent people in the carriages were Senator Warner Miller, the chiefs of the national bureau, Major General Hancock and Secretary of War Lincoln, the Russian minister and the consul general, Postmaster General Gresham, Secretarp Chandler and Commodore Upshure, of the navy, Mayors Edson and Low. The procession then went up Broadway and across Brooklyn bridge to the navy yards, where the bodies will be in state to-day. The day was observed by the general suspension of business and flying of flags in the harbor of the city at half mast.

The body of Collins was taken to the armory of the Sixty-ninth regiment in this city. To-morrow morning there will be a mass of requiem in the cathedral, after which the body will be placed on board the steamship City of Chicago and taken to Ireland. The other bodies will be taken to the Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, to-morrow, where services will be held. This is the church Mrs. DeLong attends. After the ceremonies the body of Dr. Ambler will be sent to Alexandria, Va., that of Seaman Boyd to Philadelphia, and those of Lieut. Commander Delong and others to Woodlawn cemetery.

Northwesterns in Chicago.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The following northwestern people registered to-day, Grand Pacific: G. F. Steele, Appleton, Wis; W. H. Truesdale, J. A. Hanley and Chas. F. Hatch, of Winnipeg; F. B. Clarke, A. R. Nininger, Chas. A. Moore, H. P. Rugg, A. C. Smith and Andrew G. Tod, St. Paul; A. S. Andrews, River Falls; F. W. Meyer, Winnipeg; E. M. Copeland and Son, Bismarck; Palmer: P. B. Walker, Minneapolis; J. W. Jenkins and wife, and R. B. Basford, and wife, Winona; H. W. Thomas and wife, Neenah, Wis.; Abe Jacobs, Chippewa Falls; J. A. Underwood, Appleton, Wis.; Mrs. James Leighton, St. Paul; W. N. Kennedy, Winnipeg. Tremont: L. B, Wheeler and A. H. Davis, LaCrosse; W. T. Grubb, Baraboo Wis.; J. B. Kirch, Winona; L. A. Moore, Mankato.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

This legal holiday was after all pretty generally observed in St. Paul yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that no formal announcement that it would be specially observed was published. Business throughout the city was very generally suspended. The banks were all closed and most of the stores. The railroad offices and headquarters' buildings were nominally open, but no more business was transacted than was absolutely necessary, and this was confined mostly to the operating departments.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

A Texas Murderer Killed and Horribly Mangled By Bloodhounds.

The Way to Supply an Ohio Medical College with Subjects.

The Lynching of One of the Bisbee Rangers at Tombstone.

The List of Casualties Light on Washington's Birthday.

KILLED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Tex., Feb. 22.—Clifton Wade, the man who brutally murdered Robert Cummings last summer, has been torn to pieces by bloodhounds. Two men went into Waxahatchie on the 18th inst., and offered horses for sale. The officers suspected they were stolen and arrested one of the men named Wilson. The other escaped and bloodhounds were sent out on his track. They overtook the man and killed him, mangling his body most horribly.

WANTS TO BE TRIED IN MICHIGAN.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Luke Phipps, who was arrested at Pullman last Sunday for the murder of his wife, Aug. 15th last, on board a ferry boat plying between Detroit and Windsor, Canada, was taken before Commissioner Hoyne to-day, at the instance of the Canadian government, represented by County Crown Attorney Samuel S. MacDonnell, who demands that the prisoner be turned over to his government for trial. On Phipps' plea that the fatal shot was fired within the territory of Michigan and that he can therefore be tried there, he was allowed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to bring his lawyer from Detroit. It was explained to the prisoner that he could not be delivered to the state of Michigan for trial without a requisition from Gov. Begole, which it was extremely improbable would be forthcoming owing to the fact that his victim died on the Canadian shore, when he wast first arrested. But Phipps recognizing the certainty that he could not be hanged in Michigan, and that he very probably would be in Canada clung to his only straw of hope, and was given time to telegraph for his lawyer.

ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—On Thursday night, near Berlin cross roads, John Johnson, farmer, aged 82, was knocked down in his house by two masked men, and robbed of $100 cash, $2,000 notes etc. Johnson may die o his injuries.

PECULIAR MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The examination of the bodies of the Taylor family, found in the Ohio medical college, mentioned in last night's dispatches, shows that all three had been murdered, all the bodies showing unmistakable signs of violence, the skulls of Taylor and his wife being fractured. Whether the family was murdered for money or the dissecting table is not known, but the general belief is that they were killed for the latter purpose. The house where Taylor lived was a desolate spot, half a mile from any neighbors. Allen Ingalls, Jeff Lout, Richard Ingalls and Ben Johnson, all colored, residing in the vicinity of the murder, were arrested, suspected of being the perpetrators of the crime.

A DARING DETECTIVE.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—An officer from Trenton, New Jersey, arrived here last night with a requisition to arrest Judson Hiner, charged with seduction. Detective Hulligan found Hiner this morning employed in the Cleveland Rubber works. To avoid arrest Hiner climbed out of a third story window. Hulligan seeing the man disappearing, ran and leaped out of the window after him. The detective fell thirty-four feet, striking on a flat car on the track underneath, receiving painful injuries. It is feared he is seriously hurt internally. Hiner escaped.

STRIKERS GONE TO WORK.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The coal miners of the Fourth pool have resumed work, the operators agreeing to pay them the district price of three cents per bushel.

A FATAL QUARREL.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 22.—Dr. Roe, a well known citizen of Birmingham, Ala., was at Fort Payne, Ala., to-day making a settlement with Samuel Haralson, brother of Judge Haralson. A qnarrel resulted in Roe cutting Haralson's throat and killing him instantly. Roe escaped to the mountains. A large posse are in pursuit.

DROWNED.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 22.—Witt Watts, a watchman of the steamer Warner, and a deck hand quarreled last night. Both fell into the river and were drowned.

A LYNCHING.

TOMBSTONE, M. T., Feb. 22.—John Heith was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for life for complicity in the Bisbee murders. At 8 this morning a hundred men secured entrance to the jail. This afternoon Heith's body was cut down from a telegraph post, where it nad dangled all day. Heith took the matter coolly, saying, "Boys, you are hanging an innocent man. You will find that out before the other men," meaning Dowd and Palo, "are hung." His white eyes being bandaged he said, "I have a favor to ask. Don't mutilate my body by shooting into it after I am hung."

FOUL MURDER.

JACKSON, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Benjamin McCloud, mine boss of the Comet Coal works, was found terribly mangled on the track of tee Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore road yesterday morning. An examination showed that his throat had been cut, and physicians say he was dead before being placed on the track. George Johnson was arrested on a charge of murder; also, a woman who admits her knowledge of the murder, and that she got a part of the money taken from McCloud.

A SCHOOL ROW.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 22.—In passing a school house for colored people, Allen Worrack, aged fifteen, called out, "school butter," a term of ridicule. The whole school of forty persons, some grown men among them, attacked Worrack with sticks and stones. One negro drawing a pistol, Worrack shot him. The crowd persisting in the attempt to get into Worrack's wagon, he fired again and wounded another. The pursuit was kept up for some distance, during which the negroes fired four shots, and Worrack five. The crowd was at last dispersed by white men, and Worrack was arrested.

FATAL STABBING.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Two negro roustabouts, John Fields and John Long, quarreled in the latter's house, on Market street, this morning, and Long stabbed Fields, killing him almost instantly. The murderer ran to the four courts, pursued by the crowd, and gave himself up. The cause of the killing of Fields, was his intimacy with Long's wife.

SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The body of Salmi Morse, of Passion play notoriety, was found to-day in the Hudson river. He had committed suicide. He was fifty-eight years of age.

LOST AT SEA.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 22.—The bark Ada Barton is lost at sea, and nine of the crew perished.

ALL SAFE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 22.—Night: Little change in the situation. The river is 47 feet, 3¼ inches, a fall of nine inches from the highest point reached. It is cloudy and cold.

DAMAGES REPAIRED.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 22.—The damages to the Cleveland & Marietta railroad, occasioned by the high water, have been repaired, and trains will resume running between Marietta and Toledo to-morrow, Saturday, 23d.

The Republican state convention for Maine will be held at Bangor on May 30.