

Official Paper of the City and County
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY
No. 321 Washaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER
One Year, payable in advance, \$3.00
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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 9:56 p. m.
Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.
St. Paul,..... 37 E Wind
La Crosse,..... 39 E Cloudy

NORTHWEST.
Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather.
Bismarck..... 30.15 27 Calm Clear
Ft. Snelling..... 30.15 29 Calm Clear
Minnedosa..... 30.09 26 N Clear
Moorhead..... 30.13 29 S Clear
Quappelle..... 30.11 25 Calm Clear
St. Vincent..... 30.12 25 Calm Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.
Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather.
Pt. Assinoboin..... 30.14 33 SW Clear
Ft. Buford..... 30.17 29 N Clear
Helena, M. T.,..... 30.04 40 E Clear
D. T.,..... 30.15 23 E Clear
Medicine Hat..... 29.94 30 NE Clear

UPPER LAKES.
Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather.
Duluth..... 30.14 27 N Clear
Bar. Ther. Dew Point. Wind. Weather.
St. Paul..... 30.15 25.5 S W City raining
Amount of rainfall or melted snow, 0.0 maximum thermometer, 41.9 minimum thermometer, 19.2; daily range, 22.0.

River, frozen.
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.
P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1 a. m.—Indications for upper Mississippi, light rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, northerly winds becoming variable, slight rise in temperature. Missouri, fair weather, northern portions, light rain in southern portions, northerly winds, but becoming variable, slight rise in temperature.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.
The St. Paul markets were quiet and unchanged. Wheat was generally lower at the great markets. At Chicago prices ranged at the close from 1/2 to 1/4 lower than Monday. Milwaukee to the same degree. Pork declined 8/10c. Corn on the other hand was firm and advanced 1/4c. Closing at 40 1/4c better. On Wall street it was a bull's day, and from the opening the stock market was firm, and continued so with very little weakening, closing with the general list perceptibly higher. The exceptions were Oregon Short Line, which declined 1/2 per cent, and Navigation, 1 per cent. Government bonds were steady and railroad firm and higher. Mining stock was active and generally lower.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY has accepted an invitation to be present at the Farmers' convention to-morrow and deliver an address.

The Farmers' Convention, in session in St. Paul, is an earnest body of men who have suffered wrongs which leads them to unite to secure a remedy. They can accomplish much by discreet and united effort. Their proceedings will be closely watched by the thousands whom they represent.

The city council made a grave mistake in passing the original ordinance allowing Griggs & Foster to rebuild their wooden warehouse on the corner of Third and Wacouta streets. The mayor very properly vetoed it, and the council made a still more grievous error by refusing to listen to the veto and the protests of business men. The action of the council last night will cost the city dearly.

ALD. GLENN, of Minneapolis, sold himself to the devil sometime ago, and he is now trying to deliver the goods by joining the Republican ranks. It is a good time to go over to the Democrats just a few months before a Democratic president is elected. There will be too many Democrats after Nov. 4th, next, and a little thinning out of the so called birds in Minneapolis this spring will be healthy. The Pillsbury family are welcome to their acquisition.

The city Tom Lowry is before the city council again in the attitude of the horse leech's daughter asking for more. It was a good idea for the council to sit on him at a special meeting. If they should sit on him pretty hard perhaps he would give a little better street car service. If there is any party of the city that the street car company does not already own, it would be a good plan to buy a safety deposit vault and lock it up. It is not safe to leave any loose territory out of doors when Tom Lowry is grinding the city.

PARTISAN CHARLATANISM.
It seems to be the general belief that if Robert T. Lincoln is not nominated for president (as he will not be) that whoever is nominated by the Republicans, Mr. Lincoln will be on the ticket for Vice-President. This is the merest clap-trap—nominating a man on the fame of his dead father, and not for any merit or fitness of his own. It may well be conceded that Mr. Lincoln is a worthy and respectable gentleman, and a credit to him and his parentage it is, that it is so. But there are thousands of young gentlemen as worthy and respectable as he, who are as well or better qualified for a position on a national ticket, and yet have no peculiar, or adequate qualification for the position at all.

Mr. Robert T. has no conspicuous ability or experience as a statesman, that he should be put as a nominee on a national ticket. The use of his name in that connection is simply the work of demagogues who are dragging the bones of Abraham Lincoln for exhibition in the dirty pool of current politics. The name of a mediocre son of a renowned sire will not strengthen the ticket, and tens of thousands of Republicans, to their credit be it said, are disgusted with this flimsy and unwholesome attempt to give an unreal, fictitious semblance of attractiveness to their national ticket.

The Democrats would be glad to have the

Republican ticket thus loaded down and weakened, and it is not for the degrading and demoralizing effect inflicted on the electoral franchise in the eyes of the world by this unscrupulous, unfeeling, unmanly exhibition of low, groveling, partisan charlatanism.

ASHAMEFUL OFFICIAL.

The most shameful display of partisanship and most disgraceful impropriety on the part of a public official, ever witnessed in this city, took place at the county auditor's office yesterday, auditor McCarty being the central figure.

The law provides that the county commissioners may, at their meeting in January or March, designate some newspaper to publish the delinquent tax list. In case the January and March meetings pass without such designation the whole matter is left to the county auditor, to give it with or without restriction. It was the evident intention of our astute county auditor to have the matter go by default and thus leave him to dispense the tid bit.

The Globe blocked this game by appearing at the meeting of the county board yesterday, and putting in a bid at 8 1/2 cents per description. No other bid was offered but the shame faced auditor, after reading in public the bid of the Globe, the brazen audacity to announce that he was authorized to bid 8 1/2 for another newspaper.

Subsequent events developed the fact that the county auditor had put in this bid of 8 1/2 cents without knowing whether that was the figure or not. He named 8 1/2 because of the appearance of the Globe, and the paper's appeal to the publisher of the Dispatch, who was present, to know if that was not the figure he had offered. Assuming the statement of the knaves to be correct, that some verbal offer had been made, the publisher of the Dispatch stated that he had told the auditor that he would publish it at the same figure as last year. The auditor was obliged to ask what that figure was, after he had, in violation of all decency, put in a verbal bid in behalf of the newspaper he desired to befriend.

It is difficult to characterize the shameless indecency of this official. When one newspaper had put in a bid and it had been made public, it was unreasonable to suppose that the publisher of another paper, who was present, would be allowed to enter either a verbal or written bid, but this indecent person took advantage of his official position to put in the bid for the Dispatch, and declare that the offer of that paper was 8 1/2 cents when in fact it was last year's figure, and he had forgotten the exact amount, but selected that figure at random because it fitted the Globe's bid.

Is a man who would be unblushingly guilty of such knavery fit to be entrusted with a responsible public position? He publicly advertised himself as a trickster and a man who would hesitate at no dishonesty to gain a partisan end. If such a man will not absolutely steal, it is safer to remove the temptation by keeping him outside of any position of trust.

His special organ for whose benefit he so disgracefully prostituted himself yesterday, announces that he will ignore the order of the county board and refuse to publish the tax list as voted. In that event there will be no tax sale the coming fall, and this disgraced and disgraceful official will have to take the responsibility of swindling the county out of the taxes which it is sworn duty to collect.

We shall see.

CHOOSING JURORS.

The law of evidence in Ohio is such that a conviction for murder in the first degree has not occurred in Cincinnati for several years. The trial of the murderers of the Taylor family, who committed their atrocious crime simply for the profit of selling the bodies to the Cincinnati Medical College is soon to come on, and public sentiment demanding that this trial should not be a mere mockery, but that a good honest hanging would be a wholesome thing, applied to the legislature for the passage of a law that would permit a jury to be selected that would not be composed entirely of blockheads, too ignorant and stupid to read newspapers. The important language of the new law, which the legislature was obliging enough to pass is as follows:

"If a juror has formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, the Court shall thereupon proceed to examine such juror on oath as to the grounds of such opinion, and if such juror shall say that he believes he can render an impartial verdict notwithstanding such opinion, and if the Court is satisfied that such juror will render an impartial verdict on the evidence, may admit him as competent to serve in such case as a juror."

Heretofore if a man was summoned as a juror and put upon his oath, and answered that he read the newspapers, he was rejected at once, as too intelligent to answer the purpose. The passage of the law has rendered the newspapers of Cincinnati supremely happy, and one of them thus reveals the condition of the public mind.

"Upon receipt of the intelligence here, yesterday, by prominent citizens, that the House of Representatives and was now a law of Ohio, several congratulatory telegrams were sent to Judge Pruden, the author of such a bill, and a couple of days ago, some now snoring in the county jail."

Another one says:
"Now this will stop a good deal of the monkey business in the criminal courts, and provide for the people a new jury of high time."
There should be a similar law in every state, for "the monkey business in the Criminal Courts" is not indigenous to Ohio, as some experience in the St. Paul courts last week, amply exhibited.

DORSEY'S OPINION.

"An Evil Fanged Craw and a Devil Fish."
SANTA FE, N. M., March 18.—Ex-Senator Dorsey published a letter in this evening's Review, in reply to Ex-Postmaster General James, as saying, "that had Garfield taken a lower view of his duties, he would not have fallen a victim of the assassin's bullet." My answer is, if it is worth while answering at all a creature like James, that while Garfield may have been very low in his views some times, as all men are, he struck the lowest ebb of low tide when he appointed James post master general, and MacVeagh attorney general. He caught an evil fanged craw in one case and a devil fish in the other."

Putting a Club in the Hands of Republicans.
A preliminary meeting was held at the Merchants last night by a number of Democrats well known throughout the state, for the purpose of organizing a free trade club. The meeting was an informal one, about a dozen gentlemen being present and nothing definite was done further than to appoint a committee to draft an issue call for a formal meeting for the organization of a free trade club. The evening was spent in talking and especially that advocated by the Pennsylvania men. The sentiment of the meeting was that in the coming presidential campaign the Democratic party should make an issue of the tariff question, and come out squarely with a plank favoring free trade. Statements of the unanimity of feeling throughout the state against protection were made and a belief expressed that free trade clubs could be organized in every town in the state. Among those present were C. H. Benedict, J. W. Wells, J. H. Wills, St. Paul, W. M. Campbell, of Litchfield, O. M. Hall and J. C. Pierce, Red Wing.

THE RAILROADS.

The Lumber Cut.

A lumberman from Wisconsin, who was at the Merchants yesterday, stated that the recent warm weather was bringing the men out of the pineries of both Minnesota and Wisconsin. The camps that have been open all through the pine lands in these two states during the whole of the past long winter, are being broken up quite rapidly and burning preparations are being made for opening the driving season. Last fall the lumbermen had a conference as to the supply of lumber, both as regards its quantity then on hand and the quantity likely to be produced, and then concluded that there was too much of it and that it would be necessary to take such steps as would somewhat curtail the quantity and thereby keep up the price.

But nature seems to have headed off the lumbermen in this regard. The winter has been dry and steady, and all the conditions for getting out lumber so far superior to those of any winter for a number of years that the temptation has been too strong for them, and the result has been that the cut in these states has been fully equal to the average for the last five years, and at least 20 per cent. greater than was calculated upon. The demand for high grade lumber has been quite steady throughout the entire winter, and the approach of spring brings evidences of an increase in this direction.

The demand from Manitoba and Dakota is and will probably continue to be not much more than in previous seasons, but that from Kansas and other southwestern states and territories has improved enough to increase the general demand and it is altogether probable that the prices for high grades will be maintained fully up to last year's rates, low grades, however, it is thought will drop a little lower.

Mr. T. W. Newell has been appointed master mechanic of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railroad, with charge of the motive power, machinery, and car departments. His headquarters will be at Kankakee, Ill.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the first week in March were as follows: Illinois and southern divisions, \$204,430; Iowa division, \$34,136; whole line, \$238,566. For the corresponding week in 1883 the gross earnings were: Illinois and southern divisions, \$235,255; Iowa division, \$47,226; whole line, \$282,481.

The Chicago & Alton announces that it passes for stock-shippers to accompany live stock will be given on stock contracts as follows: One man with three cars or under; two men with four or seven cars; three men with eight or more cars which is the maximum number that will be passed with stock for one order. Only one car will be passed with any number of cars of logs or sheep. No return pass will be given parties with single car shipments of cattle, hogs or sheep. One car horses, mules, or emigrant movables containing live stock will entitle the owner or master to a return pass to any point on the line. Return passes will be granted with one car horses or mules.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

The Foolish Handling of a Revolver Results in a Runaway.
At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the pedestrians at the corner of Third and Jackson streets were startled by the sharp crack of a revolver, directly after which John Dean, a driver for Shirk, the livery dealer, fell from his hack and the horses attached to the vehicle started at a fearful rate of speed up Third street.

An immense crowd gathered on the corner and several men went to the relief of Dean, whom all thought had been shot. It was found, however, that both Dean and his horse, and that he had fallen from the hack just as the horses started up. Attention was then turned to the team which passed up Third street in quick order until Minnesota street was reached when the hack came in contact with a lamp post. The latter gave way to the collision, and the letter box attachment was completely pried, the contents being scattered in all directions. The hack was also damaged by the collision, the rear wheels being smashed. The shock put both Dean and his horse to a halt and they were captured at Cedar street.

An investigation into the origin of the affair showed that a candy "butcher" on one of the railroads was in the act of showing Dean his revolver when the weapon went off. Officers Call put both Dean and his horse to a halt and they were captured at Cedar street.

It was reported last night, by parties who claim to be conversant with the true inwardness of the case, that the shot was fired intentionally and on purpose missed the mark intended by accident.

MARRIAGES OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The Baroness Charlotte, wife of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, is dead. The deceased was a daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild, one of the sons of Meyer Amschel, founder of the celebrated banker family of Rothschild. Charles settled at Naples, where he presided over the branch of the house established there until his death in 1855. His daughter, Charlotte, was married on June 15, 1836, to her cousin, the late Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, a son of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, who was also one of the five sons of the founder of the family. The marriage was the outgrowth of a design of Baron Nathan, who was at the head of the London house of the family, and who came to the conclusion that, in order to perpetuate his name and power, the Rothschilds should keep their fortunes together and devote them to the common cause. Accordingly he proposed that they should intermarry among themselves, and form no martial unions outside the family. He called a council of the heads of the house at Frankfurt, in 1836, and his views were duly approved.

Baron Lionel had five children by the Baroness Charlotte, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Sir Nathan Meyer, Baronet, who succeeded to the baronage added to the headship of the family, was born Nov. 8, 1840, married April 17, 1857, Emma daughter of Baron Charles Rothschild, and has several children. He has been a member of Parliament for Aylesbury in the Liberal interest. The other brothers are Charles Alfred, born July 20, 1842, and Leopold, born Nov. 22, 1845. The last named was married in January, 1881, to Miss Perugia, of Trieste, and has a family of five children, which stands almost as high in the aristocracy as the Rothschilds in the West of Europe. The daughters of the late Baroness Charlotte are Leonora, married in 1827 to her cousin, Baron Alphonse, of Paris, and Evelina, married in 1827 to her cousin, Charles, who has been a member of the London seat of this great family is at No. 148 Piccadilly; the usual residence in Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex, near London.

AMUSEMENTS.

Roland Reed in "Cheek"—Barry & Fay—Hazel Kirke—The Tin Can Man.

The second performance of "Cheek" at the Grand last night, was attended by a large audience notwithstanding the beastly condition of the weather, and the sprigged and fully enjoyed. Mr. Reed is a versatile comedian, a clever vocalist with rare powers of mimicry and happy stage presence. The support is good, the scenery bright and novel. Sitting Bull and party occupied one of the boxes. Matinee performance this afternoon, each day will be presented a souvenir musical album. The engagement closes tonight.

Sale of seats, Barry and Fay engagement this morning. Hazel Kirke, next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Lyceum theater contained another large audience last night, and the bright and entertaining bill was immensely enjoyed by those present. The tin can man is a host by himself and hard to beat.

FIRE.

The Mitchell Furniture company's factory at St. Louis burned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss estimated at \$35,000. A fire last night destroyed the four mill of Sumner and Co., of Hamburg, Ripley county, Ind. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$7,000. At Durham, Ont., Cochrane's foundry and furnishing shop was burned yesterday. Loss \$25,000. At Appleton, Wis., two warehouses of the Appleton Manufacturing company were burned last night. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$10,000.

Business Troubles.

The liabilities of James Reid, furniture dealer, Hamilton, Ont., are \$50,000, including \$16,000 of forged papers. Joseph Cotton, manufacturer of knitted goods, Stanbridge, Que., has assigned. Liabilities \$50,000, assets \$20,000. The Moorhead Election. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] MOOREHEAD, March 18.—The election resulted in success of the straight ticket with two exceptions. John Erickson was re-elected mayor.

THE DEMOCRATS AND PROTECTION.

The Predominant Opinion in Indiana.

[Kansas City Times.] The Cincinnati Enquirer has taken no little pains to ascertain the political sentiment of the people of Indiana touching the Presidency and the tariff question. I sent out 8,000 circulars to each county, inquiring for the sentiment upon these two topics.

About 7,000 answers were received. They show McDowell has the preference of 5,934; Payne, 953; Tilden, 436. Payne had the largest second choice of any candidate. The Republican preferences show; Blaine, 1,628; Arthur, 1,450; Porter, 1,021; Harrison, 881; Gresham, 654. These figures indicate that Indiana will cast her first vote for McDowell in the nominating convention, and secondly for Payne, and this we take it is about the average sentiment of that state.

The responses indicate that Blaine is undoubtedly the choice among Republicans, as he is everywhere the favorite of the Democrats. It is safe to say that three-fifths of the Republicans of the United States prefer Blaine to any other candidate named.

On the tariff question the circulars presented the following propositions: First—A tariff for revenue only. Second—A tariff for revenue and protection. Third—A tariff for revenue so adjusted as to protect the industries of the country, and to protect the interests of labor without creating monopolies.

The responses were as follows: For No. 1..... 639 For No. 2..... 811 For No. 3..... 5,344 The Enquirer comments as follows: The most important result obtained from these inquiries is the feeling in regard to the tariff. It has been ascertained that while the manufacturers and their employees in the cities were favorable to a protective tariff, the agricultural element favored or inclined toward free trade. Over 4,000 of the answers received have been from gentlemen in the country or small towns. It is not likely that any one of them was expressing his opinion on the tariff did it with any idea of its bearing upon the coming political campaign.

On the first proposition the Democracy lost Indiana in 1880. On the third proposition they carried the state in 1882 by 40,000 majority. This Ohio idea of 1883 is really the Indiana proposition of 1882.

THE JERSEY CIRCUIS.

Ten Weeks, Nothing Done, But Lots of Fun. [Trenton, N. J. Cor. 15th.] The legislature has been in session ten weeks. Seven hundred bills have been introduced, and not 40 of them have become laws. The average length of sessions for many years has been twelve weeks. In spite of the approach of the usual time for adjourning, the assembly is daily becoming more disorderly and neglectful of public business. On Tuesday it had to adjourn without doing anything for lack of a quorum. To-day, a great part of the time was spent in sending up and having read by the clerk alleged funny resolutions. Cole of Hudson was in the chair temporarily, and one of the resolutions began: Resolved, That old King Cole was a jolly old soul.

The rest of it was drowned in laughter. The climax was reached when a member sent up this on the immense sheet of paper: Resolved, That the Assembly be abolished. When a message is received from the Governor the bearer stands in the central aisle and reads it. Some one put a bill in the hands of Judge Rankin of Hudson county, a well-known lobbyist, and told him that Mr. Jenkins, whose seat is on the central aisle, wished to see him. When the Judge reached the proper spot a member sprang up and announced: "Mr. Speaker, a message from the Third House."

These proceedings were alternated with the transaction of legislative business. First the House passed the report of three jury resolutions and then another bill. The serious consideration of any matter was impossible. Any member who attempted to talk sensibly was laughed down.

The bill forbidding refusal of burial in any cemetery was also exposed. The people would be informed the Democratic party was pretending economy and at the same time keeping in the treasury one hundred millions and keeping thousands of men out of work.

Mr. Randall said those who stood here for economy, stood regardless of sneers or applause, having the consciousness of performing their public duty in an honest way. He did not know what the issues in the next campaign might be, but he did know the Democratic party would never be condemned for economy and frugality in the public expenditures.

Mr. Regan's amendment was lost by 61 to 93. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house. The previous question being ordered, Mr. Bissell expressed objections to the bill, which he characterized as a cheap bill, framed by a cheap party, through its cheap committee, upon the cheapest estimate of the people of the country.

Mr. Townsend took the floor to close the debate in defense of the bill. He had an opportunity yesterday of conversing with a leading member of the senate, who said he had read the bill, and he said it was a fair, liberal one. He said further, he was glad to know that he had exposed the hypocrisy practiced by the Republican party in the Senate in not consenting to the passage of the appropriations. The senator was himself a Republican. There were several shouts "name him," from the Republican side but Townsend declined to do so. He went on to say since the bill had come into the house every clown and every scoundrel had taken it upon himself, every advocate of extravagance, every defender of jobs and railroad corporations had been brought forward, taxing their ingenuity to the utmost in order to raise false clamor against the bill.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, who inquired whether the "volunteer" was parliamentary. The speaker replied if a gentleman is using unparliamentary language any member had a right to call him to order.

Mr. Townsend continuing said, he was not surprised at the action of the other side in leaving the floor to the "volunteer," but he was surprised at the action of Mr. Reed of Maine. If peculation has ever been charged on this floor with maladministration, if ever extravagant appropriations were suggested, that gentleman was found to be the defender, and if ever an insidious railroader's company was at stake, that gentleman was its defender.

Mr. Hiscock demanded that the words be taken down as unparliamentary. "Oh no," said Reed, "I don't want to give them any such significance, but when he talks about extravagant appropriations and insidious railroads, it is the words of the Record he will find in the star route case, I voted with the committee on appropriations and that he was not here. [Applause on the Republican side.] "I have never," continued Townsend, "heard a peevish assailed on this floor, but the gentleman of Maine has sprung to his feet and defended him."

"Name one," cried Reed. "I have not time here," retorted Townsend. "I want the gentleman to name one," cried Reed. "I have not time here," retorted Townsend. "I want the gentleman to name one," reiterated Reed. "When the gentleman," continued Townsend, "takes his seat and behaves himself, I will proceed with my remarks. The gentleman has taken occasion to assail all most every member in the house and I propose to answer him and let him understand that he is well known here, and that I have regard for his estimate of myself than I have for the opinion of any member. On last Saturday he took the floor and framed the Improper motives in my defenses of the bill, and I did not have an opportunity to reply to them, but I want to say here and now that he is playing a role which he has played ever since I knew him, as the defendant of every railroad scheme that is brought up here, as an obstructer of every character of legislation intended to put a restraint on railroad corporations and compel them to meet their just dues to the government."

Mr. Reed said: "Fortunately the observations which the gentleman has made in the kind manner to make were made in the presence of the house that has known both of

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

Congressmen Townsend and Reed Express Their Opinions of Each Other Freely.

The House Pass the Postoffice Appropriation Bill as Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Hawley introduced a bill offering a reward of \$25,000 for the rescue of the Greeley Arctic expedition. The bill was read and then taken up and discussed.

On the conclusion of Blair's speech the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

The House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 18.—After the introduction of a number of bills and reports of no general interest the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon raised a point of order against the second section, which amends the revised statutes, so as to prohibit the weighing the mails more than once in four years. Cannon and Keifer argued in support of the point, and Holman, Randall and Townsend in opposition thereto, but the chair in clear, and the bill was passed by a large party friends and sustained the point of order.

In speaking to formal amendment, Mr. Aiken reviewed and severely criticized the various features of the bill, declaring it made the most miserably appropriation of the appropriation for the letter carrier service, and proposed to limit the compensation for mail service to land grant roads, and said, in spite of himself, the thought would rise up, that there was vicious legislation behind the clause, for after the committee had discussed the matter some hours the great objector from Indiana rose and offered an amendment to his own bill. He took in then the very roads he had excluded from his bill. Though he (Aiken) did not charge anybody with having a job in the bill, that he had extracted suspicion in his mind. The next morning in the bill which attracted his attention was an appropriation of \$4,600,000 for the star route service and an additional imaginary appropriation of \$1,000,000. Where was \$1,000,000? He had said something about an expended balance of \$1,000,000. Why had not the committee reappropriated the whole of that sum? What was to become of the \$1,000,000? In his mind, there was covert legislation right there. He criticized the committee for making no provision for special mail for the letter carriers, the excuse presented, that it had not been estimated. If the committee refused to give because the postmaster general did not ask, why in the name of common sense did it object to giving what he did ask for? This was not a question of money, but of principle, and he said that the bill, showed conclusively on every page of the bill, showed that the purpose of the bill was to get up a cheap notoriety for grand economy. Applause on Republican side.

Mr. Holman denied there was anything covert in the bill, and hoped the gentleman would specifically point out where the committee's appropriations or any member had sought to drive the house or country.

Mr. Reagan offered an amendment, extending to the members of congress the right to use the penalty envelopes in the transaction of official business. Messrs. Townsend, White and Randall opposed the amendment and Belford advocated it, and inquired of Randall why a congressman had not the right to send a free letter on public business? A man who objects to the bill, he said, who has his eyes, he could look through a key hole with both eyes.

Mr. Randall declined to cope with the gentleman from Colorado either in wit or vulgarity, and maintained that the people had condemned the franking privilege.

Mr. Bissell expressed objections to the members in transacting public business required that they should send their letters through the mails, and this pretense of economy on the part of the majority was a sham, a fraud.

When the political campaign came on this hypocrisy would be exposed. The people would be informed the Democratic party was pretending economy and at the same time keeping in the treasury one hundred millions and keeping thousands of men out of work.

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Mr. Regan's amendment was lost by 61 to 93. The committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

The previous question being ordered, Mr. Bissell expressed objections to the bill, which he characterized as a cheap bill, framed by a cheap party, through its cheap committee, upon the cheapest estimate of the people of the country.

Mr. Townsend took the floor to close the debate in defense of the bill. He had an opportunity yesterday of conversing with a leading member of the senate, who said he had read the bill, and he said it was a fair, liberal one. He said further, he was glad to know that he had exposed the hypocrisy practiced by the Republican party in the Senate in not consenting to the passage of the appropriations. The senator was himself a Republican. There were several shouts "name him," from the Republican side but Townsend declined to do so. He went on to say since the bill had come into the house every clown and every scoundrel had taken it upon himself, every advocate of extravagance, every defender of jobs and railroad corporations had been brought forward, taxing their ingenuity to the utmost in order to raise false clamor against the bill.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, who inquired whether the "volunteer" was parliamentary. The speaker replied if a gentleman is using unparliamentary language any member had a right to call him to order.

Mr. Townsend continuing said, he was not surprised at the action of the other side in leaving the floor to the "volunteer," but he was surprised at the action of Mr. Reed of Maine. If peculation has ever been charged on this floor with maladministration, if ever extravagant appropriations were suggested, that gentleman was found to be the defender, and if ever an insidious railroader's company was at stake, that gentleman was its defender.

Mr. Hiscock demanded that the words be taken down as unparliamentary. "Oh no," said Reed, "I don't want to give them any such significance, but when he talks about extravagant appropriations and insidious railroads, it is the words of the Record he will find in the star route case, I voted with the committee on appropriations and that he was not here. [Applause on the Republican side.] "I have never," continued Townsend, "heard a peevish assailed on this floor, but the gentleman of Maine has sprung to his feet and defended him."

"Name one," cried Reed. "I have not time here," retorted Townsend. "I want the gentleman to name one," cried Reed. "I have not time here," retorted Townsend. "I want the gentleman to name one," reiterated Reed. "When the gentleman," continued Townsend, "takes his seat and behaves himself, I will proceed with my remarks. The gentleman has taken occasion to assail all most every member in the house and I propose to answer him and let him understand that he is well known here, and that I have regard for his estimate of myself than I have for the opinion of any member. On last Saturday he took the floor and framed the Improper motives in my defenses of the bill, and I did not have an opportunity to reply to them, but I want to say here and now that he is playing a role which he has played ever since I knew him, as the defendant of every railroad scheme that is brought up here, as an obstructer of every character of legislation intended to put a restraint on railroad corporations and compel them to meet their just dues to the government."