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WASHINGTON.

A Correspondent's Speculations Regarding the Morrison Bill.

Which May be Taken with Liberal Allowances for Probable Errors.

The Work Before Congress for To-Day and Through the Week.

All the Education Bills to be Discussed Together in the Senate.

OHIO REPUBLICAN TALK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—"Any good Republican can carry Ohio!" The speaker was P. H. Dowling, the postmaster at Toledo. Mr. Dowling was surrounded by a group of Ohio politicians who were discussing the prospects of the different presidential candidates. Continuing, he said: "Our delegation will go to Chicago unpledged. It is my candid opinion that no delegate will be sent to the convention who is known to have the slightest prejudice against the different gentlemen who will contend for its suffrages. Sherman is our first choice but Blaine, Logan or Arthur, can be elected. Charlie Foster says we cannot elect Arthur. That is not so. We can and will elect him, if he receives the nomination. Foster can not speak with any assurance on this point for he has no following to speak of, and misrepresents the sentiments of our people with reference to Arthur."

Another gentleman who was present said "Foster has lost his grip in Ohio. Unlike his bosom friend, R. B. Hayes, Foster could not now be elected to the position of road commissioner. He used to go to the Methodists and tell them his sympathy with the temperance movement had alienated the brewers and then he would say to the brewers that his opposition to intollerant prohibition laws had drawn down upon him the hostility of the Methodist church. In short, he is a political trimmer, whose methods succeeded for a times until his duplicity became known, and then he was incontinently dropped by both parties. He will be a candidate before the State convention for a deligate at large. His friends are urging him to withdraw, but I do not think he will heed their advice. I look to see him beaten out of sight."

Justice Morgan, of Idaho, a former resident of Illinois, is desirous of succeeding himself as chief justice of the territorial supreme court. His application receives the endorsement of the best citizens of the territory, many of whom in their letters to the department of justice claim that his honesty and efficiency are qualities so rarely united in the gentlemen who have preceded him as to make his retention a matter of general interest. Yesterday Senator Cullum, in company with Fred Dubois, called on the president in Justice Mayor's behalf. President Arthur said he had not yet decided what course he should pursue in the matter, but left the impression on their minds that Judge Mayor would probably be retained.

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll has been invited to make the opening address at the meeting of inventors, to be held in Cincinnati on the 27th inst. The convention will be one of the most important industrial and mechanical meetings ever held in this country. Every inventor can be a delegate. The object sought will be to promote the interest of inventors by producing a community of feeling among them. The Anderson bill abolishing the patent laws, which recently passed the house, will be a leading object of discussion and every effort will be made to create a sentiment which will prevent its passing the senate. Said a well known inventor this evening; "The farmers in Kansas complain because they are forced to pay five dollars for an artesian well invention, and compel Anderson to introduce a bill abolishing the patent laws. Not one of these farmers would do away with the benefits of the invention for twenty times the amount. An inventor should be paid for his brains, the same as a lawyer or preacher, and our fathers were right to make liberal laws to protect him. In this way the accumulated brains of the world has been forced to the United States and we are enabled to sell farm produce and manufactured goods even in countries where cheap labor and good lands are abundant.

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

The probable fate of the tariff bill is the subject discussed at present. Col. Morrison admits that several members of his own party will vote against the bill. He could give a list of them if he chose to, but he does not. He hopes for a few Republican votes, but does not pretend to put much reliance on these. He recognizes, as every one else does, the plain proposition in practical arithmetic that a defection of thirty-five Democrats, and perhaps a few less than that, will defeat the bill, supposing that he gets no Republican votes, and no such votes are to be relied on. That there are more than thirty-five high tariff Democrats in the house is known to every body. It is hoped by making the bill a party measure to make some of these high tariff Democrats vote for it, but every member of congress cares more for his own chances of re-election next fall than he does for party interests or a reduction of the tariff, no matter how much of a revenue reformer he may be. Before the bill was introduced it was believed by many Democrats who do not favor low duties that party policy required, in view of all the tariff for revenue only declarations made by the party, that a bill moderately reducing the duties should be introduced, and could be passed by the house. Without this it was feared that the name of free traders would beat them in the coming election. With it they believed they could maintain a show of consistency and yet prove that their policy was not of a revolutionary character. Democrats whose interests are altogether with the protectionists and whose means of information are excellent believed that for these reasons a bill moderately reducing the tariff would be passed with little opposition. But no sooner did the measure come before the house than it was found that local interests were too strong for party considerations. The interests of the party might demand a reduction on wool but the interests of Ohio, Texas and California members demanded nothing of the kind. Not only has it been impossible to bring high tariff Democrats into line under the plea of party necessity, but Democrats who have talked loudly about revenue reform are found to be kicking sturdily where interests in their own districts are touched. Revenue reformers from Missouri declare that they cannot vote for the bill unless something is conceded to lead, zinc and glass. Free iron ore has been discarded to placate Virginia, New York and Michigan, to say nothing of Pennsylvania, whom there is no use in placating; but the West Virginia members cannot vote to put lumber and coal on the free list. A good many members are not prepared to say that they will vote against the bill, as they are not entirely informed as to its effect, but many of them are evidently disposed to vote against the bill, and the present outlook for the bill is not very encouraging. If the party cannot pass the Morrison bill in its present form through a House where it has about seventy majority, the Democratic party had better close its mouth for the future as to the revenue reform.

PERSONAL.

General Oscar Malmros, of St. Paul, was registered to-day at the Riggs house.

Erastus Foote and wife, of Chicago, who have been spending the winter in Jacksonville, Fla., was registered at the Riggs house.

Gen. J. N. Reece, of Springfield, was in the city yesterday in the interest of the Reece-Chaffee gun. He had a long interview with the chief of ordnance, and returned home last night apparently well satisfied with the result of his labors.

Dr. Frederick Meir, the newly appointed German vice consul at Chicago, left for his new post of duty at 10 o'clock this morning. He arrived in New York several days ago and proceeded immediately to Washington, to pay his respects to Herr Eisendecker, the German minister, and receive from that gentleman such instructions as were deemed neccssary. Dr. Meir is a young man, about twenty-five years of age. He is tall and slender and rather *distingue* in appearance. He is a graduate of the Berlin law school and his manners are those of a refined and cultivated gentleman. He speaks English badly.

NEXT BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

In the house to-morrow Representative Hatch purposes urging the passage of the agricultural appropriation bill, and the committee on railways and canals will ask immediate consideration for bills providing for improvement of the Erie canal, for construction of the Maryland and Delaware ship canal and for a canal between Puget Sound and Union lake, Washington territory. Representative Harmer will ask for the passage of the bill making an appropriation to aid in support of common schools. The committee on education, however, is one of the last to be called, and it is doubtful whether it will will be reached. After the call of committees, should any time remain, the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill will probably be continued, and possibly a vote will be had before the end of the day.

The bill to establish a board of commissioners of inter-state commerce and to regulate such commerce has been made the special order for Tuesday. This order cannot however, interfere with prior orders of the house which include measure for retirement and recoinage of trade dollars and the shipping bill. The friends of the bill to extend the bonded whisky period will make an effort to secure the passage of that measure the first opportunity. It is expected that the Indian appropriation bill will be completed early this week.

In the senate Plumb's joint resolution to appropriate $25,000 for suppression of the foot and mouth disease among cattle is unfinished business of the morning hour for Monday, Senator Bayard having the floor. The question of state rights has entered to some extent into the discussion of the subject thus far and Bayard is expected to take the ground that congress has no constitutional power to authorize a direct slaughter of cattle belonging to citizens of the several states.

The bill to establish a bureau of statistics of labor is likely to meet resistance in its present shape, though some provision for collection of labor statistics will undoubtedly be made, probably by imposing the duty upon the present statistical bureau of the treasury department.

When the pleuro-pneumonia bill comes up it is expected the house bill with the amendments suggested by the senate committee will be substituted for it. It may lead to considerable debate.

When Senator Blair's educational bill is taken up, Senator Morrill's bill relating to the same subject ["to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and provide for the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education"] will probably be proposed as a substitute, and discussed conjointly with the other. It differs from the Blair bill by providing that all receipts from sale of public lands forever, and one-half the receipts from railroad lands be devoted to educational purposes, to be distributed on the basis of illiteracy. The bill was reported back from the committee on education and labor without amendment so that the senate might have the two before them for joint consideration and comparison. It is also possible that Senator Logan may take the same occasion to set forth the merits of his bill to appropriate and expend fifty millions received from internal revenue taxes and sale of public lands for education of the children of the United States.

THE BOSTON BRUISER.

He'll Fight Thompson or Any Other Man by Queensbury Rules.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.—Replying to a *Herald* reporter, whether he would fight Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland, John L. Sullivan said, "Yes, provided it is a match for $5,000 a side, with or without gloves, to be fought to the finish. Any match Sheedy makes Smith and I will stand by." "Then you have not retired from the ring as has been generally supposed?" "I have retired, but on account of Sheedy putting up $5,000, will stand by him, so that they cannot get away with a bluff. Guess it's a scheme for half gate money, the same as that man Robinson worked at San Francisco." "Will you fight according to English prize rules, or Marquis of Queensbury?" "I will fight by the Marquis of Queensbury rules. I like the Queensbury rules. They make a man fight if he has got it in him. Under these rules I will be ready to meet Thompson or any other man within a reasonable time. I shall be in New Orleans the 1st of April. If a fight is made, it will probably come off in that vicinity." Sullivan's backer said: "I have telegraphed Sullivan's acceptance to Sheedy, though I had not expected to have Sullivan meet any one until we arrive in New York, when a match between him and Pendergast will take place. Mitchell also will have a chance to redeem himself. Sullivan is in good condition." It is reported a man in Tombstone is training to meet Sullivan on his arrival there.

The Lower River Flood.

VICKSBURG, March 16.—From Sharkey to Greenwood, one hundred miles below, the water is over all places, except a few mounds sufficient for stock to stand on. The town of Greenwood is under water except a warehouse and the court house. Shell Mounds and Sidon are both overflowed. No loss of life or stock is reported, and planters are in good spirits, believing the worst is over. There is no demoralization of labor. It is believed the water will recede in time to make good crops.

BAYOU SARA, La., March 16.—The river fell eight inches since the Morganza break. The crevasse is now 870 yards wide.

Going to the Belfast Council.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary will attend, as a delegate, the Third council of the General Alliance of Reformed Churches, holding the Presbyterian system, at Belfast, Ireland. The council will meet on June 24, and continue in session until July 3, 1884. Mr. Green, with his family, will sail in a few days. He has been invited to visit the University of Edinburg during his sojourn abroad to receive the university degree of D.D.

RIGOLO'S REVIEW.

A Few Facts Which Help to Keep Investors Out of Wall Street.

Unavailing Efforts to Enliven the Stock Market Last Week.

Jay Gould is Reported Desirous to Capture The Oregon Transcontinental.

Dullness Spreading to Grain and Provisions---Ten Cents a Bushel to Liverpool.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March, 16.—The *Sun* in its Wall street column will say to-morrow:

The animosity of the managers of the Northwestern systems is growing more and more bitter. The Vanderbilt cable fight is further than ever than from an amicable settlement. Some highly interesting facts are probably going to be publicly exposed in connection with the management of one of the oldest trunk lines. It was well known that rebates were constantly made to shippers by that line, but it was not known that the shippers did not get the whole benefit of the rebates. A portion of them seems to have always gone into the pockets of some of the leading officials. The ill-fated Colorado Coal company is having an inside fight amongst its managers. Several meetings have been recently called in New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of settling the matter, but so far without any success. Mr. Palmer wants to put Mr. Woerishoffer out; Mr. Woerishoffer wants to put Mr. Palmer out—while the much ill-used outside stockholders want to put both of them out. Facts of this kind cannot much affect the price of stocks, especially when they are selling at the lowest price recorded in several years, but they will certainly not improve the confidence of investors either at home or abroad.

After the big Lackawanna squeeze New York Central was taken up last week as a motive power, but it gave out sooner than was expected, and at the close of the week Buffalo & West Shore bonds were brought up to the front. It was said that the Vanderbilts were in the deal, and that men like Messrs. Osborn, Cammack and D. P. Morgan bought three or four millions of the bonds. The bonds went up several points during the week but the result will probably show that the whole movement was nothing but a bob tail room boom.

For this week similar "spurts" are promised in Lake Shore, St. Paul and Oregon Transcontinental. The control of the last of which Jay Gould is said to be anxious to get. If that be so there is ample time yet for people desirous to have a hand in the deal to get in, as Mr. Gould is not likely to return before the latter part of the week. He was in St. Augustine, Fla., on Saturday and did not seem to be in a particular hurry to return. His trip was cut short by the inability of his yacht Atalanta to cross the bar of the St. Johns river up which he intended to make a trip.

The overwhelming dullness which has taken possession of the stock market is now spreading to the grain and provision markets, a circular issued from the office of a representative of a Chicago firm which has always been considered highly respectable is an instance of this change. The circular is not unlike those issued during the "boom" of three years ago by certain would-be stock brokers. They invited people to place money in their hands and promised that this money should be invested to their best belief. This investment was to bring large profits because of the special information for speculation which the benevolent firms were supposed to have of the doings of Jay Gould, James R. Keene, Russell Sage and other Wall street magnates. The proposition was made during the days of the lambs and these firms made handsome commissions while their customers were losers. Such ventures are now "played out" and the lambs who were to deal in hundreds of shares are at present leaving their last few dollars in the bucket shops which infest the street.

The reduction of the schedule rates on grain granted by Commissioner Fink is a snare. The eastern roads will never keep up to the 20 cent tariff per one hundred weight for they have secret outstanding contracts at 15 cents. It is said that clean bills of lading for grain from Chicago to Liverpool are now obtainable at 10 cents a bushel.

Transportation Notes.

An Important Decision.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 15.—Judge Jackson, of the United States district court, for the district of West Virginia, sitting as a circuit judge, arrived here to-day and rendered his decision, extending the power of Thomas R. Sharp as the receiver over that portion of the Central Ohio railroad lying between Corning, Ohio, and the Ohio river, in the three cases of Nelson Robinson et al., Owen & Johnson and the Central Trust company of New York against the Ohio Central railroad. The question involved was that of the conflict of jurisdiction between the United States district court for the district of West Virginia and the United States district court for the southern district of Ohio. Judge Jackson held that the court that first takes jurisdiction of a part of a trust estate has a legal right to administer upon the whole. It follows, that this court having prior jurisdiction over that portion of the trust estate formed in this circuit, by reason of the jurisdiction thus acquired, it has the right to administer upon that portion of the trust estate lying between the Ohio river and Corning, Ohio. An order will be entered extending the jurisdiction of Receiver Sharp over the entire property of the defendant company.

Crossing Fight at Hazelton.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 16.—Last night employes of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad relaid the switches, frogs, etc., torn up in the afternoon by the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo men, where the roads cross at Hazelton, near here, then ripped up about 500 feet of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo track and placed two huge locomotives so as to block each end where torn up. The Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo men ran a train of flat cars loaded with rails into an obstructing locomotive and a conflict between the men seemed inevitable. All are said to have been armed. The court granted an order restraining the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio company from further work until the hearing to-morrow. The sheriff was obliged to make several arrests before order could be enforced, and a box car was made to serve for a temporary jail. Excitement ran high, but everything is quiet now. The Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo had a force of men at work to-day relaying the track torn up. There is no apparent danger of more trouble to-night.

The Ottawa Dynamite Scare.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 16.—It is rumored at parliament buildings to-night that the government has got an intimation to use every precaution, as the dynamiters were supposed to be meditating an attack on the buildings. The guard was increased and the speakers of commons and the senate, who have apartments in the buildings, retired from their quarters on Saturday evening. It is said, however, that Speaker Kirkpatrick left owing to his wife being ill

DEVILISH DEEDS.

Outrage and Murder Rampant East, West and South.

Two Murders by Jail Birds Escaping from a Canada Prison.

A FOOL AND HIS FOLLY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—There were callers at the house of John Cassidy, 476 Sixth avenue. Brooklyn, this evening. Dennis Riley, aged thirty years, and Celia Renney, aged seventeen, were among them. Both were freinds of Cassidy's daughter, Mary. Riley began to chaff the girls about mesmerism. "I have something here," he said, "that will do it." He then took from his pocket a 32-caliber, four-barreled Sharp's revolver, and pointed it at Mary Cassidy. "It will mesmerize you, Mary," he said. "Put it away," Mary exclaimed, placing her hands in front of her face in fright. Riley then turned to the other girl, and pointed the weapon at her, saying: "This will mesmerize you, Celia." The words had hardly escaped his lips when the pistol went off, and Miss Renney fell dead. The bullet entered the center of her forehead and passed through the brain. Riley dropped the revolver and rushed forward, caught the girl in his arms. "My God!" he said, "what have I done? What a dreadful mistake!"

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

DAYTON, O., March 16.—On January 11, 1867, Christiana Kett, a pretty girl eighteen years old, was murdered in her home on Oak street, and no clue was ever discovered to the murder until yesterday, when her brother made a death-bed confession that her own mother had committed the deed. A number of parties had been suspected, but no clue had ever pointed in this direction. The disclosure causes a profound sensation. As related by the son, his mother on her death-bed made a confession of her guilt. The murdered girl, had gone away to call on a lady friend, and returned home an hour late, when her mother, in a fit of passion, struck her with an axe handle, crushing in her skull. Appalled at her crime, she smeared the dead girl's face with gunpowder, and afterward deported herself in such manner as to entirely elude detection. Mental torture drove her from the scene and she roamed through the western cities and finally died here several years ago. She was sixty-four years old at her death, and all of the family are dead but the son who makes this dying confession.

SLUGGING MATCH.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A prize fight for $500 was fought to-day on a barge which was towed out into East river to escape the police. The principals, Tom Hogan and Jim Barr, are both from Greenpoint. Four rounds were fought and both men were severely punished. Four of Barr's teeth werk knocked out in the first round and in the fourth round he was knocked senseless, when the fight was given to Hogan.

A LAMP A FATAL WEAPON.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16,—Last night, George Ross, colored, found another colored man named Scott with his mistress. Ross threw a lamp at Scott, striking him on the head, and breaking the lamp, the oil ignited, and fatally burned Scott. Ross was arrested after a desperate struggle, he defending himself with an axe.

SUICIDE WITHOUT KNOWN CAUSE.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.—Wm. B. Hazen, Gaylord, who committed suicide in Chicago last night, was book keeper at the Excelsior Oil Works, here, and also a stockholder. The secretary of the company says his accounts are straight, and his friends are at a loss to account for his action. He was just come of age, was supposed to have come into possession of considerable property and was the probable heir to a large fortune.

BROOKLYN OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A brutal outrage was committed on a young woman named Magaret Meehan in Brooklin to-day, by ruffians, who seized her and dragged her into a stable. Police have arrested John T. Savage, Robert T. Baldwin, James Mulholland and Robert Daily, whom the girl identified.

JAILOR AND TURNKEY KILLED.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16.—This morning at 8 o'clock two prisoners confined in Sandwich jail for robbing the Harrow postoffice, shot and killed the jailor, fatally wounded the turnkey and escaped. Windsor police and citizens of Sandwich and Windsor are scouring the country.

Later.—Kennedy, one of the murderers, was captured just as he was about to cross to Detroit. Kennedy says Leech shot O'Callaghan, the other murderer, and the latter on the road between Windsor and Walkerville became so faint from loss of blood that he crawled over a fence and is probably dead. The search fails to reveal him.

HOMICIDE AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—John Wilson, mate of the bark Lillian, from a Maine port for Havana, was stabbed and killed by a sailor, Gus Peaterson, in Chesapeake bay yesterday, Peaterson claims in self-defence. Subsequent to the stabbing he set the ship on fire, but it was extinguished and the vessel headed for Annapolis, where Peaterson will be delivered to the authorities.

FATAL SALOON FIGHT.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 16.—At Walnut station, Marshall county, this state, last night George Harris and Daniel Harding, both country boys, and drunk, undertook to clean out John Chesman's saloon. One knocked Chesman down with a chair and the other kicked him. Chesman regained his feet, shot Harris dead and put two balls through Harding's lungs, from which he died this evening. Chesman is in jail.

GALVESTON STREET AFFRAY.

GALVESTON, March 16.—John Duffield, aged twenty, son of Green I. Duffield, a prominent Galveston capitalist, was met in the street at 3 a. m., by a trio of hard characters, who had just previous been refused admission to a certain house in which the young man was, and at the point of a pistol told him to throw up his hands. Duffield obeyed, but only to grasp his assailant's weapon with his left hand, and with his right plunged a bowie knife four times into John Kelly, who held the pistol. The latter has since died. Duffield and the others have been arrested.

Fire at Eau Claire.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 16.—A fire broke out here at 11:30 a. m. in a dwelling owned and occupied by Hugh McQuillin, in the First ward. The fire department responded quickly to the alarm, but the building being nearly a mile from the engine house, it was nearly consumed before the engine could be got to work. Engine No. 2, of the East side, did excellent work in keeping the fire from spreading. The building was totally destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved. The house was valued at $800; fully covered by insurance.

The Oar.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The rowing match this afternoon, a mile and a half and turn, for $500 a side for the championship of the Pacific coast, by Peterson against Lee, was won by the former by fifteen lengths.

Thomas Flynn, a prominent amateur oarsman of this city, has arranged a match between Peterson and Hanlan prior to the latter's departure for Australia for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world, to be rowed east, the date to be fixed on Hanlan's return.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Burmah states the Burmese troops defeated the rebels at Bhami.

FREE TRADE.

A Love Feast of the New York League Saturday Night.

Speeches by the Local President and Speaker Carlisle.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The New York Free Trade club gave its sixtieth annual dinner to-night. Horace White, and Manton Marble, the farmer editor of the *World*, were among the guests. Letters of regret were received from United States Senators Bayard, Pendleton and Beck, Charles Francis Adams and Henry Ward Beecher. The president, Everett S. Wheeler, welcomed the guests, especially Speaker Carlisle. As the name of Mr. Carlisle was mentioned the gentlemen arose and cheered. The president in his speech referred to the resolutions of sympathy passed by the house of representatives on the death of Herr Lasker, "the determined opponent of the protective policy," and said that," we are delighted to notice that the whole country has united, without distinction of party, in condemnation of the action of the German chancellor in refusing to transmit this resolution to the reichstag." Wheeler said that another encouraging fact is the report on the Morrison bill. "It is a step forward and we welcome it." "Free trade," he said, "does not mean untaxed trade, it does mean that commerce should not be burdened more heavily than agriculture or manufacturers, and that no class of our citizens should have a bounty from the government at the expense of the rest. We urge the reduction of the tariff because we are Americans, and because we believe in the power and effectiveness of American industry."

When the president finished his remarks, and said that Mr. Carlisle would respond to the first toast, the gentlemen at the tables applauded loudly, and when Speaker Carlisle arose, every man in the room stood up and cheered again and again. The sentiment to which Mr. Carlisle responded was "Our federal union." After making an acknowledgement of the reception, he said, "I am obliged always for an opportunity of saying a few words in response to the toast which is assigned me. The formation of the union, peacefully and voluntarily, which made such a radical change in the relation between the several states themselves, and between others and the general government, was undoubtedly one of the greatest political achievements of modern times. It is, I think, safe to say, that in no other part of the world could such a change have been peacefully made at that time, and perhaps, it is equally safe to say, it could not have been made had it been here twenty or thirty years later. The old federation possessed no means of sustaining itself. In fact, it had no power to impose taxes, regulate commerce, or administer justice. It had but one of the essential departments of real government, the legislature, and even that was defective and almost impotent. Each state has the right to levy and impose duties, subject only to the condition, that they should not interfere with the duties entered into by the United States and with foreign countries or states. There was no limitation whatever, upon the power of any state to impose duties upon the products of any other American state brought within its limits for consumption. For the purpose of protecting its own manufactures, the state of New York has full power to impose any rate of duty upon Philadelphia goods, and New Jersey possessed the same power in respect to the products of New York. If free trade is what it is, and everyone claims, if it enables them to overcome natural disadvantages and secure a higher degree of transportation, it must be admitted that the arrrngement existing under confederation was a wise one and ought never to have been disturbed. But the framers of the constitution, the men who founded this federal union, did not they say they believed that free trade—absolute free trade between the several states, was imperatively demanded by the interests of the people. This free trade was established by the constitution, not only for the trade between the states then existing, but between all the states that might thereafter exist as members of the federal union, and most all will admit that the wonderful transportation of this country is attributable largely to that provision, more largely than to anyother one thing. What a different picture this country presents from what it would have presented, if the policy of restriction and protection had prevailed among the states, as it has prevailed for so many years between the United States and foreign nations. Under the liberal policy established by the constitution, our means of internal communication and transportation is increasing. Free commercial intercourse between the states has promoted development of our national resources, fostered agriculture and manufacture, and added millions to the wealth of the people, while the protective system has, to a large extent at least, shut us out from the markets of other countries, and brought us, substantially, to the demands of home consumption, and in many cases, has actually arrested the free development of great industrial interests. The constitution, not only prohibited the states from laying imposts on imports or exports, but it expressly delegated to congress the power to collect duties to pay for the general welfare. This is simply the power to raise a revenue for public purposes. It is a monstrous abuse to use it, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the purpose of prohibiting commerce. It is, if possible, a still greater abuse of that power to employ it for private instead of for public purposes. Let no man, I pray you, misunderstand me upon this point. Experience alone has shown it is almost impossible to devise any scheme that will not instantly, in a greater or less degree, either injure or benefit private industrial interests. I mean to say, that when the primary or one object of that taxation is the fostering of a private interest, it is not in the ultimate used for the purpose of taxation, but it is simply a spoliation. When we have adjusted ourselves in the same way as those who have become accustomed to it, it might be injurious to suddenly repeal or greatly reduce the duties. Such a course would seriously alarm many who are employed in these enterprises, and when the capital is the same, as if that was the real issue. For these reasons it has always been my opinion that it was the duty of congress to proceed carefully on this subject, having due regard for every step. In other words I am in favor of a reformation, not a resolution. This process of reformation must go on, until the power of taxation is used only for proper purposes. There must be no step backward. I have already briefly intimated that this federal union is a commercial as well as a political one. We are instinctively opposed to the British system of government in America. Taxation only for the purpose of raising revenue for public use should be the established law. I will aid any body of men in bringing about this grand result. The reference of Mr. Carlisle to "a revenue for public purposes," elicited emphatic concurrence, as did his declaration that he was for "a refermation, not a resolution." As he uttered this closing sentence, the company rose, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered heartily. United States Senator Vance, of North Carolina, said, in response to the toast, "equality before the law," the highest mark of patriotic statesman to attain, was to secure the framing of laws that men could obey. If one man is allowed to send to Europe for certain articles he wants, and I am prohibited from sending for a jack knife or a pair of shoes, which I need, where is the equality under the law. Political slavery, which was settled in 1876, and domestic slavery, ended by our civil war are behind us, but slavery of finance and commerce are before us, and it is to be met. [Loud applause.]

A Dinner Party.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mr. Manton Marble gave a dinner party at his residence to-night, in honor of Speaker Carlisle, who is his guest. The guests included Senator Vance and the Hon. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama.

Death of John Allen, Jr.

NEW YORK, April 16.—John Allen, Jr., aged fifty-six years, son of an ex-mayor of Buffalo, died to-day from appoplexy in the Windsor hotel, where he was a guest. Mr. Allen was largely interested in lake transportation.

Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived: the Grecian Monarch, from London; the Werra, from Bremen; the Republic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 16.—Arrived out: the Bohemia and Lessing, from New York.

Catching Gudgeons.

A New York journal alleges that a certain broker told the following story to a party of gentlemen in his office:

"Four years ago a lawyer of this city came to me with $2,500, which he said was all the money he had. He owed considerable money, and he wanted to increase his savings so that he could pay his debts. I took the $2,500 with the understanding that I was to do the best I could with it. My friend did not know one stock from another. He had got an idea into his head that money could be made in Wall street, and he wanted me to make it for him. Well, I did the best I could, and I have been handling money for him ever since. He now has a very large balance here in securities and cash. James [turning to a bookkeeper], how much is there to the credit of Mr.——?"

James pulled out a big ledger, turned over a few pages, and replied: About $350,000, sir.

Another New York journal asks:

"Was this published to attract fools to the game so artfully advertised? The supply of gudgeons has run short in Wall Street of late, and such a bait may help to bring them around again."

Thus do the stock gamblers of Wall street artfuly set the traps to arouse the cupidity, and rope the unwary. What are many of the Wall street operators better than the habituaes of the gambling "hells" hidden away in upper chambers, or basement seclusions? The simple, the inexperienced, the gullible are often cleaned out by these stock speculators, or more properly swindlers, and hopelessly and irretrieveably ruined.

Red Wing *Advance:* Mrs. A. H. Allen's horse ran away Saturday morning. As she was driving down the hill from their residence the shafts broke, and finding that she could not control the horse, she threw herself out of the cutter. The horse took to the sidewalk and ran over a little boy, the son of Mrs. Curley, bruising him and cutting a severe gash in his head.

A petition is being extensively signed by rivermen in St. Louis, and is to be forwarded to congress in a few days, asking for the establishment of a snug harbor or a seaman's home at Rock Island, for the benefit of aged and disabled seamen.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO Contractors

WARDEN'S OFFICE, MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, J. A. REED, Warden, STILLWATER, Minn., March, 1884.

Sealed bids directed to the Warden of the Minnesota State Prison will be received at this office, until 12 M, on the 31st day of March, 1884, for furnishing the material and putting on an Iron Roof on the Cell Room Building, and that portion of the Main Building between the Cell Room and Office, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. M. Radcliffe, in St. Paul, and at this office.

Bids will be for so much per square. A certified check for $500 must accompany the bids as a guarantee of good faith.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Building Committee-

70-91 J. A. REED, Chairman.

MUSIC.

LAURA W. HALL,

MUSIC ROOMS 102 WESTERN AVENUE, Head of Ashland Avenue, St. Anthony Hill, ST. PAUL,

TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN AND HARMONY

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GUARANTEED.

References: MISS MARIE GEIST, Principal of Musical Conservatory, No. 127 West Third street, St. Paul; also on personal application, reference to the numerous families whose daughters she has taught and is now teaching will be given.

Also, Agent for "Brainard's Musical World," the oldest and best musical journal published. Subscription $1.50 per annum.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned liverymen of St. Paul, having the finest carriages and hearses in the city, do hereby agree to furnish carriages and hearses for funerals at the following prices, viz:

Morning's carriages, $2.00 each.
" hearses, 3.00 "
Afternoon's carriages, 3.00 "
" hearses, 4.00 "

KIMBLE P. CULLEN, 23 & 25 West Fohrth St.
W. L. NICHOLS, 34 West Fourth street,
J. F. ALEXANDER, Cor. Eighth and Sibley Sts.
E. W. SHIRK, Overpeck's old stand.
GEO. W. TURNBULL, 343 Exchange street.
HEWSON C. SEMPLE, Cor. Tenth and Pine.
32

QUINBY & ABBOTT,

(Successors to Stees Bros.),

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS AND Funeral Directors,

Corner Third and Minnesota Streets.

76-1mo

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LOOK Here!

Having sold all the Bargains in second-hand Pianos offered on Monday, we now offer the following instruments, received since, at bed rock prices:

Boardman & Gray, 6 octaves	$ 50
Emerson, 7 octaves	100
Kurtzman, 7 octaves	135
Phelps, 7 octaves	150

Call at once. First come first served.

DYER & HOWARD

148 & 150 East Third St.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

To-Night! To-Night!

CELEBRATION OF SAINT PATRICK'S DAY!

A grand Laugh Divided into Breaths.

Roland Reed

Supported by an excellant Company, in Marsden's

CHEEK.

Mr. Reed introduces his Songs and Medleys. Seats now on sale. Reserved seats $1.00 and 75 cents. Standing room 75c and 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.

3 Nights and Saturday Matinee

Commencing

Thursday, March 20th!

THE MONARCHS OF FUN,

BARRY AND FAY

In their New Musical Comedy by Wm. Carleton, Esq., author of "Fritz in Ireland," etc., the funniest ever written, entitled

IRISH ARISTOCRACY.

Hugh Fay as Michael Muldoon.
Billy Barry as Michael Mulcahy.

Sale of seats commences Wednesday, March 19, 9 a. m. Seats $1, 75c, and 25c. Standing room 75c and 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ORIGINAL

Madison Square Theater Co.,

Comprising:

C. W. COULDOCK, ANNIE RUSSELL,
J. G. GRAHAME, MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
DE WOLF HOPPER, ADA GILMAN,
W. H. CROMPTON, MRS. CECILE RUSH,

and others will appear in the Greatest Dramatic Success,

"HAZEL KIRKE."

ST. PAUL.....March 24, 25, 26.
MINNEAPOLIS.....March 27, 28, 29.

Elegant Souvenirs presented to the Ladies.

PROPOSALS FOR Lead Pipe

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ST. PAUL, March 15, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of St. Paul, until 12 M, March 25th, for furnishing said city 25,000 pounds of Extra Strong Lead Pipe, as follows: five (5) coils of 1½ inch Pipe; five (5) coils of 1¼ inch pipe; ten (10) coils of 1 inch pipe; ten (10) coils of ½ inch pipe; and balance to be ⅝ inch pipe.

All of the above can be delivered in one lot, but 5,000 pounds of ⅝ inch pipe must be delivered by April 15th. Pipe to be delivered free on board of cars in St. Paul. Freight to be prepaid.

No payments to be made before June 1st.

A bond with at least two sureties in a sum at least 20 per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Endorse on envelope "Proposals for Lead Pipe."

JOHN CAULFIELD, Secretary.

76-77

BRISBIN & FARWELL, LAW OFFICE.

ROOM 6,

Corner of Wabashaw and Fourth streets.

Over Express Office. 270

CLOTHIERS.

B. O. P. C. H.

We can make it to your interest to trade with us at any season of the year, particularly at this season, as we are cleaning out the balance of our winter stock at ridiculously low prices. Being headquarters for anything in our line. We are enabled to offer a large assortment and lower prices than smaller houses can do.

We make a specialty of Children's Clothing,

Latest Hats, Finest Clothing, Best Furnishing Goods.

BOSTON One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE

Cor. Third and Robert Streets, St. Paul.