Daily Globe.

Official paper of the City and County.

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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.

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

PALMER HOUSE,
GRAND PACIFIC,
SHERMAN HOUSE.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.84	73	NW	Clear
La Crosse	29.83	77	N	Fair

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.82	62	Calm	Hy rain
Ft. Garry	29.81	67	S	Hazy
Minnedosa	29.76	60	SE	Threatning
Moorhead	29.83	67	Calm	Clear
Quapelle	29.74	60	S	Clear
St. Vincent	29.80	66	W	Fair

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	29.81	63	W	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	29.82	69	E	Clear
Helena	29.88	64	W	Clear
Huron, D. T.	29.81	68	NE	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.59	75	W	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.85	64	E	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.893	75.4	67.7	W	Fair

Amount rainfall. .23; Maximum thermometer 86.2; minimum thermometer 67.0; daily range 19.2.

River—Observed height 2 feet, 4 inches.

Fall in twenty-four hours, 8 inches.

Note—The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, "Central Time," as determined at Carleton College observatory.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Democratic Congressional Convention—Third District.

A Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District of the State of Minnesota is hereby called to meet in the Village of Glencoe, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall be elected a member of Congress from and for said district at the next ensuing general election.

The basis of representation fixed for said Convention, is one delegate for each county of the district, and one delegate for each two hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof, cast at the last general election for the Democratic candidate for Governor. The several counties of the district will, on this basis, be entitled to representation as follows:

Carver	6	Meeker	5
Chippewa	2	Renville	4
Dakota	8	Rice	8
Goodhue	7	Scott	7
Kandiyohi	4	Swift	4
McLeod	4		—
Total Delegation			59

EDWARD C. STRINGER,
Chairman of the Con'l Com., Third Dist.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

There was no board meeting at St. Paul yesterday. At Milwaukee and Chicago the wheat markets were weaker and lower, Chicago wheat closing ⅛c lower; corn was ⅛@⅜c higher; oats were also ¼, ⅜@½c higher for July, August and September. Pork was about steady. Stocks opened strong and were buoyant at times, with reactions at intervals. Encouraging crop reports favorably affected the market, which closed strong, with the entire market from ⅛@2½ per cent higher than on Tuesday. Morning stock was quiet but steady.

PARSON Newman is heard from. He turns up as a Blaine man. So another "old Pastor" is heard from.

SUCH a wet blanket as the Blaine letter is apt to put out what little was left of the hurrah fire, says the Philadelphia *Times*.

THE Blaine managers are quite disgusted with Senator Hawley, and he will speak no more under their auspices. Professing ardor for Blaine he contrives to say a lot of things that turn out to be as severe criticisms on Blaine as any one can utter.

LOGAN's letter, after Blaine boiled it down, contained four thousand words. Thus the two great candidates have employed ten thousand words, which shows their appreciation of the "stress of circumstances" they are in. The letters themselves are enough to defeat them.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is not so afflicted with Blaineophobia that it is debarred from saying in regard to the Cleveland nomination, "that this leadership has in it elements of strength no one can deny. It will please the disaffected in the Republican party better than any other that could have been made; and that is the reason why it was made."

THE New York *Tribune*: "And now Cleveland sucks the point of his lead pencil and scowls and wonders what he can say." Mr. Cleveland will not need to employ six thousand words to tell the friends of Honest Government that he accepts. Blaine desired to make his stultification so complete and his theories so contrary to his practices that he overshot the mark a long way.

IT is a singular fact that of the eighteen presidents who have been elected by the people or seated by legal and constitutional methods, twelve have no middle names. John Q. Adams, W. H. Harrison, U. S. Grant, S. J. Tilden, Jas. A. Garfield and C. A. Arthur are the only presidents who have had middle names. You see, J. G. B., the chances are against you.

THE Republicans are very unjust to the Democrats. They charge them with being a whiskey drinking, tobacco chewing set of roughs. Now as whisky and tobacco are heavily taxed, and as the members of the g. o. p. use neither of these "beggarly elements" it follows that the public debt is being paid off by the Democrats, yet the members of the grand old party have not the magnanimity to give them credit for it.

THE New York *Tribune* explains the removal of Gen. Longstreet: "It is well known that in the canvass preceding the Republican convention General Longstreet was an outspoken advocate of Blaine's nomination, while the entire force of federal officers outside of himself were for Arthur." And yet Mr. Arthur is said to be enthusiastic for Blaine. Civil service reform no doubt demands that Gen. Longstreet be disciplined.

"WASHINGTON," says the Boston *Herald*, "is only a larger Albany. The President is only a greater Governor. New York has one-tenth of the population of the whole country, and one-sixth of its assessed property. A man who has for three years filled acceptably the position of Governor of the Empire state has had a better practical training for the duties of the Presidency than he could have obtained by ten years' service in Congress."

THE *Irish American* understands the record of promise and non-performance of James G. Blaine, and in clear and explicit terms states its views of that man in terms that cannot be gainsaid:

Mr. Blaine not so very long since was—as United States Secretary of State—in the very position in which to exercise this noble duty in behalf of several Irish-American citizens, who were locked up—untried and uncharged with crime—in English jails. What is the record? Where was the "Plumed Knight" then? One blast upon the bugle horn of his "aggressive Americanism" were worth a thousand demagogue bids from the election hustings now. But the record is a blank—as blank as are Mr. Blaine's chances of fooling the public, and especially the naturalized voters, into supporting him at the coming election.

THE Syracuse, N. Y. *Herald* says of Gov. Cleveland: We do not expect to see him invent any dazzling policies, internal or foreign. But we do expect, when Mr. Cleveland enters the White House, to witness four years of decent administration, as far as the executive branch of the government is concerned. We believe that he will veto jobs and approve good measures; that he will obey the commands of the constitution, and shape his conduct according to the laws of the United States; and that the whole nation will have cause to rejoice that they raised to the Presidency a man of the people, strictly honest and safe to trust in any emergency."

THE Pittsburg *Dispatch* regards the nomination of Cleveland as the "putting of one of the newest men in politics against one of the most experienced statesmen of the day," but it concedes that this fact is by no means an element of weakness. "There is no doubt," further says the *Dispatch*, "that Grover Cleveland in personal character and cleanness of record is the most unassailable candidate that the Democracy could have offered. His career as Governor has shown him to be a practical reformer and superior to the temptations of using public office for the sustenance of a political machine. The bitter opposition of Tammany is the strongest evidence of the conflict between him and machine politics, and is in that light a testimonial of his virtues."

A CHANCE FOR THREE.

It is now within the power of the Democracy of this state to secure at least three, and possibly four, members of congress—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, it is said, will be urged by his Democratic friends to take the field against Maj. Strait, and if he does there can be no question as to the result. In the first district Hon. A. Bierman can, and will, defeat Milo White. In our own district the contest is a peculiar one, and reminds us of Mr. Goodhue's joke about the race between the steamboat Otter and Dayton's lime kiln. Here we have a live man running against a corpse. An enterprising, warm hearted business man pitted against an iceberg. Can any reasonable man doubt the issue provided every Democrat does his whole duty. Mr. Merriman will be in political sympathy with the head of the general government, and if the people of the Fourth district desire to be represented in the congress of the United States by a man of magnetism and influence—by one who will faithfully represent them and secure such legislation as may tend to promote their interest, then they will vote for Hon. O. C. Merriman. If, however, they feel that they have no interests to look after for the next two years then Iceberg Gilfillan can draw the pay and withdraw it from circulation as well as any man in his party.

SHORT CUT TO GLORY.

Chicago newspaper men are in luck so far as offices are concerned. Gilbert Pierce of the Chicago *News* is appointed governor of Dakota; Parish of the same journal, has the rich consulship of Chemnitz, Germany; and W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been made secretary of the commission to examine the commercial relations between this country and some of the Southern and Central American states. Robert Porter, also a graduate of the same newspaper, occupies a conspicuous position in the census bureau. From this it would appear that the route to glory and a fat public position leads *via* the reportorial or editorial rooms of the Chicago *News*, and those of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Aspiring people will do well to make a note of these facts, and instead of the usual routes to political preferment, which are often long, wearisome, and uncertain, they will select the short-cut pathways afforded by the Chicago newspapers.

Traveling to glory by these journalistic routes is pleasant all the way from beginning to finish. The ordinary traveler has to encounter all kinds of obstacles, and embarrassments among which disparagement by envious editors is not the least painful and disagreeable. The *News* and *Inter-Ocean* pathways are shaded from the blistering heat of malice, they are arched over with cool foliage. Men who enter either of these offices suddenly find themselves governors, consuls, and other important functionaries, and the first intimation they have of their good luck is when they see the announcement of their appointment from Washington, accompanied as in the case of Curtis, by the statement that it has been conferred without the solicitation of the appointee.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The question of the greatest importance which is occupying the attention of the people of England is not the Egyptian settlement, or the advance of Russia towards India, but the attitude of the House of Lords towards the Franchise bill. As is known, the Lords refused to pass the bill as it came from the Commons, and the result is a great popular excitement in which there is a very perceptible menace of the existence of this branch of parliament. Between this time and October, when parliament shall reassemble, there will be a discussion of the action of the House of Lords, whose scope will be not merely the action of the Lords in regard to the franchise bill, but the continued existence of that house as a part of the legislative body. It has long been a growing opinion in England, among all classes outside of the peerage, that the House of Lords is of no value in assisting in the creation or furtherance of legislation; and that, as a matter of fact, it has grown to be obstructive and should be abolished.

In one respect, the House of Lords has always been consistent in its action, that is, it has always been in opposition when there has been any question of reform. It is conservative to an extent which bears the appearance of being obstinacy, if not a species of unyielding mulishness. It has especially opposed all measures for reform in the franchise, and by its attitude in this respect, it managed to retain the parliamentary franchise without change from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. In 1832 a reform franchise bill passed the house, and was thrown out in the Lords, and was only finally passed by a few riots and a threat to create enough new peers to overwhelm the opposition. In the removal, of the restrictions against Catholics and Jews, the House of Lords was found on the illiberal side. All these occurrences provoked opposition to the upper house, until there came a time when men began to question its value, and to openly assert that it would be for the benefit of the country to secure its abolition. Of late years, there has been no lack of public prints which openly and boldly take the position that the House of Lords is an encumbrance, and its total extinction would be a great advance in the interests of a just method of administration of the affairs of tho government.

This indicates a great change in the position of the peers. At the time of the obtaining of Magna Charta, and for centuries thereafter, the peers and the king held the greater part of the powers of government. Now, the House of Commons occupies the ground once possessed by the king and the peers, and the position is reversed. The peers have fallen in the public estimate, and have been gradually shorn of many of their priveleges. Ten years ago the House of Lords possessed substantially the rights of a supreme court with power to revise the judgments of all the lower courts. The creation of a supreme court in 1875, took these powers from the Lords, and thus very largely reduced their sphere of activity.

While the more radical of the English newspapers and orators are not hesitating to demand the abolition of the Lords, it is likely to be the case that the latter will not continue to brave the storm which is raging. When the critical moment comes, the peers will conclude that it will be safer to go with the popular current than to endeavor to dam its progress. They did so in 1832, and in 1881 they were equally mindful of the possible dangers of a too prolonged opposition to the will of the House, and yielded to the demand of the country for liberal legislation for the relief of Ireland. The upper house may once more yield its opposition and secure temporary immunity, but these continued efforts to defeat the will of the people are having an effect on the popular mind of of England which will, in time force the downfall of this parliamentary branch. The people are beginning to see that a class which has no distinct representatives, or constituencies, and which holds office from the accident of rank is not only not an essential in a free government, but is a positive detriment.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper accuses Secretary Chandler of taking property that is not his, in this Secretary Chandler is using the people's boat Tallapoosa to carry him on a pleasure trip. Every time an offence of this sort is committed public attention should be called to it. Mr. Chandler has absolutely no more right to use the Tallapoose than he has to use my row boat, or than I have to take the Dispatch whenever I want it. If we cannot gain more at the polls next autumn than a return to decency and respect for the people on the part of our officials we shall be doing a great deal.

"A MAIL-SORTER" writes as follows to the New York *World:* It makes me sick to hear our Republican politicians attacking Gov. Cleveland because he vetoed the bill reducing the hours of car conductors and drivers. There is a United States eight-hours-a-day's-work law. Is that enforced? I guess not. I am employed in the postoffice and often have to work sixteen hours a day. Five days out of seven I work over time, and never get any credit or extra pay for it. If our party leaders wish to attack Cleveland let them be consistent and enforce the eight-hours-a-day law in the custom house, postoffices and navy yard.

COLLECTOR WILLIAM J. POLLOCK reports that 1,334,449 barrels of beer and other fermented liquors, and 538,831 gallons of liquors were distilled in the First internal revenue district of Pennsylvania during the fiscal year ending June 30. Averaging 450 glasses of beer to the barrel this would be 600,502,050 glasses, and about $30,000,000 spent for beer, and averaging 65 drinks to the gallon of liquor this would be 35,024,015 drinks, involving an expenditure of about $3,500,000 by the topers at ten cents a drink.

COMPARED with the Vendome column in Paris, the Bartholdi statue is higher by a few feet. Compared with the largest other statue of which the height is known, it is twice as high, the statue in question being that of St. Charles Borromeo, on the banks of Lake Maggiore. The heighth of the Colossus of Rhodes is supposed to have been 120 feet, or thirty feet less than the height of Bartholdi's work.

THE total muster of the house of lords is 518. Of these five are members of the royal family, who, in accordance with usual practice, abstain from divisions on a political question. Of the remainder 288 rank as Tories, and 218 are usually classified as Liberals. But many nominal Liberals, like Lord Bradbourne and Lord Dunraven, usually vote against the government on party questions.

AT Munich, on July 2, a sub-commissioned officer named Jacob killed himself with a cannon which he had been directed to clean. He put a charge into the cannon when no one was near him, and, placing his chest against the muzzle, fired the vent. His body was blown horribly to pieces. It is believed he was impelled to the act by fear of punishment.

THE BLAINES now at Bar Harbor are Mrs. Blaine, two sons, Emmons and J. G. jr., her daughter Margaret, and James Gillespie himself was there over Sunday. The youngest daughter, Miss Hattie, is at Poland Springs, and having finished her letter of acceptance, Gail Hamilton has gone to her country home in Massachusetts.

GEN. GRANT's continued lameness will prevent his attending the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Minneapolis. The General is a little weaker than he was before he knew Ward, but he still thinks that Grover Cleveland's nomination is the strongest that could have been made.

To the city of Paris have been presented by the Shah of Persia two diminutive camels no larger than ponies, which belong to an exceedingly rare species, of which the Shah has four specimens in his private stables. They will be placed in the Jardin des Plantes, in a house constructed specially for them.

Two English ladies who last year traversed the Jura, Simplon, and a part of the Col di Tendo on a tricycle, started recently from Porto Maurizio on the Mediterranean for England. After a journey of forty-six days' length they arrived at Boulogne and departed thence for the other side of the channel.

DOMESTIC postage in Mexico is higher than foreign, and there is not a postal card in the country. Previous to the first of last January there was a postal card in use costing three cents but it could only be used in sending to foreign countries, and mailed only at the office where purchased.

NEW YORK *World:* It is now accurately ascertained that Grover Cleveland pulls down the scales at exactly 225¾ pounds, and not 250 as currently circulated by our Republican contemporaries—the weight of his character naturally leading them to also exalt his avoirdupois.

BARONESS ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD has given $7,000 for the purpose of erecting a school in memory of her mother, the late Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, in connection with the English orphanage at Neuilly, the gift of the late M. Galignani.

EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER, now eighty-two, is one of the most expert fishermen in or around Jacksonville, Fla., and his success is largely due to his using his extraordinary signature in place of a worm.

UTICA *Observer:* James G. Blaine is a college graduate. Grover Cleveland is not. But the Blaine organs persist in shouting that the "college dudes" are all for Cleveland.

THE corner stone of the new capitol of Nebraska was laid at Lincoln on the 15th inst., with Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of 10,000 persons. Ex-Gov. Furnace delivered a historical address.

CAPE COD fishermen have had unusually good luck during the past month or so, the hauls being very large and far in advance of the corresponding period of last year.

THE women of France are discussing a project of erecting a monument at Paris to the memory of the late Dr. Sims, as the greatest surgical benefactor of their sex.

THE fifty-four savings banks of Maine now have $32,275,745 on deposit, which is a larger sum than in any previous year. The number of depositors is 101,822.

A NEW HAVEN paper quotes the Hon. William W. Eaton as saying that he intends to retire from political life at the end of his present term in congress.

GEN. MCCLELLAN is now president of a ranch company in Grant County, New Mexico, owning 16,000 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 acres of land.

MR. BLAINE is said to put water in his champagne. He puts it into his, magnetism, too, when he writes letters.

THE assessors of Philadelphia report that there are 211,211 qualified voters in the city.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH.

A Celt, Who Understands His Know-Nothing Record, Heard From.

To the Editor of The World:

Your unsatisfactory answer in yesterday's *World* to the inquiry, "What has Mr. Blaine ever done for the Irish race?" prompts me to take my pen to reply to the "conundrum." Let me say that Mr. Blaine has literally done nothing for the Irish in America. I have been a Republican up to the day of his nomination for the presidency, which was to my mind the grossest insult ever offered the Irish. It was James G. Blaine who was instrumental in securing the arch enemy of Irishmen, James Russell Lowell, as minister to England. When the Irishmen in America were unanimous in rebuking him for his inanity and potent sympathy with England, when Irish-Americans were being thrust into prison, James G. Blaine was secretary of state. Did he evince his love for the Irish when asked to instruct Mr. Lowell as to certain measures? No! He laughed at us in our helplessness and referred to us as agitators and Communists.

Again, when Mr. Blaine was editor of the Kennebec (Me.) *Journal*, he was a violent and offensive Know-Nothing (a hater of Europeans and Catholics in particular.) Here is an extract from an editorial that every Irishmen should commit to memory and repeat when Irish sop is doled out:

"We need stringent laws to regulate the Irish immigration from Europe, * * * If the present abuses are not corrected, and corrected speedily, we shall become worse than Botany Bay, in fact we are worse now, for more Irish reach here in a single year than were ever transported to the penal colonies in two years. And these convicts and felons have hardly got our dust upon their feet before they are allowed to vote and control our elections.

"And yet, with these facts plain as the light, demagogues will tell us that our European immigration is nothing but a benefit to us. We hope, and we sincerely believe, the day is not far distant that this whole subject will be impartially reviewed by the law-making power, and then the just and honorable pride of being an American citizen will suffer no blush from having our paternal rights bestowed in full equality upon those who are not of our household."

James G. Blaine, the European's(?) friend, wrote the above. Those that were unfit at that time to breathe this free air are now cajoled and flattered.

James G. Blaine wrote the famous Mulligan circular, calling upon Democratic Protestants to knife him because he was a Catholic Irishman.

James G. Blaine was offered a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Seventh Maine Volunteers in 1862, and refused it because the Colonel was an Irishman.

What has James G. Blaine ever done for the Irish race? CELTIC.

Mr. Donnely Stands by His Speech.

NININGER, Minn., July 22, 1884.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I find in your issue of yesterday a communication signed by my old friend Col. D. A. Robertson, in which he says:

The St. Paul *Dispatch* of yesterday, July 17, in its department headed "Current Comment," publishes without a word of dissent the following paragraph:

"Ignatius Donnelly's speech at Ortonville, Minn.: Twenty-five years ago John S. Pillsbury, when I first knew him was selling nails and hinges across the counter of a second rate hardware store—you have better in your city. Now every year he builds five or six elevators and a new mill. Where does it come from? Stealage, stealage, my friends. [Applause."]

I hope that the above paragraph misrepresents any remarks made by Mr. Donnelly, in his Ortonville speech, and that in justice to himself he will be able to so declare without delay.

The above paragraph very fairly represents what I *did* say.

John S. Pillsbury is one of the leading members of a combination of Mill owners at Minneapolis who have for years past taken possession of the wheat markets of the state of Minnesota, driven out all competion, farmed out to other rings so much of the territory as they do not need, and created a gigantic monopoly which has cheapened the value of our productions, improvished our farmers, embarrassed our merchants, and enriched themselves. Their existence is the one great crying evil of our day and section, and unless prevented by legislation they propose to hold their grip indefinitely.

If a man takes by force the property of another, against his will, and without compensation, the law calls it larceny, robbery, theft, and the men who do it we imprison as thieves. And for my part I cannot see the moral distinction between these things and a conspiracy of wealthy and prominent men who by craft compell a farmer to give them his wheat at five, ten, twenty or thirty cents below what its true value would be in an open market. If it is not taking the property of another against his will, without compensation, what is it? And if this be not theft, larceny, robbery, what is it?

Mr. Pillsbury may be a very nice man for a tea party or a Sunday school, but as he shares in this iniquitous system, to transfer the money of men just as respectable, as intelligent and as educated as himself into his own pocket he deserves to be denounced from one end of the state to the other. And for one, I propose to call a spade a spade, and stealage stealage; my old friend Col. Robertson, or any other man, to the contrary notwithstanding.

What does the Declaration of Independence amount to, with its platitudes about liberty and equality, if we are to be perpetually deprived of freedom of market, the practical, real base of all freedom; and our chances of prosperity are to depend upon how much a score of knaves out of their charity or generosity or sense of policy, may see fit to give us of the proceeds of our own industry?

Reform should begin, like charity, at home, and the best politics is that which breaks the jaws of the spoiler and drags the prey from between his teeth. Respectfully yours,

IGNATIUS DONNELY.

Virginia Democrats in Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 23.—The Democratic state convention met here to-day to nominate a state ticket. A big fight was made over the report of the committee on permanent organization, which named for chairman Hon. George H. Moffat, editor of the *Register*. This at once provoked a bitter fight between the present administration and its friends on one side, and Senator Kenna and the state Democratic organ, the *Register*, on the other. The debate on the report was participated in on one side by Senator Kenna, and on the other by Governor Jackson, and resulted in victory for the latter's wing. Mr. Moffat withdrawing his name to prevent defeat. The convention adjourned till to-morrow

RT. REV. THOS' L. GRACE.

Brief Biography of the Venerable Bishop of St. Paul.

Whose Twenty-fifth Episcopal Anniversary Occurs To-day.

The anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of the elevation of the Right Reverend Thomas L. Grace to the Episcopate of the Roman Catholic church of St. Paul, which takes place this morning at the cathedral, gives food for thought. Aside from the opportunity given of demonstrating the love, esteem, reverence and affection borne Bishop Grace the venerable prelate, by the believers in the faith and the local public generally, one of the most edifying commentaries on the rapid growth of the Northwest—in particular the city of St. Paul, and the state at large, is afforded. Apropos of the occasion, and fully alive to the unusual interest our citizens generally have taken to make it one which will be a monument in our city's history to the worthy prelate whose name and life amongst us will go down in emulation to our children and our children's children long after we are sleeping in God's acre, and as one of the great events of our city's history, we have felt constrained to present to the readers of the GLOBE a brief biography of the reverued gentleman whose name is presented in the caption of this article.

The Right Reverend Thomas L. Grace was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 15th, 1814. He is therefore in the seventieth year of his age. He commenced his studies under the Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick, in the seminary of Cincinnati in 1828. A year later he went to the Dominican convent at Saint Rose, Kentucky, where he became a member of the Dominican order, continuing there his studies until 1837. In that year he went to Rome and studied at the Minerva until 1844. He was ordained priest in Rome December 21st, 1839. On his return to America in 1844 he was for two years engaged in the ministry in Kentucky and for thirteen years in Memphis. While in Memphis he built the splendid edifice known as St. Peter and Paul's church, also the convent of St. Agnes, the orphan asylum and other charitable institutions. On July 24, 1859, he was consecrated bishop of St. Paul by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, with imposing ceremonies, which, with his church, will live in years to come. He arrived in St. Paul in August of the same year. There was at that time but two Catholic churches in St. Paul, the church of the Assumption and the Cathedral. It must be understood that those churches did not cover the territory nor embrace the membership of to-day. As we look back upon the history of the past and compare its advancement with the present, we are awakened to a realization of the rapid strides civilization has made in this period. At that time but twenty-seven priests constituted the number upon whom the arduous duties of the Catholic ministry devolved in this diocese, which at that time embraced the state of Minnesota and territory of Dakota. In the entire diocese there were but thirty-one churches. The Catholic almanac for the year 1859—the year of Bishop Grace's arrival—estimates the Catholic population of the diocese of St. Paul at fifty thousand. Now mark the contrast: To-day the diocese of St. Paul embraces only the southern half of the state of Minnesota; there are now one hundred and ninety-five churches where but thirty-one then existed; one hundred and forty-seven priests are called now to a field of labor that was then administered to by a numerical force of twenty-seven; and the diocese which was then one has been divided into three, namely: The diocese of northern Minnesota, the diocese of Yankton, and the diocese of St. Paul. The present diocese is only about one-sixth as large as it was at the time of Bishop Grace's arrival, and to-day the territory over which Bishop Grace presided in 1859 numbers one hundred and eighty-seven thousand Catholics. In 1875, when Bishop Ireland was appointed to the See of Omaha, Bishop Grace made a journey to Rome and secured the appointment of Bishop Ireland as coadjutor bishop of St. Paul, with the right of succession. Want of space precludes the possibility of our going beyond the statement herein given.

The pontifical high mass of this morning will be celebrated by the the venerable bishop, with Reverend Frather Ravoux as assistant priest. The deacons of honor will be the Reverends Father Calliat of St. Marys, and Father Plut, of Shakopee. The deacon of the mass will be Reverend James Trabec, of Wabashaw and the sub-deacon. Rev'd. J. B. Cotter, of Winona. Reverend A. Oster will be master of ceremonies, with Reverend Fathers Shanley, Riley and Danehy as assistants. The sermon will be delivered by the Right Reverend J. L. Spaulding, Bishop of Peoria, Illinois.

THE EVENING PARADE.

A notable event of the celebration will be the parade of the several Catholic societies to be held this evening. The home, or local societies will meet at the corner of Sixth and St. Peter streets at 7 o'clock this evening and the visiting societies will be met at the Union depot and escorted to that point. Capt. M. T. O'Connor will act as grand marshal, and it is expected that the following societies will participate:

Crusaders society, Father Mathew society, Polish society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of Saint Paul, League of the Cross, Saint Joseph's, Saint Peter's Benovelent, Saint Clement's, Saint Stanislau's, Saint George's, Saint John's, Saint Leo's, Saint Joseph's (German), Saint Patrick's Benevolent, Union Francaise, Saint Jean Baptiste, Saint Vincent de Paul, Saint Adelbert.

After the parade the societies will form in front of the bishop's residence where addresses will be made by several of the distinguished clergy.

DISTINGUISHED PRELATES.

It is expected that over one hundred and fifty priests from all sections of the west will participate in the celebration, and among those expected to take a prominent part in the exercises may be named Monsignor Capel, Archbishop Teche of Winnipeg, Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Bishop Flasch of La Crosse, Bishop Seidenbusch of St. Cloud, Bishop Krautbauer of Green Bay, Wis., Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, N. Y., Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, Ill., Bishop Dwenker of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, Ind.

The New York Savings Institution.

NEW YORK, July 23.—In the inquiry into the management of the New York savings institution which recently failed, the testimony of Fisk & Hatch, already taken, was read. In the latter part of 1882 Fisk & Hatch wrote Dodd, president of the Newark Savings institution, and asked him to lend them $580,000 of seven per cents., which he did, the firm agreeing to have in their office $580,000 other bonds as security for their return. During the year the deposit account of the savings institution was over $1,600,000. Fisk said on his return from Europe in May last, he discovered the affairs of Fisk & Hatch were in a bad state. On the 14th of May he got together what securities he could from the Newark Savings institution and found they had $2,300,000 to cover the bonds. Then he found about $20,000 more of odds and ends. These were all put in boxes and marked "the property of Newark Savings institution." He sent for Dodd next day and told him about the situation. Dodd took the securities out to Newark and gave the witness a receipt. Fisk said the firm had a right to use the bonds as they did.

Washburn Port List.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHBURN, Wis., July 23.—Nyack arrived from Buffalo, cleared for Duluth with merchandise; India arrived from Duluth, cleared for Buffalo with flour; Winslow arrived from Duluth, will clear during the night for Buffalo with flour.

When Conkling Was the Under Dog.

[Troy Press.]

Mr. Blaine was a Cleveland man two years ago. He ought to be one now.

DAKOTA & MONTANA

Collected and Forwarded by Telegraph to the Daily Globe.

Fargo Special Telegrams July 23, to the St. Paul Globe.

Northwestern Notes.

An excursion for Devil's lake is to leave Lockport, N. Y., August 4.

The veterans at Mandan met Tuesday evening to organize a post of the G. A. R.

Five townships are being surveyed in Towner county and will soon be ready for settlers.

The daughter of Geo. Nesmith is the first child ever born in Tiffany township in Foster county, and the family are the envy of all the people.

There is not a cemetery in Sully county except the military one at the fort and no inducement to the people to leave their bodies. Very few have as yet.

Quite an ovation was held at Devil's Lake city on the return of the parties who had been under arrest for the little difficulty that extinguished the Ward boys.

The Redfield *Journal* has been gathering data sf the amount of wheat th at will probably be marketed at that point th is year and places the figures at 500,000.

A number of excursion parties from Fargo have enjoyed life at Detroit lake this week. The opening of a first-class hotel there has added to the popularity of the place.

An addition 40x80 and three stories in height is to be built in the rear of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, to be used for the prison workshops. It will be constructed of granite.

Col. Plummer has been telegraphed to come to Maine and deliver his campaign speech. He will leave for there in a week or so. He proposes to spread himself in his effort there.

The assessor finds only 24,400 acres in Ramsey county assessable, as that is all that is proved up. Most of the land has been entered. The value of the land occupied is placed at $1,500,000.

There will be an editorial convention of the editors of the Huron, Watertown and Aberdeen land districts, held in the city of Huron, August 5, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a "Central Dakota Press association."

Commissioners have been appointed to organize Bottineau county, on the extreme north, and soon will be for Wells and one or two other counties in the border region. These are beginning to settle up and there is need of organization.

Rev. Edwin Ellis, who went east some time ago in the interest of the Dakota Collegiate institute at Sioux Falls, has returned, having succeeded in his mission, which was to raise $10,000 for the college. The building will now proceed without interruption.

A Lisbon correspondent of the Fargo *Argus* says that Henry Carver, of that city, has harvested a heavy crop of barley sowed April 15, and that he contemplates seeding the same ground to a second crop of the same grain, confident that it will mature before frost.

The Grant County *Review* says: Unfavorable reports are coming in concerning the condition of soft wheat; and the indications are that a large majority of smut will be found in this variety. Should this prove to be the case it will undoubtedly put an end forever to the sowing of soft wheat.

Apropos of the rumor that the Jamestown Northern has been, or is to be, sold the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Jamestown *Capital* is informed that there has been a line surveyed from Minnewaukan to the Turtle Mountain country, but as to what company has done the work no fellow can find out, it being kept a profound secret.

This statement by the Milbank *Review* will apply to all of north and probably most of west and south Dakota: "More rain has fallen in Dakota this year than was ever before known. A year ago it was so dry there no breaking could be done after the middle of June. This year we have had rain at intervals of every few days during the summer."

The Minto *Journal* expresses the general feeling in south Dakota, at the result of the Ward trial at Grand Forks: "The verdict was certainly a great surprise to the mass of people who have watched with interest the trial as it proceeded. It is hard to believe that no crime has been committed, and that no one is to answer for the slaughtering of the Ward brothers."

The Red and James were in mind James G. Burke, of Aberdeen, soared in this way on the 4th: "On the broad bosom of her rivers, the navies of the world might float. Her winds carry healing on their wings, and her climate promises health and length of days. Thus resplendent in all the abounding gifts of fortune, her destiny should be a glorious one."

The Grafton *Times* names the following among those in that vicinity who lost their wheat crop from the late hail storm: Joseph Stratton and brothes, 200 acres; Mr. Dewolf, 100 acres; P. McMahon, about 80 acres; T. Ryley, 60 acres; D. McLean, 120 acres; M. and J. Foley, 140 acres; Mr. Byington, 40 acres; Wm. Stead, 60 acres; Jacob Tuber, 80 acres; Henry Weller, 80 acres; I. Pheston, 40 acres.

Judge Buxton, of Wahpheton, returned home on the 22d with a lovely bride he had just married at Lebanon, Ohio. She was Miss Emma J. Howry, who made a visit to Dakota some time since, and returned home in love with it and the judge. The judge, in addition to high legal attainments, is a rare judge of calico, and fully vindicated his acumen in this instance. He is in luck.

Devils Lake *Pioneer Press*: The track is being laid north and south from Larimore on the Mayville extension of the Manitoba road. It is said that after the completion of this road the regular trains between this place and St. Paul will be run via Larimore, Mayville and Breckenridge, making the distance forty-six miles less than by the way of Grand Forks. All steel rails are being laid on this branch.

In order to encourage the production and stimulate domestic industry in some of the Dakota towns, prizes are offered for babies. At one at Columbia, in Brown county, recently at which there were a great number of competitors, prizes were given: For the reddest and blackest haired baby; the quietest and prettiest baby; the prettiest blonde baby; the blackest-eyed baby; the smallest footed baby; the prettiest blue-eyed baby; the youngest baby; the curliest-headed baby; and the "boss" baby.

It is reported that some of the more recent appointments for the territory who are not familiar with the good-natured Pickwickianism of Col. Donan in his more pungent reflections, intend to call him to account and ask if they come into the category in suggestions like this in his Fourth of July speech at Aberdeen: "Our territory is a mere pasturing place for the played-out, old, spavined and polleviled political hacks of every other region—a combined Botany Bay, hospital and asylum for the political criminals, cripples and beggars of the administration."

The False P. P.

Mandan *Times*: The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, the acknowledged villifier of north Dakota, in its issue of July 10 gives a crop report of north Dakota which is utterly false. It says that in this part of Dakota rain is needed, and that the crops are not looking as well as they should. The truth of the matter is there has been more rain in this part of Dakota than was needed, not a week passing without two or three good rains. The crops of all kinds are looking their very best all along the line in Western Dakota, and why the *Pioneer Press* should publish such a false statement is beyond our comprehension.

In the James Valley.

The Valley *Eagle*, at Altoona, in Beadle county, on the lower James, has these cheerful reports of the crops: Nearly all the wheat in this part of the country will average from twenty-five to forty bushels. The prospect for a large yield of all kinds of grain is very favorable, and as harvest approaches the prospect improves with the favorable weather. This is probably the best country in the United States. Late comers from Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, say that the corn here discounts that growing in the states mentioned. This is doubtless the great corn belt of the world.

Office Trading.

This story told of Sperry seems to be marred by his resigning even the receivership: "A pretty little story is told in connection with this incident, and as it has found its way in print it must be so. It is to the effect that Sperry has been sighing for a position in a Dakota land office for some time. A receiver or a registership is a pretty fat office, consequently there was no probability of any one resigning to accommodate the young man, therefore he was nominated as associate justice with the understanding that he should trade it off for a land office position, and if he failed to make the trade, he was to resign. It is rumored that the offer was made to several persons before Mr. Francis accepted. The position that President Arthur has taken in regard to the territorial affairs is creating a widespread feeling of disgust."

President Hill's Late Visitors.

President Hill, of the Manitoba seems to have struck a good lead in his efforts to induce the Dakota farmers along his road to take greater interest in fine stock. The Minto *Journal* says:

"President J. J. Hill did a very graceful thing this week. He extended an invitation to a number of gentlemen in different parts of Walsh, Grand Forks, and Nelson counties to pay a visit to his big stock farm near St. Paul, coupling with the invitation, passage over the Manitoba line. The fortunate gentlemen were glad to avail themselves of the invitation. The party when it reached St. Paul consisted of twenty-one persons, of which number fifteen were from Walsh county. Mr. Hill took great pains that his guests should see every thing there was to be seen, and made the visit very pleasant for them. They returned well pleased with their visit, and fully convinced that Mr. Hill in the course he has taken, viz.: of distributing animals from his heard through the counties on his line of road; is doing a great benefit to our country which cannot be too heartily appreciated."

Overdosed With Opiates.

The Jamestown *Capital* has this incident: "A death occurred at Sykeston on Friday night or Saturday morning under peculiar circumstances. The wife of Will Flagg was taken with severe pains and cramps in the stomach. Dr. Cox was called in and administered opiates to give relief. The pains did not subside, and the doses were continued, until the poor woman fell into a sleep, from which she never awoke. The funeral took place on Sunday at Carrington, a special train running from Sykeston to carry the remains and those in attendance. The couple had been married but six weeks, and the bereaved husband is almost heartbroken at his loss.

Crop Reports in Union County.

This is the cheerful outlook in Union county as reported by the *Courier*: The crop outlook in this county is simply astonishing. Rye and barley are now being harvested and indicates a tremendous yield. The wheat harvest will begin about the latter part of next week, and promises the largest yield and the best quality ever known in the county. Corn, which is the principle crop here, is at least two weeks earlier than usual, and the present outlook is that it will exceed by 25 per cent. any previous corn crop in the county. We do not see where any improvement could be made in the crop now standing in this county.

Accused of Embezzling.

Last week C. G. Turner, a well known and much liked young man of Watertown, was arrested under a requisition from the governor of Illinois on a charge of embezzlement, and was taken to Chicago. The occasion of this unfortunate occurence was that while Turner was living in Chicago last spring, a friend put in his hands a cornet valued at $50 to be sold for what he could get. The friend was out of the city when Turner received a letter from his brother at Watertown, to come to Dakota. As he did not have money to pay his fare he pawned the cornet for $13.50, and had not yet been able to redeem it. When the friend returned to the city he caused Turner's arrest as stated.

Madison, Dakota.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MADISON, July 22.—One of the worst cyclones, wind and hail storms ever known in this section, passed over this (Lake) county yesterday. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a threatening cloud from the west and northwest appeared, presenting a dark greenish color. A large number of our people took refuge in the cellars. The damage in town was very light compared with other portions of the county. Winfred, our neighboring town, twelve miles west, was the first to suffer to any great extent. The track of the storm went southeast from there down the Vermillion valley, demolishing buildings, and in many cases causing utter destruction to the growing crops. J. B. Jones and son Charles, a well-to-do farmer in the Vermillion valley, were badly hurt. They were in their barn, a fine building just completed last season, which was destroyed in the storm. Mr. Bowell, a large farmer seven miles southeast of Madison, says that he had over 100 acres of small grain he valued at $1,000, which is utterly worthless now. Doctor Clough has just returned from Prospect, fifteen miles southeast, and states that the school building there was blown over with the teacher and twenty small children. Fortunately none were injured except Mrs. Powels, the teacher, who had one rib broken. Much credit is due to Mrs. Powels for the presence of mind, courage and heroism shown by her on this trying occasion.

After the school house was demolished and her twenty pupils scattered over the prairie by the wind and storm, and she with a rib broken and otherwise injured, collected her frantic pupils together in the midst of the storm and hail and with them crawled nearly half a mile through a grain field in search of some place of refuge from the howling storm.

Sheriff Lee received a telegram stating that his mother had been killed in the storm at Dell Rapids. News has also been received that another person had been killed and eighteen buildings demolished at the above named place. As far as can be heard no lives were lost in this county, but the destruction of the growing crops and property is very great. Merchants and business men from this city are out this morning visiting the cyclone districts.

What Everybody Says.

[Yankton (Dak.) Herald.]

A careful reading of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* for the past to years convinces the *Herald* that it is the most dishonest, disreputable and Pecksniffian newspaper in the whole northwest. A change of management would be a godsend.

A Fire and a Bridge Location.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—A fire at Eagle Bay a new town on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, destroyed seven frame buildings used as saloons, loss $40,000 to $50,000. No insurance.

The government engineers recently appointed by the secretary of war to-day selected the location of the proposed railroad bridge across the St. Louis river between the city and Wisconsin.

The Money is Ready.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The managers of the world's exposition authorized director Burke to notify all states and territories intending to make exhibits, that the first installment of the $5,000 appropriated to each by the board is now ready for their orders.