

Daily Globe

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications will not be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.

THE CHIEF OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 112 N. THIRD STREET. THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 237 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH. THE ST. CLOUD OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 110 MAIN STREET, EXCELSIOR BLOCK.

THE STOCK MARKET. The stock market was feverish and irregular. About noon the highest prices were reached, but it finally closed weak and irregular.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS. The treasury accounts are found to be entirely correct.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD. The Milwaukee road gets 72 per cent. on the milling in transit business.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION. The Transcontinental Passenger Association has adjourned its meeting.

THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD. The Northwestern road contemplates running through sleepers from Chicago to San Francisco.

THE INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JAMES FIDLER. The inquest on the body of James Fidler, who died suddenly in Minneapolis, develops indications of suicide.

THE COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. A committee from the board of education will investigate the charges that poor material is going into the construction of school buildings.

THE NEW SOUTH. The GLOBE is indebted to the Hon. CARL SCHURZ for a copy of his pamphlet on the New South, in which the author aims to present a true view of things in the Southern states.

THE IOWA MARSHALSHIP. The GLOBE has no disposition to meddle with other people's affairs or to put its finger into another person's pie.

THE OZONE. People living up in this splendid Minnesota climate would probably like to give an explanation of what they mean when they boast of the superior qualities of our ozone.

MENTION OF MEN. Louis XVI's throne has lately been sold at auction for \$260.

EMPHATICALLY DENIED. BAY CITY, Mich., May 18.—Bay City people emphatically deny the report that that city refused to send help to Escoda during the fire.

DECEASED. N. B. HARWOOD DEAD. The former Well-Known Minneapolis Merchant Dies Very Suddenly.

THE CAUSE OF A BROKEN HEART ON ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF PROPERTY. Special to the Globe.

SPORTING EVENTS. The races at Churchill Downs were a great success and the surprise of the day was the winning of the Louisville cup by the California horse Lucky B.

THE BASE BALL. AT PHILADELPHIA. Chicago, 3 1 0 0 1 2 0 6; Philadelphia, 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 6.

AT PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0; Athletic, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3.

ST. LOUIS AND PROVIDENCE, at Providence; Boston and Buffalo, at Boston.

FILLING POSTOFFICES. A Lengthy List of Lucky Democrats. WASHINGTON, May 18.—The president today appointed the following presidential postmasters:

ALBANY, N. Y., Albert B. Page, postmaster; ALBANY, N. Y., Albert B. Page, postmaster; ALBANY, N. Y., Albert B. Page, postmaster.

ADMIRABLE WORK. The revised version of the Old Testament has been received with great favor in England.

THE LATE ST. PAUL NEWS. Mr. Endicot, secretary of war, will arrive in the city from Omaha on Wednesday morning.

THE SHIRTLESS BOY. Special to the Globe. NEW YORK, May 18.—Mrs. Ann M. Mitchell, a young English woman, and her three children, two boys and a girl, landed at Castle Garden Saturday.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION. MACON, Ga., May 18.—Another terrible explosion occurred here early this morning.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. All of the schools at Kingston, Mass., have been closed on account of diphtheria.

THE MACKIN-GALLAGHER CASE. CHICAGO, May 18.—Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court and Judge Gresham of United States circuit court, sitting as an appellate court, began the hearing this morning of the case of Mackin-Gallagher.

PLYMOUTH'S SCOURGE. WILKESBARRE, May 18.—A careful canvass of Plymouth to-day indicates a gratifying abatement of the epidemic.

DECEASED BY HOGS. DUNDON, Va., May 18.—J. T. Kinmer, a farmer near Belle Plain, Va., fell dead in his barnyard last night from heart disease.

strength and spreading among all classes of society, even those whose feelings against the Union were bitter during and immediately after the war, that has made the New South as we see it to-day.

Discussing the condition of the Southern negroes, Mr. SCHURZ says that, while a few of them have become comparatively wealthy and among them are a great many skillful mechanics, as a class there is a disinclination to work arduously by the younger people who have grown up since the abolition of slavery, and that a large portion of the colored country population is still lamentably ignorant.

Mr. SCHURZ finds no ground for distrust among Northern people as to the revival of loyal sentiments in the South, and thinks that such feelings are cultivated for political purposes. To candid inquirers who ask, why, if they are loyal, do they select as their representatives men who were prominent in the Rebellion, he gives this simple answer:

In the "Confederate states," a few districts excepted, nearly all white male adults engaged in the pursuit of a profession as their "rebel soldiers." When after the war the Southern people had to choose public officers from among themselves, they were in many places literally confined to a choice between rebel soldiers and negroes.

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man, W. W. BELKNAP, whom we remember only as a distinguished soldier in the late war. His father was a Democrat, but we do think his boy CHRIS is anything his friend, JOHN DAVIS, wishes him to be.

If these statements in regard to Mr. WILLIAMS are true, and as yet they have not been publicly controverted, there should be no hesitation on the part of the president in making an appointment, for it is very evident that Mr. WILLIAMS is not a fit man for the office, even if the Democrats of Iowa had asked his appointment.

But when they protest most solemnly against it, we maintain that their wishes should be respected in preference to those of New York bankers and the unsavory BELKNAPS of Iowa. It is not a pleasant duty for a Democratic paper to perform when called upon to criticize a Democratic president, but it would be still more unpleasant to sit with closed lips while a gross outrage was being perpetrated in the name of Democracy upon a deserving Democratic constituency.

A Democrat in an overwhelmingly Republican state like Iowa is a Democrat because of a simple devotion to the principles of Democracy, and does not serve preferred favors over one who lives in a state where the supremacy of his party lightens the burthen of his services.

And above all we want to see maintained the Democratic principle of according to the people of each state the right to have a voice in the selection of their officers. As long as this is an issue between the president and the people of Iowa, the GLOBE will stand on the side of the people.

THE POSTOFFICES. We observe that a number of Democratic newspapers are kicking against the policy pursued by the estimate general in shifting the responsibility of appointments upon the shoulders of Democratic congressmen.

The argument against this policy is that it does not come within the line of the legitimate duties of a congressman to appoint postmasters, and that if it did some of them are not qualified for the task, while, on the other hand, the country believes that the postmaster general is equal to the responsibility. The doctrine asserted by the complaining Democratic journals is tersely presented by the St. Louis Republican, which says: "The Democratic precedent is that the people shall be allowed to choose, and that the postmaster general shall be arbiter of the choice."

As a general principle, we are in favor of the Republican's statement is sound. But the difficulty is in the application of it to the appointment of several thousand postmasters. Popular endorsements of applicants are so often worthless because so often inconsiderately given that it is difficult for the postmaster general, who is unacquainted with both the applicant and the petitioners, to determine upon the propriety of the appointment without the aid of some outside of the department in whose judgment he can confide and upon whose integrity he can rely.

In looking about for such a person it is the most natural thing in the world that he should go to the member of congress representing the particular district in which the applicant or applicants may reside. The congressman comes direct from the people; he is their representative, chosen by them to look after their public interests at the national capital, and he is supposed to know something of the people he represents. For these reasons he is the best and safest adviser the head of a department can find.

If the congressman makes a mistake and misrepresents his constituency in the matter of appointments he is directly responsible to them for his conduct and they can bring him to account. While in one sense this system may have a tendency to create the conditions of bossism, still the people are sovereign, and whenever a congressman disregards their wishes and perverts the powers which they have entrusted him to set himself up as a boss, they can very easily dethrone him. Every two years he has to run the gamut of popular approbation, and it is an easy thing to knock him out. Looking at it in this light it must occur to the thinking mind that Mr. VILAS has adopted the only practical system that he could devise to secure the aid that he must have in the matter of the minor postoffice appointments.

TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. It was a very graceful act in the chamber of commerce to extend an invitation to President CLEVELAND to be the guest of this city at any time that may suit his convenience during the coming summer and fall. The suggestion that, in case his excellency gives a favorable response to the courteous invitation, the time be fixed at the date of holding the state fair is also appropriate, for at that time he would have an opportunity to be brought into personal contact with more Minnesota people than at any other, and, from an inspection of the exhibit made at the fair, would have a splendid opportunity to form a correct idea of the vastness and importance of our resources as a state.

There are valid reasons why the president should accept this invitation. He must of necessity have some respite during the heated term from the labors and confinement of his official post. A proper regard to his own health, and the preservation of his strength to enable him the more satisfactorily to discharge his duty to the public, alike demand this rest and recreation for him. In the next place if he recognizes this fact and seeks spot where he can be exempt from the usual annoyances of official life and at the same time to enjoy a cool and invigorating climate, there is no place on the face of the whole earth where he could find these conditions in greater perfection than right here at St. Paul, the capital city of Minnesota. But above and beyond all these considerations is the fact that the president has no personal knowledge, and consequently can have no just conception, of the immense and varied interests embraced in the great Northwest. He would return to Washington from a visit to this section of the Union with more exalted ideas of the magnitude, power, wealth and grandeur of the great country over which he presides, and his patriotic soul would be filled with still higher aspirations to create for this land a nobler destiny than it has yet achieved.

In the name of a common country and in behalf of a common people, we earnestly and respectfully extend to the president of the United States our warmest and most cordial wishes for his stay in this section of the Union. In their experiments with regard to the relations of the two kinds of oxygen to one another, the first important result which TAIT and ANDREWS arrived at was that ozonization of pure oxygen gas involves a contraction, and that consequently ozone is denser than oxygen gas. With this understanding of simple Minnesota atmospheric conditions all of us can breathe free.

Among the numerous brooks made by the Arctics in the Montana region, whose name is CARPENTER, is his executive order that all cattle coming into the territory shall be quarantined at the border line. This order, so clearly in the interest of the cattle kings of the territory, has operated to bar states

parts, fearing unconscious imitation. He has never seen "Hamlet" played except by his father.

Somewhat, the actor, who lately visited New York, was so delighted with the American cocktail that he took the recipe for its manufacture back with him to Germany.

Waldteufel, the famous composer of dance music, once lived in New York. But the coldness of Gotham publishers finally forced him to seek that city, where, with his wife and children, he published no better productions than they once refused.

"Josh Billings" will not trouble the front in the White mountains this year, but will spend the summer in the West. He will remain on the Pacific coast during next winter, and thereafter for a two years' foreign tour in completion.

A Paris correspondent says that "an admirable statue of Droype, by the son of the poet, Robert Browning, which was refused last year by the Royal academy on account of its nudity, has been received with honor at the Paris salon this year."

WORDS ABOUT WOMEN. The Duchess of Montrose uses the electric light for her hair.

"Mary Queen of Scots" will be the guest of Miss Cleveland at the White House.

"Photographs of Miss Susan B. Anthony and other rare bric-a-brac," advertises an unchivalrous Boston man.

Mlle. Louise Cognetti, the new piano virtuosa, is becoming famous in Europe. She does not yet travel incognito.

Queen Victoria proposes to visit Ireland when she is ripe. This indicates that her majesty does not "go down."

Mary Anderson's many American admirers are still wondering whom she intends to marry. They are awfully afraid some brave and titled Englishman will capture her.

Miss Fortescue, who obtained \$50,000 from Lord Garmoyne, is it is said, a married woman. The union of two large fortunes always creates some complications.

When a woman has bought her husband a seventy-five-cent shirt and got a 10 cent bonnet for herself there is a heaven-born look of gratified love and happiness in her eyes that would make a tax collector weep to be the subject of.

Lillian Russell was married the other day to Solomon, the composer of the opera "Polly," in which she is now playing the leading part in New York. As Solomon is the gentleman with whom she has been spending a year or two in Europe, and is the father of her baby, she has doubtless made a very appropriate choice.

By a queer coincidence the wife of ex-Secretary Chandler is daughter of the former Senator Hale, while the wife of the present Secretary Hale is daughter of the former Secretary Chandler, and one family now has a son named Hale Chandler and the other family a son named Chandler Hale, and yet the two families are in no way related.

THE NEW BIBLE. Few Changes. It is remarkable that the alterations made in the new Bible, which has been in use for 250 years, when tested by a critical scholarship of a very scholarly and critical age, is found to need very few changes, and it is safe to say that the conscientious work of revising the Bible has not even justified the old-time faith of christendom.

Good Old Word "Hell." It is well to state right here that the latest substitute of the Bible revisers for the good old word "hell" of our fathers will not come into general use in this part of the world right away. Western people have only just got used to the calling of the devil "Satan," and it will take at least a year to condemn a man to "ahol" in this western country.

Doesn't Like It. It may be doubted whether the improvements will commend the revision to the mass of Bible readers. The Bible, which has been in use for 250 years, when tested by a critical scholarship of a very scholarly and critical age, is found to need very few changes, and it is safe to say that the conscientious work of revising the Bible has not even justified the old-time faith of christendom.

Not of Much Use. There is no probability that the revised version of the Old Testament will meet with any more general acceptance than has the revised version of the New Testament. The latter is not only more useful to the modern processes of theological study.

LATE ST. PAUL NEWS. Mr. Endicot, secretary of war, will arrive in the city from Omaha on Wednesday morning. During the day he will visit Fort Snelling and inspect the institution in company with Gen. Terry. On Thursday morning Gen. Terry will give him a reception at headquarters.

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covered sitting, and it was then made public for the first time that they had rented this pew. After services many members of the congregation met to discuss the incident and there was considerable show of feeling.

The matter is being given much attention and members are anxious to know the facts that Dr. Sunderland, after the service, greeted Mr. Douglas with apparent cordiality.

Lincoln's Smallness. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ex-Secretary Lincoln is getting ready to leave the city. On Saturday he moved his furniture out of the house he has heretofore occupied. A resident of the district said of the man: "That Mr. Lincoln, although he refused every courtesy to the new administration, has not been at all backward in availing himself of the courtesy of the war department. He moved out of his house Saturday. All of his furniture and traps were packed up by the horse-drawn station wagons belonging to the quartermaster's department. I don't know of anything smaller than this trying to hang to the perquisites of his old position to the very last."

SYSTEMATIC KIDNAPPING. Strange Story of a Lad Who Was Entrapped From New Orleans. Taken to South America With Others and Shamefully Abused.

A Pitiful Tale. NEW YORK, May 18.—The Herald this morning publishes a story from Key West, Fla., which gives an account of the kidnapping of Edward Santa Rosa, a youth of 16 years, from New Orleans. Santa Rosa relates a pitiful story. He states that last September he was enticed on board a vessel at New Orleans by a man offering to take him to Key West. While talking to the captain the vessel sailed, and he and fifteen others who had also been entrapped were taken to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, by the steamer El May. The boy's diary shows the following entries: Wednesday, Oct. 15, owing to eating poor food and drinking brackish water nearly all our party were sick. Five were four days unable to get on deck.

We anchored in open harbor about one o'clock a mile from Glasgow, when Jim O'Donald, of Glasgow, of Irish descent, went ashore with the

CAPTAIN AND MATE. I heard him call out, "Here are my cattle, when I get to my \$10 per head?" We went ashore. O'Donald went up to the office of J. P. Boncarron, the president of the railroad company and received \$670 for the ship's cargo. He then went to Puerto Barrios, although a Kentuckian, spoke French fluently. N. P. Day of Chattanooga is secretary. When I left New Orleans I had \$22 in my pocket. As we landed Day sang out: "Hurray! Look at the boys. There's gold here, but it's not for you. Dr. Boncarron said to the soldiers, 'Go to searching.' The soldiers were natives and spoke English. If any of the party objected to being searched, his money and arms were taken from him by force. And there was a tree near at hand, and a lash was shaken to show him he would be

TIED UP AND WHIPPED. As we were brought ashore in small parties, those remaining on board did not know what was in store for them until they were forced to give up their property, and President Boncarron set at a table with a box at hand into which he dropped the money as it was handed to him after being taken from us by the soldiers, as it was never intended we should earn enough to escape. The work at Puerto Barrios was increased in July, but during August and September there were not so many men. Puerto Barrios is filling up with men, and O'Donald knew how to get them. I figured up the receipts of laborers up to Jan. 14, when I left: At work when

OUR PARTY ARRIVED, about 300; our party, 65; brought by the Wanderer, 150; brought by the Blanche Henderson, 120; brought by the Fairlight, 17. Total, 677. At work when I left, about 200; to be accounted for, 47; if a laborer would not go to work he was denied food. Men were kicked till they left sick beds to go to work. The system was one of terror. The men were kept at work, costing \$10 each. It was President Boncarron's habit to pay a monthly visit to the interior, riding a mule. If unable to come himself he sent an agent to inspect the work and report. The men were never allowed to attend to their own affairs, and whatever a man was told to do he was expected to do it. There were no "strikes" allowed at Puerto Barrios. There were no military, no church and no religious services of any kind while I was there.

Suicide of a Nun. MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The body of a young woman, who jumped from a bridge over the Milwaukee river and was drowned last night, has been identified as Miss Mathilda Overbeck, aged 39 years, for several years a inmate of the convent of Notre Dame. She came from St. Louis at the time of entering Notre Dame, her parents now residing at Washington, Mo. She left the convent, which covers an entire block, through a window. The only cause of her leaving the convent was a temporary insanity, as she had appeared happy and contented in her convent life.

Burning of a Village. SOMERSET, Que., May 18.—Somerset village was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about one hundred houses being burned, including the Presbyterian church, the academy and the cheese factory. Many persons are in a destitute condition. The fire originated in the foundry. The buildings being mostly of wood, the fire spread rapidly, and with the imperfect fire apparatus at hand it was impossible to control the flames. The fire was not burned, and it will probably be a blessing to a church until another one can be built.

An Orangemen's Riot. ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 18.—On Sunday another anti-Roman Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts. The house of William Daly, a leading Catholic trader, was burned down. The house of Capt. Hennesbury's property was burnt over the wharf into the sea. Several Catholic men and boys were assaulted on their way to chapel. The judge of Harbor Grace imposed a money penalty on the Orange leaders.

Locusts Again. CHICAGO, May 18.—A special from Bridgeport, Ill., says that the seventeen-year locusts, which Prof. Riley predicted, as mentioned in recent Washington dispatches, seem to have made their first appearance here. They have been found in large numbers about the surface of the ground and moving upward. The indications are that an unusually large swarm will soon appear. Very large apple orchards were planted by farmers this spring and large eruptions of locusts will surely kill them.

The Mackin-Gallagher Case. CHICAGO, May 18.—Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court and Judge Gresham of United States circuit court, sitting as an appellate court, began the hearing this morning of the case of Mackin-Gallagher, a charge of conspiracy case. The points raised in the argument do not involve the guilt or innocence of the convicted parties, but the regularity of the proceedings in the United States district court where a conviction was secured.

Plymouth's Scourge. WILKESBARRE, May 18.—A careful canvass of Plymouth to-day indicates a gratifying abatement of the epidemic. There are nearly a hundred less cases than two weeks ago. Many old cases are convalescing and no new ones have appeared. There were five funerals yesterday, but no deaths to-day.

Deceased by Hogs. DUNDON, Va., May 18.—J. T. Kinmer, a farmer near Belle Plain, Va., fell dead in his barnyard last night from heart disease, and was partially eaten up by hogs before discovered.