THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

The Bill of a Country Member to Rearrange the Wards of the City of St. Paul.

It Has the Teeth and Claws of a "Woodchuck," and Meets With Disfavor.

The Laboring Men Protest Against Prison Contract Labor—A New Deal Asked for.

Grace Hawthorne Makes Her Last Appearance as "Frou-Frou"—Amusements Which Will Follow.

The Day With Judge Burr—A Model Jail—A St. Paulite Commits Suicide at St. Peter.

Little Sayings Taken Off the Street—An Insane Englishman—A New Swindling Device.

THE REDISTRICTING SCHEME.

St. Paul Opinions on the Plan of Changing the City Wards.

When a crooked scheme is to be put through a legislative body, either state or national, the last days of the session are usually selected for its introduction. A few specious arguments for its passage can be brought forward, a hurried canvass among the personal friends of the movers of the measure can be made and the woodchuck driven through in the hurry of the last moment, and the effect of it to the community may be little short of disastrous.

With this preface in mind, it is considered desirable for the citizens of St. Paul to examine the bill introduced by a country member into the legislature yesterday, which contemplates no less radical a result than the entire redistricting of the wards of St. Paul, making nine of them instead of six as at present, and materially changing their boundaries. When legislation of this radical nature is proposed, it is usually mentioned first, either in the council or the chamber of commerce before the legislature begins its session, referred to the legislative committees of those bodies and spread before the people for discussion. No such preliminary steps were taken with this bill before it was introduced, and if the measure should pass, it would go into effect almost before the people of the city are aware of the change. Whether this course of procedure should arouse suspicions of the probity and good faith of those who are operating it is a question for the reader.

Of a large number of prominent citizens questioned last night by GLOBE reporters, none had heard of the bill until its introduction except one or two who had noticed an intimation in a newspaper a few days ago that some such measure was to be broached in the chamber of commerce last Monday. That not being done, however, they thought no more about it. From the following interviews obtained last night, the general concensus of opinion in St. Paul on the subject may be inferred.

WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT IT.

Mayor O'Brien said he had not seen the bill or heard of it before, and was curious to know who introduced it. He thought it very strange that legislation that affected the city so materially should be attempted without consultation with the city council, or any officer of the city government. It was absurd, not to say impertinent, to slip a bill of this character into the legislature in the last days of the session without any one knowing anything about it.

John W. Willis—I haven't had time to investigate it yet, but it strikes me that there is a woodchuck in it somewhere.

Judge William Barrett—I think the proposed redistricting scheme the biggest outrage that ever was, as it makes matters even worse than they are. At the same time I would like to see some scheme proposed that would redistrict the city on the proper basis of property, interest, representation and votes, but it wont do to have it look as though the business were conducted in the interests of any party. The present bill is thoroughly foolish and I don't believe it has the slightest chance of going through.

Col. Allen—All I know about the subject is what I have seen in the papers and I should infer that the scheme is not a good one, although I am not well enough posted to give an opinion. I will look it up.

Commodore N. W. Kittson thought the redistricting plan was a partizan scheme. One of the public prints urged that the heavy vote for Blaine was a criterion by which the changes should be made. He thought this was not a valid reason, as there was much bolting upon the side of the Democracy at the last election and therefore the vote for the gentleman named could not be fairly used as the excuse for the need of a change.

Dr. Day was next visited. He had seen some mention of the plan as a gerrymandering scheme. He could not give an opinion of the plan as published, for he knew nothing about it.

D. W. Ingersoll had paid no attention to the matter and therefore could not give an opinion with safety. There might be many reasons for changing the ward boundaries—political as well as other influences. If the change is made it should be free from any suspicion of partisanship.

Too little was known about the subject by City Attorney McMurray for him to submit to an interview. Such a thing as remodeling the wards could not be done by two or three men. It should have careful attention and consideration and was to be settled only upon mature deliberation. He was not prepared to pass an opinion upon the need of more aldermanic districts, but believed that more voting precincts would be an improvement. The council, however, could fix this matter.

POLICE COURT DOINGS.

The Young Man Who Wanted to Go up the Golden Flame—Other Cases Disposed of Yesterday.

"You fele sore and weary of life, and it is no wonder that you want to die and go up the golden flume. But let me give you a solid tip, young man," continued the bailiff, "and that is that they are not paving the golden streets with any such bricks as you and a fine looking mark you would make in a celestial chair. Last night you were one of the boys, and nothing was too rich for your warm Southern blood; you looked on the booze when it was beady and when you struck a game of draw and they opened a jack pot on you and scooped you in, you kicked like a yearling calf. No, my son, you are not ready to die, and besides the grave has too much raw material of your stripe already. Yours is the old story of the man who went down from Jericho and fell in with the gang and got done up. It is also the story of the modern sucker who always squeals when he gets the worst of it."

Mr. Summers hung his head, abashed at the lecture, and from the court room he went to police headquarters and told Chief Clark how he had played a game with one Frank Baher and how the latter had got away with his $25. Baher was arrested, and Summers was also locked up on the charge of drunkenness. The case was before the court and continued until to-day.

Lo, whose surname is "The Poor Indian," was up for having tackeled the booze of his pale-faced brother. He is one of the braves who were brought to St. Paul as witnesses in a United States case, and last Tuesday night he managed to buy or steal enough booze to make him ready for the war path. He was released by request of the marshal.

B. B. Studmeyer, proprietor of the Seventh street joint known as the Shades, and which is reported to serve as a rendezvous for the brotherhood of dynamiters, was up on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The hearing was continued until to-day.

The case of Thomas Curran, charged with keeping a savage dog, was dismissed.

H. Baugert runs a drinkery on Rice street, and he was before the court yesterday on the charge of slugging W. Broderick. The latter is said to be one of the Rice street gang, and it transpired that the accused had fired him out of the saloon. It cost him fifteen bills.

The case of Ed Mark, B. Stine and others, charged with gambling, was again continued, owing to the absence of the prosecuting witness, whom it would appear has vamoosed.

James Henry was yanked for abusing a police officer, and he went to the quay for fifteen days.

AMUSEMENTS.

Close of the Hawthorne Engagement—Ford's English Opera Company To-Night—A New Bill at the Olympic.

The engagement of the Grace Hawthorne company came to a close at the Grand last night, the play being "Frou-Frou," which proved the most delightful and artistic performance of the series. Miss Hawthorne was seen at her very best, and her pleasing performance of the role greatly increased the favorable impression already formed of this graceful and accomplished actress. The support appeared to better advantage than on other nights, and the performance was enjoyed by the best audience of the engagement.

FORD'S OPERA COMPANY.

The engagement of Ford's English Opera company with the favorite lyric artist, Zelda Seguin, as the bright particular star will be inaugurated at the Grand this evening, the opera selected being "The Little Duke," of which a delightful rendition is assured. The repertoire for the remainder of the engagement is: Friday night, "Bohemian Girl;" Saturday matinee, "The Little Duke," evening, "Girola," for the first time in this city.

Mr. O. H. Butler, agent for Evans & Hoey's "Parlor Match" company, and which is spoken of as the funniest show on earth, is in the city. His company will appear at the Grand next Mon day night.

THE OLYMPIC.

The bill at this popular resort will be changed to-night, when the sensational drama, "Colorado," will be given by the Myrtle Ferns company for the first time in this city. A treat is promised.

STREET SAYINGS.

The Merriam Park Seventh warders had their initiation into metropolitan rights and privileges Tuesday night by holding an aldermanic caucus. They took seventeen ballots without nominating, just as if they had been residents of the city for years.

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A Polish Jew in signing his name yesterday at the building inspector's office, wrote it backwards, a la Chinese. Capt. Starkey facetiously remarked "that the signature was hardly admissible, not being in the language of the country, and belonging to the hierogiyphic order."

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It is regarded as a special honor for St. Paul that she is the only Northwestern city admitted into the Western Base Ball league, and that fact takes its place among the chamber of commerce reports and figures of our business houses in advertising the supremacy of the city. Only $2,000 is asked for by the managers, and surely there ought to be but little difficulty in raising so insignificant a sum for so important a purpose.

***

A well-posted politician on yesterday said: "Berlandi has got the appointment as a member of the board of public works without any doubt. It is pretty safe to say also that Becker will take Mr. Terry's place, this part of the program, I think, having been fixed nearly a year ago."

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Charles Anderson, late proprietor of the Hotel Mattern: "I am expecting a decision from the referee in my case to-day. What will I do about it if it goes against me? Well, I can tell you one thing, and that is that I am not through with this business yet, nor don't expect to be for six months. Some people in this town are too brazen for anything, and they jump onto a man for nothing. But just wait a while and see what may turn up."

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A stranger was down among the great piles of rock of the new court house excavations yesterday, inquiring of the workmen who commanded that place now.

Workman—Why, the boss, shure.

Stranger—Aint this 'ere Fort Snelling?

An Englishman in Distress.

It will be remembered that a young Englishman named Samuel Way was found at the union depot a few weeks ago in a demented condition, having in his possession a through ticket to New York, and papers showing that he had just arrived here from British Columbia. He was taken in charge by the police, placed in the county jail and a complaint of insanity lodged against him in the probate court, but before the case could be heard he was taken so ill that he was removed to the city hospital. Yesterday British Vice Consul Treherne called on Gov. Hubbard with Secretary Hart of the state board of corrections and charities, and laid the case of this English gentleman before him, asking that he be cared for at the insane asylum at St. Peter until his English relatives could be corresponded with and measures taken to secure his removal to that country. Letters found on Way show that he is very respectably connected in England, and that his relatives have been writing to him lately in an urgent manner, asking him to come home, saying that he could be better cared for there than anywhere else. A receipt was also found on his person for four weeks' board at an insane asylum in British columbia. Gov. Hubbard has written to Superintendent Bartlett of the asylum at St. Peter asking his temporary harboring at that institution.

Suicide of A St. Paul Citizen.

Mr. J. W. McClung, secretary of the St. Paul Mutual Building association, received the following last evening:

ST. PETER, Feb. 25.—To the St. Paul Mutual Building Association: John Green suicided here this morning. He is a member of the above association. What shall we do with him?

H. B. ALZEMESSER.

The deceased accompanied Mr. Gilbert Dutcher, when he came to St. Paul to open the Metropolitan hotel twelve or fourteen years ago. He was about 55 or 60 years of age, and so far as known had no family. He remained at the Metropolitan as storekeeper for a number of years, and did not leave till about the time Mr. Culver died. It is thought that he must have been pretty well off at the time of his death, as he was a very economical man and had no expensive habits, and was always in the habit of putting all the money he could command into building association stock. He was very singular in his habits and lived alone, making very few acquaintances. He had no relatives, so far as any one here knows. He had little to say to any one and no companions. If spoken to he would sit down and converse freely, but would never obtrude himself upon any one. He always went off alone, and generally kept away from people.

A Model Jail.

Secretary H. H. Hart and Architect E. P. Bassford had a session with the county commissioners of Otter Tail county, at Fergus Falls on Tuesday, to discuss the plan of the new jail at that place, for the building of which the present legislature has empowered the issue of $30,000 bonds. The result was that the commissioners have decided to build the model jail in the state for the money to be expended, and to have therein twenty-four cells for confining prisoners so ventilated and lighted that a prisoner may be kept therein all the time, instead of herded by day in a large room with other prisoners, as is the case in Ramsey county and in most of the Minnesota county prisons. The site of the jail is to be on court house square in Fergus Falls, and before the plans are drawn Architect Bassford will visit several of the Eastern jails to pick up information to be used to make this structure as near perfect for the uses for which it is designed as possible.

The habitual use of pills is a sure means of ultimately undermining health and laying the foundation for some of the most distressing cases of chronic maladies. Use Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, a purely vegetable remedy, which tones and regulates the system, enriching the blood. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, blood and kidneys. Can be taken by the most delicate; 50 cents. P. J. Dreis.

CONTRACT PRISON LABOR.

It Forms the Theme of Discussion at a Mass Meeting in the House Chamber.

Although there was not much of an attendance upon the part of senators and representatives at the meeting for the discussion of the convict labor question in this state, at the hall of representatives last evening, yet the body of the house was thoroughly filled and the gallery overflowed, showing that there is a deep interest felt on this subject among the people. The meeting was organized by the choice of E. R. Haroun of St. Paul as chairman, who stated its objects and who called upon

G. A. LAFAYETTE

of St. Paul, who pronounced the whole system of convict labor from end to end as gross injustice to the working man and an unwarrantable interference and competitor with honest industry. He went on to show how, in the erection of the First National bank building and the Hotel Ryan in their interior woodwork, convict labor at 43 cents a day had come in competition with the skilled labor of the St. Paul mechanic at $2 and $2.50 per day, and left the former in idleness and want. He questioned the right of the state to permit this sort of things which did not enrich the state treasury a penny, and only inured to conserve the interests and add to the wealth of private individuals who were not dependent upon their own labor for support.

He held that the state had no business to treat criminals except as criminals, and to seek to reform them; but their being taught skilled trades and the products thereof being put upon the markets at an under price was but to let them injure the public in another shape in as great a degree as it would be to turn them loose on the community.

If the system was to be continued the goods made at Stillwater should be put upon the market at the market price; instead of convict labor being farmed out to the contractors, it should be put under the management of the warden and his assistants, and the entire revenue thus accrue to the state, instead of putting millions of surplus earnings into the pockets of those who hire the convicts to work them on prison fare like slaves.

THIS CONVICT LABOR

was a crime against capital as well as industry, for the two were allied to an extent that money was the very life-blood of business. It caused money to lie idle in the banks and unemployed, while labor languished as a result. Convict labor by contract should be abolished, and the labor of that class be made to subserve the interests of the mechanic and taxpayer, while methods should be taken to reform criminals in fact, as this reformation is now only a thing of time.

R. H. SHADRICK

of Minneapolis was then introduced, and said that the system of convict labor should be made to subserve to the best interests of society, and in no form should be suffered to exist longer than it fulfilled that condition. The theory of justice in the incarceration of the criminal was the protection of society against the recurrence of the injury, the correction of the criminal and his punishment. The method of dealing with prisoners at Stillwater as now existing was wrong and totally inconsistent. It protects against one injury and inflicts another. A good-for-nothing, idle, shiftless man, of no use to the community and not a bread winner therein, commits a crime and is sent to Stillwater, where a weapon is placed in his hands by which he can injure men not unfortunate enough to have outraged the laws under which they live. Before the convict law was repealed in New York state, it was shown that under contractors, prisoners were forced to harder work than they could sustain under prison fare, that they had no opportunity to appeal from the severity of their masters, that they were virtually owned by those who hired them of the state, and that this usage heated the load of hatred in their souls against society.

HOW SHOULD WE REFORM THE CRIMINAL?

Not by confinement in idleness, for idleness was dangerous both inside and outside of a prison. The state was bound to provide for the unfortunates in charitable institutions and to incarcerate the criminals in penal institutions, and he thought it the best way to correct the latter by making them till the soil and work at shoemaking and tailoring, so that they shall provide for the material wants of the inmates of the former institutions as well as themselves, instead of pitting them at a wage of forty-three cents against the skilled laborer whose wants demanded $2.50 per day.

POLITICS AND CONTRACTS.

Convict labor was managed in this state now in the interest of political administrations and their pockets. No man ever held a penal contract in this state except he was a political wheeler. It was a discredit to Minnesota to be represented in the senate of the United States at this moment by a creature of convict labor, and it would not occur again if the vote of the workingmen of the state could hinder it.

The principle of reforming criminals was then considered at length, and the speaker said this could be accomplished without their being put in the position of competitors with skilled labor outside of prison walls. Employment had nothing to do with moral reformation, and it would be a much better move toward attaining that end to turn our penitentiary into a church rather than a factory. Then again, labor was not punishment to a criminal, but was a blessing instead of a curse to all men. Idleness was the worst of all punishments when enforced in a solitary cell with a guilty conscience for companionship.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY

in this matter must be heeded, for the entering wedge to destroy or perpetuate society is labor. The industrial standard must be elevated to make the people strong, and it must not be yoked to either ignorance or crime to enervate it. It will not do to teach the child that to live a life of labor he must spend his life in competition with crime, and lead it to begin in the earlier years to look forward to the grave as the only refuge from injustice.

To-morrow the legislature of this state, which is the servant of the people and not their masters, will be sifted on a vote on this subject, the only one asked for for the protection of mechanics; while the protection of the farmer has been carefully covered. The interest of the farmer and mechanic are allied even in this matter, for, if the state treasury now had in it the fortunes wrung out of convict labor in this state by contractors, the taxes would be lowered in a proportionate degree. The industry at the penitentiary at Stillwater should no longer exist where its contractors are coining dollars out of the blood and sweat of the convicts to the injury of the workingmen all over this state. There was not a convention or a caucus held in Minnesota that the hands of these contractors was not in the pie after their plum. The workingmen of the state all know this, but would go to the polls and vote to keep this ring in existence. But the last straw was getting on the camel's back when the children of farmers whose granaries were full of wheat were going barefooted in this state and the children of skilled laborers were crying for bread, and the way to get even with this political machine was to put down on record every man in the present legislature who voted against the doing away with convict labor, to pole against him in the future and to travel miles to cast that vote.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

had recognized labor and established a labor bureau at Washington, and such bureaus were established in sixteen of the states of the Union. It was about time that the North Star state took a seat in this wagon, created such a bureau and put workingmen instead of politicians at its head. There was not a shadow of an argument why the convict contract law should not be abolished for the welfare of the people of the state, and it was the duty of the present legislature to do this. The speaker closed his very able remarks by referring to the probable expenditure of $200,000 for Joliet cut stone, the work of convicts, to be used for sidewalks in St. Paul, which in the light of protecting home industry would take just $200,000 out of the pockets of its people, and rob honest working men of the employment which justly belonged to them.

REPRESENTATIVE EVANS

of the labor committee of the house arose and said that the committee would meet any committee from the workingmen at any time that might be fixed upon. He had hardly become seated when J. A. Johnson of St. Paul made a statement that in ten years hard on to $300,000 had been appropriated by the legislature to keep the contract labor at the penitentiary at Stillwater running, and claimed that thus it had taxed the people for running a private enterprise to enter into competition with themselves.

F. R. DELANO

wished to know how the workingmen proposed to correct the present system and was answered by Mr. Lafayette that it was proposed to put the prison labor into the hands of the state, its product to be put upon the market at the market price. The workingmen did not object to the labor of the convict as long as such labor did not conflict with their interests. He thought it would be better to set the convict to building the Sixth ward levee or to breaking stone for grading the streets than to put him in a position where a St. Paul editor could go by his city mechanics suffering for want of employment and purchase woodwork for a new mansion of their make in order to save $5,000.

Communist from the gallery: "Hang 'em all!!!"

Mr. Delano believed that convicts should be employed at some kind of work, and that should be put on the market at the market price, but that work should be such as to interfere the least with the products of the workingmen of the state.

Representative Evans arose and said that this legislature was inclined to deal fairly and justly with this question, but the present contractors for convict labor at Stillwater had a two years' longer term before their lease would expire, and besides that when this contract was entered into on the part of the state it was made to cover a lease of the buildings and machinery, which the people of the state had been taxed to pay for, and which in fact competed with every manufacturer of the same kind of goods outside and depressed the price of labor of men under his employ. He had been promised by the assignee of the Northwestern Manufacturing & Car company a look at the company's books this week to ascertain what percentage of skilled labor was employed by it outside of convict labor. This latter labor, if employed to any amount, he considered injurious to workingmen of the state when the products of their work were put on the market to undersell outsiders.

A Novel Swindling Device.

A shrewd and novel device for replenishing the exchequer was developed in this city yesterday. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon a heavy set and plausible-looking German, wearing an overcoat with Astrachan fur collar, called at the residence of Mrs. Kruger on Fairfield avenue in the Sixth ward, and, presenting a blank deposit slip from the Second National bank, he informed the lady that a package of money had been received for her, that the charges were $2.75, and that the package would be delivered in the afternoon. Supposing that her long-looked-for ship must have come in, the lady paid the charges and took the blank receipt. It was not until afternoon that she found she had been swindled.

St. Paul Real Estate.

TRANSFERS MADE YESTERDAY.

Robert A. Smith to E. A. Schmidt, lot 13, block 36, of Brown & Jackson's addition	$350
Charles A. B. Weide to Gustave A. Erickson, lot 8, block 46, of Arlington Hills addition	500
Flora McMillan and husband to Samuel McMurran, lot 8, block 2, Belvidere Park subdivision of Bidwell's addition	1,000
D. H. Michaud to Sinai Michaud, lot 6, Schiffmann's subdivision of block 110, Lyman Dayton's addition	450
John Anoley to Olaf Lundgaard, lot 11, block 14, Fairview addition	500
Richard Price to A. H. Hornsby, undivided ½ of lots 1 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 89, West St. Paul proper	2,500
A. H. Hornsby to Richard Price, lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, block 5, Brown & Jackson's addition	1,250
Charles B. Wright to A. G. Barteau, lots 26, 27 and 28, block 1, Wright's rearrangement of A. E. Ramsey's addition	2,920
Louisa E. Armstrong to John McKinley et al., lots 1 to 8 inclusive, and 20 and 21, block 5, and lots 1 and 14, block 9; lot 5, block 12, and lot 3, block 2, and lot 4, block 8, Hitchcock's addition	6,000
James Dean to Thomas Krocak, lot 1, block 3, Willius' addition	1,325
Andrew Iverson to same, lot 1, block 3, Willius' addition	225
John McKinley et al. to Julius Austrian, lots 1 to 8 inclusive in block 5, Hitchcock's addition	3,213
Albert L. Love to Charles Brown, part of block 12, Lyman Dayton's addition	3,500
Thomas Krocak to Mathias Bittra, part of lot 1, block 3, Willius' addition	550
Same to John Kodada, part of lot 1, block 3, Willius' addition	500

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building Inspector Johnson issued the following permits to build yesterday:

J. T. McMillan, three-story brick pork packing house, 40x100, west side of Eighth street, between Minnesota and Cedar	$10,000
Charles Gauthier, improvements on frame dwelling, north side of Robie street, between Brown and Cambridge	600
Andres Ludberg, one-story frame dwelling, west side of Erie street, between Jefferson and Cascade	500
Albert Westerhayer, one-story frame dwelling, 24x36, south side of Concord street, between State and Cambridge	500
P. C. Farrell, one-story frame dwelling, 18x22, north side of Reaney street, between Weide and Arcade, Arlington hills	1,000
Daniel Danielson, one-and-a-half story frame dwelling and kitchen, 14x20, south side of York street, between Payne and Greenbrier, Arlington hills	800
Joseph Hubor, one-story frame dwelling, 14x16, south side of Von Minden street, between Ann and Dousman	300
August Zibell, one-story frame barn, 14x16, north side of Blair street, between Kent and Dale	75
Albert Litzinger, one-story frame wood shed and summer kitchen, 14x14, south side of Winnipeg street, between Park and Rice	100
Ole Jacob Wold, one story frame dwelling, 20x26, north side of York street, between Arcade and Weide, Arlington hills	1,000
F. A. Haskelkraus, one-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 16x42, south side of Rondo street, between Mackubin and Arundel	1,500
Total, 11; value	$16,375

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

George W. Walsh vs. Erie Telegraph & Telephone company; verdict for plaintiff in sum of $198.40.

State of Minnesota vs. Charles Schlief; jury trial. Defendant found guilty; proceedings stayed till March 7.

[Before Judge Brill.]

Thomas Stillman vs. Taylor & Craig; postponed.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

In matter of guardianship of Joseph Reiming; insane petition for appointment of guardian filed; hearing set for March 21.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

Thomas Curran, keeping vicious dog; dismissed.

Lo Indian, drunkenness; five days.

James Henry, drunk and disorderly; fifteen days.

F. Baher and F. Summers, gambling; continued to the 26th.

H. Baugert, assault; fine of $15 paid.

B. B. Studmeyer, keeping disorderly house; continued until to-day.

E. Monk, B. Stine et al., gambling; continued to March 2.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Bethune & Lambie's Drug Store. Large Bottles $1.00.

A beautiful frame for a plaque is made of antique cloth with gold threads and has brass corner pieces and ornaments.

Large gilt pins shaped like shepherds' crooks, swords and canes, are used for fastening bonnet drapery and strings.

THROTTLE AND BRAKE.

The Omaha Railroad Company Will Build a Car and Locomotive Repair Shop at Altoona.

The Reply Given by a Michigan Central Agent to the Pacific Coast Passenger Association.

A Story Told on Conductor Anderson About Protecting His Interests, and How He Never Got Left.

A War Between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, New York Central and West Shore.

Short Stops Gathered in and About St. Paul of Interest to Railroad Men.

Honored Their Request.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 25.—The locomotive engineers congregated in this city from every division of the five branches of the Union Pacific have been accorded a formal hearing by General Superintendent Smith, and the result is announced as satisfactory to both engineers and the management. The two objectionable features of the old rules will be expunged from the new and an engineer will not be held responsible for accidental damage to his engine, neither is he required to sign a waiver to all claims for personal injury. The delegates will remain here a few days in consultation of other provisions of the new rules. All east-bound roads are taking freight this morning at the old cut rate of 20 cents on grain and 25 cents on provisions. There are rumors that a further concession of 2½ cents is being made by the same lines.

A FORCIBLE REPLY.

Exchange of Courtesies Between Passenger Associations.

The Pacific Coast Passenger Agents' association held a meeting in San Francisco last week, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Eastern trunk line representatives have entered into an agreement whereby the maintenance of rates is assured,

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the Pacific Coast Passenger Agents' association at a meeting held Jan. 30, 1885, respecting the commissions to be paid in our several offices on account of Eastern lines are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That we extend our congratulations to the Eastern trunk-line representatives, and beg to assure them of our hearty support, and hope they may yet decide to consolidate their interests with the Pacific Coast Passenger Agents' association.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon agents of Eastern trunk lines and urge them to accept our invitation to become members of our association, thus securing perfect harmony amongst all interests.

A copy of the above resolutions was sent to each of the Pacific coast agents of the Eastern trunk lines, and the next day William Bedell, general agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, returned the resolutions with the following addition:

Resolved, Who authorized you to pay commissions for Eastern lines? Who the — — cares whether you rescind or not?

Resolved, One Eastern trunk line don't want your congratulations or support, and under no circumstances will we join the Pacific Coast Passenger Agents' association.

Resolved, Your committee be — — —.

The committee of the Pacific Coast association say in a circular just issued, the above is a verbatim copy of the reply served on the committee, and states that it is due to representatives of the Pennsylvania, West Shore, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and Michigan Central railroads to say that they did not authorize Mr. Bedell to answer the Pacific Coast association in this way.

A CONDUCTOR'S VICISSITUDES.

The Way to Deal With Spotters.

Many laughable incidents are told of the checkered career of Conductor Anderson on the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. At one time when conductor on the Montana division of the Northern Pacific road, over a year ago, he slugged an attache of a prominent hotel in St Paul where he was spending his vacation. The reason given for the assault to Judge Burr was that the hotel man had been too free in his attentions to Anderson's wife. The judge fined him $10, and as the fine was read to him he says, "Judge I will pay you $50 if you will only send this man west of the Missouri."

But there was something in store for the conductor he little expected. When he went back to Montana he heard that a spotter had been along the line, and a number of the conductors were being discharged for "knocking down." He did not take long to consider what to do, but sent in his resignation and went with the Minneapolis & St. Louis company. It was one night some months after that the spotter, who was in Montana, got on his train, a freight, on which the orders prohibited passengers from riding. Anderson did not say a word to him, until he reached a lonely place near Albert Lea, where there was not a station on either side for near ten miles. Then he stopped the train and gave the spotter's baggage a kick in the ditch, and took the spotter himself by the coat collar and slung him after it. When he arrived at Minneapolis he went to the superintendent and said:

"I found a spotter on my train near Albert Lea and I kicked him and his baggage off, and now I want to resign." The superintendent looked up, rather pleased, and said there was no necessity for resigning, as the company was in need of such men. He was transferred to a passenger train.

Trying to Injure Each Other.

The war between the West Shore and the New York Central roads has resulted in the publication of circulars and newspaper articles by each calculated to injure the other, and now the general superintendent of the West Shore issuing a circular "to agents," instructing them, that whenever they have any knowledge of a wreck on the New York Central in their immediate vicinity to please get all the particulars in relation thereto, and send a report to him by first mail, and further stating that the circular is confidential. Railroad officials say that such action is unprecedented, and no railroad has ever before resorted to the means of publishing accidents on other roads for the purpose of gaining an advantage.

Location of the Omaha Car Shops.

The Omaha company is formulating plans to erect new car shops at Altoona, three miles from Eau Claire, in the summer. The shops will consist of a car department and blacksmith and paint shop, and will cover, with side tracks, from fifteen to twenty acres of ground. The cost of building the shops is now being estimated, and it is expected that work will be commenced on them early in the spring. There will be employed nearly 200 workmen. Altoona has been used as a terminal point of one division, and machine and repair shops were located there. Eau Claire has been making a vigorous effort to secure the shops, but the company knows what is best and says Altoona.

Love Your Enemies.

The war between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific roads is growing fiercer and fiercer as time progresses. It is a war such as was never heard of before; it being conducted by officers of each road, who are personal and mortal enemies of each other. It has become so great now that the two will not interchange passes with each other. It is generally supposed that the two will consolidate before long, as the Canadian Pacific will become the stronger through its substantial support by the government of Canada. During the second week in February the earnings of the Canadian Pacific increased $48,000, while those of the Grand Trunk decreased $108,000.

Short stops.

The sign "Minneapolis station" now appears on the union depot at Minneapolis. It is an adoption from the English custom of calling all railroad stopping places "stations" instead of "depots."

A husband and wife with a family of nineteen children left from the union depot yesterday on the Northern Pacific train for Portland, Or. The oldest offspring is but 20 years old. They hail from Illinois, the climate of which is said to be very fine.

The meeting of the managers of the Central Iowa Traffic association, which was to be held to-day, has been postponed until Friday.

The annual meeting of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket agents will be held at the Royal hotel, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 17.

The local freight agents held their usual semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the union depot building. All the lines were represented, eleven agents being present, and considerable business of a routine nature was transacted.

The office of local treasurer of the Northern Pacific road will be abolished March 1. On and after that date remittances will be made for credit of account of the Northern Pacific Railway company by George S. Baxter, assistant treasurer.

J. B. Clarke, general traffic agent of the Omaha line, has issued a circular informing jobbers and manufacturers of the modifications made in commercial travelers' permits. The circular is a duplicate of the one issued by the Chicago & Northwestern road, a copy of which appeared in the GLOBE some time since.

The situation of the east-bound passenger affairs from New York remains the same, no changes having been made in rates the last few days. Matters will perhaps remain the same until the meeting of the general passenger agents of the Vanderbilt lines takes place, March 5, at New York, and decides what steps will be necessary to take to force the fight to a final issue.

STILLWATER NEWS.

The Funeral of Joseph O'Brien To-day—Polo Game Friday Evening.

The Grain Market—A Murderer Received—Preparing to Ward Off Cholera.

Notes About Town.

Mr. H. P. Hubbell of Winona was shown round the city yesterday by Mr. R. W. Kerr.

Mrs. James Spencer has taken Miss O'Brien's classes in the Central school for a few days.

The North Hill whist club met last evening with Warden Reed and spent a pleasant evening.

Dr. Millard was at his office yesterday for a short time, which was his first appearance since the accident of Sunday.

Two of the teachers, Misses Greene and Alcott, are laid up from bad colds, and their departments are minus teachers.

H. P. Barclay and A. A. Harper, who left on a prospecting tour through the North Wisconsin region last week, returned last evening.

Chief Engineer Rundlett of the St. Paul water works was in the city yesterday, giving testimony in the case of Walker, Judd & Veazie vs. Rose & Lohman.

On Friday evening at the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Anderson of Minneapolis will deliver a temperance lecture. She is an elegant speaker, and will no doubt interest her hearers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Conrad are on their way home, having got as far as Richmond, Va., the old home of Mr. Conrad. They intend being in Washington on Wednesday next, as Con would not miss the inauguration.

Senator Castle's vote on the high license bill is causing much comment, most of which is unfavorable to the course he took. No doubt the senator will be able to explain, but whether that will be satisfactory or not remains to be seen.

Seventy-one cents a bushel for No. 1 wheat, a fair day and the appearance of a break in sleighing, brought the farmers into the city yesterday in large numbers, and there was bustle and business around the flouring mills.

The First National bank was yesterday working light-handed, Mr. Harper being laid up with a sprained ankle, and Mr. George H. Prince being taken suddenly ill during the forenoon had to be taken to his residence. Mr. F. M. Prince, the cashier, should not be at work, as he is just recovering from an attack of sickness.

Yesterday a letter was received from fifty couples in Minneapolis who wish to charter a train to come over to this city to have a skate and dance, but owing to other engagements they were unable to secure the rink.

Messrs. Peterson and Bergeron arrived home yesterday from New Orleans. Mr. Peterson went east and purchased a large stock of marble on his way back, while Mr. Bergeron visited friends in St. Louis.

Mr. Charles Westergreen will be sworn in as postmaster of Marine Village to-day. He is appointed in place of Mr. Samuel Judd, resigned. Charles will make an accommodating postmaster, and, as he was a long time with Walker, Judd & Veazie, he is thoroughly posted.

Jude Crosby presided at the district court yesterday, when the testimony of the experts was heard in the suit of Walker, Judd & Veazie against Rose & Lohman to measure the water passing through the creek at Marine, which supplies the grist mill and also the saw mill.

Henry Alexander, colored, was received yesterday from the sheriff of Blue Earth county at the state prison to serve a life sentence for murder in the first degree. He killed the cook at a hotel in Mankato who won the affections of the assistant cook, who had promised to marry Alexander, but married his rival.

The concert to be given by Prof. Werner on Friday evening at the Grand opera house will be the event of the season in that line. Besides local talent there will be some celebrated musicians from abroad. Tickets, including reserved seats, may be obtained from Messrs. Lindholm and Wicklund.

Sheriff Holcombe has been appointed by Judge McCluer to take an accounting of the steamer Jennie Hayes during her joint ownership by David Swaim and Capt. Ben. Knapp, and the sheriff has appointed Mr. John Barry, who is an expert in such work, to attend to the business. The inventory will be commenced to-day.

For the past few days the police have been notifying those living in the neighborhood of Water street to place no more ashes and rubish on or near that thoroughfare, which seems to have been made the dumping ground for some months of all the filth and garbage that could be collected. When a thaw comes the street will be impassable, besides spreading disease broadcast.

Yesterday morning at the municipal court Judge Netheway fined a drunk $5 and costs, and sentence in the coasting cases was suspended, owing to the tender age and ignorance of the offenders. The enforcement of the law as to coasting is required in the interests of the people, as an accident is liable to happen at any moment. Would it not be advisable to set aside some unfrequented street for the use of the coaster, as the young folks need some place where they can enjoy themselves?

A telegram was received yesterday from the Minneapolis Polo club, announcing that they would be in Stillwater on Friday evening to play the home club. The boys are to be ready for them, and the result will be an interesting game. The visitors are said to have one of the best polo clubs in the Northwest, and the home team will do well to score a goal. However, they will try their best to win. Play will begin at 9 o'clock.

The funeral of Joseph O'Brien, who was killed in Anderson & O'Brien's camp near Stewart Station, Wis., takes place from St. Michael's church this morning at 9 o'clock. His brother, James S., arrived home yesterday morning from Madison. The sympathy of the citizens is extended to the family in their painful bereavement. The accident was the general theme yesterday. The deceased was a very quiet and exemplary young man.

The finishing touches have been put on the pontoon, and it should now last as long as if it had been new throughout, as all parts that had been made unfit by the water and weather were removed. The bottom timbers have not been touched, but the ice was cut away and the sides are wholly new. Some improvements also have been made in its construction, and the $2,500 which it will cost will be money well spent. The bridge committee has done its work well, and the citizens and traveling public will not be afraid to cross the pontoon as they were last fall.

The attendance yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Relief society was not as full as expected, and it was impossible to make out a statement of what has been done so far, but the statement will be ready in a day or two. The ladies who could not attend were engaged at church meetings. There have been few new applications for relief, and several of them who had been obtaining it are now off the lists. Female apparel is what is most required and any having such articles to spare would confer a favor by letting some member of the committee know where to send for them. The society has done a noble work, and the report will show this plainly.

Early yesterday morning residents on South Main street, in the neighborhood of the Far