Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
BY THE
ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY
No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER

One Year, payable in advance	$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance	4 25
Three Months	2 25
Per Month	75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POST AGE PAID.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 50
Three Months	2 00
One Month	70

All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Seven issues per week by mail at same rates as by carrier.

SUNDAY GLOBE.

By Carrier—per year	$2 00
By Mail—per year, postage paid	1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue. Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

The GLOBE can be found on sale at the following news stands in Washington:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ARLINGTON HOTEL,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 11, 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	29.57	15	W	Clearing up
La Crosse	29.59	20	SW	Lt. snow

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.81	3	NW	Clear
Ft. Garry	29.50	r4	NW	Fair
Minnedosa	29.61	-2	NW	Fair
Moorhead	29.60	0	NW	Lt. snow
Quapelle	29.88	-6	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	29.54	5	NW	Cloudy
Ft. Assinaboin	29.80	10	Calm	Cloudy

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	29.90	0	W	Clear
Ft. Custer	29.94	21	W	Clear
Helena, M. T.	29.94	31	W	Cloudy
Huron, D. T.	29.90	12	NW	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.89	-4	SW	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.99	26	W	Hv. snow

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.308	28.5	20.0	W	Cl'dy. r. and s

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .35, maximum thermometer, 35.0; minimum thermometer, 15.5; daily range, 19.5.

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, March 12, 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi, colder, clear and clearing weather, diminishing northwesterly winds, higher pressure. Missouri colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds, higher pressure.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The St. Paul produce and grain markets were quiet but active, with prices steady. At Chicago wheat was stronger and closed ⅜c higher than Monday. Corn was in good demand and advanced ⅜c above Monday's close. Oats were steady and firm, closing ⅛@¼c higher. Pork fluctuated considerably during the day, but closed with a gain of 7½ @15c over the previous day. Money was easy at 1½@2 per cent. on Wall street. Bonds were firm. Stocks showed little strength from opening to close, the market fluctuating during the day and closing weak. Canada Southern, Central Pacific New York Central and Omaha closed ¼@⅝ higher while Northwestern, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental and Western Union declined ⅛c. 1⅝ per cent. Oregon Navigation was 2 per cent. lower. Mining stock was very active with declines on all shares in the early part of the day; the market became slower in the afternoon and closed weak.

THE storm last night caused the suspension of the Sioux City train on the Omaha road and the GLOBE news packet was thus unfortunately prevented from reaching us.

SOME of the indignant Republicans are talking of expelling Keifer. For goodness sake don't do it. He's only an average lot of that crowd, and all the trouble is his inordinate vanity has exposed him. Let him remain as an awful example.

THE more Keifer's witnesses are held up to public vision, the worse they appear, and as a man is known by the company he keeps, the ex-speaker sinks in degree as his associates become known. Keifer's quarrel with Boynton was one of the most stupid acts of his eminently stupid career.

THE Bank of Minnesota will add to the fine buildings of the city by erecting one for its own use. The directors purchased yesterday a lot on the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets, 50x110, for $40,000, or $800 per foot. The property was bought last fall by H. Greve & Co. for a syndicate, of which that firm is a large part, for $30,000.

MR. WHARTON BARKER, an eminent quantity in American politics, is sending out circulars advocating the nomination of Senator Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, for President. This process reduces the Harrison boom to a little "two for five" affair, even if all the back yards from Maine to California are carpeted with Barker's petit dodger.

IN the caucus which was held to select a candidate for city engineer yesterday, not a single vote was cast for the *P. P.* candidate. In the privacy of the caucus, if the gentleman who was so unfortunate as to have had such newspaper support, had had any strength it would have developed. He had quite a support prior to the *P. P.* article.

THE unanimous re-election of city engineer Somers, Tuesday, was one more testimonial of the condign contempt in which the meddling Minneapolis *Pioneer Press* is held in this community. All of which goes to show that the people of St. Paul allow no boss to dictate in their affairs, and that the approbation of the publication above mentioned is as deathly as the sting of an adder.

THE Republican newspapers of the state are agitating themselves over the question of whether they shall send delegates to their national convention by holding five district conventions to select two delegates each, and a state convention merely to select four delegates, or whether a state convention shall do the whole work. There is a good deal of unnecessary fuss on this point. It is merely a matter of personal convenience to the politicians. The Republicans have decided their policy to be district representation at their National conventions. That was the great bone of contention a Chicago in 1880, and in order to defeat Grant it was decided that delegates sent by congressional district conventions should have seats even though the state convention had named other delegates. If a Republican state convention is held here to do the whole work, the delegates from the respective five districts can meet separately and select their district delegates and then assemble in state convention and name the delegates at large. A state convention will be a necessity to choose the delegates at large, and it is merely a question whether the Republicans wish to inconvenience themselves by having district conventions besides.

A WEEPING boy in a cell at the police station last night developed one of the peculiarities of life. The boy was arrested for begging, an offense which is rarely punished. He said, between his sobs, that he would be willing to go to the reform school, but his mother was starving. He is the son of Mrs. Kepler, in East St. Paul, who was criminally assaulted recently by four ruffians. She never has recovered from the assault, his father is nearly blind and unable to work and there are several other children besides himself. Under such circumstances the boy went out to beg and instead of returning with bread the family are left to suffer, with the additional anxiety occasioned by his absence. There might be a moral drawn upon the humanity of *Justice*, but the statement of the case is enough.

GOSSIP, NOT NEWS.

Princess Anna Maria, wife of Prince Frederich Charles of Prussia, has consented to live again with her husband—with a reservation. There are to be two stairways to the house, two bed-rooms, two kitchens, two dining rooms, and the only time when the Princess shall have anything to do with her spouse is on the occasion of state dinners, when she will take a place at the table, and do the honors as hostess. These important facts are sent across the ocean by telegraph, and thence over all the broad continent carrying joy to every American heart. At least there is a presumption that joy will accompany this cablegram all over the country, or else it would not have been sent. There is a scarcity in the old world of what is thought to be news in this new world. Today Kaiser Wilhelm smiles at something, and the intelligence is flashed under the sea and across the western continent. Yesterday his gouty toe pained him, and this morning all mankind had an opportunity to sympathize with him in his misfortune. The queen hurts her royal knee, and instantly the lightnings lend their wings to spread all over Christendom the appalling occurrence. The Princess Anna Maria has determined to use single instead of double bedsteads in her menage, and to have another back stairway for her private use, and the next morning expectant civilization is informed of the contemplated change. There is something unhealthy in the atmosphere of a country which grows such fungi as these. It is evidently an attempt to amuse the world and to distract its attention from the existence of huge standing armies, grinding taxation and a pauper class which is an everlasting menace. What is occurring in the drawing rooms and kitchens of the great, serves to amuse the people over there, and it appears to be taken for granted that this is what the people need over here. That the Czar rode on the streets of St. Petersburg; that the kaiser is a trifle better or worse; that Alphonso has taken a new ballet dancer or quarrelled with an old one; that the Queen and Beatrice walked in the garden—these are the important facts which are telegraphed over here for the delectation and instruction of American readers. Occasionally there filters through this mass of stuff the dull sound of an exploding bomb in the Russian metropolis or the clank of the chains on long processions of men, women and children moving to exile and death in Siberian mines; and now and then there is faintly heard the menaces of destructive socialism in Germany, and the uneasy movements of the pauper population of Great Britian. It is in this direetion that is to be found the real life, the important events, the indicative occurrences of the old world, but it is just this class of information which we are not permitted to have. That the czar rides, the kaiser smiles, the king dallies with the ballet and the queen walks, should always be supplemented with the further news that the nihilists are mining near the throne, the socialists are growing stronger and the proletarial of Europe increasing in dimensions and vengefulness.

SAVING THE PARTY.

The testimony of ex-Attorney General MacVeagh before the Springer committee corroborates that of ex-Postmaster General James. He, too, knew of the rascality being perpetrated in the star route contracts, and he, too, felt it his duty to present to Garfield the fact that the prosecution of the offenders might have a serious effect on the senatorial Republican majority. At that time the senate was Republican by one majority. There were three men, Dorsey, Brady and Kellogg, involved in the scandal, all of whom were men of prominence and one of whom, Kellogg, was then a member of the senate. To have dragged Kellogg before a criminal court would have been to lose the Republican majority. This situation in the mind of MacVeagh was one calculated to insure "grave political complications" in case the friends of the star routers were brought before the public. Dorsey had been a member of the senate, and was of great value to the Republican party. MacVeagh claims that he did not commence the prosecution of the case, for the reason that he was not in a position to formulate any charges. There was no doubt, he thought, about the guilt of the men, but the evidence was not collected in a form to be available. This is perhaps so, in fact, but the main reason was that a prosecution would involve grave political complications in the Republican party at large, and would endanger the senatorial majority of one possessed by the party. In all the interviews between Garfield, James, Cook and MacVeagh, the first named is the only one who shows the patriot dominating the politician. James had urged, in substance, that Dorsey should not be prosecuted because he had done much to assist Garfield in his election. Macveagh opposed the prosecution for the reason that one of them had been of service to the party, and another of them was a senator whose vote was indispensable to the representative majority in the senate. He argued against opening up the matter on the ground that such an effort would produce "grave political complications." Garfield alone recalled his oath and his duty and ordered that the prosecution be commenced. This determination, though not a provoking cause, was soon after followed by his assassination. It is a strange coincidence that he should have been killed just at this time. Just how far fortunate for an ex-senator and a present senator, and the Republican majority of one in the senate and the prevention of "grave political complications" that Guiteau pistol in hand turned up and sent a bullit through the body of the president. The cracking of a pistol and the speeding of a well aimed bullet saved the party and prevented for a moment, at least, a scandal within the ranks of that organization which has claimed a monopoly of the decency, honesty and brains of the republic.

STRATEGY, MY BOY!

The Boston *Herald* compares President Arthur to the proverbial cow who "gives a good mess of milk, and then kicks it over." Upon Friday he certified in the most hearty and emphatic manner to the virtues of civil service reform and applauded the work of the civil service commission. As soon as the following Monday he kicked civil service reform over by a series of Pennsylvania appointments: Pension agent, John M. Vanderslice; district attorney John K. Valentine; marshal, James N. Kerns, and for governor of Idaho, William M. Bunn.

The Philadelphia *Times* says of this series: President Arthur straddled the Philadelphia appointments yesterday in the most artistic way. The neatness of his neatest-fitting and anti-bagging trousers can't compare with the neatness of his political straddle in parting out his Philadelphia offices. Valentine continues in the district attorneyship as a small tub to the civil service reform whale; Vanderslice comes in to make Quay and Lane solid with the administration and the administration solid with the dominant machine; Kerns is recommissioned because he has been there on the kind side of Leeds and never offended a machine impulse or disobeyed a machine order, and Bunn pops up serenely as Governor of Idaho, to bring up "the boys" in solid and shouting phalanx for the powers that be.

The comment of the *Times* is quite significant, and perhaps goes far enough, but a little farther light is interesting. These appointments had been for some time due, but were hung up in order that the best bargain possible might be perfected. The President has been credited with many times moving slowly, and in this case he certainly exercised a measure of caution and did not consent to do the bidding of Colonel Quay, the acting boss of Pennsylvania, who is chief-of-staff to the Cameron machine. Quay's proposition to the President was that for and in consideratin of the pension appointment Arthur is to have the full use and behoof of the Cameron machine to secure delegates to the national convention. The President held off, it is said, until Quay furnished him proof that he could deliver the goods. During this time Judge Kelley and Senator Mitchell looked serenely on, confident that the President would not demean himself to enter into such an unmanly dicker, and deliberately, if not open trade upon the Federal spoils. When the nominations were announced Kelley was the maddest man Washington has seen in a long time, and Senator Mitchell woke up from his dream of security to find that for once in his life he must fight the Executive or forever after hold his peace. Judge Kelley went to work to defeat Vanderslice with his usual vigor, but with heavy odds against him and the smallest probability that the Senate would refuse to confirm the appointment.

The friends of Mr. Blaine find the ground slipping away from under them, and that it is hard to make headway for a candidate whose boom is being pushed by a parcel of book agents. Arthur will profit by his bargain with Quay, and even the rejection of Vanderslice by the Senate, would be, in some degree, a hopeful thing. The Blaine men are fairly handicapped, and Arthur has won by strategy, what he could not have gained by straight work. Civil service reform is a good joke to such a gentlemanly president as Chet. Arthur.

CURRENT COMMENT.

PUBLIC gossip concerning conspicuous people sometimes lacks the essential of being founded on fact. A very readable story about Mrs. Paran Stevens' early life and general disposition comes from New York to the effect that she was a chambermaid in old Stevens' hotel; that he educated her and that she is the personification of vulgar wealth. A much better informed authority gives an entirely different version of her history, in substance, that Mrs. Stevens was the belle of Lowell, Mass., in the days of her young ladyhood and a leader of fashion and society in her town. Her name was Marietta Reed, and her father, Ransom Reed, was one of the wealthiest men in Lowell. Her sisters married men of prominence, and local distinciion at least, and she herself married immense wealth. So we go. The film of fiction has its day, and in the end is brushed away with the solidity of truth.

As a prelude to his lecture at Keene, New Hampshire, Joe Cook thrashed or tried to, the Rev. Mr. Price, a local clergyman of the place, a narrative of which is given space in another column. The affair stirred up the waters at Keene, but added nothing to Joe's fame as a pugilist, but rather contributes to the cloud that fell upon him in his escapade with a guest at Chicago hotel a few months ago. Mr. Price says Cook sprang upon him, called him a "nuisance," "a barbarian," etc., and would have thrown him down stairs "had I not been his superior in physical strength, and resisted him." It is plain Joe must travel under police protection, or add some chap like Sullivan to his combination to enable him to hold his own in the "scrimages" he provokes.

THE St. Louis *Spectator*, from its Washington bureau, gave publicity to a statement that J. B. McCullagh, for many years the chief of the editorial staff of the *Globe-Democrat*, had been engaged as editor of the New York *World* at the salary of $15,000 a year. This would indicate a rapid growth in journalistic value of "little Mack" since he was the Columbus, and after ward Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, when he made the reputation of having a "nose for news." To the original Ohio man nearly all things are possible, but in this case the story isn't true.

IN his recent Washington lecture Henry Ward Beecher took the ground that adverse legislation has only the effect of strengthening the Mormon church and its institutions. He urged that education and the encroaching influences of civilization are the two irresistible weapons for securing the downfall of the Mormon power. A number of congressmen were favorably impressed with the views advanced, and the fact is beyond dispute that the worst elements of Mormonism have thriven most under the machinery contrived by the Edmunds law, of which so much was expected.

THE Minister of the Interior of Wurtemberg has issued a police order that nobody under sixteen years of age is to be allowed to dance in places of public amusement, and the only exception to this rule is in the case of wedding *fetes*, and then only when the social position of the givers of the dance offers a "moral guarantee." In Saxony it has been ordered that in future no female singer under twenty-one years of age, and no actress or dancer (whether native or foreigner) under seventeen, will be allowed to appear in any place of amusement.

WHEN the Princeton trouble with the students came on, and seemed likely to prove a protracted aggravation, Rev. Dr. Collier, of New York, said he had known Princeton a good while, in fact, he had forty years' acquaintance with the college, and a good many flurries had occurred, but they had all blown over. The doctor hit the nail on the head. The last flurry has blown over, and the faculty did not go, although the boys humbly apologized.

THE Garfield Hospital at Washington has progressed so far that it will be opened in May. The approximate price of each bed is fixed at $31, which sum all desiring to do so pledge themselves to furnish. In several instances a number of ladies have clubbed together, dividing the whole cost into halves or thirds, as might be most desired or convenient. There are to be twenty-seven cots furnished at the beginning.

AN eastern newspaper of recent date contained the following unique advertisement: "If the gentleman who keeps a shoe store with a red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more, with the name engraved on it."

GEN. LONGSTREET has aged very fast, his hair is white, his hearing hard, and his eyes dim. He stands six-feet-two and weighs over two hundred pounds. His youngest son is a youth of nineteen, named Robert Lee Longstreet.

IT took the United States senate only ninety minutes to appropriate $3,000,000 for public buildings in the senator's respective states. The underpinning of the surplus is getting some husky knocks.

Good Tidings.

Gen. Sibley's son and C. W. McIntyre have just returned from a trip to Kittrell, North Carolina, where the general is spending the winter. They report his health as greatly improved. Commodore Kittson had joined him for a brief visit, and the two old friends were enjoying themselves.

The Weather.

There was a good deal of weather to the square inch yesterday. A light rain during the night made icy sidewalks early in the morning, followed by slush as the day wore on. In the afternoon, snow, wind and cold combined to make an embryo blizzard.

THE RAILROADS.

Authority Granted to Build the Spokane & Cœur d'Alene Road.

Inauguration of a Big Rate War on Business to the Black Hills.

From Spokane to the Mines.

A. M. Cannon and J. J. Brown, of Spokane Falls, have just passed through St. Paul on there way back from Washington, where they have been for some weeks for the purpose of getting a road from Spokane to the Coeur d' Alene mines. The reason of their going to Washington for this purpose is that the laws of Idaho contain no provisions for obtaining franchises for railways. The consequence is they were compelled to go to congress. They accordingly have a bill on its way for a road as suggested. All they ask is the right to build the road and do not seek any land grant or other subsidy. The capital stock of the road is $2,500,000. The incorporators are J. J. Browne, A. M. Cannon, A. S. Davis, O. F. Wild, H. L. Cummings and W. H. Armstrong. The road will connect with the Northern Pacific and Utah Northern and the Union Pacific. The distance is about seventy-five miles. Work will be commenced as soon as possible on it.

A Freight War.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 11.—The internal disturbance in the Northwestern Traffic association has begun to bear fruit in a freight war between Chicago and the Black Hills. Soon after the Rock Island's notice of withdrawal from the association that line began to take freight for the Black Hills via St. Paul, the Northern Pacific and Bismarck at a cut of fifty cents under full tariff rates. That route had never been used or recognized as a Black Hills route and a new deal was sprung upon the northwestern roads. The Northwestern at once met the cut at Pierre and the St. Paul via Chamberlain. Another 50 cent reduction soon occurred, and to-day the Rock Island went 25 cents lower, making a rate of $2.75. This was met by all the lines, and Commissioner Vining of the Western Trunk Line association made the same rate over the Omaha line and the Union Pacific via Sidney. From Sidney, Chamberlain, Pierre and Bismarck wagon transportation companies operate to the Black Hills, and all competing strongly for Chicago and eastern traffic. Buiness to the Hills is now comparatively light, but next month it will be correspondingly heavy when a lively season of rate cutting may be looked for.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—At the annual metting of the stock holdors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to-day, President Roberts being asked by Mr. Lockwood, about the charges that some shippers were charged one-half a cent per ton on coal, per mile, while others were charged three cents, replied the company never charged one man more than another under the same circumstances. Lockwood asked, if the Pennsylvania company charged itself with the responsibility for the loss of but $11,228 on the lines west of Pittsburg, when the actual loss was shown to be much greater. The president replied that the amount represented the Pennsylvania companies proportion of the loss on those lines. Resolutions adopting the annual report, which has already been published, and instructing the incoming board of directors to carry the recommendations into effect, by adopting the policy indicated in the annual report regarding the paying of a dividend, was approved, and the board was authorized to act accordingly, Lockwood offered resolutions denouncing the various contracts with other corporation, as a usurpation of the power of the shareholders, and demanding an investigation, pending action the meeting adjourned.

Another Cut.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Rock Island today made an additional cut in the freight rate from Chicago to the Black Hills via St. Paul, of twenty-five cents a hundred. The Northwestern, St. Paul and Western Trunk Line association immediately met the cut to the Black Hills. The rates have been reduced from time to time from $4 to $2,75, the present rate.

Rail Notes.

The Sioux City train due here at 11:40 last night was abandoned.

The Royal route brought in 250 passengers yesterday, who went up on the Duluth & Iron Ridge road to work.

Judge Chandler was in his office yesterday for the first time since his return from Chicago, about one week ago.

Eighteen emigrants came in on the Sioux City road yesterday, and took the night train on the Northern Pacific road for Spokane.

The Royal route had advices yesterday of a large party from Virginia, who are coming up here with a view of going out to the mines.

Advices have been, and are now being received from Arkansas, which indicate that there will be an immense emigration from that state this summer to Oregon, Idaho, Montana and especially to the Coeur d' Alene mines.

It is expected that the fast mail service will be extended to St. Paul this week or next. The mail will probably leave Chicago about 4 a. m.. and reach St. Paul about 6 p. m., in time to deliver the mails to the Manitoba, the Duluth and the Northern Pacific roads.

Locating Engineer Ainsworth, of the Burlington road, has removed his office to St. Paul from Hastings. It has been a great secret, known to but few people in St. Paul, that the Burlington has been looking for grounds in St. Paul for a depot, and the spot likely to be chosen will surprise people.

The ticket scalpers have now a chance to come to the front with $25 each as a license fee for selling tickets. This will have a tendency to curtail the tricks and general gymnastics of the gentlemen who have caused so much trouble. Its a good, healthy tonic.

It is reported that the Union Pacific directors have determined to build a branch from some point on the Utah Northern to the coal lands near Bozeman. It is understood the surveyors have been in the field all winter, and will be ready with a good route in time to commence work this spring.

The Northern Pacific road has just convicted two men in Minneapolis of stealing. For a long time the company has been troubled by thieves at the junction, and by putting detectives on the track of them succeeded in capturing two, who were convicted. One was sentenced to nine months and the other to two years.

The matter is kept very quiet, still it has come out that Brady & Hubbell, who a few days ago took a big contract on the Northern Pacific road, have taken a contract for eighty miles from Redwood Falls to the Jim river in Dakota, and this revives the report that the Rock Island is moving on to Bismarck.

Mr. Teasdale of the "Royal Route," received a dispatch yesterday from Portland, Oregon, saying that the car of supplies for the Ohio river sufferers, left Tuesday morning for its destination. The dispatch expresses the thanks of the Portland people to the Royal Route for its kindness and generosity in furnishing free transportation.

Two gentlemen connected with the Chicago *Tribune* passed through St. Paul yesterday, on their way to the Cœur d'Alene mines. Mr. R. A. Patterson is the gentleman who will write up the mines, and he will be assisted by Mr. S. A. Marion. Both received the necessary transportation at the general office of the Northern Pacific company yesterday.

An exceedingly important decision has just been rendered by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad company vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The court below found in favor of the plaintiff and established arbitrary rules for the connection and exchange of business between the two roads. The supreme court reverses this decision and lays down the rule that the constitutional right to connect the roads does not of itself imply a right of connecting business with business and that the court cannot compel this interchange of through cars or business.

The Canadian Pacific, in an advertisement, invites proposals for the construction of the portion of its mountain division extending westward across the Selkirk range to the western crossing of the Columbia river, a distance of 135 miles. The company has 260 miles of work still to do upon this division, of which this 135 miles is now ready to be built.

A blizzard with the blizzard part extracted, floated all around through the northwest yesterday. It blew all over the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Manitoba roads, and down south far enough to touch the Chicago, St. Panl & Omaha, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads. It consisted mostly of a very high wind, accompanied by a very light snow. The damage done by it was very trifling. Of course it delayed the trains a trifle.

Cattle Disease Spreading.

EMPORIA, Ks., March 11.—A train from Topeka, bearing Gov. Glick and about fifty citizens, from various parts of the state, went down to Neosho Falls to-day, to attend the meeting of the cattle men. The interest in the mouth and foot disease is intense, and called together representatives from twelve counties. A committee from Lyon county, reported the disease, as on the farm of James Otvale, about four miles from Hartford. At a sale on this farm a short time ago, cattle were sold to go to all parts of the state, and the danger is very great, as six head of cattle in the herd had the disease in its most advanced stage. One new case was also reported in the south part of Woodson county, where twelve head are afflicted. Veterinary Surgeons Holcom and Chambord, who have been all over the infected district, reported confirming all the statements previously made, and stated that the only cure known is death and fire. They urged the killing of the animals and the distruction by fire of the carcasses and all forage, and everything connected with it. The reports show that a quarantine is established, but it is not observed as it should be, cattle are being moved and the only way to prevent this is pronounced to be by a special session of the legislature when specific laws will be enacted.

Possible Apache Outbreak.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—*Examiner's* Tombstone special: Geronomi, with thirty-three Apaches in charge of Lieutenant Britton Davis, have just returned from Sonora bringing 1,200 cattle and 100 horses and mules with Mexican brands. They stole them last Saturday. Howland, general inspector of customs, attempted to seize the stock as smuggled property, but Lieut. Davis refused to recognize his demand, saying the stock was not in his charge. A demand was then made on Davis as a citizen of the United States to assist the officers to make the seizure. He replied "Make attempt and you'll see what I'll do." Geronomi said he would die before he would give up the stock and that he would put 2,000 Apaches on the war path in forty-eight hours. He dispatched runners to the reservation about midnight. The Indians of Crook camp took the stock. Lt. Doors says the situation is serious. If the demand is insisted on it will result in the biggest Apache outbreak ever known.

The May Festival.

CINCINNATI, O., March 11.—Sixth May festival programme will be published to-morrow. There will be five evening and afternoon concerts, beginning on May 25th. The sopranos are Madame Nilsson, Frau Materna and Mlle Emma Juch; alto, Emily Winant; tenors, Herman Winkelmenn, and Theo. Tadet; basses, Emil Scario, Frano Remmerz and Max Heinrich and a chorus of sixty voices. The chief compositions are Gounod's Redemption, Brahm's Requiem, Handel's Israel in Egypt and the Ninth Symphony. There are also liberal selections from Wagner's music, including parts of Tannhauser, Lohengrin, Flying Dutchman, Parsifal, Die Walkure, etc.

A Home Endowed.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—The supreme lodge of Hebrew order of Kesher Shel Barzel, now holding its quinquennial session here, to-day endowed a home for aged and infirm Israelites, to be located in this city, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Sir Moses Montefione, and a tribute to his worth. The value of the endowment is not less than $75,000. This is the first memorial founded in honor of the great Jewish philanthropist, and was adopted with great enthusiasm.

Missouri Republican Committees.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The Republican State committees of both Filley and anti-Filley factions of the party met here to-day. The latter, or what is more generally known as the Van Horn committee, received and considered the resolutions recently adopted by the Filley committee urging harmony between the factors and asking for joint action of the committee in calling state conventions and after discussion they were adopted.

High License.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine, writes a cogent letter to the *Evening Post*, expressing a hope that the Roosevelt high license bill will pass the legislature, and says, as a prohibitionist, he revolts at the licensing of saloons, but if licensed, he wants the tax to be as high as possible, so as to reduce the number of grog sellers. If this reduces drinking, of which he is not assured, tetotallers will rejoice, and if not, they can demand its suppression.

Business Troubles.

LYNN, Mass., March 11.—Edward E. Uckerson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have failed. It is reported their liabilities are four times their assets.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Marchant & Co., shippers of flour, have assigned. Liabilities, $30,000; nominal assets, $45,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—S. Vangrafelinand & Sons, lard and soap manufacturers, have assigned. Assets, $33,300, and liabilities not stated.

Winter Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The following races came off to-day: Mile, Brooklyn first; Fair Count, second; Lilly Dale, third; time 1:45¼.

Five furlongs, Allaneke, won; Jere Black, second; Matrimony, third; time 1:04.

Six furlongs, Gilt, first; Baronella, second; Annie L., third; time 1:17.

Mile and a quarter, Ashtone, first; Bonnie Australian, second; Brunswick, third; time 2:11½.

The Welland Canal.

OTTAWA, March 11.—McCarney has given notice in the house of commons that he will move for returns showing the original cost and maintenance of Rideau Hall, the governor general office, and expenses of every kind connected with the governor general. He thinks the cost disproportioned to the usefulness. McCarney will also move deepening the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, that ocean vessels may pass from the lakes to Europe without breaking bulks.

A Reduction of the Tariff Demanded

CITY OF MEXICO, Mar. 11.—The Mexican government demands the reduetion of the tariff on the Mexico & Vera Cruez railroad, under the terms of concession stipulating that the tariff rates must be reduced as soon as the earnings of the company permit the payment of an 8 per cent. dividend on the common stocks. The first through train over the Mexican Central from the United States is expected here on Saturday.

Cutting Rates.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—The directors of the board of trade met to-day, and protested against the cut in railroad rates from St. Louis to the seaboard, which is a discrimmination against Louisville. Resolutions asking for a remedy were adopted.

Dangerously Ill.

WATERTOWM, N. Y., March 11.—State attorney general O'Brien has been dangerously ill for several days, and is worse to-day.

STAR ROUTE CASES.

Cook on the Stand, Who Gives Some Damaging Evidence of Partiality.

His Fears for Garfield from the Stalwarts and Half-Breeds.

He was not Surprised in the Least at the Shooting of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Wm. A. Cook was examined by the Springer committee today. He said shortly after he was appointed special counsel in the star route cases, he had an interview with President Garfield, who told witness the cases involved many who had been his special friends, but he wanted a thorough investigation irrespective of persons. Witness had interview with President Garfield and the postmaster general on Wednesday evening before the president was assassinated. Before leaving, I said to the president, he should be careful of his movements as a bitterness had arisen between the stalwarts and the halfbreeds, and in these cases the men were of extreme feeling. I said at that time, there might be a resort to violence. Such was the impression then on my mind. My suggestion for the moment touched the president, but he responded there was no danger. The bitterness of feeling so strong that I would not have been surprised had it carried itself against the postmaster general and attorney general. I don't think I used, at that interview the language recently placed in my lips by James, but stated in substance what I have given you. Witness strongly desired to have an investigation pursued, that would show whether Guiteau had accomplices or not, but nothing came of it. The witness was of the opinion that the shooting of the president was not the individual action of Guiteau. This, he said, was in harmony with what he had suggested to the president in connection with the bitterness between the stalwarts and half breeds. He had proof that two other persons had accompanied Guiteau when he was seeking a pistol. Shortly after witness entered the employ of the government he had an idea that the reckless feeling on the part of those in the star route cases might be carried into practice.

P. H. Woodward, postoffice inspector, testified that the story floating about concerning Ellis was mere idle gossip. He knew nothing about Ellis in connection with those matters. He had never investigated anything about him, and so far as he, witness, was concerned, there was nothing worthy of a moment's consideration, affecting Ellis. Peel, member of the committee, expressed the view that as according to the testimony there was nothing further for the committee to do, the investigation should be closed, but the chairman thought that as Brott and Edwards had been subpœnaed it would be as well to take their statements.

Northwestern Base Ball League.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The directors of the Northwestern Base Ball league, held a special meeting in this city to-day. There were present: J. O. Rust, president, Saginaw; E. T. Bennett, Bay City; J. R. Bennet, Muskegon; H. B. Phillips, Grand Rapids; L. A. Foote, Fort Wayne; E. O. Boyle, Terre Haute; John Stout, Peoria; Jno. T. Smith, Quincy; J. F. McKee, Milwaukee; H. W. Cory, St. Paul; Benjamin Tuthill, Minneapolis, and C. P. Gregory, Stillwater. The principal business was the formulation of a game schedule for the approaching season. A committee of three on umpires was appointed, who will submit twelve names from which the secretary will select six umpires. It was ordered that the umpires be transferred from one place to another after having conducted two series or "six" games. It was made constitutional that in the event of any three clubs sustaining charges against an umpire, the secretary may suspend or expel such umpire. George Baker, of St. Louis, and Wm. F. Gott, of Chicago, were reinstated to good standing The application of H. A. Oberback, of St. Louis, was tabled until the next meeting. Applications from the Rock Island and Evansville clubs, asking for recognition, and the protection of contract, were favorably reported on. The privileges of reserve players were defined by the adoption of the following resolutions: "That no league club shall at any time employ or enter into a contract with any of its reserved players, who shali, while reserved to such club, play with any other club." A game schedule was formed after considerable difficulty. The regular season opens on May 1 and closes on Oct. 9, and provides for ten games of each club with each of the other clubs.

A Note that Cost a Marshalship.

[Washington Special.]

Some of the politicians regard the withdrawal of the name of Thomas Keogh (lately nominated for marshal for the western district of North Carolina) as a serious defeat for the President. It is also stated that the withdrawal was forced by the fighting tactics of Senator John Sherman, who dreaded Keogh's power as a politician in North Carolina. Investigation shows that the reasons for Keogh's withdrawal were not political ones. The Senate judiciary committee, to which the nomination was referred, reported unanimously against Keogh's confirmation upon a showing made before them by ex-Marshal Robert Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas. Robert Douglas alleged before the committee that several years ago Keogh held his note for $7,000. He paid $4,000 upon the note, he said, for which Keogh gave him a written receipt. This payment, Douglas claimed, was not indorsed on the note, and it was afterwards sold for its full face value to an innocent purchaser in Chicago, who is now suing Douglas for the full amount of the note. Keogh set up afterwards that the $4,000 was paid to him a legal fee, but the committee thought otherwise after looking at Douglas's receipt and the record in the case.

His Accounts are Rather Mixed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—The accounts of W. G. Morgan, manager of the Hartford branch, and a member of the firm of Putnam, Earle & Co., New York, are under investigation. Morgan is confined to his house by a serious attack of neuralgia of the heart. It is said the accounts are confused, but nothing serious is reported, and no loss to the banks or customers will ensue.

Nominations for Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11. The Republican convention of the Seventh congressional district nominated Robt. Small, (colored) for congress, to succeed Mackey, deceased. Little opposition to Small's nomination is considered equivalent to an election, the majority of negro voters in the district being so overwhelming.

College Athletics,

NEW YORK, March 11.—The representatives of the colleges and universities from which proceeded the circular regarding intercollegiate athletics, met to-day and issued a circular to the effect that as there is no prospect that the details of the plan will be received with general favor, no further move will be made by the committee.

Shall they Obey the Church.

DOVER, N. H., March 11.—A lively contest is promised between Father Murphy, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, and the Emmit associates. Murphy having by authority from the bishop, notified the members of the organization to disband or suffer excommunication.

A Destructive Storm.

WESTPOINT, Miss., March 11.—Every cabin and gin house on the plantation of Major Young was wrecked by a terrific storm this evening. No lives are reported lost. The rain fell in torrents for two hours, accompanied by hail and lightning.

Two Can Play the Same Game.

BOSTON, March 11.—The house passed a bill providing the punishment of flogging for wife beating.

An Actor Dead.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Nathaniel Byron Page, actor and playwright, known on the stage as "Teddy" Byron, died in this city to-day, aged 23, of pneumonia.

KEIFER--BOYNTON.

A Little of the Character of Keifer's Witnesses Shown.

Keifer Denies Everything Sworn to by All the Other Witnesses.

A Lively Time Expected When Certain Evidence is Produced.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Folger appeared before the Keifer-Boynton committee this morning, bearing several papers on file in his department, touching the character of Charles S. Garfield and W. B. Moore, who are expected to be called as witnesses. As the papers are the original ones, and as the present was not the proper time to submit them in evidence it was agreed, if General Boynton should desire, to obtain copies of them which could be procured from the department hereafter.

U. H. Painter, journalist, was the first witness examined. His testimony related to the meeting of the correspondents, at which the resolution of censure on Speaker Keifer adopted.

Keifer being called, contradicted the statement of Boynton, that on March 1, 1883, he had a conversation with Keifer in regard to the appointment of Jorgensen, as receiver of the land office at Walla walla, to succeed Reed. Witnesses attention being called to the testimony bearing upon the interview in Boynton's office on the night of March 1, at which the tariff bill was discussed, said, he had a conversation upon the tariff bill with Boynton before the 27th of February. At that time the tariff bill was on the speaker's table, and he pointed out the rule which would require him, if a point of order were made, to decide that the bill must go to the committee of the whole, which would defeat it. Their conversation could not have taken place later than the 27th, because on that day the resolution was adopted in the house, making it in order at any time to take the tariff bill from the speakers table and declare a disagreement in the senate amendments.

The examination was suspended to allow Speaker Carlisle to take the stand. He knew no rule which could prevent a conference report from being considered by the house upon its reception.

Representative Reed gave similar evidence. On cross-examination Reed said, he was aware that Blaine was at the capital on Saturday before the passage of the tariff bill, but did not know he went to see the speaker for the purpose overcoming the opposition to the bill to which the speaker was supposed to be a party. Boynton inquired whether if the conference committee made material changes in the bill and a point of order was raised that on that account the bill must go to the committee of the whole, and the speaker had declared the point well taken, and the house had sustained him, the bill could have been defeated.

Keifer was further examined, and denied the sworn statement made by Barrett of the Boston *Advertiser* that he (Keifer) had said "I don't care a God damn for the press." He had used no expression in condemnation of the press, and had no resson for doing it.

C. A. Bowers, (Ohio), was called, and testified to the general good reputation of Chas. S. Garfield. Cross examined—Witness had heard that Garfield was indicted in Indiana, but did not know the cause of his arrest.

Matthew Perkin, Philetus Smith, D. C. Baxter, M. M. Bouther, Dr. Wilet and G. W. Hopkins gave similar evidence. They were all asked by Boynton in reference to the arrest of Garfield in Ohio on a charge of counterfeiting, but the question in each case was ruled out.

Boynton said that he wished to establish the fact that Chas. S. Garfield was indicted for burglary, and for some other offenses to which he had not as yet answered, and that there was a matter of combination between Garfield, his son, one Stover and one McDonald, making up a well known gang of burglars in that section of country. Garfield's son was tried for burglery in connection with some of the grang. After the burglarg, he was concealed in Garfield's house, taken out by Garfield and others and run off. He was traced by the law officers, brought back and convicted, and is now in the penitentiary. Garfield was brought into these transactions in certain ways, though the proof was not sufficient to convict him. The occupation of Garfield, in Bryan, Ohio, was for a number of years, that of a gambler. It could be shown he was under surveillance of the national authorities, and the government records would show he was a dealer in counterfeit money. He was arrested once on that charge, taken before Bushnell (white) United States commissioner at Cleveland, and cleared on an alibi, which was not subsequently believed. The gentleman who had been called as witness this morning could, he (Boynton,) was creditably informed, establish those facts. He could also show that at least six witnesses against him were men who had either served in the penitentiary, or were men who had been or were now under criminal indictment.

Coleman thought Boynton's remarks would have proved that he was addicted to making malicious attacks upon persons, if that fact had not been testified to by a witness. So far as any examination into the reputation of Garfield was concerned he would not shrink from, but invite the closest scrutiny.

The chairman suggested that Boynton's offer of proof was very broad, but said the question of its admissibility would be determined when the testimony was presented.

J. Guilford White, recalled. said he was not present in the speaker's room on the 1st of March, 1883, during any conversation between Gen. Keifer and Gen. Boynton, about the appointment of Dr. Jorgensen or Mr. Alex Reed, to an office in Washington territory.

Benjamin James called, was the speaker's clerk in March, 1883. He entered the speaker's room on one occasion when Gen. Boynton was in conversation with the speaker, but he was in great haste and remained but a moment. He heard nothing of the conversation while in the room, Adjourned.

Crumbs of Crime.

THE SEQUEL TO THE GAGGING.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Miss Maggie Harvey, bound and gagged on the Sloane flats on Sunday night last, was taken suddenly ill this afternoon, and in the evening her condition became so serious that the coroner was summoned to take her statement. She is not expected to live. Miss Harvey is a sister of the wife of Mr. Sloane, the well known merchant.

DEADLY FIGHT.

SAN ANTONIO, March 11.—Ben Thompson and King Fisher, are lying side by side in the Vaudeville theater dead, both shot in the left eye. Joe Foster, who attempted to seperate them, was shot in the leg, and probably will die of hemorrhage. The tragedy was about 11:30 a. m.

Heavy Damages Laid.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Miss Ellster, actress has brought suit against Joseph Brooks and James B. Dickson, theatrical managers for $6,800, damages, for the forfeiture of a theatrical contract. The plaintiff was ordered to furnish a bill of particulars.

Funeral Refused.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—Bishop Wigger refused to allow the funeral of Wm. Hayden and wife to take place from the church, because Haydens disobeyed the order of the bishop three years ago, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Stuck in a Snowdrift.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The members of parliament who left by the Canada Pacific for Montreal on Saturday morning wired to-day that the train is stuck in a snowdrift. The snow storm still continues.

Withdrawn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 11.—J. M. McKelroy has withdrawn from the race for the Democratic nomination for governor. This leaves the field to Gov. O'Neal.

An Unavailing Strike.

BUFFALO, March 11.—The places of the *Courier News* compositors who struck to force the office into the union, were promptly taken by other printers.