

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 9:56 p. m. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations near and far. UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. St. Paul, 30.46 -8 W Clear. La Crosse, 30.43 -9 W Clear. SOUTH-WEST. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Des Moines, 30.65 -20 NW Clear. Ft. Gary, 30.65 -32 N Clear. Minn. Falls, 30.77 -35 NW Clear. Moorhead, 30.81 -32 NW Clear. St. Vincent, 30.60 -27 NW Clear. NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Ft. Buford, 30.58 -26 NW Clear. Ft. Gustav, 30.45 -6 NE Fair. Helena, 30.15 -4 NW LL. Snow. Iron, 30.64 -16 NW Clear. Medicine Hat, 30.71 -20 NW Clear. UPPER LAKE. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Duluth, 30.46 -20 NW Clear. DAILY LOCAL WEATHER. Bar. Ther. Dew Point. Wind. Weather. 30.30 -6.3 -2.5 W Clear. Total rainfall and melted snow .00; Maximum thermometer 15; minimum thermometer -11.0; daily range 12.5. River—Frozen. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature invagination. P. F. LYONS, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS. Upper Mississippi, fair weather, northerly winds, nearly stationary temperature; Missouri valley, generally fair weather, northerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

THE GLOBE AT NEW ORLEANS.

To accommodate the throng from the North-west 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, Carondelet street between Common and Canal.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

Chicago wheat market was weak and lower, declining 1/4 c. Corn was 1/4 c. higher for January, and 1/2 c. higher for May. Oats advanced 1/4 c. for January and 1/2 c. for May. Pork declined 1/2 c. The stock market opened steady, but showed signs of weakness at an early hour, and the tendency throughout the day was to lower figures. The market closed irregular with the general list lower. Northwestern was 1/4 and St. Paul 1/2 per cent. lower. St. Paul preferred advanced 1/4. Omaha was steady; Northern Pacific preferred advanced 1/4, and Oregon Transcontinental declined 1/4. Western Union common declined 1/4 per cent., and preferred 1/4 per cent.

THE GLOBE ANNUAL REVIEW.

Every year since its existence the GLOBE has issued, on the 31st of December, an annual review of the trade, growth and progress of St. Paul for the year just closing. These reviews have had feeble imitators but no rivals, and the only hampering has been the lack of mechanical facilities to meet the popular demand for extra copies of the publication. During the past year the mechanical facilities of the GLOBE have been made superior to those of any other paper west of Chicago, and a magnificent new building, erected expressly for the GLOBE, which will be occupied before this publication, will make the GLOBE equipped equal to any paper in the United States, and at an expense only indulged in by the leading and most thoroughly established journals of the country.

The great advancement of the GLOBE in 1884, which places it upon such a magnificent footing, is simply commensurate with the great advancement of St. Paul, and an effort will be made to furnish an annual review of which every citizen can be proud. The size of the edition, both in number of copies printed and in the number of pages used, depends entirely upon the demands of the business public. The GLOBE can meet any demands upon its space that can be made, but in preparing for so great an edition as is sure to be made, some time must be allowed for arrangement, and those who would secure choice locations for their advertising announcements should apply early. The first applicants can, of course, have the choice, and the GLOBE trusts all of its friends, which comprises the entire public, will aim to be first in securing advertising positions.

BURCHARD not only defeated Blaine, but now Arthur is bitterly charged with having defeated the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance." It would seem that a good many things defeated Blaine. Doubtless his unburned letters helped.

A MAN who is in jail in Brooklyn, New York, for having married at least two women in his life and who is accused of the fact that a law does not exist to punish a man for marrying at all. In the case of such a man, and a good many others, a law of the kind might have a tendency to make the world better than it is.

ONLY seven hundred divorce suits are in progress in the courts at Philadelphia. Evidently the Quakers think they must keep pace with the fashions of the times, and are unwilling to be outdone as to one of the modern improvements by any community, and especially by Connecticut, where every fifth person wants a divorce.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will, immediately before his own retirement from office give a dinner to President Cleveland. This is a courtesy Mr. Arthur regards as due to his successor in the White House, and he is a gentleman who cannot be outdone in politeness, and, moreover, it is not a bad idea that the President-elect enter upon his new duties with a full stomach.

candidate for office, and committed a grave misdemeanor because he did not peddle tickets on election day and that he should be spending time in apologizing to somebody. All such thoughtless individuals will find that Mr. Arthur, strong party man as he is, has the attribute of self-respect that will give him a name lustre in history concerning his department in the most exciting and desperate partisan campaign in which the Republican party ever engaged.

When Grant and Ward exploded and General Grant found himself indebted to W. H. Vanderbilt for \$150,000 borrowed money, he and his wife offered to assign their property to the creditor in liquidation of the debt. Vanderbilt declined to accept the offer, and was greatly commended for his refusal. He was reported as telling General Grant that when convenient or not at all, as he found himself able to do. Now Mr. Vanderbilt sues for payment of the debt and has been successful in getting the full amount, with interest from May 8. He has a right to do this, but the concessions of generosity made in his offer seem to require revocation.—St. Paul Dispatch, Dec. 15.

This was before the election, when, if Blaine had succeeded, Grant would have been near the throne. This different now. Grant has no influence with a Democratic administration. Hence this change of front. This signifies the doom of monopolists—and their schemes. Selah!

ST. PAUL or the Chamber of Commerce might perhaps take a hint from Hon. Wm. M. Everts. This gentleman with others of a committee to raise a lot of money for the Bartholdi pedestal. So they go to work to buy a dinner and wear their dress coats and button-hole bouquets. The guests invited came to the feast and partook heartily, and over the rosy wine talked patriotically of the Statue of Liberty, but no one gave any spiced cash or deposited any certified checks or furnished any evidence that he was attending a donation party, and after the dinner was over Mr. Everts found himself short of the some \$150,000 that he needed before the banquet began. Good cheer and eloquence are admirable, but they have only a small influence upon stone quarries and skilled labor. St. Paul might indulge a dinner to the Statue of Liberty and vote its money for the Robert Street Bridge, thus combining wisdom and patriotism.

A COUPLE of Ohio young men, even Western Reserve young men, became inspired with the idea that should they secure the monopoly of the privilege of selling beer at the New Orleans Exposition, there would be millions in it for them. So these two bright, Ohio young men gathered together all their savings and earnings, and found their capital amounted to \$2,000, and gleefully set out on their mission. It seems that various young men, from other parts, were also ambitious to embark in the Exposition beer business, and some of them had taken an earlier train than the Ohio boys, who, by the way, are seldom late when the cake is to be cut.

The manager of the grounds was just refusing \$25,000, and, after a long talk, for the privilege, when the bright Ohio young men, fell into line for an interview with the functionary. When their turn for an audience arrived the general manager said he would be most happy to endow them with the sale of beer permit for the sum of \$100,000, cash down. The bright Ohio young men, immediately went away sorrowful.

NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. THERE is great newspaper discussion and mystifying mystery in regard to the object of Senator Bayard's late visit to President-elect Cleveland. It is not at all likely that Mr. Bayard went to Albany unasked, or on a fool's errand. He eschewed hotels, and when his visit was ended, without returning to Washington. There is no mystery about the matter.

Mr. Lincoln called Chase, Seward and others privately to Springfield to consult in regard to arranging his cabinet. General Garfield called Judge Folger and others to Mentor to arrange the make up of his cabinet, and if Mr. Cleveland should do the same there would be nothing wrong about it. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Bayard went to Albany for consultation in regard to taking a seat in the cabinet. It is believed the portfolio of the State Department or the Treasury will be assigned him, just as the high contracting parties may decide. It is certain, at any rate, that the better selection for the cabinet can be made, or one that will give more universal satisfaction.

GEN. SHERMAN, for some inscrutable purpose, has been pleased to make a sensational statement in regard to Jeff Davis' conduct as the head of the Southern Confederacy, charging that during his occupancy of the office of President he sought to become Dictator and assume kingly functions. The proof of the charge is rather obscure, and whether ample or limited, as to the desires and ambitions of Davis, thirty years ago, the matter is of little or no moment now, and the effort to engross public attention with it, is practically a failure.

After the collapse of the rebellion and the complete surrender under the Appomattox apple tree and the capture of Davis himself, President Lincoln sought to close the personal issue involved by permitting Davis to escape all penalties, except permanent disfranchisement. With only occasional exceptions, Lincoln's policy was approved by the country. What is to be gained now by a fresh discussion of transactions more or less mythical is not apparent. The position of Davis is not altered before the world, and nothing is added to the fame of Gen. Sherman by thrusting upon the public a matter that if it had any pertinency thirty years ago, has none now, and the case cannot be so authentically established as to have any value, even as ancient history.

CREMATION. Cremation is growing in public favor. Its growth is slow but steady. It is not looked upon with that loathing and horror that it was a few years ago when Dr. Lecombe of Pennsylvania had a crematory constructed, in which subsequently his own body, at his request, was delivered to the devouring flames, when he died. Several other bodies have been since burned in that crematory, and the incineration of the dead has ceased to produce the sensation and aversion that it formerly did. Sanitary reasons are urged in advocacy of the burning of the bodies of the dead, especially in cities and populous districts, and we often hear now-a-days of the construction of crematories. The practice is growing in favor, not only in this country, but also in England, and other countries, and converts to the propriety of resorting to this disposition of the bodies of deceased persons are fast increasing, and many persons of prominence and distinction are throwing their influence in that direction, by devoting their bodies, by special request to cremation after their decease.

The British Medical Journal says that public opinion is rapidly coming around in support of cremation. Among its supporters may be counted the Earl of Shaftsbury and more than one of the bishops. The London sewer commissioners advocate the practice. The corner stone of a crematory structure, dignified by the name of "Temple" was recently laid at Mount Olivet, Long Island. The building is to be of brick and marble with a furnace in rear of the basement. The ground floor will contain a chapel, where funeral services may be held, and in the centre aisle there will be a permanent catafalque. It is expected that the building will be ready by the middle of next February. In the present state of the public mind and feeling, these practices seem ghastly and repulsive enough. Relatives cling with tearful, agonized tenderness to the inanimate forms of their loved ones, and to decorate with oft renewed floral offerings the tasty beds where their

precious remains repose. The thought of annihilating by fire the loved forms of other days, produces a revulsion that adds intense agony to almost heart-breaking grief. This may be said to be only a sentiment—but it is a sentiment it is worthy of, and adorns human nature, and elevates the race and refines it, far above the materialistic grossness and insensibility which is making its way, if only slowly, in the present age of the world. Washington Irving's tender, melting apostrophe to the grave where buried loved ones lie sleeping, awakens a sensibility, in the heart of survivors, that would revolt, with grief-stricken frenzy at the rites of cremation. This practice is making slow progress, and the day is far distant when it will become universal, and be looked upon with stolid indifference. When that day comes, if it ever does, when sorrow for the dead is consumed in crematory fires, will the world be better, will more affections be more chastened and refined, will the clinging loves of kindred affection, and social and family attachments be more refined and humanizing than now? If this clinging love be a sentimentality, it is the buried dead to be a sentimentality, it has a mellowing, refining, humanizing influence there, that will not advance and elevate humankind by replacing it with the chilling insensibility of the severe practical materialism, whose tendency is to sear the conscience, and blunt those fine feelings of the soul that make the whole world kin.

THE GLOBE AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The telegraph brings us the following report of the annual meeting of the Western Associated Press, which was held in Detroit, Michigan, yesterday: Detroit, Dec. 17.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day with a larger attendance than has been had for many years. All except two members were represented. In absence of the president, Hon. John C. New President. Reports were made by the board of directors and general managers, which were unanimously approved. The following officers were elected: President—Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune. Vice President—J. F. Mack, Sandusky Register. Secretary—H. E. Baker, Detroit. Directors—Richard S. Clendenen, Commercial Gazette; Walter H. Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal; M. E. Stone, Chicago News; D. M. Hooser, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Geo. C. New, Indianapolis Journal; A. H. Below, Galveston News; W. D. Bickham, Dayton Journal. A large amount of business was transacted. Among other things, the St. Paul GLOBE was admitted to membership, and the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and hereby tendered to the board of directors, joint executive committee and to the general manager, for the thorough and efficient management of the Association of the Associated Press during the past year. It will be noticed that among the business transactions was the admission of the GLOBE to full and formal membership. The GLOBE secured full news privileges of the Western Associated Press before it began publication in January, 1878, and has ever since received the entire news reports of the association as complete as any paper in the country. For technical reasons, not necessary to explain, the membership certificate was for over six years denied the GLOBE, and it had no voice in the management of the association, in the benefits and expenses of which it participated. All this was ended by the placing of the GLOBE on the roll as an active member yesterday.

MEMBERSHIP in the Western and New York Associated Press, which are now consolidated into one organization, is a somewhat exclusive affair. The New York association comprises but seven papers and the western association about fifty. Hundreds of other papers buy news of this giant organization but possess none of the advantages of membership. One of these advantages is the absolute veto power which a member possesses relative to a new paper in its locality. Capital can consequently be elicited for such newspapers, with the certainty that the investment cannot be destroyed by a new comer. It is on the certainty which this membership gives that the great papers of the country have grown so prosperous.

THERE are but three of these memberships in Minnesota, but three in Wisconsin, none at all in Iowa, and none in Illinois and Missouri save in Chicago and St. Louis. It is not only an association limited by numbers, but no paper of consequence can exist without directly or indirectly being connected therewith.

THE SHADOW OF JOHN WALLACE. BY I. Clarkson. Published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York. For sale by St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. The plot of the story runs thus: In the secluded village of Rest Hampton, on an April evening, two strangers arrived, a gentleman and his valet, with a letter of introduction to Squire Castlewood, the great man of the place. Notwithstanding the letter was from a perfect stranger, the gentleman, Mr. Wallace, was hospitably received, and lived with the Castlewoods until his death. Who he was, no one in the village ever knew. His valet, in a moment of forgetfulness, addressed him as "my lord." His manners denoted gentle, almost princely birth, while his education and great learning showed that he was prepared to fill some high position, and yet he was living in retirement and obscurity. With unlimited means, able to carry out every plan his mind conceived or heart prompted, yet he buried himself in this little out of the way village. The way in which the writer leads the reader along, now almost revealing the mystery and then going off on some other track, reminds one of the children's game of "hide the thimble." When his seeker comes near the hidden object the children cry "hot, hot," and as he leaves it they shout "cold, cold." So when the mysterious woman confronts Mr. Wallace in the burying ground, we exclaim, "now we shall find the shadow, the secret is hot, hot," and so Lady Beatrix bridge goes across the sea to London the mystery of John Wallace, and after two years of hot or cold search comes back only to say the "mystery is unsolved," the reader who has followed him feels that the whole story is a delusion and a snare. The story is well told, albeit the style is exaggerated and there is a marked resemblance between John Wallace and some of the heroes of Ouida's novels. It is a disappointing book, like an unsolved riddle or an unguessed puzzle, the mystery of the shadow of John Wallace" is never explained.

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE. Published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York.—For sale by St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. Price \$1.00. This is a collection of comic illustrations taken from "Life." They are beautifully bound in green and gold and printed on extra fine paper. On the principle that "it is better to laugh than to cry," this book is meritorious, for it is an olla-podrida comic, ludicrous and intensely funny scenes. It is a holiday venture and should be a successful one.

FIFTY SOUPS. By Thomas J. Murray, formerly professional caterer of the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, Astor house, New York, and other leading hotels. Author of Salads and Sauces, etc. Published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York. For sale by St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. Price 75 cents. Any person who has been so fortunate as to dine at the Continental restaurant in Philadelphia will be prepared to endorse any receipt of its caterer. There, as a preface to a perfectly cooked and appointed dinner, came the soup clear as amber, delicately flavored, and with no taint of grease. Just how to

make such soups and when to serve them is explained in this book.

A MODERN MIDAS. By Marice Lora, translated from the German by Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard and Miss Emma Herzog.—Published by St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. Michael Timar, the "Modern Midas" was, at the beginning of the story, only the supercargo of the boat Saint Barbara plying on the Danube. On one of her trips she carries two passengers, the former Khaznar of Stamboul and his daughter Timea, fleeing to save their money from the sultan's exchequer, and Timea from the seraglio. They are discovered by a Turkish spy, and the father commits suicide and leaves his money and daughter to Timar's care. With this wealth Timar speculates and becomes a "Cressus," and then, having robbed Times of her father's millions, he uses her for part of it to seduce her father for his wife, by loading her with benefits, until out of gratitude she consents, although she loves another man. After making her who he falls in love with another woman, whose mother he has robbed of all her estates and then given them back to win her gratitude, after which he robs the daughter of her honor and her good name. "The mills of the gods" must have shut down for some reason at that period, for this sorry hero came safely through all his trials. Timea, his wronged wife, died broken hearted, while he lived to four score with his reputation, respectable and patriarch, living in Arcadian simplicity and purity. "A Modern Midas," unlike the ancient fellow of that name, instead of turning everything he touched to gold, merely turned gold from another's pocket into his own. The story is well written and will excite some interest, but its hero is such a miscreant that it can hardly prove a popular romance.

POEMS. By Frederick Locker.—Published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York. For sale by St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. Mr. Locker is an English poet, and his verses contain allusions to scenes and incidents in his native land. They have a pleasant rhyme and are humorous, contemplative and pathetic, but there is nothing to show that a great poet has been born.

ARTISTIC TABLEAUX. With picturesque diagrams and descriptions of costumes. Text by Josephine Pollard, arrangement of diagrams by Walter Satterlee.—Published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York. For sale by St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. The object of this book is to furnish suggestions for more original compositions in arranging for tableaux. Directions are given for arranging the stage and for posing and dressing the figures. Should this book meet with success it will form the first volume in a series of original tableaux.

JACK IN THE PULPIT. Edited by J. G. Whitely.—Published by R. Worthington, New York. This is one of those charming confections prepared for the holiday season. Many of the classic springs have been very delicately captured as Jack in the pulpit, lily-bells, amonoes, yellow violets, butter cups and clover, daisies and dandelions and the red columbine. Of the poem Whittier, not its author, says "It is a good and pleasant thing of itself, and will stand well on its own merits."

HOTEL RYAN. For a few days past C. E. Hitchcock, of New York, and John H. Brugh, of Boston, have been stopping in St. Paul. They are thorough and experienced hotel men and are in St. Paul for the purpose of leasing the new hotel now being erected by Dennis Ryan. Negotiations have not been completed but they have so far progressed, that there is very little doubt of their success, and a very probable date that a lease will be executed to-day. If the gentlemen should secure it they will bring capital and experience which will be sure to command success.

AMUSEMENTS. Down the Classic Rhine. Owing to the severely cold weather the attendance was very limited upon the closing Stoddard lecture of the interesting course at the Grand last evening, but what there was of the audience was grandly entertained and manifested its pleasure with frequent encore. The historic river Rhine was shown from its birthplace in the glaciers of the Alps through wild gorges to the first resting place in the "Lako" distance, thence through its "treble element" that enters into May's grand old ruins and forest. The villa of Queen Hortense and her sad memories were finely illustrated on the canvas and narrated by Mr. Stoddard. It was next to sailing down the river with the lecturer, as city after city came in sight, and ruined castle after castle came to view and their history was tersely and interestingly given, spicily interspersed with old legend and story. The views of the rich vineyards of Prince Metternich and his cranium for King William, the favorite summer resort of King William, and also of his queen, Augusta, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, with its frowning battlements, the noble bridge of Cologne and its great cathedral now but two years completed, but the name of whose first builder is forgotten, the tower of Satan and stole the plan from him, were full of deep interest, coupled with Mr. Stoddard's unequalled powers of description.

May Blossom. The Madison Square Theater company open an engagement at the Grand to-night in their successful play "May Blossom." The Boston Traveler, speaking of "May Blossom" and Miss Georgia Cayvan, says: "The play is a charming mixture of the tragic and the comic sides of life, full of tears and laughter as an April day. Miss Cayvan as the heroine, the lady of the house, is a perfect conception of the most intense and interesting of modern plays. The mechanical effects, as the sea rolling in toward the shore, the flight of birds, the charming children's parades introduced in it, the comedy of Sister Deborah's courtship, the tragic element that enters into May's young life, all contribute to a play whose power and pathos hold the listener from the beginning to the end."

The sale of the engagement of the Boston Ideal Opera company opens at the Grand to-morrow morning. The following is the repertoire: Monday.....Fanchonette First performance here by any company. Tuesday.....The Bohemian Girl Wednesday.....Martha First time here by this company. Thursday matinee.....Fanchonette Thursday.....The Bohemian Girl Friday.....Fanchonette Saturday matinee.....Masco Saturday.....Musketiers

Rev. Jardine Wants \$25,000 Damages. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—Rev. H. D. Jardine, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal church, this city, has filed a damage suit for \$25,000 against the Times, charging defamation of character. For some time there has been a dissension between the pastor and a portion of his congregation on account of the former's extreme high church tendencies. The suit grows out of a published interview with a vestryman, who was quoted as making certain charges of immoral and unparsonical conduct against Father Jardine.

decided the accused may introduce testimony to show what information came to him prior to Feb. 4, 1884, tending to discredit the accounts of Baleman & Co.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, of New York, editor of the United States Tobacco Journal, had a long interview yesterday with Minister Foster and Senator Miller, of California, chairman of the foreign relations committee, regarding the pending Spanish treaty. Hammerstein said there were very strong objections to the tobacco clauses in the treaty as now worded, but suggested that these objections might be removed if it were proven that the duty on tobacco, fillers, etc., grown in Cuba, be wholly abolished and the present duty on cigars reduced one-half. In reply he was assured by Senator Miller and Minister Foster that if the tobacco and cigar trade will consent to any other proposition to harmonize the conflicting interests, there is every reason to believe a duly authorized expression of the wishes of the trade would have great weight when the treaty reaches the point of consideration for possible amendments by the senate.

THE GREELY-HOWGATE AFFAIR. Secretary Lincoln said to a Star reporter last night the recent publication made it useless for him to continue at the present search for Howgate, and he believed they were made in the interest of that defaulting officer.

"It is intimated," suggested the reporter, "that Lieut. Greely was the accomplice of Howgate." "I have had no such suspicions in the matter," replied the secretary, "but Lieut. Greely was unfortunate in allowing his own name to be used as giving out the information, which was rendered useless by being published, and if he is correctly reported in fact, he would do well to his friendship and willingness to assist Howgate, which implied he regarded him as an unfortunate man, rather than an escaped criminal. I say that was unfortunate, in that it tends to give color to the suspicion of the friendship felt and rendered useless by Howgate's personal familiarity with him in the actual service."

THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE CINCINNATI MARSHAL'S APPOINTMENTS Finds Them a Bold, Bad Lot. McCulloch Undisturbed by Riddleberger's Opposition to His Confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RAILROAD KING'S CABINET. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By way of New York comes a cabinet constructed by Jay Gould. As a preparatory remark I should say that Mr. Gould is quoted as saying: "I believe that the administration of President Cleveland will be careful, sound and conservative. He will naturally desire to make a good record for himself as well as the party of which he is now the leader. He will take good care that, so far as his policy and actions are concerned, the prosperity of the business interests of the country shall not be disturbed. It is always ruinous for any party to offer any menace toward the material welfare of trade, and I am confident that the Democratic administration will govern itself accordingly. I have the highest regard for Mr. Cleveland personally and officially. He has given us a most excellent administration in this state, and I believe he will make us a good president. I did feel that the Republican party should be continued in power, because I recognized the fact that its platform was pronounced on the subject of a protective tariff. Now that labor is settling down to a lower basis, I do not know but that it is just as well that the Democrats were victorious."

Mr. Gould's cabinet, so far as he has arranged, it includes Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, as secretary of the treasury; T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, as secretary of state; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, as attorney general; Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, as secretary of the interior.

THEY ORDER INDIANS SHOT. The house committee on public lands will Friday bill the week intended to drive British land holders off once, the Indian cattle ranges. The gist of it is that if foreign owners want to own big tracts of land in this country, they must renounce their allegiance to the crown and become American citizens. The report to be made on the subject of foreign land holding in this country will show interesting statistics. There are over 7,000,000 acres owned by Englishmen in Texas, nearly as much in New Mexico and Colorado, and 1,000,000 acres in Kansas are held by British syndicates. Complaints come from Colorado of high-handed conduct on the part of the English ranchmen. They are said to have ordered their cowboys to shoot any Indian seen off the reservation for the reason that some Indians are cattle thieves.

MCCULLOCH NOT ANXIOUS. Secretary McCulloch said to-day he was not at all disturbed at the delay in acting on his nomination by the senate, understanding, as he did, that the opposition came almost entirely from one senator, who could, under the rules of the senate, delay a vote as long as he desired to talk. The secretary said he entertained no doubt as to what the vote would be when taken and was not in the least anxious about it.

MORTON OR EVARTS. A New York Republican, who talked with ex-Senator Tom Platt yesterday about the senatorship, says the latter was absolutely confident of Morton's election. The Tribune, which has been hesitating between Morton and Everts, will probably support the latter because he is not so friendly to President Arthur as Morton. In this there is reason for believing that this paper will reflect Mr. Blaine's wishes.

THE SWAM TRIAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Swam court martial to-day, the cross examination of the witness, Humphrey, was continued without eliciting anything of material interest. After proceeding for some time it was suspended to permit the witness to examine his books. The witness, Seth A. Terry, who was examined yesterday, was then recalled by the judge advocate for further cross examination. The witness, in his examination, and one which proved highly sensational, was directed to impeach the credibility of the witness. Under the close questioning of the judge advocate the witness said he was formerly secretary of the Territorial Land and Building association in this city, and severed his connection with that association upon the confession by him of a shortage in his accounts. That he was indicted for embezzlement but never tried, the district attorney having informed him there was no case against him because the association was not incorporated under the laws of the district of Columbia, and that the amount of embezzlement was \$24,000.

In answer to enquiries by Gen. Grosvenor, of the counsel for defense, the witness said he had not embezzled any money, and that the charge was brought against him to blackmail him. He said one of the directors of the association told his attorney they proposed to have blood or money, and he added he had no doubt H. B. James, the head of the division of the treasury department, is instrumental in pursuing him with this charge, and brings it into this court. The witness said his application for an appointment in the office of the judge advocate general's office was accompanied by letters from fifty to seventy-five prominent persons, among others from Gen. Howard, Minister Langston and Mr. Leduc, then commissioner of agriculture. He said all these people knew the circumstances attending his indictment for the embezzlement, and that he had told them all about it.

Howard F. Bell, of New York, a broker, was the next witness called by the defense. He was asked to state whether he had not in 1882 come to Washington to examine Batesman & Co.'s books on behalf of Alfred Bartlett, then a partner of his, who was also a partner in the firm of Batesman & Co., and whether he had not been refused access to the books.

Gen. Grosvenor then changed the question and asked the witness if he had any knowledge of any fraudulent transactions on the part of Batesman & Co., or which appeared in their books during the spring of 1883, in relation to the stock transactions between them and their customers, and to state what those transactions were. The judge advocate objected and a long argument followed, and in the course of it Chandler said Gen. Swam had hastened into the civil court with the suit on this charge, but had made greater haste in getting out of it.

Gen. Grosvenor, replying to this, said that if that question shall ever come up for inquiry, the defense will be permitted to inquire what means were taken to get Swam out of the court, whether some one had come to him and said "I will send a letter to the secretary of war stuffing myself. I will get down in the dirt, if you will only come out in court." Whether promising to submit the whole question to arbitration had not then gone to the newspapers and reopened the whole of his blackmailing assault upon him. The court

dedicated the accused may introduce testimony to show what information came to him prior to Feb. 4, 1884, tending to discredit the accounts of Baleman & Co.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, of New York, editor of the United States Tobacco Journal, had a long interview yesterday with Minister Foster and Senator Miller, of California, chairman of the foreign relations committee, regarding the pending Spanish treaty. Hammerstein said there were very strong objections to the tobacco clauses in the treaty as now worded, but suggested that these objections might be removed if it were proven that the duty on tobacco, fillers, etc., grown in Cuba, be wholly abolished and the present duty on cigars reduced one-half. In reply he was assured by Senator Miller and Minister Foster that if the tobacco and cigar trade will consent to any other proposition to harmonize the conflicting interests, there is every reason to believe a duly authorized expression of the wishes of the trade would have great weight when the treaty reaches the point of consideration for possible amendments by the senate.

THE GREELY-HOWGATE AFFAIR. Secretary Lincoln said to a Star reporter last night the recent publication made it useless for him to continue at the present search for Howgate, and he believed they were made in the interest of that defaulting officer.

"It is intimated," suggested the reporter, "that Lieut. Greely was the accomplice of Howgate." "I have had no such suspicions in the matter," replied the secretary, "but Lieut. Greely was unfortunate in allowing his own name to be used as giving out the information, which was rendered useless by being published, and if he is correctly reported in fact, he would do well to his friendship and willingness to assist Howgate, which implied he regarded him as an unfortunate man, rather than an escaped criminal. I say that was unfortunate, in that it tends to give color to the suspicion of the friendship felt and rendered useless by Howgate's personal familiarity with him in the actual service."

THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE CINCINNATI MARSHAL'S APPOINTMENTS Finds Them a Bold, Bad Lot. McCulloch Undisturbed by Riddleberger's Opposition to His Confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RAILROAD KING'S CABINET. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By way of New York comes a cabinet constructed by Jay Gould. As a preparatory remark I should say that Mr. Gould is quoted as saying: "I believe that the administration of President Cleveland will be careful, sound and conservative. He will naturally desire to make a good record for himself as well as the party of which he is now the leader. He will take good care that, so far as his policy and actions are concerned, the prosperity of the business interests of the country shall not be disturbed. It is always ruinous for any party to offer any menace toward the material welfare of trade, and I am confident that the Democratic administration will govern itself accordingly. I have the highest regard for Mr. Cleveland personally and officially. He has given us a most excellent administration in this state, and I believe he will make us a good president. I did feel that the Republican party should be continued in power, because I recognized the fact that its platform was pronounced on the subject of a protective tariff. Now that labor is settling down to a lower basis, I do not know but that it is just as well that the Democrats were victorious."

Mr. Gould's cabinet, so far as he has arranged, it includes Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, as secretary of the treasury; T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, as secretary of state; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, as attorney general; Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, as secretary of the interior.

THEY ORDER INDIANS SHOT. The house committee on public lands will Friday bill the week intended to drive British land holders off once, the Indian cattle ranges. The gist of it is that if foreign owners want to own big tracts of land in this country, they must renounce their allegiance to the crown and become American citizens. The report to be made on the subject of foreign land holding in this country will show interesting statistics. There are over 7,000,000 acres owned by Englishmen in Texas, nearly as much in New Mexico and Colorado, and 1,000,000 acres in Kansas are held by British syndicates. Complaints come from Colorado of high-handed conduct on the part of the English ranchmen. They are said to have ordered their cowboys to shoot any Indian seen off the reservation for the reason that some Indians are cattle thieves.

MCCULLOCH NOT ANXIOUS. Secretary McCulloch said to-day he was not at all disturbed at the delay in acting on his nomination by the senate, understanding, as he did, that the opposition came almost entirely from one senator, who could, under the rules of the senate, delay a vote as long as he desired to talk. The secretary said he entertained no doubt as to what the vote would be when taken and was not in the least anxious about it.

MORTON OR EVARTS. A New York Republican, who talked with ex-Senator Tom Platt yesterday about the senatorship, says the latter was absolutely confident of Morton's election. The Tribune, which has been hesitating between Morton and Everts, will probably support the latter because he is not so friendly to President Arthur as Morton. In this there is reason for believing that this paper will reflect Mr. Blaine's wishes.

THE SWAM TRIAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Swam court martial to-day, the cross examination of the witness, Humphrey, was continued without eliciting anything of material interest. After proceeding for some time it was suspended to permit the witness to examine his books. The witness, Seth A. Terry, who was examined yesterday, was then recalled by the judge advocate for further cross examination. The witness, in his examination, and one which proved highly sensational, was directed to impeach the credibility of the witness. Under the close questioning of the judge advocate the witness said he was formerly secretary of the Territorial Land and Building association in this city, and severed his connection with that association upon the confession by him of a shortage in his accounts. That he was indicted for embezzlement but never tried, the district attorney having informed him there was no case against him because the association was not incorporated under the laws of the district of Columbia, and that the amount of embezzlement was \$24,000.

In answer to enquiries by Gen. Grosvenor, of the counsel for defense, the witness said he had not embezzled any money, and that the charge was brought against him to blackmail him. He said one of the directors of the association told his attorney they proposed to have blood or money, and he added he had no doubt H. B. James, the head of the division of the treasury department, is instrumental in pursuing him with this charge, and brings it into this court. The witness said his application for an appointment in the office of the judge advocate general's office was accompanied by letters from fifty to seventy-five prominent persons, among others from Gen. Howard, Minister Langston and Mr. Leduc, then commissioner of agriculture. He said all these