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, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1884.

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.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 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	29.99	37	NW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.21	33	NW	Clear
Ft Garry	29.95	26	NW	Cloudy
Minnedosa	29.90	27	W	Cloudy
Moorhead	30.18	32	NW	Cloudy
Qu'Appelle	29.86	25	W	Clear
St. Vincent	30.03	32	NW	Cloudy

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Fort Assinaboine	30.05	42	SW	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	30.22	33	W	Clear
Ft. Custer	30.26	34	SW	Clear
Helena	30.11	38	NW	Clear
Huron	30.20	30	NW	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.02	38	0	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.06	37	NE	Cloudy

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind	Weather.
29.863	37.6	31.9	NW	Clear

Amount melted snow .0: Maximum thermometer 46.0; minimum thermometer 31.8; daily range 14.2.

River—Frozen.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS,

WASHINGTON, 1 a. m., Dec. 5.—For the lower lake: Generally fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, southerly winds. Upper lake: Partly cloudy weather, local rains or snow, southerly winds in southern part and northerly winds in northern par', lower temperature, higher barometer. Upper Mississippi: Generally fair weather, varrible winds. higher barometer, lower temperature. Missouri valley: Colder and fair weather, northerly winds.

THE GLOBE AT NEW ORLEANS.

To accommodate the throng from the Northwest who will desire to read their favorite home paper while attending the "World's Exposition" the GLOBE has been placed on sale in New Orleans at Geo. F. Wharton & Bro.'s,' Carondalet street between Common and Canal.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets were' active but weaker. At Milwaukee wheat declined ¾c and at Chicago ⅞c. January corn was ⅛c higher and oats ⅛c lower. Pork was 22c off. Stocks opened strong and generally higher but closed weaker and irregular. St. Paul was ⅝, Omaha ½ and Northern Pacific preferred ⅛ higher than on Wednesday's close. Oregon Transcontinental was ⅛ and Western Union ¼ per cent. lower. Northwestern closed steady.

BROOKLYN, the second largest city of the country, has no morning paper, and in the evening field its *Eagle* is without a peer in all the elements of a complete newspaper, and besides is politically Democratic.

ST. PAUL seems to have been about two years ahead of the venerable city of Detroit, as the *Free Press* of Wednesday commends the "patrol wagon system, which has been in operation less than a week.

SINCE the Minneapolis *Tribune* has changed hands it is wiping out the circulation of the *Pioneer Press* in that city. The *P. P.* will have to make another big attack on St. Paul, hoping to save its little remnant of circulation in Minneapolis by so doing.

A NEW YORK city paper makes a statement upon the condition prevailing in that town, which makes the suggestion pertinent that it is a good place to give a wide berth:

There is an unusual batch of domestic infelicity in the news columns to-day, which shows that now the excitement of politics is abating, men are settling down to the normal work of deceiving and beating their wives.

IT is noted that the reassembling of congress was characterized by a quiet and thoughtful demeanor that seems never before to have been observed on similar occasions. It is to be hoped that this may be taken as an indication of the temper that may pervade the entire session, and if the next three months show steady attention to necessary business, without buncombe or the introduction of side issues for political effect merely, the country will be truly grateful and with good reason.

JUDGE BAXTER, who is on the United States circuit court bench in Ohio, has made a ruling that it is useless to bring a cloud of witnesses to prove a fact that a prisoner is willing to admit. This judge is sometimes deemed hard and severe in his judicial demeanor, and he is a terror to evil doers, who find his searching methods very disagreeable, but probably the interests of justice lose nothing by occasionally having such a man holding the scales. He cuts through the red tape and verbiage of law practice in a way that makes the lawyers on the wrong side of the case fancy that life is a great burden, and all understand that no tricks are to be played in his court.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON, the "mutual friend" in the celebrated Beecher-Tilton case, died in Brooklyn Wednesday evening, at the age of forty-six years. He was a college mate of Theodore Tilton's, and for four years kept the scandal suppressed, but when Tilton could no longer be kept silent Moulton espoused the cause of his friend. This was chivalric but very damaging to his business, and he paid the penalty by narrowly escaping bankruptcy. His business partner left him and took the agency of a salt company. He was present at the cattle convention in St. Louis a week or ten days ago, and his death was sudden. Mr. Beecher will not be likely to send his regrets.

CONSIDERABLE pains has been taken since the November election by the fellows who invent spooks and wish to create a disturbance to talk as if the Democratic party would proceed at once to wipe out the National banks, as with a sponge. The New York *Tribune* has actually assumed that congress has passed such a law, and plaintively calls on Arthur to stop it with a veto. Such stuff is all moonshine, and hazy at that. Instead of possessing any inclination to impair the functions of the National banking system, the House committee on Banking and Currency are pushing forward a bill which allows National banks to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security. Among others who favor the proposition are the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency. When the bill reaches the President let him veto it if he dare.

The venerable Senator Payne, of Ohio, has concluded that he would rather serve out his term in the senate than take a cabinet position. We have no doubt that this also meets the wishes of President Cleveland.

The foregoing from a Minnesota Republican daily is a sample of the feeble wit employed to sneer at gentlemen of the opposing party. Long before Gov. Cleveland was nominated Mr. Payne said that nothing could induce or tempt him to surrender his senatorship, not even the Presidency, for which he was most favorably and influentially mentioned. On account of his ability and integrity the eminent statesman is made a shining mark for the small-fry jibes of the opposition. Mr. Cleveland couldn't afford to have him in his cabinet and lose the strength he will be to him in the Senate.

HONORS TO A CANADIAN STATESMAN.

Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of the Canadian Dominion, who has been some weeks in England, was, on the 26th ult. invested with the Order of the Bath by her Majesty the Queen. In the evening of that day, Sir John was entertained by the Empire Club in London at a magnificent banquet. The Marquis of Lorne presided and there was a most distinguished gathering of statesmen and members of the nobility present. The Marquis gracefully referred to his pleasant residence in Canada, as Governor-General of that colony, and proposed the health in most complimentary terms of the gentleman who had that day been invested with the Order of the Bath by the Queen.

Sir John Macdonald in replying referred to the many honors which had been conferred upon him during his stay in England, and thanked those present in the warmest manner for the enthusiastic way in which his health had been drunk, which he considered more an honor to the great Dominion he represented than to himself. He reviewed the forty years of his public life in Canada, and said that whether he addressed audiences in the backwoods or in the cities of the Dominion, the sentiment of loyalty to England was always welcomed by his hearers. Canada, he said, would always, of its own will, remain in close connection with Great Britain, but he thought it was obvious that there should be a closer connection between the Mother Country and her colony across the Atlantic. He considered that the proposal for a direct representation of the Dominion in the British House of Commons is entirely impracticable. The speech was listened to with the closest attention, and was greeted with hearty applause

Sir John seems to be a great favorite in royal circles and among the nobility of England. It has been hinted that he may be raised to be a peer of the realm. Sir John is justly noted as one of the ablest statesmen of the present time.

PENSIONING GEN. GRANT.

The proposition to bestow a pension of $5,000 a year upon Gen. Grant ought not to be received with favor. He does not deserve it. There is nothing in his character or achievements that entitle him to it. He has been largely the recipient of national gratitude because he happened to be in at the fall of the rebellion. We say happened, because the way had been prepared for the defeat of the revolters, by abler organizing and disciplining Generals than himself, who preceded him in the command of the army of the Potomac, and whose battles especially at Antietam and Gettysburg, weakened and prepared the rebellion for its final collapse.

Those bloody battles in the "Wilderness" in rapid succession, need not have been fought, and such an immense sacrifice of human life incurred. Had the Fabian policy of Washington, in the battles of the Revolution been adopted, and a little more time been permitted to do its work, the rebellion would have come to an end by inanition; it would have fallen by its own inherent weakness. But Grant hastened the end by multiplying bloody battle fields; constantly calling on President Lincoln for relays of troops to fill up the ranks of the slain. He literally waded through an ocean of blood to clutch the great fame of being the conqueror of the rebellion.

Gen. Lee in his forlorn hope displayed far greater military skill and generalship than did Grant, who triumphed by the sheer weight of numbers and unlimited military resources, more than by superior military tactics and generalship. Thousands of brave Union soldiers were left dead on the ghastly battlefields of the Wilderness, who might have been alive to-day, had their commanding General resorted to skillful, patient, military strategy, instead of pressing the rebellion rapidly to the wall by brute force.

The day of sycophantic praise will pass by, is, indeed, rapidly receding. The true history of the rebellion and its final overthrow is yet to be written. When the war generation shall have passed away, when passion and partisan heat shall have cooled, when personal sycophancy shall have ceased, then the stern Muse of history with her impartial, iron pen, with severe, but just discrimination will make up the record of the battles of the Wilderness, as of all the other events of the civil war and commendation and condemnation will be awarded in due measure where they are due. Heroes now in obscurity will be brought to the public gaze, while the reputation of the overpraised will shrivel away into comparatively insignificant proportions.

When the rebellion closed, Grant was made General of the Army, with a large annual compensation, a position which he might have occupied during the whole remainder of his natural life. Why did he leave that position? He was beset by political cormorants, and adventurers, who wished to trade and profit, on his suddenly acquired fame, and they fired his ambition to become President. They appealed to his mercenary nature, the surest way to gain his acquiescience, and promised to have the president's salary doubled. The attempt, was made. but failed before his first term, but was carried through before his second term. When nominated for the Presidency, he had not a single attribute of scholarly attainment, or experience as a statesman, and he has none now.

With his administration commenced the great corruption and decadence of the Republican party. The appointment of his first cabinet showed his incapicity, and excited the derisive condemnation of all parties, and especially that of the party which placed him in power. He surrounded himself with jobbers of the Belknap, Babcock stripe, and corruptionists had his ear to the end of his official life. His base attempt to clutch a third term has covered him with ineffable disgrace.

He was the willing receiver of presents, of large and small value He gladly took whatever was offered, a gold-headed-cane, a horse or a house. He retired from the Presidency rich, by the grace of his wealthy, sycophantic admirers.

Greedy of gain he became the head of a stock-jobbing, gambling firm in New York and he and his sons have piled up fortunes in a day, mountain high, and rolled in fabulous, estimated wealth. He knew, if he knew anything, that the alleged gains which his firm were making were not legitimate—that they were strictly the gains of gamblers, that what they were supposed to have gained others must have lost. He was engaged in no productive business, which added to the wealth, or welfare of society, but simply in a gambling enterprise where the shrewdest and best win, and the devil takes the hindmost! But the bubble burst, the collapse came. Grant was stranded, his proud, arrogant and thought-to-be wealthy sons were paupers, the country was amazed and astounded at his showing up. His chief partner and business manager is in Ludlow street jail in New York city to-day, but Grant and his sons are not.

Is the nation called upon to empty the pockets of tax-payers into the Treasury to have it depleted for the benefit of such a man as this? Every sentiment of right and justice cries out against it.

That he had merit as a military commander, is not denied. That he was vastly overrated is asserted, and can be easily proved. For whatever merit he had, he has been more than rewarded by personal benefits received.

He is not a man of the highest type of character, moral, personal or public His is a narrow, mercenary. selfish spirit. This is shown by his assuming the headship and leadership of a broker's gambling shop in the city of New York, and trading and gambling on his fame and name, as it is well known his firm did. Shall this man be pensioned farther on the United States treasury? No. Forever, no. He has made his own bed, let him lie on it. It is a fraud upon the country to invite public sympathy, and pecuniary aid for this played out partisan politician, shabby broker and uncanny chieftain.

LOWELL'S LAMB

Proved to Be a Sheep in Wolf's Clothing, for He is a Thief.

So the Court Ordered Him to the Bastile for Thirty Days.

Lowell the officer, had a little lamb, but it was not as gentle as Mary's mutton of whom the poet has sung so sweetly. It was not that kind of a lamb as it only had two feet and it didn't wear any wool to speak of, excepting in its hand-me-down excuse for an overcoat. Lowell's lamb had a front name called Eddie and it followed him into the bull pen yesterday on the charge of larceny. Little Eddie Lamb is only about fifteen years old and he was up for stealing a pair of shoes from in front of a shoe store on Wabashaw street. When arraigned yesterday he said that two little boys had stolen the gaiters and made him a present of them. The court said it was a little thin, and Eddie was sent to the bastile for thirty days.

James Custer is a disgrace to the illustrious name he bears. Last Saturday night he pried a window open at the fur store of Mathaney, Hayne & Co., on Jackson street, and walked off with fifteen seal skin caps of the value of $8 each. He "soaked" one of the caps, but what he did with the others is still a mystery.

Detective Dan O'Connor gobbled him in Minneapolis, and when arraigned yesterday he looked like a common tramp and lunch fiend, just what he is. The court asked him if he wanted a hearing, when he snapped his finger and said he would waive examination. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Ed Murray, Dave Hoar and Mike Burke, a trio of chronic bums who have been ripe enough to pick since last grass, were up on the charge of vagrancy. They work the lunch routes for booze during the day and at nightfall they seek lodging at the tower. Murray and Hoar went out for sixty days. Burke was retired for one moon.

John Norton, of the St. Paul Ice company, was up on the charge of putting a head on one of the employes of the People's Ice company. They had a row on the river and Norton sent his man to ice on the first round. He was fined $25, of which $10 was remitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cork Opera.

When the curtain rose on the introductory overture last night, the exponents of burnt cork fun who make up the crescent in Barlow & Wilson's Minstrel company must have been flattered by the immense audience before them.

The theater was almost literally filled from pit to dome, while several young ideas might have been seen clinging to the skin of their teeth as it were, to the gallery rail. There is something about a first class minstrel show that makes it draw equally as well as a grand opera or a plaster, and such a show was presented by this company last night. The audience laughed and howled itself hoarse at the songs, puns, witticisms and jokes, and by the way there was scarcely an antiquated or galvanized "chestnut" in the whole performance. The puns and jokes are evidently of the new crop, most of them having been just picked from the fertile soil of this sort of comedy. The opening ensemble was very large and tidy, as Hughey Dougherty would say in his double-loaded sort of a way, and, by the by, we remember Hughey as a crack member of Carncross & Dixey's superb show in the Quaker City in the golden days of our mild and hopeful youth, when the top perch of our soaring ambition was to achieve twenty-five cents wherewith to entitle us to a seat with the gods, and yet he seems just as young and merry as ever, having lost none of his magic power to please.

As said the ensemble was fine, comprising no less than five bones and as many tamoos, besides the interlocutor and vocalists. A pleasing feature of the first part was the novel manner in which the end men alternated. Interspersed with the jokes, puns, etc., were several comic songs and ballads, rendered in excellent manner by the fine vocal talent of the company, the songs of Messrs. Hall, Dougherty, Rankin, Barlow, Wilson and Woods all being well received. Among the most grotesque and amusing features of the show was the roller skating rink sketch, a side splitting act which nearly raised the roof of the house, the laughter rolling up like a whirlwind. Mr. E. M. Hall is the prince of banjo performers, and his playing last night was both artistic and amusing. His imitation of the Jersey mosquito caught them all. Messrs. Griffin and Marks distinguished themselves as being the best acrobats ever seen in St. Paul, and Geo. Wilson who followed in his crazy quilt act paralyzed the audience. Crawford and McKirson and their four ace finale are up to the highest notch in their business, Griffin and Marks filling the hand in great shape. Hughey Dougherty made a daisy stump speech on the vicissitudes of life and the musical performance following by Messrs. Rankin, Adams and Casey laid clear over the deck.

The entertainment wound up with a highly laughable burlesque sketch entitled "Feed-Dora," being a parody on Fanny Davenport's play of this name. It was a good performance all the way through and it will be repeated to-night. A ladies matinee will be given to-morrow.

The Beggar Student.

Mr. Henry C. Smart, the business manager of Thompson's Opera company, which is to present the "Beggar Student" in St. Paul next week, is in the city.

Stoddard's Lectures.

The sale of course tickets having closed last night, the sale of seats for single lectures opens this morning. Prices for reserved seats $1.00, and seventy-five cents. The following is the list of lectures in their regular order as given by this instructing orator:

I—Versailles and Marie Antoinette.
II—Paris in the Reign of Terror.
III—Through England with Charles Dickens.
IV—In Europe with Great Sculptors.
V—Round the Bay of Naples.
VI—The Castle-Bordered Rhine.

The sale of seats for the entire course has been unprecedently large and parties wishing desirable sittings should secure them as early as possible Our citizens should not miss this opportunity to hear Mr. Stoddard, as his lectures are a source of pleasure sought after by all. His business in Chicago during the past two weeks has been a grand success financially and artistically.

Fifth Anniversary Drill and Ball of Co. D.

There was a large attendance last evening at the fifth annual drill and ball of Co. D, First regiment, M. N. G., and as usual the entire programme was a most gratifying success. Capt. Bean, with a squad of sixteen men, commenced the exhibition drill at 9:30, which was not concluded until 10 o'clock, all through their movements in marching, wheeling and firing the audience giving them encore after encore and at its termination a perfect ovation of applause. In quite a number of particulars this synod of experts seemed even to excell all previous public exhibitions and especially so in wheeling in platoons and loading and firing on the knee or recumbent. The drill not only reflected the highest military credit upon Capt. Bean but upon every man in the line. They were followed by a ball of more than ordinary interest, for which the First Regiment band discoursed their choicest dance music.

BITS OF DEVILTRY.

The Daily Calendar of Crime Committed as Furnished by Telegraph.

MASKED BURGLARS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—Masked burglars entered Mrs. O. H. Waldoe's residence last night and frightened the lady into convulsions by threatening to kill her. An alarm was sounded, but they escaped with a seal skin cloak and valuable jewelry.

ATTEMPTED TO KILL HER HUSBAND.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PORTAGE, Wis., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Jonathan Whitney, living near Port Hope, attempted to kill her husband last night with an ax. Supposing he was dead, she cut her own throat. Both were mortally injured, but are yet alive.

KILLED HIS SISTER'S HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—John Heston was shot and instantly killed by Phillip Lohges, to-day. Heston abused his wife this morning, who is Lohges sister. When Lohges heard of it he went to Heston's tailor shop and emptied the contents of a revolver into the brutal husband. Heston and wife were married in Pittston, Pa., when she was fifteen years old. Heston opened a Bowery store last spring. His wife, or rather widow, makes this statement: "At breakfast this morning my husband was cross, as usual. He said he was going to leave me, and made a motion to throw a cup at me. I asked him for money for our child. He said the child could get along somehow. When I asked him for money for dinner he said he hadn't any, and he would not be home to dinner himself. Then he went out. Soon after my only brother in whom I confide, came in. I told him I could stand it no longer, and asked him to see a lawyer about a separation. He said he would have a talk with my husband and went out. I have not seen him since. I did not know he carried a pistol."

Adolph, a younger brother of Phillip, went insane last spring.

A DESPERADO CAPTURED.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 4.—Last night some men got into a dispute and one named Albert Radley secured a shot gun, with which he shot three men, one of them a policeman, and was then shot in the wrist and captured. The police officer's wound will probably be fatal. The others will pull through.

A DISAPPOINTED MOB.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tex., Dec. 4.—About 2 o'clock this morning a masked mob of 100 men surrounded the jail and demanded the sheriff to deliver Newton Albrooks, a mulatto implicated in the murderous assault on Frank Jones and wife a few nights since. Sheriff Smith appeared and delivered the key to the ringleader of the posse. They searched the jail but the bird had flown. The sheriff, anticipating the visit, had secretly sent the prisoner to a neighboring town. Perry Reilly, a partner of Albrooks in the crime, had been taken from the sheriff on the way to the jail and lynched.

The Wisconsin Central Invited In.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—A meeting of the Northwestern Traffic association will be held next week at Commissioner Carman's office. It is understood that the prime object of the meeting is the consideration of a new and highly important problem presented in the Wisconsin Central. This road is now nearly compleled to St. Paul, and will be ready for business by the beginning of the new year. The Wisconsin Central will furnish really the shortest route between Chicago and St. Paul and cannot avoid developing into a formidable competition of lines in Mr. Carman's pool. New lines are very prone to provoke a lively rate war in order to get thoroughly advertised. The old northwestern lines fear such a denouement, and have undertaken to forestall it by instructing the commissioner to invite the Wisconsin Central to come within the pool fold. With the railroads all over the country so hard pressed, it is believed that the new comer will deem it judicious to accept the invitation and thus avoid a war. The commissioner will probably be ready to submit the Central's reply at the approaching meeting.

Orphan's Fair Drawings.

The raffle for the articles left over from the orphan's fair came off last evening at the store of McCarthy & Donnelly with the following result:

Set of furniture, won by No. 100.

Rosary table, table cloth and napkins, won by No. 5, Mrs. Wm. Kelly, No. 27, Sherburne avenue.

Camp chair won, by No. 11. Katie Quinn, Sixth street.

Family rug, won by No. 11, held by P. Moyna, No. 404, Minnesota street.

Baby shawl, won by No. 58, held by Ed. Mullin, No. 353, Robert street.

Handsome lap robe, won by No. 24, held by M. Breen, St. Peter street.

Cleveland cake, won by No. 17, held by C. Kelly, 423, College avenue.

Sodality table, plush minor, won by No. 7, J. H. Fielding, 483, Wabashaw street.

Lamp mat, won by J. J. Brennan.

Camp chair, won by No. 50, held by Tim. McCarthy, 351, Franklin street.

Table scarf, won by No. 17, Mamie Quinn, No. 422, University avenue.

Piano cover, No. 203, held by Stella Zenzius, No. 55, Exchange street.

Oil painting, won by No. 172, held by W. H. Egan, Mapleton, Dakota.

Cheap Rates to New Orleans.

To show how much the cost of traveling has been reduced in eight years, it may be stated that the rates o the round trip from St. Paul to the centennial at Philadelphia were $56.25 in 1876, and the time limited was thirty days. The special rates this year from St. Paul to the New Orleans exposition, the same being about 1,300 miles, or the same distance as to Philadelphia are $36.35, and the time limited to forty-five days. Other special rates are made for tickets limited to twenty days for $32.50. Among the numerous excursions offered to New Orleans for teachers and those who desire to accompany them, the most interesting and attractive one will be the one via Chicago, Cincinnati and Chattanooga. See notice in another column.

The Menoken, Dak., Murder.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK. D. T., Dec. 4.—The defense have rested their case in the Magill trial, asking the privilege to call two more witnesses to prove threats on the part of deceased, Bessey. The prosecution have a little more evidence to submit in rebuttal. Much testimony has been given as to the character of the witnesses. It is expected the examination of witnesses will be completed to-day. Defendant is making a strong fight on the ground of self defense, while the prosecution is producing rebutting evidence. Interest in the trial increases as the time for submitting to the jury approaches.

The Indian Land Fraud.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 4.—The United States grand jury to-day indicted the following persons for fraud in connection with the Otoe Indian land sales: Hon. N. K. Griggs, late consul to Chemnitz; Capt. W. H. Ashley, of Wymore, a newspaper man; ex-Register Parker, of the land office at Beatrice, and Wheeler, the auctioneer, and Beems, the storekeeper at the reservation. It is charged the parties by collusion bought in lands at a nominal figure.

HENDRICKS' HARANGUE.

He Talks to the Democratic Soldiers and Sailors of Indianapolis, and Explains His War Record.

Gov. Cleveland Will Resign January 6, and Then Consult With Party Friends Regarding Cabinet Matters.

He Visits New York to Assist the Actors in Drawing a Crowd and Succeeds—The Leman-Brand Investigation.

The Stalwart Republicans Making an Organized Effort to Place President Arthur in the Senate.

Hendricks and the Soldiers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—A delegation representing the Marion county Democratic Soldiers and Sailors Veteran association, called on the vice president elect, Hendricks. this evening and tendered him their congratulations on the result of the recent election. In response, addressing the spokesman of the party, Mr. Hendricks said:

I am very much gratified that you have been made the medium by your comrades of expressing to me the sentiments of your own speech, and of the address of your association. You would distrust my sincerity did I say that I am not grateful at the honor you have done me, and congratulations from you and your comrades are specially gratifying when I consider the fact that you and I shared, in the contest of last summer, the greatest political contest our country has ever known, with success. We have come from that field of contest sharing in its responsibilities and its glories. You have referred to a characteristic of the contest which I hope will never be repeated in our country. The personal attacks and slanders that have been indulged in are unworthy of American politics. I have not troubled to answer the misrepresentations to which I have been subjected. Four times these fabrications have been before the people of Indiana, and four times they have given them the lie. As to these fabrications I have not turned to the right nor to the left, and will now but briefly report them. During the first month of the war I found it necessary to coerret one of the misrepresentations at that time, and I used the following language:

"Since the war commenced I have uniformly said that the authority of the government of the United States is not questioned in Indiana, and I regard it as the duty of the citizens of Indiana to respect and maintain that authority, and to give to the government honest and earnest support in the prosecution of the war till in the providence of God it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessing of peace be restored to our country. Postponing until that time all controversies in relation to the cases and responsibilities of the war. No man will feel a deeper solicitude in the welfare and proud bearing of the Indiana soldiery in the conflict of arms to which they are called than myself."

The sentiments thus expressed guided my conduct throughout the war. One of the political leaders of the times has charged that I failed in duty in opposing the law for a draft. To opposition to the draft I plead guilty. I found the army of volunteers encouraged by suitable bounties, and during the first months of my service in the United States senate I said:

"I desire to express the opinion that congress ought to encourage volunteering rather than rely upon what if necessity must be an unpopular measure of the government, the draft."

I did not regard the draft as reliable support for the army. Prior to that time 125,000 men had been drafted, 6,000 entered the service under the draft, 10,000 substitutes furnished and 20,000 were induced to were volunteer by bounties which commutations enabled the department to pay A draft of 125,000 resulted in 36,000 soldiers in the field. I believed then and have believed ever since that volunteers encouraged by suitable bounties, relieving them from anxieties about provision for their homes, was the best assurance of support to the army. The same politician to whom I have referred, speaking of himself, said: "He did not vote in favor of any measure that looked to carrying on the war." I will refer to but two acts in the senate in answer. On the 23d of April, 1884, I offered an amendment to the army appropriation bill to increase the pay of soldiers and non-commissioned officers reasonably in proportion to the depreciated condition of the currency. I thought that the proposition was an encouragement to the army, and to enlistment. My colleague, Col. Lane, voted with me on that subject. On the same day I voted for a great appropriation bill for the army for the coming year. I believe it was the largest appropriation bill ever passed in this government. Five hundred and thirty millions, I believe it was, and it was an appropriation that carried the army to the close of the war, under which many battles were fought, under which Sherman marched to the sea, and the surrender was made to Grant.

Mr. Hendricks closed by returning his thanks for the call. The delegation then shook hands with the vice president-elect and social courtesies were exchanged.

Cleveland Interviewed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Washington special to the evening *Post* says: A prominent Democratic member of congress, who has recently visited Gov. Cleveland, says the latter said to him:

"I intend to resign on the 6th of January, and as Lieut. Gov. Hill will administer the executive for the next year, I have turned the writing of the message over to him. After laying down the duties of governor shall listen to whatever my Democratic friends have to say. I shall divide my time between Albany and Buffalo until the time arrives to go to Washington. I intend to give due consideration to the counsel of my own party friends. It may be that when I enter the presidential office some things may not move as fast as some Democrats may wish, but I think it will be better to go slow and be sure. We cannot hope to avoid mistakes, but if we proceed slowly we will make fewer mistakes than if we go with a rush."

The member of congress with whom Cleveland talked says the governor will become president without any ambition for a second term. That he holds to a second term principle laid down in his letter of acceptance, and declared that his great object is to so administer the government as to lay I the foundation of a long continued Democratic rule. Gov. Cleveland spoke to his visitor of the efforts of certain hotels in Washington to use him for advertising purposes by offering him their hospitalities free of charge, and emphatically declared he would not stop at any hotel that sought to get him as a guest. The governor incidentally alluded to the report of a quarrel between him and Hendricks, saying that they did not in their conversation discuss politics and that two men never parted more pleasantly. This congressman drew from his conversation with Cleveland that the latter has not yet made up his mind in regard to a single cabinet appointment. He is deferring these matters until he retires from the governorship.

Gov. Cleveland and the Actors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The actors' fund benefit at the Academy of Music this afternoon was one of the most successful affairs that ever occurred in New York. Much of the eclat belonging to it was, of course, due to the presence of Gov. Cleveland, who on this occasion attended a public entertainment for the first time since his election to the presidency. The vast auditorium was literally packed. Hundreds of the persons who entered the lobby were only able to get within six feet of the inner doors. Every theatrical person of eminence in the town secured a box. President-elect Cleveland had a cordial welcome at every station between Albany and New York. The president of the Actors' association and Mayor Edson and Mayor-elect Grace, and a great throng of people received Cleveland at the depot. His welcome in the academy was of the wildest kind. The president expressed a wish to meet the artists engaged in the several performances. Joe Jefferson, however, had then left for Philadelphia and Irving and Miss Terry had gone to their hotel. The committeemen drove hot haste to the Brevoort house, and as quickly returned with Irving, who was presented to the president-elect and was warmly grasped by both hands. Cleveland expressed regret at not meeting Miss Terry and Jefferson. He returned to Albany at 5 o'clock. The police guarded Cleveland's box during his stay in the academy, preventing the entry of either politicians or interviewers. The day's proceeds for the benefit of the actors' fund was $10,000.

The Leman-Brand Election Matter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The federal grand jury to-day resumed the investigation of the Leman-Brand election matter. Joseph C. Makin, secretary of the Cook county Democratic central committee, whom it has been charged ordered and received the fraudulent tickets found in the envelope returned from the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward was before the jury for a few minutes and is supposed to have denied any complicity in the matter. The jury has not yet returned any indictments.

Who'll Get Lapham's Shoes?

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The conference of the Republican politicians who favor President Arthur for the New York senatorship continued its session to-day. Most of those in attendance are politicians of the old stalwart stripe and still have a strong hold on their party in their respective localities. They are anxious to elect President Arthur United States senator, and they are divided in opinion as to whether his election can best be accomplished by unfurling a banner with Arthur for senator upon it or placing Jos. D. Warren in the field and throwing their strength for him until the friends of Morton or some of the other candidates are ready to compromise by going over to President Arthur. Gen. Sharpe and Editor Kisselberg, of Troy, insisted in the conference that President Arthur should be placed in the field as a candidate and the fight made under his colors. They believe that if they could win at all it would be in this form. Congressman Burleigh, Collector Smart, A. S. Draper, John M. Davies and others present all wanted Arthur elected, but thought it impolitic to place him in the field at present. To make him their candidate while Mr. Arthur was performing the duties of president and then have him defeated would in their judgment be ruinous politically to Mr. Arthur. The conference finally came to the conclusion that President Arthur ought to be consulted and his wishes ascertained. It ended with the understanding that Chairman Warren would start at once for Washington and have a full understanding with the president as to his desires. Mr. Warren leaves to-night, and while there intends to ascertain how far Senator Warner Miller will assist in the contest for Arthur. Senator Miller and his factotum, John W. Vrooman, are understood to be ready to enter into any arrangement which will promise to recover the stalwart vote in this state for Miller's re-election to the senate two years hence. This may enable Mr. Warren to make arrangements while in Washington to place Mr. Arthur in the field, backed by the stalwarts and Warner Miller. The conference of Mr. Arthur's stalwart friends in the meantime stands adjourned, awaiting Warren's return from Washington with the result of his trip.

WHAT THE "JOURNAL" KNOWS.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The evening *Journal* says: It appears that Hon. James D. Warren is in the race for the senatorship. The significance of this is that it takes President Arthur out of the controversy, in person at least, for whether Warren is to serve as his proxy is not revealed. This is another manifestation of the wise and conservative action of President Arthur. The unseemly spectacle of the president of the United States engaging in a hot contest for the senatorship from his state would not be edifying or pleasant. At present the outlook is that Morton, Evarts, Depew, Warren, Hiscock and Russell will be all in the list when the legislature meets. with some of the strongest old stalwarts and half breeds on Morton's side, a stronger following for Depew than expected, an obedient corps led by Warren, if he decides to remain in race, and the remainder scattered between the other three candidates. If the fight becomes bitter Evarts will be the most available man upon whom a majority can unite If the fight is earnest, but not embittered by personal feeling, a union on Morton or Depew is not improbable, but it will not be wise to leave out of calculations either Hiscock or Russell.

CAREFULLY PREARRANGED ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. Chairman Warren, of the Republican state committee, and Andrew S. Draper, chairman of the executive committee, are still at the Gilsey house. According to a statement of Mr. Draper last night's conference was purely accidental, and at least a dozen gentlemen whose names appear in the morning papers as having attended it were not present. He adds: "There has been a very general feeling in the western part of the state that the senatorship should be given to Mr. Warren, and there is also a very kindly feeling toward him in all parts of the state. President Arthur, I understand, is entirely indifferent in the matter." To-day ex-Senator Platt, Congressman Burleigh and others of those at the conference friendly to Levi P. Morton's candidacy, met in an office down town and had a secret caucus. Conkling was in the Gilsey house during the conference.

Postmaster General Hatton has His Hands Full.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The delegates representing clerks of post offices throughout the country to-day called upon Postmaster General Hatton to lay before him a proposition to classify post office clerks and place them on an equality with clerks in other branches of the government service. The delegates brought with them the draft of a bill intended to secure those results, and the postmaster general suggested they cause a bill to be introduced in congress, when he would pass an opinion upon its merits. To the representatives of the Philadelphia letter carriers who seek to secure the benefits of the eight hour law, Hatton to-day formally responded that the department never held the eight hour law applied to letter carriers, and without considering the legal aspect of the case, he was of the opinion the department could not move in the matter without a clear definition of the act by congress.

Ohio's Contribution to the National Gallery.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.—Governor Hoadly has appointed a commission of eight members, of which J. D. Cox, of Hamilton county, is chairman, to procure and present to congress a statue of the late President Garfield, as a part of Ohio's contribution to the national gallery at Washington. This commission is appointed under the law of last winter take the place of the former commission. The statue is already in advanced preparation.

The Fundamental Test.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Republican county committee adopted an amendment to their constitution declaring: "The fundamental test of the right of any person to be enrolled shall be that he voted for the Republican electors, unless prevented by sickness, absence or other unavoidable cause." Other amendments were adopted, when it was discovered that so many members had left the hall that the committee were without a quorum.

At the performance in Chicago yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the actors' fund, at Haverly's theater, the receipts were $1,714. Barrett, Janauschek, Aimie, Fay Templeton, Madison Square company, Leavitt's Specialty company and Callender's minstrel appeared.

TAKING A REST.

Both Houses of Congress Adjourn from Yesterday Until Monday Morning.

With a Superabundance of Gall Senator Mitchell Presents His Bill to Pension Grant.

A Large Batch of Bills Presented in Both Houses Which Will Keep the Members Busy.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the senate to day the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Mitchell, granting a pension to Gen. Grant.

By Senator Gibson, for the erection of a public building in New Orleans, to cost $1,000,000.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following which he desired to lie over and be printed:

WHEREAS, The shipping trade in American vessels is depressed and the export trade in American produce languishing for want of a market that might be reached if the shipping trade was in the hands of citizens of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on finance be and is hereby directed to inquire whether it be expedient to expend the surplus revenue of the United States, or any portion thereof, for the purpose of reviving the shipping and export trade by allowing a rebate from the tariff duties on foreign goods imported in ships built and owned in the United States, and by also allowing a premium on American grown products and articles of American manufacture exported in American vessels, and report by bill or otherwise.

Senator Cameron will call up the resolution at an early day.

Senator Hill submitted the following:

Resolved, That in the existing depressed condition of the industrial interests of the country, and in the great fall which has taken place, and is still in progress, in the wages of labor and price of products of farms, workshops and mines, the recommendations of the president and the secretary of the treasury that the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates be prohibited, are calculated to create alarm and thereby aggravate the difficulties of the situation, and that to the end that the public mind may be quieted by assurences that if the total volume of currency is not to be enlarged in correspondence with the increasing population and necessities of the people it shall not at least be reduced by suspending the coinage of silver dollars, the senate declares its opinion to be that no valid reason exists at the present time for imposing any new and additional restrictions upon the coinage of silver dollars or the issue of silver certificates.

The resolution was laid over.

A bill providing for national regulation of inter-state commerce was made the special order for Thursday next. After executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the house today the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Dunn, to provide for the Arkansas river commission.

By Mr. Morrison, relative to the surplus revenue. Its text is as follows:

Be it enacted that the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to apply the surplus revenues at any time in the treasury in excess of $100,000,000, not otherwise appropriated to the redemption of United States' bonds, and when any one of said bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, it shall not be lawful to apply any portion of said surplus to the purchase of bonds at a premium.

By Mr. Dockery, to repeal all laws authorizing the appointment of special deputy marshals at the polls, and the appointment of supervisors of election.

By Mr. Thompson, to further secure the government against fraud in the sale of whisky and the public against duplicate ware-house receipts.

By Mr. Cox, (of New York,) requesting the president to furnish information showing the authority for which certain commodores of the navy have been given the rank of acting rear admirals, when, as is alleged, no vacancies existed in the legal and limited number of officers of that grade; and also what public emergency, if any, existed to justify such action. Also a resolution calling on the president for any correspondence in the possion of any of the government departments in regard to the present condition of our relations with Mexico.

By J. D. Taylor, (of Ohio,) to prohibit the removal of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or any widow or dependent relative of the same from any office in the civil service of the United States, except for specified cause.

By Mr. Hopkins, to establish the office of government architect.

By Mr. Robinson, of New York, a resolution calling for further information relative to the imprisonment of Ameeican citizens in Great Britain.

By Mr. Dunham, to admit free of duty, articles intended for exhibition at the World's fair to be held by the colored race in 1885.

The house resumed the consideration of the inter state commerce bill.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, prepared a resolution which will be offered Monday, providing for a return to the simplicity of the inaugural ceremonies as practiced by Jefferson. It prohibits the erection of triumphal arches and the display of bayonets in Washington on inauguration day, and provides that chief justices shall call upon the president-elect and accompany him either on foot or in plain carriages drawn by not more than two horses, and without decorations or livery to the capitol, where he shall take the oath and address such citizens as may be there to hear him.

Mr. Anderson supported the Reagan substitute, contending it would furnish the people substantial protection against the extortion of the railroad companies, though he did not think its provisions stringent enough. He doubted whether they would be effectual in preventing the system of pooling, which practically placed the producers of the country at the mercy of Gould, Vanderbilt and Huntington. If the attempts so successfully made heretofore by railroad capitalists should prevent legislation in the states, in this house or in the senate, if they should enter the supreme court to prevent just legislation the people would damn them. Capital would then be brought face to face not with the thinking men of the country, but with a mob. Capital itself had more at stake in securing equitable railroad legislation than the farmers and producers had.

Mr. Shively, of Indiana, Calkins' successor, announced his emphatic approval of the object sought to be attained by the pending bill and the Reagan substitute, and his equally emphatic approval of the substitute as compared with the measure reported by the committee. He doubted the propriety of creating a commission and conferring upon it power as great as that exercised by the greatest despot on earth, and he pointed out the danger that would surely follow the concentration of that power in a few men.

Mr. Hopkins submitted a constitutional argument upon the power of congress to legislate upon the subject of inter-state commerce, maintaining the affirmative proposition, and proceeded to detail the evils which the measure now pending was designed to correct

Without further action the house adjourned till Monday.

What's the difference between the lower part of the leg and a comet? One's shin and bone and the other's been and shone. What's the difference between a sound shin and a bruised shin? St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.