Daily Globe.

Official paper of the City and County.

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

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER.

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

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

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

All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

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

SUNDAY GLOBE.

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

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

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

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

NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The GLOBE has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The GLOBE office at Chicago is located at room 11, *Times* building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the GLOBE office, which will be found open during the greater portion of every night, as well as day.

The GLOBE is on sale at the following news stands in Chicago;

PALMER HOUSE,
GRAND PACIFIC,
SHERMAN HOUSE.
SUTHERLAND'S, 97 Adams street.
SUTHERLAND'S, Exposition Building.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets were without interest. Milwaukee closed ½@½c higher for wheat. Chicago closed with July ⅛c lower, August ¼c higher and September 1⅛c higher. Corn was ¼@⅜c lower, Oats closed at 32⅝c for July and 28⅜c for August Pork closed steady. Stocks opened strong and advanced ½@2½ per cent. with a dull market; a break was made after delivery hour, but the market partially recovered and closed steady. Government bonds were firm, stocks quiet and railroad bonds stronger. The mining market was without interest.

CALIFORNIA Democrats repudiate Justice Field as a Presidential candidate.

A CINCINNATI paper announces that "Mr. Blaine will probably take the stump in West Virginia, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Indiana." The "tattooed man" is in a state of "magnetic" alarm.

ARTHUR delegates complain of the "would-be aristocratic and stupid management of the President's cause in the convention." Steve Elkins wasn't so "aristocratic," he bought right and left, as he could light o'chaps.

A FRIGHTENED Blaine paper says, "the most serious matter urged against the nomination of Blaine at Chicago was that the German's were opposed to him," and by way of counter-irritant adds, "this is rating German intelligence very low." This wonderfnl logic is its own antidote. It would be "rating German intelligence very low" indeed to suppose that that class of American citizens will support a man like Blaine—"know nothing" as he is, in policy and in practice.

TREACHERY TO THE CITY ENCOURAGED.

A Minneapolis newspaper which curses St. Paul by doing its mechanical work in this city, indulged a few days ago in flippant falsehood relative to Rice park, and ribald abuse of the committee on parks, because they have made that beautiful square one of the most delightful resorts which graces any city. The general verdict of our citizens and strangers visiting the city as well, is that the committee on parks have made Rice park the pride and ornament of our city. The throngs which congregate there throughout every pleasant day and evening, reminds one of Madison square, New York, the great inside breathing place of the metropolis.

Ald. Van Slyke, the chairman of the committee on parks, is especially entitled to credit and thanks for his faithful discharge of his public duties, never allowing his private business to retard his public service. To be blackguarded and abused by such a traitorous sheet as the one in question, is the highest compliment a faithful official need desire.

On the same page with the villainous attack on the commttee on parks appears an editorial, of which the following is an extract:

The stupid and silly assertion of the Minneapolis *Tribune* that our report of the opening of the new chamber of commerce building left room for doubt as to which of the two cities the structure ornaments, probably owes its origin to jealousy inspired by the acknowledged fact that the Minneapolis chamber of commerce has, from its origin, *received more encouragement and support* from the *Pioneer Press than from any other paper*.

Read the *italics*. This traitorous sheet rushes to vindicate itself in the eyes of Minneapolis, and prove that it is a loyal Minneapolis sheet, not only by the assertion above, but by seeking occasion to ridicule and abuse St. Paul in the same breath.

But why shouldn't it, when the Jobber's Union, composed of the leading wholesale men of St. Paul, gives it encouragement by circulating its traitorous issues? Why not be loyal to Minneapolis to catch *their* business and *disloyal* to St. Paul when it is just as poplar down here? Let the Jobber's Union tell us why not?

ENGLISH VIEW OF BLAINE.

The London *Times* devotes nearly an entire page to a review of the first volume of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." It commences by saying that Englishmen have nothing to do with Mr. Blaine as a politician but simply as a historian, and that, in this respect, Blaine has made the task an easy one for the English reader. "His book," it says, "is in no sense a party manifesto, it is a careful narative, popular but not undignified in style, and remarkably fair and moderate in tone. He has expressed a decided opinion on all the issues of the civil war, but he is able to appreciate the arguments, and respect the motives of those whom he holds to have been most widely mistaken."

The *Times* finds occasion to defend England against the charges made by Mr. Blaine in his criticisms of the action of foreign powers. It proceeds to point out that if the students of American history will carefully scan events of the period of the civil war they will find the position of England was not greatly diverse to that of a very large section of the Republican party of this country. This section was quite as anxious as England that the north and the south should separate. There were thousands of Republicans who feared that the interference of the administration with slavery was a mistake. As the *Times* says, "the war was not a war for the abolition of slavery; to the end there were many Republicans who feared that the president's anti-slavery policy would be the ruin of their party. If the doubts and fears of this section had prevailed, if slavery had not been abolished, the maintenance of the Union was hardly to be desired; north and south would have been more prosperous, more peaceable, and better governed apart. Long before the war, earnest men in the north who hated slavery, but did not see their way to its abolition, had spoken of separation as a possible solution of the difficulties which beset them. All doubters have been converted by the event; no American party desires to revive the old controversies; and most Englishmen now agree in thinking that the maintenance of the Union was a benefit to the world. Why should not Englishmen be admitted to the benefit of the act of oblivion which American parties have passed as between themselves."

Upon the whole the *Temes'* treatment of the book is complimentary. It commends Blaine's judgment, and the fairness with which he treats his political opponents. It winds up its long summary of the contents of the work by congratulating Mr. Blaine on the manner in which he has accomplished the first installment of his work.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THERE are three churches in Naples where the services are rendered in the English tongue. These churches are known as the Church of England chapel, the Presbyterian chapel, and the Wesleyan chapel. All three are fine edifices, and are situated in the part of the city where foreigners do "most congregate." The services of the Church of England and of the Presbyterians have the largest attendance of English-speaking hearers; while the Wesleyans have a larger audience of Italian Protestants at their second service than at the one where the preaching is in English.

A FRENCH physician has written a book in opposition to ear-rings, asserting that the wearing of these ornaments often cuts the delicate textures of the ear, frequently making them bleed, often ulcerating, and invariably elongating them to a size Dame Nature never intended. The London *Queen* approves of the French criticism, and says it is "high time that in common with other barbarisms, we sent ear-rings into the limbo of things done with and forgotten."

A GIDDY Blaine organ has the small wit to say that Washington belles are having the names of their lovers indellibly "tattooed on their arms." And the smart Aleck gives himself away by adding, "this is to help the memory in keeping a record of all of them," which is the reason of Blaine's "tattooes," the public want his record where it can be seen.

THE Wesleyan Female college at Cincinnati has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Herbert, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and Sarah Amelia Scull of Washington, D. C., author of a text book on Greek mythology, Both ladies were graduates of the institution.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is growing shaky about our grand navee. It was arrranged that he should proceed to West Point by the sea route on the steamship Dispatch, but even after some of his luggage had been taken abroad he changed his mind and decided to make the trip by rail.

THE Kansas City *Times* takes a common sense view of the racket and dust the Blainites are trying to kick up. It does not believe the hurrah campaign will carry the voters in the doubtful states. "The average American voter is not a hoodlum."

IT is said President Arthur regrets that he was so squeamist as to request the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler not to go to Chicago. He thinks now that if William's fine Italian hand could have played upon the harp, things would been different.

REV. DR. WORTHINGTON, of Detroit, declines the appointment of bishop of Nebraska. He thinks that he has done his portion of pioneer work.

Literary Notes from the Century Co.

The *Century* magazine, which has just published President Eliot's plea for a new and wider meaning of the phrase, "A Liberal Education," is about to publish a number of papers bearing directly upon the study of Greek literature. The first of these is an illustrated paper on "A Greek play at Cambridge," England, the archæology of which performance was looked after by Dr. Waldstein, the young American who has charge of the Fitz-William museum at Cambridge. In addition to these will appear before long Mr. Stillman's illustrated series, giving an account of his yacht voyage "On the Track of Ulysses," undertaken especialyl for the *Century*. Other papers on the same general subject by other writers are entitled "The Repose of the Homeric Poems," and "Greek and Latin, Shall They Stay or Go?"

FRANK R. STOCKTON, who is expected home from Europe during the summer, has devoted his absence to story-writing, as well as to sight seeing. He will contribute to the July *Century* a short story called "The Reversible Landscape," in which he will write of a kind of art which "cannot be too high." This will be followed in a subsequent number of *The Century* by another droll story by the same author, entitled "The Remarkable Wreck of the *Thomas Hyke*," and later by a bit of the topsy-turvy in which Stockton excels, entitled "A Tale of Negative Gravity." Apropos of Mr. Stockton's "The Lady, or The Tiger?" which has just appeared in book form in a collection of short stories, it is said that soon after its first appearance in *The Century*, where it attracted a great deal of attention and was the subject of much comment and guessing the author received a note from a member of a well-know literary club in Londen, saying that he had read the story aloud one evening to the members present, and after discussion a vote had been taken and had resulted in a tie; six voting that it was the tiger which was behind the mysterious door and the same number believing that the unhappy combatant would find the rival of the Princess. To settle the matter, the note went on to say, the writer took the liberty of asking the author for a decision. Mr. Stockton humorously replied that he hadn't as yet arrived at a solution of the problem, and that that was the reason the story was left as it is. He intimated that this was an advantage, because for the price of one magazine the reader can have whichever ending he prefers.

IN MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER'S series on "Recent Architecture in America," now running in *The Century*, the July number will treat of some of our public buildings, accompanied by several illustrations of the Metropolitan Opera house, the Newport casino, the Short Hills Music hall, etc.

Counterfeiters Caught.

DETROIT, June 14.—A gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in Genesee and Shiwassee counties, in this state, has just been broken up by the arrest of three of the principal men engaged in the business, an old man named John Daniels, at Flint, and Davis and wife at Corunna. Daniels had some $300 of spurious money on his person when taken. There is little doubt he is an old hand at the business. He hails from Pennsylvania. He was taken into the United States court to-day, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The other parties pleaded not guilty.

Murder and Suicide.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, June 14.—Steve Anderson, colored, fireman in the mills at East Ft. Scott, a man of good reputation ond recently married, quareled with his wife to-night over the plans of a proposed fishing party and the woman shut him out of the house. He requested her to open the door, and when she complied, he shot her three times in the breast with a pistol. He then shot himself in the head and died instantly. ihe woman died a few minutes later.

Will Not Enjoy Liberty Long.

BOSTON, June 14.—Samuel Lewis, who has just completed a two years' sentence in Baltimore for forgery, was brought here this morning to answer to foer indictments on similar charges. Lewis was formerly a wealthy ink manufacturer of New York, but he squandered his money in dissipation, and several years ago he commenced the forging of notes.

TALK.

Queen Victoria is regarded as the most strictly proper of royal personages. The first years of her reign were signalized by a costly sacrifice on the altar of propriety. The victim was Lady Flora Hastings, and her autopsy proved dropsy, but not dereliction. Her father, Lord Moira, and family were suppressed from office and from court, and the dnfortunate lady herself done to death by evil tongues. But propriety was appeased, and the consequences were not regarded. The attempt was praiseworthy, even if the demonstration was a failure.

The world has been edified at the salutary example that was made of Col. Valentine Baker some years ago for an unsuccessful attempt to kiss a young English woman in a railway carriage. He lost his rank in the British army, was ostracized by society and finally expatriated by the pressure of public opinion. In foreign service his bravery and dashing military exploits have subdued the most influential of his countrymen into regret at the loss of so brilliant a soldier to England. An effort at one time for his restoration was almost successful except for Queen Victoria's stern disapprobation of the attempt.

All moral people were elated at the propriety of so powerful a censor, but now the belief of such credulous persons is weakened by the reported action of her excellent majesty in regard to her queer son-in-law that was, and is to be encored in the same character, indeed without any worth mentioning, as the husband of his sister-in-law the princess Beatrice. Here is truly a contradictory business for the head of the English church conniving at a marriage which is forbidden by this clarified, purified Reformed well-spring of faith, and which has not as yet received the sanction of harmonious parliamentary consent for legality. Naturally this action of the good Victoria is shocking enough, because she is the defender of the faith who should be above maneuvering and match-making in such an overt and scandalous way. But the stunning part of the business is, that she has bought off the morganatic wife of Ludwig, the Grand Duke of Hesse her whilom son-in-law for a sum of twenty-five thousand pounds cash, and a guaranteed income of ten thousand pounds a year—outside Germany or England. This ultra-virtuous good Queen Victoria shows Valentine Baker no quarter because of his frustrated kiss in a railway carriage. He is dismissed from the army and banished from England as a monster of immorality. Maybe he was, but his trial did not prove much more than an indiscretion. But then, her majesty didn't want him as a son-in-law, and that makes all the difference in the world. When she wants a son-in law for a second term she is willing to put up a goodly sum of money, and that counts more than any thing else with this thrifty sovereign. Counts more for a fact than any regard for the happiness of the living obstacle of a woman—Mme. Kolomine, once Princess Captzka. Counts more than the claims of decency, and maternal pride, and clean-handed consistency it seems, and comes to bargaining with a discarded Parisian favorite for a husband for her daughter.

It appears incredible but so the cool record reads. And hereafter we must regard the good, the austerely virtuous Queen Victoria, as no better than Mrs. Jones, Brown or Robinson anxious to marry off a daughter, and not remarkably scrupulous nor sensitive as to methods. The only difference between the crowned match maker and her commoner congeners is that they would scarcely intrigue for bargain or buy so poor and burdensome a son-in-law as Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. His paltry dukedum is a part of the German Empire, and contains 2,866 square miles, with a population of less than a million. He is not, it will be inferred, an excessively rich man, and the largest share of his income was cut off by the death of his wife, the right-handed one, once Princess Alice of England. Her letters published not long ago reveal that not withstanding generous allowances from the British government the ducal position was rather hard pushed to sustain itself in befitting state. The death of the Princess Alice it will be remembered was the result of kissing her child dying of diptheria. It recalls a story current at the time of Lord Salisbury the eminent Tory leader.

When Beaconsfield in the House of Lords announced the death of the princess, saying that the incident of her self-sacrificing affection deserved to be cut upon intaglios and precious gems.

"Blood will tell," murmured Lord Salisbury to the peer beside him, "the Jewish mind runs to jewelry."

Now, then, it is evident that the heroic, motherly, and lovely Alice of England was not held in inconsolable memory by her poor, purchasable, dull duke.

He met the fascinating Russian dame after her princely husband had caused the Patriarch of the Greek church to sunder the matrimonial tie in consequence of contraband behavior which made even the tolerant world of Paris draw the line. Countenance of the desirable sort was withdrawn, and the beautiful woman whose loveliness had dazzled the gay capital of the world, whose toilettes set the fashion, and whose peerless gifts brought genius to the acknowledgement, left the city of her supreme sway disowned, after five brief years of triumph. Then the homage of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse Darmstadt became reckless enough for a left-handed marriage which has since worried the austere queen of England into buying off the "obstacle", that she may nominate Louis for a second term of son-in-law. The morganatic Madame bags a lot of money, and can return to her enticing Paris, saying softly to herself "After me, the Princess Beatrice." Her trade with Victoria will give her renewed *prestige*, and mayhap the Princess Demidoff, and the Princess Anna Murat de Mouchy will accord her some of the favor forfeited ere she was of sufficient consequence to bring the good Victoria R. and I to make terms of transfer with her. For the rest, the *ci-devant* Princess Captzka has done well in consenting to have Louis entered for a second term of son-in-law. He is a dear one whatever else he is not. He has his price, on the same terms that Fanny Davenport has her husband, whose name is Price, co-incident with the fact. Fanny and Beatrice have so much in common "boughten" husbands as rusties sometimes word it.

"Once in a while" says Mrs. Harris "I am tempted to applaud the morganatic wives," and the privateering sort of women who secure what the world regards as desirable husbands, and would fain compass for its daintiest daughters. Society is at the game itself in ways that the world sanctions, but it condemns without stint when the rule works the way I am disposed to applaud once in a while—when the men are worth it. But alas, society in order to be revenged on such irregular business, immediately lowers the valuation of the success by eliminating it from all its quotations, and then what is it worth?

"Yet," concludes Mrs. Harris, "the object and methods of Miss Dove and Miss Hawk being almost identical, what justice is there in giving Miss Dove the millions, and the position as the case may be, together with the glory of conquest, and ignoring the equal merit of enterprise and achievement to Miss Hawk, who needs sadly all she has played for?"

Different antecedent records? "Stuff," says Mrs. Harris, disdainfully, hasn't the good and austerely virtuous Victoria of England, Head of the Established Church, just settled the question for the man and the woman with M-O-N-E-Y?

NO SHIPPERS COMPLAIN.

The Northwestern Traffic Association Can't Agree on Rail and Lake Rates.

And the Public Will Have Some Benefit from the Free for All Route.

President Hill, Contractor Shepard and Others Visit the Great Falls in Montana.

The Northwestern Traffic Association in Bad Shape.

Mr. Frank B. Clark, general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul road, has returned from Chicago, where he has been for several days attending the meeting of general freight agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic association. The association adjourned without coming any nearer to an adjustment of their difficulties than they were the day before. Neither the St. Paul & Omaha nor the Milwaukee & St. Paul would budge an inch from the position they had taken heretofore regarding the rates on business in connection with the Lake Superior Transit company's steamers, and so long as this matter was not adjusted it was deemed unadvisable to consider the troubles regarding the division of business via Peoria and the Central Iowa railroad to Keithsburg, and thence by the upper Mississippi river steamers, and the difficulties regarding the division of rates with the Manitoba roads.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul people claim that the St. Paul & Omaha people violated the pooling agreement by making rates via the Washburn route without consulting the other roads in the association, and most of the latter roads think the Milwaukee & St. Paul's position correct. The St. Paul & Omaha people say they have to compete with the St. Paul & Duluth road, and have therefore the right to make the same rates via Washburn as the Duluth road makes to Duluth. The other roads deny that it has any such right, and that it yielded that right to the association when it accepted 10 per cent. extra from the pool for its Washburn business. The Milwaukee & St. Paul people say that so long as the Omaha line does not accord to the pool the right to meet the rates made by the Duluth road, so long it will continue to make an equally low rate via Milwaukee and Chicago in connection with the lake lines. The Omaha line people claim that the Milwaukee & St. Paul is making a 45-cent rate via lake and rail, while they are taking no business less than 50 cents, which is the regular rate (five cents less than the all-rail rate), and the fact that nearly all the flour business from the northwest was going by the Milwaukee & St. Paul showed that this road was making a lower rate.

As matters stand at present there seems to be but little chance of fixing up the northwestern difficulties before the end of the navigation season, as the St. Paul & Omaha is said to have a contract with the Lake Superior Transit company which it cannot abrogate.

Advance in East Bound Rates.

The joint executive committee at its meeting in New York decided to advance east bound freight rates on seventh and eighth class 5 cents per 100 pounds, to take effect June 24, and that another advance of five cents per 100 pounds be made July 21. There will be two rates hereafter on eighth class. Flour, grain, mill-feed, bran, and kindred articles will be 20 cents per 100 pounds after June 24, and 25 cents after July 21, while the rates on fertilizers and other articles in eighth class will be 25 cents after June 24, and 30 cents after July 21. This will make the rate on the last named articles the same as seventh class or provisions. The action of the joint executive committee in dividing eighth class in order to secure a five cent higher rate on such articles as are ordinarily not shipped by lake, is greatly condemned by freight men, and they predict that the arrangement cannat be carried out. The rates on those articles have always been five cents less than the rates on provisions, and shippers will not submit to the arbitrary action of the joint executive committee. The articles cannot stand the additional rate, and if insisted upon shipments cannot be made by rail.

Why Mr. Hill Went West.

The Helena, (Mont.) *Independent* of the 10th has the following about J. J. Hill and party:

J. J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad and the principal owner of the Great Falls and the vast water power of the Missouri river at and below this place, left by private conveyance yesterdey morning, accompanied by Col. D. C. Shepard, engineer, Col. C. A. Broadwater, and Theo. Gibson, to visit and inspect the great property at the falls owned by Mr. Hill and partners.

Relays of horses were sent in advance on Friday last, so that no time will be lost in going and returning. Sun river valley, the beautiful country surrounding Great Falls, and the valuable coal mines at Sand Coolee will be visited, with a view to future developments in that region of the fine water power and of the surrounding country.

Mr. Hill, and Mr. Shepard, accompanied by Col. Broadwater, arrived from St. Paul last Friday evening. The same evening Mr. Hill and Col. Bradwater proceeded to Butte to inspect the mines of that wonderful mining region, returning by private conveyance over the Boulder route to Jefferson City. Mr. Hill is a big-brained, thoroughly live western man, full of enterprise and push, and the wealthiest man in the entire northwest. We are pleased to welcome him to Montana, and more than pleased to hear his favorable comments upon Montana, and its bright future. The gentlemen could not have a more competent guide than Col. Broadwater, who is one of the brightest and most enterprising business men in the territory.

Mr. Hill will remain in Helena a day or two on his return from the falls, to get acquainted with our business men. It is proposed by our business men to hold a conference with Mr. Hill on his return to Helena from Great Falls, relative to matters in which Helena is largely concerned—principally the Benton railroad. At a meeting yesterday the board of trade appointed a committee for the purpose, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Edgerton, John B. Wilson, Richard Lockey, A. M. Holter, A. J. Davidson, R. C. Walker, H. M. Parchen, C. D. Curtis, and R. H. Kleinschmidt.

Same paper 12th: J. J. Hill and party, of St. Paul, made quick time from Helena to the great falls of the Missouri and return, as the following will show:

The party left Helena on Monday morning last and arrived at the leaving of Sun river, one hundred miles distant, at 6:30 in the evening, where they remained over night.

On the next morning (Tuesday) they took an early breakfast and drove to the first fall (the Black Eagle Falls), fourteen miles, by six o'clock. They also visited the wonderful fountain and the beautiful Rainbow Falls, three or four miles below, and then spent a great part of the day in inspecting the wonderful coal mines at Sand Coulee, which exceeded in quantity and quality all that had been represented to them by the experts who had visited them before. The same evening they drove to Sun River village, twenty-seven miles, and remained over night. They expressed themselves charmed with this beautiful valley.

Yesterday (Wednesday) they returned to Helena, a distance of ninety miles, and arrived at six o'clock in the evening.

The whole journey of about three hundred miles was performed in three days. Ten relays of horses were used. The whole trip was most satisfactory, even exceeding the expectations of Mr. Hill and his friends.

Rail Notes.

The Northern Pacific road has issued a circular stating that an agency has been established at Mingusville, Mont., on the Missouri division, 660 miles west of St. Paul, and B. A. Shea, appointed agent thereat. The rates between this station and the eastern terminals will be the same as shown in tariff No. 72 to McClellan. The side track at McClellan has been taken up. Hereafter freight should not be billed to that point. The agent's appointment dates from June 1.

J. J. Hill, president of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, has returned from his trip to the west. He was out as far as Helena.

The Royal Route will put on a special train for Elmo at 9:30 a. m., to-day, (Sunday). Returning it will leave Elmo at 8 p. m. A special will also leave Stillwater, to-day, (Sunday), for Elmo at 10:45 a. m., and returning will leave Elmo at 9:30 p. m.

W. H. Rhawn, vice president of the St. Paul & Duluth road, is in town and went out on the Hastings & Dakota road, with Mr. James Smith, Jr.

Mr. Charles B. Johnson, superintendent of the Union Depot association, has returned from his trip to the Pacific coast.

REPUBLICAN TALK.

Building Their Hopes on Democratic Division over the Tariff Question.

The Saratoga Convention's Chance to Select the Man to be Nominated Next Month.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Republicans concede that the nomination of Cleveland would be a strong one for the Democrats to make, but say at the same time that no ticket the Democracy can put in the field could be as strong as would have been Tilden and Hendricks. The withdrawal of Tilden, Republican politicians claim, is the worst blow the Democrats have received or could receive at this juncture. Republicans figure it out thus: The Democratic party with the old ticket could have avoided the tariff issue as between themselves. They could have simply adopted the old tariff plank of the old platform and the old ticket would have made the thing go down. The way it now stands the party is sore on the subject of the tariff cannot stand much rasping. Three-fourth of the convention will be for the tariff reform as represented by Carlisle and Morrison. The other fourth will be ranged under the banner of Randall. The large majority of revenue reformers will not be content with anything short of the most specific declarations on the question of the tariff. The deeper they can cut into the shins of the Pennsylvania Democrats the better they will like it. Had Tilden continued in the field there was a way out by compromise on the old tariff for revenue only. Now there is in the judgment of many no room for compromise. Men of the Hurd school are more desirous of putting a fire brand at the broadest part of the trowsers of Mr. Randall than to carry the national ticket. The Randall wing could have caught on the old ticket plank with Tilden on it, but what will they do in case the tariff tinkerers have their own way at Chicago? They will be driven to stultify their tariff record in bolt. Will they bolt? There are Democrats in congress who say they will. It is even said that they will not swallow the old Hancock tariff plank. The lines have been more tightly drawn since 1876. If the convention of July should endorse the Morrison bill and declare for a revenue tariff will the party Democrrts who bolted the Morrison bill swallow their dish of crow? If not what will they do about it? Thus gossip runs in a considerable circle,

CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE.

It is not exactly understood what Cleveland's tariff ideas are but as Dorsheimer says they are satisfactory to him (Dorsheimer) the plain inference is the New York governor is a tariff-for-revenue-only man." Nothing short of this would be satisfactory to Dorsheimer. Nearly every one of the proposed candidates mentioned are tariff reformers. Cleveland and McDonald are in the same boat with Carlisle and Morrison. The impression is here that the Democrats can not escape the dialema of the tariff at Chicago and that the free traders will make the issue of free trade vs. protection so strong that it will have a tendency to disrupt the party. There is apparently no fear among the Morrison-Carlisle wing on this score.

They are satisfied the protection minority of the party will stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, and they take an insane delight in the prospect of being able to compel them to do it.

As the Saratoga convention is likely to decide the question of the Democratic candidacy all interest now centers in that. New York has the nomination in her grasp. All she has to do is to close her fingers on it by nominating the man with some degree of unanimity. If this man should be Cleveland it is evident here that it would be accepted as a satisfactory choice. This means Cleveland is enjoying a continuous boom for the last forty-eight hours. There are rumors afloat, however, that Tammany hall prefers Slocum. This rumor is chassed directly to Slocum's friends, who are just now very active. They declare that John Kelly is already committed against Cleveland, and that he is equally committed for Slocum. The truth or falsity of these rumors must be looked for in New York. If New York should present Slocum instead of Cleveland it is believed the former would have the edge at Chicago.

Saturday's Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The house resumed consideration of the amendments in dispute between the two houses upon the postoffice appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that incorporated by the senate appropriating $185,000 for special mail facilities on trunk lines.

Mr. Hoar moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the amendment and agree to the same with an amendment increasing the appropriation to $250,000. Upon this motion a long debate ensued and is still progressing.

Finally Horr's motion was agreed to; yeas 120, nays 97.

Mr. Horr moved that the house concur in the remaining amendment increasing from $4,000,000 to $4,300,000 the appropriation for railway postoffice clerks.

After debate the motion was lost; yeas 94, nays 117, and on motion of Townshend the house further insisted on its disagreement to the amendment.

This completed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Hopkins, of the committee on public buildings, submitted a report upon the investigation in regard to the selection of a site for public buildings at Brooklyn, N. Y. The report is accompanied by resolutions declaring the charges of corrupt or collusive action on the part of the secretary of the treasury or some of his subordinates have not been sustained.

Mr. Thompson, under special order, called up for discussion and action various bills previously reported from the committee on Pacific railroads.

Mr. Randall, under instruction from the committee on appropriations, raised the question of consideration in favor of the deficiency bill.

By a vote of yeas 89, nays 108, the house refused to consider the business called up by Mr. Thompson, who thereupon asked it to be made a special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Morse objected.

On motion of Mr. Townshend the vote just taken was reconsidered and the question having been again submitted the house decided without division to take up Pacific railroad business. The first bill considered was one requiring the Pacific railroad companies to pay the cost of conveying, surveying and examining lands granted to and earned by those companies. In the event of failure of any company to pay this cost within ninety days of the passage of the act, the secretary of the interior shall inform its president or treasurer of the amount of cost of surveying, etc., and if the campany shall not pay such cost within sixty days after receipt of the notice, the attorney general shall institute suits against the companp in default.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, made a strong argument as to the necessity for the passage of the bill. Pending further discussion the house adjourned.

Accidently Drowned.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

KENNEDY, Minn., June 14.—Pars P. Mattison, a young Dane aged twenty-two years, was drowned accidentally about 5 o'clock this afternoon. He has a sister in Freeborn county. He was bathing in the lake at Kennedy. An inquest was held by coronor G. D. Mars, and the verdict rendered accidental.

Swiss Monetary Convention.

PARIS, June 14.—The Swiss government couples with its notice of the terminations of the Latin monetary convention an intimation of a desire for the revision and renewal of the convention. If the new convention is concluded it will continue the suspension of the coinage of legal tender silver money, but will regulate the circulation of silver money to each contracting country.

Decision Reversed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.—*Courier-Journal* Frankfort special: The court of appeals today reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Thomas Crittenden, nephew of Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, charged with and sentenced to the penitentiary for killing a negro. Illegal evidence was the grounds of the reversal.

WHO SHALL IT BE?

Discussion of Candidates by Their Opponents in the Party.

Making It Appear That None Named Are Entirely Available.

Cleveland Apparently the New York Favorite, Though Flower's Friends Don't Give Up.

Another Tattoo Mark For the Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The uncertainty as to whether Cleveland's nomination is preferred by Mr. Tilden maddens the politicians, and it is generally admitted that if the national convention were held immediately Cleveland would be nominated upon the hypothesis of his acceptability to Tilden. Private dispatches from Albany claim that Cleveland's friends will contest the Saratoga convention, and the delegation to Chicago will be instructed to vote for him as a unit, Flower standing no chance whatever. Bayard's friends, who have recently been disheartened at the attacks on his Dover speech, were re-assured to-day by a leading editorial in the New York *Sun* reviewing his Dover speech, and declaring that while there is no question that Bayard was then opposed to President Lincoln's war policy, and mistaken in thinking it better to let the seceding states go, there is not in that speech a single expression of sympathy with treason, no single sentence, phrase or word giving color to the charge that Bayard was disloyal. This editorial is interpreted as reflecting Tilden's opinion concerning Bayard's speech, and operates to call a halt to those who, much as they desire Bayard peasonally, have pronounced his candidacy impracticable and his nomination destructive of success. In consequence Bayard's boom received additional strength, although not sufficient to check Cleveland's preponderance.

All sorts of rumors are flying about respecting the relations existing between Tilden and Cleveland, on one side, and Kelly and Cleveland on the other. A leading and well informed Democrat stated he had reason to know that while Tilden thought well of Cleveland he did not believe he could carry New York. His vetoes of the five cent elevated railroad fare bill and the bil appropriating money for the Catholic orphan asylum would injure him immensely, and he was held responsible for the nomination and defeat of Maynard, a prohibitionist, on the Democratic state ticket last year. He did not question the propriety of Cleveland's motives in these vetoes but the injurious effect with certain classes was indisputable. The gentleman stated further he was in possession of information direct from Tilden that Tilden had determined not to interfere on behalf of any candidacy, as he could not afford to be held responsible for possible defeat. He had preferences, of course, and was particularly friendly to Payne, Hoadly, Bayard and Randall, but declarations direct or indirect favoring any candidate were embarrassing and he could not and would not interfere. Although it is asserted John Kelly has committed himself to Cleveland's support, if he is nominated, his preference is for Bayard. The quarrel between Kelly and Cleveland originally growing out of Cleveland's demand that Senator Grady, a Tammany man, should not be returned to the legislature, because he was personally and politically objectionable, has never been reconciled. Therefore, as between Cleveland and Flower, Kelly favors Flower.

Flower's friends claim he has 164 out of 213 delegates to the state convention already chosen, 45 being for Cleveland. The convention consists of 382 delegates and if Flower secures but 28 of the remaining 65 delegates to be chosen he will control the convention and the delegation will be instructed for him as a whole—the unit rule always prevailing in New York Democratic state conventions. Flower's opponents say this claim is not well predicated, that the boys have been "playing him for a sucker," and having emptied Flower's "bar!" will unload him at the first opportunity. A Democratic member who supports Flower, said that unless declared for by a decided majority, he would not be a candidate. Flower's friends believe he is stronger in New York than any other man named, and they propose to submit the question to the party convention and abide by its decision. If in the face of the whole state adminiftration, and in opposition to the bosses and machine, the Democracy of New York shall declare for Flower, that will demonstrate his strength. If it does not so declare Flower will submit and cordially support the choice of his party. That is all there is of Flower's candidacy. He is not seeking self aggrandizement. If he is not shown to be the strongest he will get out and help nominate that man.

Senator Bayard is represented to have said to some gentlemen who called on him about his Dover speech, that there was nothing in it he wanted to retract. He stood upon his utterances in that speech. He considered it sound and logical, and would like to see it published broadcast.

A number are talking about Pendleton or Hoadly for second place, but there names do not create an imppression. Those opposed to Pendleton or Hoadly say it would not do, because to place either on the ticket would be to practically make Ohio a great hinging point. Ohio is an October state, and there is not much chance of the Democrats carrying it. The effect of its going Republican in state election with an Ohio Democratic on the national ticket would be a consideration too great to warrant the risk.

MERRICK'S UNNAMED MAN.

There was considerable talk to-day over Merrick's testimony before the Springer committee wherein he refused to disclose the name of the person who urged him not to place Bosler on the stand to testify against Dorsey in the star route trial. It is openly charged that the person who thus protested Bosler was Blaine's Pennsylvania factotum, and a custodian of Blaine's secrets.

A new postoffice named Kast has been established in Chicago county, Minn., with Fred Kast, postmaster.

THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

Merrick Still Testifying---He Thinks the Evidence Strong Enough to Convict Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—R. T. Merrick continued his testimony before the Springer committee to-day. The witness said Hutchinson, foreman of the grand jury which failed to indict Kellogg, called at his house last night and maintained that he, Hutchinson, was correct in his testimony, that the jury expected Price to supplement Walsh's testimony. Merrick told Hutchinson he must be mistaken, as it was known Price was not available and could not appear. Merrick insisted to Hutchinson that the latter must have misunderstood Bliss. Hutchinson had declared that Bliss promised the jury that Price should follow Walsh in his testimony before the grand jury. Hutchinson insisted to Merrick that he was not mistaken, that Bliss did positively promise that Price should appear after Walsh and testify before the jury in the Kellogg case. Hutchinson stoutly maintained his position, and said that as Price did not appear after it was promised by Bliss the jury did not indict Kellogg. Merrick said his understanding with the other counsel was that Price was not expected before the grand jury, and hence his firmness in insisting at first that Hutchinson must have been mistaken in saying Bliss had promised to produce Price, Price was subsequently promised immunity if he would testify against Kellogg, and Price prepared a statement which witness considered sufficient to fasten guilt upon Kellogg. Bliss was strongly opposed to using Price as a witness against Kellogg, and when the attorney general finally decided to accept Price, Bliss declared he would withdraw from the case, and did withdraw for one day, and witness and Ker went on without him. Finally Bliss was persuaded to return.

Speaking of the indictment against Kellogg, Merrick said in his judgment it was as good and as solid as any