ST. PAUL NEWS.

GORDON O. CLARK.

The Coroner's Inquiry Into the Manner and Cause of His Death.

The Facts Found to be Entirely the Same as Given in the Globe of Yesterday.

At the coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon, for inquiring into the death of Gordon O. Clark, the jurors were Chas. E. Dannenberg, John N. Methers, John Shortall, Joseph Ellis, Stephen Burns and Edward H. Schlick. The witnesses called were Earnest Lambrecht and Philip Grathwoll, young men who were playing pool with Clark at the time he was killed. Adolph C. Feise, proprietor of the billiard room, W. Sammtleben, billiard table tender, Henry Finley, attendant at the shooting gallery, Joseph Conniff, a steam fitter, P. J. McCarthy, a printer, and Charles Brenk, the proprietor of the shooting gallery.

The witnesses did not differ as to any material facts, and their evidence may be summarized as follows: Clark, Lambrecht and Grathwol were playing a game of pool in Feise's billard hall, and Clark having just made a successful shot was sighting over the balls for another one, stooping with his face near to the border of the table, when his companions saw him stagger and reel, but at first did not uhderstand why. Grathwol, who was nearest him, thought he was looking under the table for the "bridge," and proceeded to illustrate that it was not needed. When he again looked up, an instant after, Clark, clutching his cue to his body, was sinking backwards. When he fell to the floor Grathwol grasped him to lift him up and asked him what was the matter, but received no answer. Poor Clark looked up at him and moaned or groaned, but was unable to speak. Grathwol had caught sight of Finley, who had leaped up and looked over the half partition separating the shooting gallery from the billiard room, and thought of Clark's being shot, but several voices exclaimed that he had fainted, and it was not until Feise ran to the spot and loosened Clark's clothes that the blood and the fatal wound told the whole story. Finley was sitting inside the shooting gallery, a few feet from the counter, with his back to the partition and reading, while Brenk was loading a Steven's rifle target pistol for persons waiting to shoot it at the targets. When the pistol was discharged, only a few feet from him, he felt the powder drive into his face and that the bullet passed close by him on the left. He saw the hole made by the bullet in the partition, and, leaping up, looked over to see if any one was sitting on the chairs on the other side of the partition. Seeing no one there he dropped down and a moment after the commotion raised by Clark's falling drew him and Brenk to the main room. Even then Finlay did not at first think of Clark's being shot, for he heard exclamations that he had fainted or fallen in a fit, and had not thought of the bullet reaching anyone at the opposite side of the billiard room, where Clark stood. Mr. Brenk exhibited the pistol, and explained how he was handling it when it was discharged. He had just loaded and cocked it, and was in the act of handing it to the man waiting for it, when it was discharged, before the waiting man had touched it. Whether his hand, when withdrawn from the barrel, touched the trigger, which is without guard, and moves easy, or how the weapon was discharged, Mr. Brenk did not know. He was entirely sober at the time, and claims that he never was drunk. He has not had any previous experience in a shooting gallery, and handled the weapon so as to turn its nozzle at the dangerous moment in the one direction where its dischage could do harm; but this appears to be attributable to lack of cautious practice rather than to anything like a reckless disposition. There had been some firing in the gallery ten or fifteen minutes before, and none of those in the billiard room particularly noticed the sound of the shot which killed Clark, aud none of them heard the bullet pass through the partition or strike Clark. No one imagined Clark was shot until Feise opened his vest.

The gallery was finished Wednesday, having been constructed for Brenk under direction of Feise, by partitioning off a part of one side of the large room occupied by Fiese. The latter consulted persons qualified to judge, and was assured by them he had taken all necessary precautions to guard against accidents. But when constructed, on account of the space occupied by the targets, the iron lined part of the gallery was found too short to give the desired length of shots The shooters' stand was accordingly moved back a few feet, and the iron lining was to have been extended accordingly as soon as the mechanics could attend to the job. It was not imagined, however, that any danger was incurred by leaving the upper end of the gallery without the iron lining, and tests made by the coroner yesterday show that the double sheet iron used wauld not have stopped the ball which killed Clark.

The pistol is a strong shooter and the 22-caliber cartridges used are very powerful. One bullet was fired by the coroner through the wood partition at about the angle on which the pistol was held in Brenk's hands when Clark was shot, and it passed through and then an inch deep into the solid oak bottom of a chair. Another bullet was fired at an angle and another point blank at the iron sheathed part of the partition and both went through the two sheets of iron and through the thin board behind the iron and were lost in the billiard room.

The jury after consideration of the evidence found that the death of Clark was the result of a pistol shot; the pistol being accidentally discharged while in the hands of Charles Brenk; and, recognizing the danger atached to the sport, the jury recommend that all shooting galleries be licensed and be held under the surveillance of the chief of police. Further the jury does not attach any blame to Major A. C. Feise, the proprietor of the saloon.

EXONERATED FROM BLAME.

The Railroad Company not Responsible for Killing James Reynolds.

Coroner Qninn and a jury held an inquest at 12:30 o'clock yesterday at O'Halloran's on the remains of James Reynolds, the mechanic who was run down by a train and killed on the Short Line railroad last Thursday morning.

Annie Brodhy was the first witness. The witness resides in Minneapolis; she had known the deceased; his home was in Belfast, Ireland; he had been in this country two years; he had formerly worked in the car shops at Minneapolis. Had last seen him Thursday morning at 8 o'clock; this was at the home of witness at Twenty-sixth avenue south, Minneapolis; he remarked that he was going to make a visit to St. Paul; he had two sons, both in Colorado; witness did not think he possessed much means; he had a wife and several children; his first wife was dead.

John Brophy was next sworn; witness had known deceased for a year; had last seen him Wednesday night; the son of the deceased had married the daughter of the witness; he was not a hard drinker.

Chas. Craft, a locomotive fireman, was the next witness; he had been on the train when it struck the deceased; they were coming around a sand cut in the road when witness saw a man ahead of them on the road; they blew the whistle and put on the air brake; deceased was walking on the path by the side of the track and he was struck by the pilot of the engine. He neither spoke nor moved after being struck.

Wm. Broomfield, the engineer of the train, was next sworn; his train had left Minneapolis at 10 o'clock; in coming around the curve he saw a man on the track and at once blew the whistle and put on the brakes; the train was moving at twenty-one or twenty-two miles an hour when they rounded the curve; it takes about three lengths of the train to come to a full stop.

M. F. Smith, engineer of the freight train, which had the up track at the time of the accident, was then sworn. When his train got to the curve they saw a man on the track; the train of witness was about 800 feet away; the witness motioned for the deceased to get off the track, as the east bound passenger train loomed up, but he paid no attention to the signal.

James T. Murphy, conductor of the train on the Short line, was sworn, and testified to the proper signals of warning having been given. When the accident occurred they were making from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour.

John Toncey, a baggage master on the train, was sworn and testified to substantially the same circumstances as the other witnesses.

Chas. Smith, a brakeman on the road, testified to about the same state of facts.

A verdict was returned of accidental death, and the company was exonerated from blame.

ST. PAUL OR KANSAS.

A Serious Matter for Butcher and Public—Death in the Pot.

Just lately there has been shipped to this market and throughout the whole field supplied by this market, large quantities of dressed meat from Kansas City. The readers of the GLOBE have been informed of this fact by the market reports and have also been intimated to them the questionable fitness of this meat for food. A week or two since the disgusting appearance of some of this selfsame meat was described as shipped to the New York markets and the suggestion has been made more than once that the authorities should be asked to protect the city from having any diseased meat sent here to poison our people and to cripple our industries. For while dressed meat, from impurity will do the one, its lowness of cost will effectually accomplish the other. Carcasses of cattle under certain circumstances cannot be, from exterior inspection, declared to be diseased or otherwise and so it is possible to sell meat from animals which have suffered from dangerous diseases, and it is therefore necessary to protect the public where their own judgment can not be relied on. That there has been and still is disease raging in herds which feed the Kansas City market there can not be doubted, and the question arises is any of the diseased beef being shipped hitherward? A few facts will enable the public to judge. Good cattle to-day are worth in Kansas City $5.50 and $5.75 per hundred pounds live weight. Such cattle cannot be slaughtered and dressed and sold at less than $9.50 per hundred pounds. The freight from Kansas City to St. Paul is 33c per hundred weight, making the value of dressed beef on arrival here $9.82 per hundred pounds, without profit. Now in the face of this the Kansas dressed beef is offered here at 8c and 8½c per pound or one cent less than the value at Kansas City. What is the inference? Simply that the carcasses sent here are such as are slaughtered in a hurry—slaughtered to save their lives, and for which there is no sale at Kansas City or anywhere, where the facts are known. At Chicago cattle are closely inspected and all suffering from any cause—"big head" pleuro-pneumenia, epizootic, big veins, are at once condemned and killed for the rendering works, but it would be more profitable to slaughter, dress, and send the carcasses to market.

Aside from the danger to the public health the shipping into this market beef at prices at which good sound healthy cattle cannot be bought threatens to ruin one of the most important and growing industries of this city. It has been the ambition of St. Paul to become a live stock centre and more than one fine abattoir has been built and others are being contemplated but if this shipping of the refuse of the panic stricken prairies of the southwest be continued, a serious injury, financially as well as in the matter of health, will be the result. It should be stated that the butchers who buy this 8c beef charge 18 and 20c to their customers just the same as those who pay 10 and 12c.

If ever Boycotting was justified it would be in this case. Boycott, therefore, all the butchers who buy this beef. If a house has in it small pox or typhoid fever, or any infectious disease it is marked. A sign has to be hung out, warning the people; and yet the gate way is open wide for any one who listeth to bring the most dangerous of diseases into our midst in the shape of diseased meats. The able letter from a vetrinary surgeon which a few days ago clearly pointed out the terrible dangers to human beings which threaten from foot and mouth disease in cattle, and since there is a strong suspicion that the imported meats are not sold below cost for nothing—certainly not because of their soundness—and as there is a suspicion, if it be ever so faint, that pleuro-pneumonia does exist in cattle, be hoves the authorities to guard the public from the threatening danger.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

CRIMINAL TERM.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

State of Minnesota vs. P. Flaherty; assault upon Mrs. Gabel, discharged.

State of Minnesota vs. Thomas Connelly; application for further stay of proceedings; hearing adjourned to next Tuesday.

Samuel B. Tibbetts et al. vs. Charles D. Gruff; civil jury case; motion for new trial; hearing set for Tuesday next.

In the matter of Auerbach, Finch, Van Slyke and Young against Flynn and O'Keefe; answer of Stephen Flynn filed. Defendant alleges that his partnership with O'Keefe was dissolved in August '82, when O'Keefe assumed all liabilities of the firm; that at that time and for nine months since O'Keefe was solvent and able to pay the firm debts, and plaintiffs were consenting parties to his assuming the debts; that in June '83, O'Keefe assigned to A. H. Winslow and plaintiffs proved up their claim, the same on which they now sue, and on that claim have received a dividend of 15 per cent. from O'Keefe's assignee. Wherefore Flynn prays judgment, or that the suit be postponed pending the assignment of O'Keefe. Willis & Willard for defendant, Flynn.

In the matter of Wm. De Francy against Anna M. Rice, a suit for damages; a jury verdict for defendant was filed.

New suits were instituted as follows: Craig, Larkin & Smith against McCaine Bros. & Barteau, a suit on promissory notes for $77.33 and interest from July 10, '70, at 10 per cent. Wm. E. Bramhall, attorney for plaintiff.

Craig, Larkin & Smith against August Knauff, a suit on promissory notes for $169.78, at 12 per cent interest from Dec. 11, '78. Wm. E. Bromhall, attorney for plaintiff.

F. G. Draper & Co. against A. Wanner, a suit on promissory note for $143.06, with garnishee proceedings against George J. Grant. James N. Granger, attorney for plaintiff.

Adjourned till Tuesday April 1, at 10 a. m.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Brill.]

Chas. Leonard vs. Nellie K. Green; argued and submitted.

Charles D. Boom vs. St. Paul Manufacturing company, argued and submitted.

Adjourned to-day at 10 a. m.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Julius Weilicke, deceased, petition for administration filed; hearing April 23, at 10 a. m.

Estate of Elizabeth Hickett, deceased, petition and will filed; hearing April 23, at 10 a. m.

Insanity of Requia Reiscraft, information filed; examined and committed.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

C. Harenson, peddling without a license; continued to April 1.

Wm. Kelly, drunkenness; committed for thirty days.

Joe. Gessart, drunkenness; committed for ten days.

John Gorman, same; committed for thirty days.

John Brown, drunkenness; fine of $10 paid.

Dan Lynch and thirteen others, vagrancy, sent out of town.

C. C. Lee, larceny; continued until tomorrow.

A. Pettit, assault; fine of $5 paid.

Jas. O'Brien, assault; continued until to-day.

Pat Mahoney, disorderly; committed for ten days.

A MAY DAY MATINEE.

Promised by the Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

The Fifth District Muddle—Basis of Representation.

The Republican state central committee met at the Merchants hotel yesterday afternoon. Mr. Z. B. Clarke, of Willmar, presided, and Gen. M. D. Flower officiated as secretary.

There were present the following: A. K. Finseth, of Goodhue county; E. S. Corser, of Minneapolis; E. S. Warner, proxy for Wm. Thomas, of Blue Earth county; John G. Nelson, of Parker's Prairie; T. D. Strait, proxy for G. S. Howe, of Shakopee; D. Sinclair, of Winona, proxy for Thomas Simpson; W. P. Dunnington, proxy for W. F. Dickenson, of Red Wing; Robert Taylor of Castle; C. H. Conkly, of Filmore county; H. C. Kendall, of St. Louis county; Z. B. Clark, proxy for John P. Arnott, of Willmar. The call for the meeting was read when the committee proceeded to business.

DATE OF THE CONVENTION.

Gen. Flower first moved that the committee proceed to designate a time for holding the state convention. Carried. A discussion then ensued as to the best time for holding the convention, and on motion of Gen. Flower the date was fixed for Thursday, the 1st day of May, in St. Paul.

THE CALL.

Gen. Flower then read the call, which, after a short discussion, was adopted. It is as follows:

ST. PAUL, March 28, 1884.—A Republican state convention will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1884, in the city of St. Paul, at 12 o'clock noon, for the choice of four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Republican convention, and for the selection of two delegates and alternates from each congressional district in the method provided by the Republican National committee, where such district delegates and alternates shall not have been chosen previous to the meeting of the state convention, and also for the nomination of seven Republican presidential electors and such other business as may properly come before the convention. The various congressional districts have the option of electing two delegates and two alternates to the national convention at separate popular delegate conventions called on not less than twenty days' published notice, and held at any time within the fifteen days prior to the next meeting of the state convention.

All citizens are invited to co-operate in the election of delegates who favor the elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries with out discrimination in favor of any class or interest, giving free, popular education to the masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of the ballot, and effectually protecting all humane rights in every section of our common country, and who are willing to support the nominees of the national Republican convention.

The representation, as per schedule hereunto annexed, is based upon the average Republican vote for state officers at the last general election.

The question of representation was then taken up, and Mr. C. H. Conkey moved that the representation be fixed on a basis of one delegate from each county and one delegate at large for every 400 Republican votes or major fraction thereof cast at the last election. The motion was carried and the secretary was authorized to issue the call, based on the representation as designated by the committee.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT ROW.

Mr. H. C. Kendall, of St. Louis county, then addressed the committee, calling attention to the fight between the Nelson and Kindred factions in the Fifth district. The Nelson faction, he said, had already issued a call for a convention at Moorhead, and it was understood that their action would be supplemented by a call from the Kindred faction. In order to prevent trouble and unite the delegation for Chicago, he thought the committee should take some action.

Gen. Flower was in favor of any action that would unite the factions and prevent trouble; he was afraid the Minnesota delegation would go into the convention with a contest on their hands. He said that he had anticipated such an emergency while in Washington, and that he had consulted with Senator Sabin and others at that time, as to the best means of settling the difficulty.

Mr. J. G. Nelson said that as the Nelson faction had already issued a call, he had no doubt the other faction would.

Mr. Kendall was in favor of the committee taking measures to fix the matter; he wanted to see the party united, as a dispute in one section was liable to breed dissention in the rest of the party.

Mr. Nelson said that the presumption was that the Nelson faction had acted on the principle that the victory in the last campaign had given them a right to issue a call; he thought if they had been defeated in the campaign they would have dropped all claims. The Nelson convention was called for April 24, and he could not see what action the committee could take to prevent it.

Gen. Flower said he was not in favor of one faction dictating to another, to which Mr. Nelson replied that the Nelson party had the authority of precedent. If the Kindred faction saw fit to call a convention, let it be called on the same day and at the same place as the other, when a compromise might be effected, or the matter might be left to the state convention to decide which was right.

After further discussion Gen. Flower suggested that in the interests of harmony the central committee might issue a circular rebommending that the Kindred faction unite with the Nelson adherents at their convention.

A good deal of chin music to the same effect was indulged in, when Gen. Flower offered a resolution which declared it the opinion of the state committee that one convention should be held in the Fifth district and that all contests should be settled at the primaries. The resolution was withdrawn and the meeting adjourned.

SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATION.

Gen. Flower announces the following as the delegate representation:

Counties.	Delegates.	Counties.	Delegates.
Aitkin	1	Cook	1
Anoka	3	Cottonwood	2
Becker	4	Crow Wing	4
Benton	2	Dakota	4
Big Stone	2	Dodge	4
Blue Earth	6	Douglas	4
Brown	3	Faribault	4
Carlton	3	Fillmore	6
Carver	4	Freeborn	5
Cass	2	Goodhue	8
Chippewa	3	Grant	2
Chisago	4	Hennepin	14
Clay	3	Houstin	4
Hubbard	1	Marten	3
Isanti	2	Meeker	4
Itasca	2	Mille Lacs	2
Jackson	2	Morrison	2
Kanabec	1	Mower	4
Kandiyohi	5	Murray	2
Kittson	3	Nicollet	3
Lac qui Parle	2	Nobles	2
Lake	1	Norman	3
Le Sueur	3	Olmsted	5
Lincoln	2	Otter Tail	7
Lyon	3	Pine	1
McLeod	3	Pipestone	2
Marshall	3	Polk	4
Pope	3	Swift	3
Ramsey	12	Todd	3
Redwood	3	Travers	2
Renville	3	Wabasha	4
Rice	6	Wadena	2
Rock	2	Waseca	4
St. Louis	2	Washington	6
Scott	2	Watonwan	2
Sherburne	1	Wilkin	2
Sibley	3	Winona	5
Stearns	4	Wright	6
Steele	4	Yellow Medicine	3
Stevens	2		

A Dangerous Structure.

There is imminent danger of a calamity on the Wabashaw street bridge. Yesterday morning between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the temporary piling or wooden piers supporting the first span beyond the iron work, or the sixth span from the Wabashaw street end of the bridge, gave way to the pressure of ice and were completely demolished.

This leaves the span in what is regarded as an extremely shaky and precarious condition. The temporary supports were constructed two years ago, and they were to have been shortly substituted with an iron span and supporters in keeping with the remainder of the bridge. Up to last night the span, which is 140 feet long, was intact, and City Engineer Somers set a force of men to work yesterday to make the span as secure as possible. To further complicate matters the north channel of the river became choked up with ice yesterday, and an additional force of men was put to work to blast it out. The work of blasting was prosecuted all last night, and the channel is expected to be open to day.

Yesterday Chief Clark detailed two officers to stand on the damaged span and regulate the traffic. No more than one train is allowed to cross the span at a team, and this wise precaution will prevent any accident.

UNPROFITABE BUSINESS.

That of Resisting Officers Proves to be Such.

As a general thing if a man wants to get the conceit knocked out of him let him undertake to resist a policeman. When Wm. Kelly tackled an officer on Thursday night, he had an idea that he was a great man, but it took the copper about two minutes to persuade him that he was wrong. He had been on a toot and when the officer undertook to run him in he showed fight. He was lodged in the tower after considerable difficulty, and now he will languish in durance for thirty days.

John Brown, singular as it may seem, was before the court on a similar charge. Brown is a very decent fellow ordinarily and his appearance in the pen gave use to considerable surprise. On his way home the other night he stopped into a joint to get a bowl of beer, and it chanced that among others in the barroom was a fidler. Brown is something of a musician himself, and he has a weakness for the cat gut, so that when his request to play a tune was granted he played sever tunes, and the hilarity was running high when a peeler ordered him to close his yawp. He didn't close up just the same, and the copper undertook to run him in when he resisted. He was fined ten bills.

John Gorman, the chronic bum, was up again yesterday, and for once in his life he was quite subdued. He was on the verge of the jim-jams and he went up for thirty days.

Joe Aersont was up for the second time this week on the charge of drunkenness; he, too, is in danger of having snakes in his brogans, and he was sent over for ten days.

The case of Chas. Horenson, arrested on the charge of peddling clothes wringers without a license, was continued to April 1.

Dan Lynch and thirteen other sweet scented bums were up on the charge of vagrancy. They are too tired to work and they have been hanging out at city hall all winter. They were sentenced to ninety days and given the alternative of leaving the city in an hour. They promised to leave.

The case of C. C. Lee, charged with the larceny of a billiard ball, was continued again until to-day.

James O'Brien had the satisfaction of putting a head on Judal Geele, and it cost him fifteen bills.

The case of A. Pettit, charged with raising a mansard over the optic of Louis Gepper was continued until to-day, and Pat Mahoney, a bad little boy was sent to the workhouse for ten days.

District Court Doings.

In Judge Wilkin's court yesterday P. Flaherty, the accomplice of Thomas Gillespie and John Severs, in the Pauline Gabel assault, but who in the evidence given in the trial had no hand in it, excepting being in the position of poor Tray, in most dispicable company, was arraigned, and upon the statement of County Attorney Egan, that he believed that in holding him for trial he would not be able to convict him he was discharged by the court. Mrs. Kaske, an important witness in the Gunderson homicide case was also dismissed from the jail where she has been boarding at the expense of the county a number of months awaiting the trial of this case. The Thomas Connelly stay of proceedings was put over to next Tuesday as also the hearing of a motion for a new trial, in the civil suit of Samuel B Pibbetts et al vs. Chas. DeGraff, and the court adjourned to 10 a. m., on that date.

Additions to the State Library.

State Librarian Col. W. H. H. Taylor made the following additions to the state library yesterday: Part third of volume twelve, Queen's Bench; part three of volume nine, Probate and Divorce; part three, volume twenty-five, Chancery Division; part one, volume nine, Appeal cases; first volume of McGloin's Louisiana Reports, 1883, and nine volumes of the new edition of the United States Supreme Court Reports, with notes by Brightley and Rappalye.

The Municipal Court.

To the Editor of the Globe:

It is probable that at least three-fourths of the members of the bar who practice in the municipal court of the city of St. Paul, would endorse a proposition to radically change the working machinery of said court. As at present constructed it affords but little satisfaction and diligence, particularly in cases where new trials ought to be granted. For it makes no difference how strong a case the defeated party may have, it is impossible under the present management to get a review. It is true an argument is allowed, and listened to for the supposed purpose of obtaining a rehearing but it results always in the refusal without regard to the question of merits involved.

The municipal act does not allow an appeal from an order, consequently a case or trial of exceptions is perfectly useless and would be disregarded by the supreme court, as neither would become a part of the judgment roll, from which only an appeal can be taken, and the minutes of the judge are generally so meager and defective that it would be almost impossible for the appellant court to make any clear ruling upon the case. Under the present act governing the court, there is no appeal allowed upon question of fact, and as no new trials are ever granted, the only chance the aggrieved party has is to go to the supreme court, upon final judgment, and as before stated the minutes of the court are so incomplete, but little relief can be afforded by an appeal and besides the largest number of litigants are unable to file the required bond.

It is presumed that the municipal court act was produced from well digested legal brains, and yet the writer fails to find any one who can fully understand it. It is ambiguous and in no way calculated to meet the wants of those who are compelled to resort to the doubtful practices of the court for relief.

In the matter of appeals, it is thought there should be an appeal allowed from the municipal to the district court, as responding to the supreme court of New York; frequently questions of as much importance arise in the municipal as in two-thirds of the higher courts of the state, and there does not appear to be any reason why parties should be compelled to jump from a somewhat insignificant court to the highest court of appeals without having the privilege of a review upon questions of fact in an intermediate one.

It is also thought that an increase of the jurisdiction of the municipal court would be advisable, giving $500 instead of $200 as now, in civil cases, to keep pace with its pretentious character, it being opened every morning by a flourish of trumpets and Oh yea! Oh yea! the municipal court is now open pursuant to adjournment.

The matter has also been discussed concerning the propriety of dividing the duties of the court, that is to separate the police and preliminary examination of criminals from the civil side, the drunks and disorderlys not amounting to any dignity to the civil law. This would, of course, render it necessary to have two judges, one to have entire charge of the civil and the other the police branch; and if these and other authorities within reach of the judge of the civil side, that he may, by a little study of knotty points, be assisted in rendering decisions clear, pointed and less crude than now.

Of course if such damage should be made as herein stated a remodling of the jury system would also be necessary.

OBSERVER.

It is announced in the GLOBE advertising columns this morning that P. T. Kavanagh will sell at auction, next Monday, at 10 a.m., the fixtures and fittings of Montgomery's well-known Oyster Bay restaurant, corner of Third and Jackson. This is a well fitted up place, and a good opportunity is offered for a bargain in restaurant fixtures.

Jefferson School.

The closing exercises yesterday in two of the departments of this school were very interesting. The departments were those presided over by Misses Emma and Sophia Witt who have earned for themselves a name as successful teachers. The room was tastefully decorated with pictures, maps, etc. It must have been particularly gratifying to the teachers to see the very large attendance of the parents and friends, in which, as usual the fair sex predominated. The pupils present were as intelligent and fine looking as could be found in any school on the continent, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves showed that their teachers had good soil upon which to work. With something over a week's preparation the following excellent programme was prepared, and which was presented in a manner that would not shame many artists known to fame. The choruses given by the whole school were well rendered and it is pleasing to notice that this graceful accomplishment is being thoroughly taught in the city schools. The visitors were loud in their praise of the excellent showing the young folks made, and those who had children present felt that the training of the young minds was in excellent hands. The following is the programme:

Song and chorus—Lorelay..........By the school
Chorus—The Nightingale answer...By the school
Dialogue—The great plague of life—

[This dialogue is one that would especially be of interest to those who have such a time in getting good servants, and the comical ones who apply for situations. Miss Ruth Carle took the character of a fashionable lady, with whom lived her grandmother, Miss Mamie Pierce and her daughter, Miss Lulu Zurcherbach, and the servants who applied for positions were Miss Lizzie Humphrey, Irish; Jennie Erskine, country; Violet Miller, high toned; Esther Breed, Irish, and Lenora Horn, errand girl. The young ladies carried their parts through to perfection.]

Chorus—The Swiss mountains...........By the school
Recitation—Independence Bell—By Miss Ruth Carle.

[This was an excellent rendition that strikes a warm chord in every American heart.]

This was followed by a chorus by the school.

Dialogue—The love of a Bonnet—

[This was a subject that touched just the right idea for almost every young Miss, and many of the older ones too. It was amusing to hear the pert remarks and odd sayings of the little ladies who took part in the dialogue, who were Misses Grace Brackett, Lillie Stephenson, Lottie Meade, Nellie Stein, Annie Guisenheimer, and one other whose name was not obtained.]

Chorus—The Alpine Shepherd...By the school.
A recitation was given by Miss Lenora Horn which was one of the best given.]
Dialogue—A Male Cook.

[This kept the visitors and school in roars of laughter, the boys who took part in it, gave it full justice. They were Carl Taylor, Arthur Lambie, Willie Peterson and Patsey Sweney.]

Chorus—Far away the Camp Fires Burn—
..................................By the school.
Chorus—The Lost Dog.........Miss Maurie Price.

The whole concluded by singing the national anthem, which the sweet voiced children rendered excellently.

The Democracy and the Tariff.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I read the *Pioneer Press* this morning on the Democratic caucus and their failure and discomfiture. I turned to your paper to see what the Democratic organs' position on the subject was and I was sorry to see you had none.*

What are we going to do about it is the practical question; and I write this to elicit an expression of opinion from the GLOBE and from leading Democrats who assume to give directions in such matters. The situation is certainly a perplexing one and requires the best judgment of our wisest counsellors. That best judgment for twenty-five years past has often been not the best judgment, and I greatly fear the weakness which has proved our misfortune all these years will again give the victory to the opposition in the ensuing presidential election. That weakness has been as the *Pioneer Press* correctly states it "no element in the party which dares to stand by principle regardless of consequences"—an ignoring of "the unmistakable reality that nothing so commands the respect and admiration and by and by the support of the majority as steadfast devotion to honest conviction, that will look defeat in the face unshrinkingly and never yield an inch."

We can learn much from our opponents and their policies during the past thirty years. In 1854 they were about split into two factions—Know Nothings and Free Soilers. The anti-slavery element being the fittest, survived, and the Know Nothing element sloughed off and had to hide its head under the stalwart blows of the Democracy, which then, to its honor, stood firmly against this heresy. Weak and in a terrible minority, the opposition, though demoralized, were fearful in earnest and boldly assumed the aggressive by nominating John C. Fremont, and charging on all the weak points, which were not a few then on our side, as they are not a few now on the side of the opposition. Defeat they knew was certain, but they faced it like men who "would rather be right than president." In 1860, four years later, their heroic fight in 1856 commanded respect, and our mistakes aiding them, they came into power. Their course since has shown that while the main principle of their party had never been lost sight of nor abandoned, they have not been wanting in policy, prudence and a conciliatory yielding and temporizing course at times, which would never strike till the iron was hot, but yet would never cease to ply the bellows and stir the fire to secure the proper temperature. And then with rare sagacity, and judgment, they have always struck while the iron was hot, but not with a reckless boldness which made victory sure.

The most striking instances of these qualities were in the adoption of their name in 1861 as the Republican party, and calling themselves the Union party, although "let the Union slide" was their motto in 1856 with N. P. Banks as speaker of the house and spokesman for the party. This with the nomination of Democrats on their tickets built them up and consolidated their power. Again the postponement just in these crises, of their ultimate and secret purpose to make the war a war to abolish slavery and not to preserve the Union was the second great illustration of their policy and prudence and apparent abandonment of principle. They were indeed as wise as serpents if not as harmless as doves.

They showed excellent generalship in all these perilous times in not attacking a position if it seemed to be impregnable. With all their boldness and dash and vigor they have for twenty-five years of power they have never hazarded martyrdom by playing the role of the boy that stood on the burning deck.

In the light of these precedents what are the lessons for the Democracy?

1st. "Be bold, but not too bold
Lest your life may be taken before you blood is cold."

Give us an aggressive campaign, carry the war into Africa and charge the enemy along all the line where the weak places will make a break easy. Nominate the old ticket and thus fire the hearts of the majority who were disfranchised by "*Rutherfraud B. Hayes*" and arouse the patriotism of all independent voters who prefer a fair ballot and self government to party. These have been the shiboleths of the Republicans for years past. Thousands of them are honestly in favor of it and will vote to vindicate the principle. Stand by the revenue tariff, but concede and postpone its sharpest corners to conciliate all the elements. Unanimity in parties is impossible. The very idea of a party is to concede extreme views for the sake of united action, and practical results on the main principle. The United States of America could never have become a union without the exercise of the conciliatory principle, which is as much a principle as it is a policy. Men cannot all think alike, and parties can only exist by mutual concessions. If you regard these views as worth publishing, you will please give them a place in your columns, as they may elicit the views of others more able to advise wise policies in this emergency, where mistakes will be a calamity to the whole country, by perpetuating the power of the most corrupt party which has ever ruled this land.

J. W. M.

*If our valued correspondent had perused Thursday's issue of the GLOBE as attentively as he did Friday's, he would have found the comments of this paper on the Democratic caucus. They were made one day before the *P. P.* had heard of the caucus. The GLOBE always keeps at least one day in advance.—ED. GLOBE.

The steamer Leerdam has arrived at Falmouth, Englnd, after a hazardous voyage, from icebergs, wrecks and storms. The passengers speak in high terms of the captain and officers.

DAKOTA & MONTANA.

Collected and Forwarded by Telegraph to the Daily Globe.

[Fargo Special Telegrams March 27, to the S Paul Globe.

Dakota and Montana Notes.

Redfield expects a colony of 200 persons from one state.

O. D. Towne is to open a creamery in the vicinity of Redfield.

Up to March 27 no rain had fallen in south Dakota since the freeze up in November.

Capt. Colby is arranging to put the Thespian amateur troupe on a solid basis, and resume its entertainments.

A new city directory is being gotten up by some of the young men connected with the local papers. It is to be pushed.

The Dakoto *Huronite* is nearly ready to issue its 20,000 boom edition. It will be copiously illustrated and one of the most complete boom publications of the season.

The McPherson county *News* insists that the organization of the county is illegal, because only two of the commissioners qualified and that they acted on transcripts, in stead of the original commission.

The railroad men had a hard, slow siege in removing the snow and ice from the track to open the southwestern branch from Lisbon to Lamoure. Trains are not yet run through regularly. The road was closed in December.

A saloon man in Highmore in south Dakota has been sued for $8,500 damages by the widow of a man to whom he sold liquor causing his death. If she recovers the amount it is thought the saloon men of that section will be besieged by women who want to have liquor sold their husbands.

The ground in the Red river valley lacks a few days more sun for general seeding, but in some localities a little wheat has been sown, and in other sections of the territory south and west there was quite a sprinkling of wheat put in a week ago. Unless rains delay, in another week a great portion of the valley will do to seed.

The Redfield *Dispatch* can only object on the ground of locality in this: A brother editor writes us to endorse Col. Lounsberry of Bismarck for governor of Dakota. With all due respect to said brother editor and said candidate for governor, as a South Dakota man we are obliged to decline. North Dakota has influence enough in the territorial government already.

Col. Donan's articles upon Dakota are still going the rounds of the country press. One of them the past week introduces his Philadelphia memorial with the statement that it is acknowledged everywhere, and by everybody, to be the best article ever written on peerless Dakota. Thus does the good men do live after them, so to speak, the colonel having been absent several months.

A writer in the Grand Forks *Herald* booms Col. Doran for governor on the ground that he has done more for the territory than any other man. It is not believed, however, that that fact will be of weight at Washington. The offices in the territories are too convenient as asylums for political supernumeraries. There are good men in most of the positions, but they were not selected for the good of Dakota. Doran would make a dashing executive.

At a farmers', meeting in south Dakota the other day this opinion was expressed, which is no doubt true of that section: Mr. Hogaboom thinks cows will pay better than wheat raising, and if a farmer has to buy seed wheat to the amount of a cow, he will make more on the investment to buy the cow. He came to Dakota eleven years ago and had started with one cow, and after he had four cows to milk did not run any store debts; when prices on butter were low he packed it. He prefers to have his cows fresh from the first of March to the first of May.

Geo. Knott, who has just returned from the interior of southern Dakota, reports to the Sioux Falls *Press* that the immigration to that region is simply immense. The incoming railroad trains are all crowded with new home seekers, and all are bent on penetrating as far toward the frontier as possible. In this respect land hunters are like sheep—when they get started for a section nothing of an ordinary character will stop them. Mr. Knott met one tenderfoot who had paid $800 for a relinquishment to a tree culture claim, and who expressed himself as fortunate in getting the land so cheap.

Among the curiosities of local politics is the fact that the two morning papers of Fargo, after supporting the same candidate for mayor nearly a week, have now united upon a common ticket for governor, General Allen, the popular United States marshal. The self-abnegation of Col. Plummer in this is one of the brightest stars upon the escutcheon of his fame. He puts aside his own name and aspirations and hauls out of the shade of his cherished Pennsylvania friend, Hon. Pettis. The selection of Gen. Allen would probably come as near general acceptability of the Gements in Dakota, not excepting the gentleman himself, as "Barkis is willin.'" He is a good man for the place.

In their fight against railroad and elevator monopolies at Grand Forks, it is discovered that too strong a tale was put out as to the extent of the suffering. Frank Viets, one of the old pioneers, has returned from a visit to Ohio, and says in regard to the effect down there: Had the agitation confined itself to facts it would not have been so bad; but the reports really drew such a picture that it did present the appearance of an unenviable country to live in. The exaggerated reports were meat for the newspapers down east, who were suffering on account of the western emigration, and they published them right and left, and the result is, that wherever these newspapers reached, you could not hire emigrants to come here.

An energetic effort is being made to secure the erection of a new opera house, which is one of the special present needs of Fargo. The old one is outgrown and quite insufficient and inconvenient in every way. There is not room for stage scenery and the hall is too small. It is out of keeping with the demands and enterprise of Fargo. The new one it is designed to locate on Front in the vicinity of Fourth street, in the line of the proposed street cars to Moorhead and so convenient to that place as to draw upon it. The Thespian club has promised to take the matter in hand, but its manager is so full of business that the reliance is not the best. A bonus of several thousand dollars can easily be raised upon that street alone, and it is needed to push the scheme to immediate success is proper effort.

The Pierre *Signal* says: The other night an exceedingly visionary gentleman from the Hoosier state came to Pierre with his mind on fire, his countenance all aglow, and his heart fluttering with the magnificent idea that he was about to realize a fortune. He arrived there during the evening, and after paying his blanket, and sleeping on a quarter section of land one night, the next morning, at the break of day, or at the farthest just after breakfast, he could prove up on the quarter and establish a good title to the city by paying $1.25 per acre therefor. But his was an idle; but that ethereal agent imagined that this process could be repeated for four successive nights, and in just four days he could be the legal owner of a full section of Uncle Sam's fair domain and could in a week be back in old Indiana, having in his pocket his patents for the land.

The gentleman was informed that night that his idea was simply a dream, and the next morning, with heavy heart and sad countenance, he left on the train for his home in Indiana, never to return to Dakota. It is unnecessary to say that the self-deluded gentleman will be busy for the next four years telling his Hoosier neighbors how sadly disappointed he was on his arrival in the "Land of the Dacotahs," and how glibly he the lies and how colored the stories which are told by the newspapers of Dakota.

Death on dogs is the spirit of municipal laws and an amusing controversy has grown up in consequence at Casselton. It seems that the ordinance makes it a misdemeanor subject to fine and imprisonment for the owner of a canine in that city to possess a dog or even harbor one, without first having obtained a license, at a cost of $3 and $5 a head, according to sex. The city attorney construes the law to mean that even in case of a litter of puppies $3 for each male and $5 for each female must be paid the moment of their appearance or the ower is liable to fine and imprisonment. W. H. Best, a prominent business man, lately brought a pup from Michigan and failed to take out a license as it was a home dog and never went upon the street. He was arrested upon a criminal charge and fine and imprisonment imposed, the justice having the sentence written out before the trial commenced. He was to go to jail but took an appeal to the district court. Simillar proceedings were had in the cases of Geo. F. Davis and A. N. Alexander, not paying their fines were sent to jail, where they remained two days and were released on a writ of habeas corpus. The matter will be tested in the district court.

Dakota Women.

The Ordway *Tribune*, in speaking of the women who secure claims in Dakota says: Hundreds of women are becoming land owners in the hospitable territory of Dakota. Every energetic, self-reliant woman who makes final proof on a homestead or preemption or starts a growing forest on a tree claim, does more to settle the vexed question of woman's rights than a score of suffrage conventions, and what it is, perhaps, still better, does a very good thing for herself. There is still room in this fertile and beautiful valley for those who come soon. The expenses are not great. Woman's work brings better wages than in the states and some employments usually monopolized by men are here successfully pursued by women. They learn with a little practice to use the hoe and rake, hammer, saw and plane, to herd cattle, drive horses, ride the sulky plow or reaper, do backsetting or pulverizing or any thing else that pays. A Dakota woman can do anything, She can even as an Iowa editor remarks, "keep house with an oil stove, three hens and a hatchet," but she won't. It is a mistaken idea that the women who do these things must be coarse or manish. The broken down teacher brings all her refinement with her when she deals in houses, lots and farms. The girl who nails the sidings on her shanty or the tar paper on its roof is just as much of a lady as when she taught music or the languages. A new field gives a new stimulus to geology, botany and natural history. We know one woman who has employed the leisure time of her probation in writing "Studies of Cognition," which have commanded the respect of our best thinkers. We are acquainted with another who this spring will leave the luxuries and cares of a home in a distant city that she may finish the writing of a book. This beautiful land owes its prosperity and marvelous growth, largely to the admirable character of Dakota women. The greater part of those who have secured claims are unmarried young women, but if they remain unmarried more than one season it is their own choice.

The Upper Missouri Flood.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, D. T., March 28.—The river gorged at Sibley Island, five miles below this point, last night, and at daybreak a solid gorge extended from the island to the Northern Pacific bridge, and as far as above as could be seen with a strong glass, probably ten miles. The ice is very thick, and some cakes contain acres. There are nine steamers tied up at the levee, and the escape of any one will be miraculous, as the ice has shoved them solidly against the shore. The cabin of the Behan, which was sunk yesterday has been partially carried away and the hull is now covered with ice. A hole thirty-five feet long just aft of the boilers in the steamer Black Hills was made this morning and a sudden move of the field of ice this afternoon made the hole still larger and she was pronounced to be a total loss. She was owned by C. Powers and others and belonged to the Benton line. Loss $12,000, insured in St. Louis companies for $10,000. A small crack is also reported in the steamer General Rucker, and her destruction is almost certain. The water is over the bottom lands, and between the bridge and Mandan three miles of track is covered with ice and water. At Mandan the flood is now within six feet of the high water mark of 1881. The river is falling at Washburn, forty miles above here, and no ice is running, indicating a gorge above that point. No damage except to steamboats can possibly be done on this side of the river, as Bismarck is fifty-six feet above the river, and no one lives on the low lands. The river is still rising.

Indian School at Yankton.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

YANKTON, March 28.—John C. Murphy, of Aurora, Illinois, appointed assistant United States attorney for Dakota in place of Judge Palmer, promoted to the supreme bench, has been ordered by letter to United States Attorney Campbell, and has entered to Yankton immediately. The United States court opens here next week and, and a large amount of business comes before it.

Forty Sioux Indian boys have arrived, the first installment for the government school located here, to be conducted under the auspices of Bishop Marty. The school will occupy the large convent building, property of the Catholic church, and previously occupied by Sisters of Mercy. This is the first Indian school located in the west, outside of Indian agency missions.

Wrangling Billiardists.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist, now in this city visiting his wife, says the challenge from Slosson, as sent from Chicago last night, means nothing; that Slosson wants to make a game of 500 points for the balk line championship, and names Chicago as the place for the match, whereas it is settled under the rules that games must be 800 points, and played wherever the champion desires. Schaefer says he will go to Chicago shortly and endeavor to make a match with Slosson, but will not play any games until the balk line championship is settled, which must be before April 6, as the championship emblem is his own property after that date.

Pork Parasites.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 28.—The microscopical examination of pieces of Mrs. Mary Schultie's leg, who died from symptoms of trichinæ in West Moreland county last week, showed it full of parasites. The worms under the microscope were found in all stages of development. Ludwig Schulties and the Gallen family of six, who ate pork at the same time, are all in a very serious condition, and it is probable Schulties and four of the Gallen family will die. The former is in a comotose state. He is unable to swallow solid food, cannot open his mouth or raise his arms from his side. Louis Engleleibe and Silvester Schulties, who also partook of the diseased meat, are convalescent.

Injunction Declared.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Judge Wallace in the United States circuit court handed down an opinion this morning in the suit of the Union Telegraph company to restrain the National, and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph companies from operating a telegraph line over the West Shore. He declines to grant the preliminary injunction.

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