Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

TERMS,

PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week	$8 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, two days in the week	3 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months, in advance	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, three months, in advance	2 70
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

TERMS BY CARRIER:

DAILY, (6 days), per week	20
DAILY and SUNDAY, per week	25
DAILY, per calendar month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY Globe, alone, per copy	5

All mail subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

One month	$0 10	Six months	$0 50
Three months	0 25	One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$ 00
FOR 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	50 00
FOR 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free six months)	25 00
FOR 13 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free three months)	13 00

Specimen copies sent free.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved
Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 110 MAIN STREET, EXCELSIOR BLOCK.

THE MARKETS.

Although yesterday was another quiet day at the stock exchange the market was strong all day and closed with a gain for the active list of ½@⅞ per cent. The strength of the market was due in some measure to reports that had been circulated that the Eastern trunk lines had come to an agreement and that rates were to be restored at once. Lake Shore was decidedly strong. The Pacific Mail and the Union and Central Pacific companies have settled their difficulties by the aceptance by the former of $85,000 per month, which is regarded as a fair settlement of the differences. At Chicago wheat opened at 89⅞c for June and 91⅞c for July, and closed at 89¾c and 91¾c for the same months, being a decline of ⅛c. In St. Paul the quotations were ½c higher, with a quiet market, while at Minneapolis they declined 1c.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

Minneapolis entertained Endicott.

Grain is being taken out of Chicago at ruinously low rates.

Western lines have agreed to reduce rates on fair exhibits.

Chief White Cap and a part of his band were captured.

Minister Lothrop is highly eulogized by the Michigan legislature.

Victor Hugo, the French writer and statesman, died yesterday at Paris.

Blaine desires the retention in office of two of the most prominent strikers.

Twenty-five prisoners have been released by the Poundmaker red-skins.

That cattle en route to Montana are being quarantined is absolutely denied.

The city treasurer will sell delinquent Seventh street fill assessments Monday.

Secretary Manning is arranging a plan to dispose of some very offensive partisans.

The jury found Breslauer not guilty of posting obscene pictures in Minneapolis.

Perhaps Minneapolis will have a chance to take Omaha's place in the base ball league.

A splendid showing for reform has been accomplished in the New York custom house.

The war of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company is carried into the municipal court.

Jack Burke and John S. Barnes are matched to fight a four-round glove contest Thursday night.

The High School Debating society decides that skating rinks are not beneficial to the public.

Maj. Robinson tells something of the murder of Thomas Scott and the part Riel took in it.

Poundmaker has sent word to Middleton that he will surrender if the terms are satisfactory.

The interstate commerce committee is in session in New York, taking testimony from railroad man.

Miss Cleveland has returned to the White house, having left the copy for a book in the hands of a New York publisher.

One of the victims of the Cincinnati fire, who was spposed to have been slightly injured, died yesterday. The others are doing well.

L. Rosenzweig was awarded damages against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad company, amounting to $48,750, for being put off a limited express train.

The five Italians held in Chicago for the murder of Caruso, the remains of whom were shipped to Pittsburg in a trunk, ignorantly pleaded guilty to the charge. The judge entered the plea of not guilty for them, so that their rights would be held.

An extensive land slide is in progress as Ogden, Pa., near Pittsburg. The slide is moving at the rate of about four feet an hour, and ten or twelve houses and the Fort Wayne railroad track are in its pathway. It is probable that all will be dumped into the river before night.

VICTOR HUGO.

To-day there is peace in Europe. The sounds of strife, the voice of bitterness, the cry of hate, the clamor of arms, all are lost to the ear which is listening at the portals of the tomb. VICTOR HUGO is dead. In the midst of the rushing and stormy scenes which prevail in Europe there comes a pause as universal mankind stops to pay a mournful tribute to the memory of mankind's universal friend, who has fallen asleep by the wayside. He had reached that green old age which nature seems to hold in store for great men. With VICTOR HUGO has passed away the foremost genius of the century in France. In politics, a grand old democrat who preferred poverty and exile to luxury with treason to his principle, a man wholly unique, yet typical of what is best in his race. In the literary world he was the great writer of fiction—in poetry he was the dawn of the whole new world of song—of a world that may hold its own in heaven beside the suns created and evoked by the fiat of SHAKESPEARE or of DANTE. His genius was essentially dramatic—sombre, lurid, picturesque, thrilling. Probably the greatest of all his works was his Les Miserables, which has been translated into every living language and read by millions.

VICTOR HUGO's life has been a very busy one. Poet, romancer, dramatist, politician, and even the years of his long exile were not inactive. With all his greatness he was remarkable for the simplicity of his habits. Notwithstanding the exalted character of his mind and genius he touched with the tenderest hand the simplest things of life. To his vision flowers and children were the angels of earth. Indeed, his love for both amounted to a passion. An eminent writer commenting on The Art of Being a Grandfather, which is a collection of some of the prettiest lyrics ever composed, said of the work, "at last the language of babies finds in this book its interpreter." His warm heart always beat in sympathy with suffering humanity. He was an earnest friend of the laboring classes and always used his political power toward ameliorating their condition. In accordance with his life-long principles he was an enthusiastic friend of the Irish people in their struggles against the landlords. Mr. PARNELL went to Paris in 1882 for the purpose of seeking his advice in matters pertaining to the effort the Irish agitators were making to relieve their countrymen from the exactions under which they were suffering.

There are those who will perhaps see in the dramatic school which VICTOR HUGO founded that which rejects the element of intellectuality and replaces it by emotion—the beginning of the modern French play. While it is the product of an emotional or romantic system, it does not follow that the modern French drama is the logical result of HUGO's dramatic romanticism. Be that as it may, he will be remembered for the brilliancy of his genius in connection with the sweetness of his nature. He will live in history as a great and a good man, one who was the unselfish friend of all mankind who stood in need of sympathy. His monument is in the memory of the world's heart.

"There is no dimming, no effacement there;
Each pulsation will keep the record clear;
Warm, golden letters all the tablet fill,
Nor lose their luster till the heart stands still."

POUNDMAKER WANTS PEACE.

POUNDMAKER, having stocked the tepee larder with the fruits of his recent raid on a supply train, has released the captive teamsters and calls for terms. Having gorged himself he is like the bear, wants to be let alone. But the fact is he would hardly have left his reservation on a raiding expedition unless RIEL had succeeded, had it not been for the ill-advised action of Col. OTTER in making war upon him.

The true policy for the government to pursue was to overawe the Indians while MIDDLETON was subduing the breeds, then they would not have been confronted by the menace of an Indian uprising. And even now, by the exercise of a little diplomacy and a showing of force, the peril of a general uprising of redskins may be averted by the government. POUNDMAKER's conciliatory advances should now be met in a friendly spirit. Conciliation will be more effective than a policy of coercion. If the Indians are forced to fight they will be much more formidable to cope with than the breeds. Numerically they are stronger than the troops now in the field that could be made available against them. And they are fully as well armed and have a better knowledge of the country than the troops, and now that grass has come and the foliage will soon be dense, they can live out of doors comfortably and lurk in ambush for their enemies and make an expedition against them extremely hazardous. Besides they will ravage all of the settlements in the Saskatchewan and other valleys and massacre all who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands with a reckless disregard of sex or age. The horrors of an Indian war ought to be evaded by the exercise of cool and dispassionate judgment. One condition should be exacted, however, and that is the fiends who have been guilty of torturing prisoners should be punished. It would exercise a wholesome discipline for the future.

RIEL'S INSANITY.

While there is a general disbelief of RIEL's insanity in this section, as well as in Canada, and the impression prevails that it is a shrewd dodge on the part of the rebel leader to evade punishment, the Washington Evening Star is authority for stating that RIEL is insane and has been so for some time. The Star says that RIEL spent some months in Washington several years ago, and that it was during his sojourn there that his insanity developed itself. A gentleman who is well informed in regard to RIEL's history assures the Star that there can be no doubt about the matter. Maj. MOLLETT of Washington, it is stated, is the gentleman who once took RIEL to an insane asylum. This will be gratifying intelligence to the Dominion government, for, in its perplexity to know what disposition to make of the rebel chieftain, no more fortunate opening for an escape from its dilemma could present itself than to have an excuse to shut him up in an insane asylum for life.

SHORT WHEAT CROP.

Bradstreet's in its issue of May 16 has a leading article in which the attempt is made to show that the shortage in the wheat crop is more of a scare than a reality. "That this hue and cry," it says, "will be likely to mislead many cooler heads is made evident by the mournfully despondent editorial of the generally well-informed Chicago Tribune, in which it mourns the probable harvest of but 350,000,000 bushels this year as compared with 513,000,000 of 1884 and with 380,000,000 bushels in 1881—a genuine short crop."

Comparing the estimate of six of the winter wheat states, viz: Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio, it draws the inference that the shortage in winter wheat will not exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

The Nashville American does not agree with this estimate of Bradstreet's, but is of the opinion that the shortage will be greater than even that estimated by the Tribune. After collecting all the facts from sources of information within its reach in regard to Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan Wisconsin, California, Iowa, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Virginia, Nebraska, Tennessee and Minnesota, the American finds but one single state, Michigan, which promises a full harvest. It says that in all the others "the damage from winter-killing, insects, late sowing and other causes, has never been properly estimated until the first of this month. It is now conceded that in some instances the damage is 50 per cent. greater than it was thought to be a month ago. The mild spring weather, which has given the plant a better appearance, has served also to show how irreparable is the damage. Hundreds of fields in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, upon which the wheat was left standing, with the expectation that it would till and yield a fair crop, are striking pictures of vegetable desolation. In four counties out of five, within these states, if the entire wheat now standing should be garnered, it would not replace the seed that was sown. There can be no exaggeration in this matter. The fact is palpable to every man who can see. We think, therefore, that the Tribune's estimate of a crop of 350,000,000 bushels is too great, but accepting this as the probable result of the next harvest, let us apply the other figures of Bradstreet's and see where we shall stand.

The wheat supply July 1, 1883, was 480,000,000 bushels, the crop for that year being 420,000,000, and a visible and invisible supply of 60,000,000 bushels. The home consumption as estimated July 1, 1884, was 334,000,000 bushels, which left 146,000,000 available for export. Of this 107,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour were sent abroad, leaving on hand 34,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1884 was 513,000,000, to which add the 34,000,000 carried over, and it will give 547,000,000 bushels on hand July 1, 1884. Deduct 346,000,000 for home consumption and we have 201,000,000 available for export during the year ending July 1, 1885. The exports from the United States to May 1 have been 75,539,000 bushels. There have been 8,727,000 barrels of flour exported within the same period. Reducing the flour to equivalent bushels of wheat, and the total exports from July 1, 1884, to May 1, 1885, is 114,689,000. This will amount to an average of 11,468,900 bushels per month, which for May and June will add to the amount exported 22,937,800, making a total of 137,626,800 bushels which will be sent abroad during the year ending July 1, 1885. Now deduct the amount required for home consumption and that exported from the amount on hand July 1, 1884, and the total visible supply July 1, 1885, will be 63,373,200 bushels. Add to this the estimated crop of 1885, of 350,000,000 bushels, and the available supply for the year 1885-6 will be 413,373,000, or only about 50,000,000 bushels for export, a smaller amount than has been exported since 1877.

"We have placed the probable crop of wheat at 350,000,000 bushels not because we believe even this quantity will be harvested, but because it is a conservative estimate of papers enjoying special facilities for gathering information on this subject. Our own belief is that not over 325,000,000 bushels can possibly be harvested even with the most favorable weather."

BOYNTON'S JOKE.

When PAUL BOYNTON, the noted swimmer, sought a little free advertising by swimming to the British warship Garnet, which lay in New York harbor, and affixed to the vessel a mock torpedo, he probably did not know that if it had been followed to a logical result his humorous act would have cost him his life. If the sentry on watch had performed his duty by shooting BOYNTON he would have received the commendation of his government and the gratitude of the American people who are anxious to get rid of some of the supernumerary fools with which they are afflicted. But being human the sentinel refrained and gave the alarm to the officer of the watch. The lieutenant on duty, with more humanity than sense of discipline, dispatched the Garnet's launch, under command of a midshipman, with a file of marines to arrest the joker. Of course BOYNTON informed them that he was at home and they were in foreign waters and their authority was at an end. With nothing better to be done the officers of the Garnet concluded to laugh off the whole business as a sample of American humor. The admiral commanding the British North Atlantic squadron regards it in a more serious light, and has ordered a court-martial to try the lieutenant who was in charge of the watch and the sentry who hung fire, upon a charge of relaxing war discipline, in that they failed to kill BOYNTON when they found him in the water under the bow of the vessel. It, moreover, looks as if the British government was determined to seize upon this incident for asking for a settlement of another principle of law, namely, the right of armed vessels in foreign waters in times of peace. It is a very nice question to determine now where our point of vigilance on behalf of a stranger is to cease and his own to begin, and how far the vessel of a neutral power in our waters is to be given the right to protect herself by seizing suspicious persons. These are new questions, and if BOYNTON's freak leads to an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of them there will be one fool who has not lived in vain.

TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

The Illinois senate by a vote of 34 to 5 passed a bill requiring all telegraph companies doing business in the state to make sworn reports of their gross earnings every year to the auditor, to take out licenses and to pay into the state treasury 3 per cent. of their annual gross earnings. Another bill also passed almost unanimously by the senate forbids telephone companies from charging more than $3 per month when one telephone is used and $2.50 each when more than one is used, and fixing the charging for telephonic messages from one town to another at 10 cents. There is evidently an intention on the part of the telegraph and telephone companies to resist the passage of these laws through the lower house of the legislature. If, however, Illinois succeeds in enforcing both measures it will be but a short time before all the states will follow in the same direction. It has come to be understood that telegraph and telephone corporations need as much legislative control as the railways do.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

"The silver act is Democratic from beginning to end," says the Pioneer Press in a weak attempt to make merry over the supposed perplexities of the silver question. Those who make assertions of this kind should have better memories. As a matter of record, the Pioneer Press should know that the BLAND bill passed the house Nov. 5, 1878, by a vote of 163 to 34. The majority included leading Republicans, such as CALKINS, HUBBELL, KEIFER, KELLEY, PACHECO and AMOS TOWNSEND. In the senate, then under Republican control, the vote was 48 to 21, the majority including both the CAMERONS and Messrs. MCMILLAN and WINDOM, while in the negative were Senators BARNUM, BAYARD, KERNAN and LAMAR, all Democrats. Both Senators BAYARD and KERNAN made strong speeches against the bill, which was passed over President HAYES' veto by 196 to 73 in the house and 46 to 19 in the senate. The silver bill was by no means a party measure. It is criminal of the Pioneer Press to make gloomy predictions solely to gratify its party malice. The signal manner in which the Republican campaign predictions of general ruin have been falsified should serve as a warning to our gloomy contemporary.

WE are convinced that the New York Sun blunders considerably when it says that "the Democrats of Illinois might have elected TRUMBULL if they had tried him, but they were outgeneraled by the Republicans." Ex-Senator TRUMBULL is greatly esteemed in private life, but he has lost his grip politically in Illinois. The course pursued by Senator DAVID DAVIS was fatal to Illinois coalitions. The true lesson of the Illinois affair is that Democrats must not be caught napping even in districts which are "sure" by a large majority. Perhaps those Democratic journals which are denouncing Illinois Democrats so freely will explan how the party could have elected a senator without buying a Republican vote. Success by such means would have been worse than defeat.

THE land office ruled from the standpoint of equity at least when it held in the WEBSTER case, in Montana, that he was clerk de facto, for the purpose of registering and certifying land entries, whatever his status was in law, and that his official acts are accordingly valid and must hold good. Any other conclusion on the part of the department would have worked great hardships upon settlers, who entered and improved lands on the faith of WEBSTER's appointment for the purpose specified, and depended upon the authority of his acts. Too many rulings have been made in this department in the past directly antagonistic to actual settlers, and the GLOBE is glad to see the department, under the new regime, pay some regard to the equities.

IT appears that the statements, which have been widely circulated, to the effect that States' cattle are quarantined on the Montana border, is a mistake. It is explained fully in to-day's GLOBE that the FRYE cattle were taken from the cars in Western Dakota to be branded and grazed before taking their range near Billings, and not because they were held there in quarantine. Gov. CARPENTER's proclamation was so lax in its linguistic construction that an explanation was required to get its true purport before the public. What is wanted in Montana is an executive whose English is susceptible of being understood without a supplemental statement.

A CIRCULAR notice has been distributed in the treasury department which states, in effect, that while it is not considered the business of the department to collect debts, a habitual refusal to pay debts on the part of employes of the department will be considered sufficient ground for removal.

HARVARD students are in high feather. They have defeated Yale at base ball, Princeton at lacrosse, they expect to win the intercollegiate polo contest, and if JOHN L. SULLIVAN could be induced to stand up long enough to be slugged they would vanquish him. College education is a little different these days from what it used to be, but for a young man who has to fight his way through the world by the force of muscle a college education is the thing he needs.

THE capture of POUNDMAKER by the Pioneer Press recalls an incident of Mexican strife. In that disturbed country a brigand chief was captured and lodged in jail. After awhile the commander was asked what should be done with the prisoner. "Why," said he, "I reported to Mexico ten days ago that he had been captured and shot. Let him be shot right away." POUNDMAKER, however, refuses obstinately to regard himself as captured five days ago.

IMMIGRATION is shown by the reports of the bureau of statistics to have been gradually falling off since 1882, and the total for this year it is estimated will be less than 400,000, as during the first ten months it is only 275,468. For the year ending June, 1882, the number of immigrants was 788,992. In 1883 there was a falling off in the number of arrivals to 603,322, and in 1884 to 518,592.

JUDGE KELLEY of Pennsylvania is going to write a magazine article in reply to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Judge KELLEY is pretty full of tariff statistics, and can tell to the mill the cost of manufacturing a ton of pig metal, but we really doubt his ability to fight a battle—even on paper.

THE Cincinnati fire afforded a good text for a first-class sermon on insufficient fire escapes and the bad system of building inspection which prevails in nearly all of our cities. Without attempting to preach the sermon we do indulge the hope that our own city authorities will study the text.

IF RIEL is playing the insanity dodge he should be told about the fate of young TERRY, the Virginia murderer. As soon as TERRY convinced his neighbors that the insanity plea was going to work well in court they took him out of jail and hung him.

GEN. HAZEN is trying his hand at a libel suit against the New York Times. He wants $100,000 for a damaged military reputation. Gen. HAZEN would probably make more money by strictly attending to the weather.

THE New York Staats Zeitung, the leading German newspaper of the metropolis, more in sorrow than in anger, upbraids Mr. BAYARD for sending the poker-playing BOYD WINCHESTER as minister to Switzerland.

THAT was a heavy verdict rendered by the Erie jury against the Lake Shore road in the ROSENZWEIG case, but it will serve to teach railroad companies that they can't run aristocratic trains in this democratic country.

THE season for fish stories opens propitiously. Along the Ohio river the boys are catching greenbacks on their pin hooks. Such stories as that give foreigners some idea of the wealth of this nation.

POUNDMAKER has offered to surrender. This news is straight goods and warranted not to fade. We say this much to allay any misgivings that our skeptical Third street neighbor may have about it.

THE South and the West are largely and respectably represented in the commercial convention at Atlanta, Ga. Hon. PHILO PARSONS of Detroit is the permanent president.

Tom Howard's Hoax.

Belle Plaine Herald.

The Pioneer Press has had the hugest kind of a hoax practiced upon the unsophisticated editors and managers by Tom Howard of somewhat unsavory record. It seems Tom, wishing to have something to betray, concocted out of whole cloth an admirable kind of story, admirable in the eyes of the P. P. since it precisely suited its ideas and wishes, and going to the office of the paper poured into Mr. Driscoll's ears the awful villainy and unfathomable depravity of the Democratic party in St. Paul. Surely the P. P. should have known better than to take Tom at his word. It knew Tom, and is likely to know him better according to late reports.

Excels as a Newspaper.

Litchfield News Ledger.

The St. Paul DAILY GLOBE has, since the change in the management, become one of the few great dailies of the country. Its correspondents are unexcelled as news-gatherers, and exhibit pardonable pride in "scooping" the other papers in the way of latest and most reliable specials. A case in point was the account of Riel's capture, which appeared in the GLOBE twenty-four hours earlier than in the other morning papers. The manager claims much for the GLOBE as a newspaper, and with reason.

A Wonderful Improvement.

Bismarck Tribune.

The St. Paul GLOBE has been wonderfully improved within the past year and has become a metropolitan sheet. It is complete and perfect in all its departments. Its telegraphic reports are full, and its editoral page gives evidence of first-class ability. The GLOBE is doing a good work for the Northwest, and its Dakota column, in which are gathered and arranged news items from every part of our great territory, makes the paper a welcome visitor at every point in Dakota.

Ahead of All.

Herman Herald.

The St. Paul GLOBE of last Saturday "scooped" all of its Northwestern contemporaries, in fact all the papers of the country, on the news of Riel's capture. In this connection it would only be simple justice to the new management of that paper to state that the GLOBE is one of the newsiest and best printed of Minnesota's metropolitan journals. Barring its politics we have come to regard it as our favorite exchange. Lewis Baker, its present editor, is a gentleman and an able writer.

A Thrilling Fiction.

St. Cloud Times.

On the 3d of May, just prior to the city election, the Pioneer Press came out with a startling article, purporting to be astounding revelations as to the corruption and dishonesty of Democratic city officials. It was embellished with thrilling rhetorical passages and a prodigal display of italic. On the 15th, after election, it declared that the whole story "turns out to have been fabricated"—that it was a lie manufactured out of whole cloth.

What the Radical Senate Will Do.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The re-election of Logan means that the Republicans will make a fight in the senate against proscription and removal for political opinions. There will be two kinds of "offensive partisans" hereafter. While the president is turning out offensively partisan Republicans, the senate will see to it that offensively partisan Democrats are not allowed to take their places.

Greatly Improved.

Red Wing Argus.

The St. Paul GLOBE has, within the past few months, been greatly improved as regards the amount of news presented. Its editorials and comments on current events are terse and crisp. It is the only Democratic daily published in this section of the Northwest, and as such we heartily commend it to members of that party as a first-class newspaper in every way and well worthy of their support.

The P. P.'s Last Scoop.

Devil's Lake Inter Ocean.

Poundmaker has not been captured. That Pioneer Press "special" sent us yesterday was a sell, for the especial benefit of the P. P. Sometimes a newspaper gets so old that it becomes daft, and falls an easy victim to the pranks of younger and more sprightly journals.

An Early Bird.

Duluth Tribune.

The St. Paul GLOBE "scooped" all its contemporaries in reporting the news of Riel's capture. The new management is up late at night and out early in the morning.

No Political Sleepers.

Spirit Lake, (Ia), Democrat.

The St Paul GLOBE is highly elated over the Democratic victory in that city. No Leepers or political sleepers about the GLOBE headquarters.

One Redeeming Quality.

Waseca Herald.

The Pioneer Press admits it lied, as usual, in making those charges against St. Paul city officials. It is something to own it.

Old Hundred's Greatness.

Duluth Herald.

The P. P. is a great newspaper—for publishing bogus news.

ALONG TIE AND TRACK.

An Absolute Denial Made That Cattle En Route to Montana Have Been Quarantined.

Committee of Western Lines Agree Upon Handling Fair Exhibits at Reduced Rates.

Failure of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Arrangements for Entering St. Paul.

Grain Taken at Low Rates From Chicago—The Oregon Proposed Lease—Rail Notes.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

The Report of Cattle for Montana Being Quarantined False.

For the past week or two news has been circulated throughout the country that nearly every consignment of cattle to Montana was quarantined at Mandan. The rumor which was spread was originated with the evident intention of drawing the cattle to some other grazing grounds, and is false in every detail. However, it has had the result intended, for a number of large cattle growers, who have been shipping four and five hundred head per day from Minnesota transfer, are holding back until more reliable information can be had. The Northern Pacific company has undertaken to investigate the matter, and yesterday word was received at the office stating that not one shipment was quarantined, and that the rumor originated from the holding of a number of cattle by a shipper himself, which were bound to Billings. The cattle were shipped by Miller Bros. of Sibley, Ia., and when they arrived at Mandan they were found to be very weak, and Mr. Miller decided to keep them there for some time and feed them, and besides they were not branded properly and he thought to avail himself of the opportunity. Cattle men are in no danger of having their cattle quarantined if they have a certificate of health from a veterinary surgeon from where the cattle were shipped.

Cannot Make Arrangements.

A small sensation was caused yesterday by the statement that the Minneapolis & St. Louis could not make the arrangements it was figuring on for an entrance into St. Paul after its contract expired with the Manitoba company on June 1, and that it would for a time discontinue competing for St. Paul business. While the local office claimed not to have been notified, it is claimed that the statement is correct. But knowing ones are inclined to be dubious and wonder why the company will not do as it did two years ago before it ran its trains into St. Paul, make the Manitoba carry its business between the two cities at its local rates.

The Oregon Lease.

The Northern Pacific directors considered the proposed Oregon lease Thursday, but come to no conclusion. The Northern Pacific occupies an entirely independent attitude in the matter, and its indorsement is vital to the speculative plans of those who are pushing the scheme, and they are not likely to give up the contest until they have exhausted every effort. If the lease is made it will be at the Northern Pacific's own terms, providing it is a party to the lease. If the Oregon company deals direct with the Oregon Short Line as the representative of the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific can fall back on its traffic agreement with the Oregon Navigation and Union Pacific, or make an agreement of its own for the Portland business.

Fair Rates.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 22.—A committee of western lines, which have lately been considering the matter, have practically agreed upon the handling of fair exhibits in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota during the season of 1885, as follows: Full tariff rates prepaid for original point of shipment to destination, or the junction where it leaves the road, upon presentation of a certificate that the property is on exhibition and has not changed ownership, it will be returned free to the original shipping point, if forwarded within seven days after the closing of the fair. Race horses are excluded from this reduction, as well as all property after Oct. 31.

Ties and Switches.

Steamer Helena of the Benton line arrived at Bismarck yesterday.

Assistant General Manager Ives of the Manitoba road has returned from Chicago.

Mr. Whitney, general agent of the St. Paul & Omaha road at Omaha, was in the city yesterday.

The temperature was 90° above on the Eastern and Northern divisions of the Omaha line yesterday.

The Kate Claxton company will go to Stevens' Point Monday, by way of the Wisconsin Central road.

Seven cars (150 head) of horses are en route to Fargo over the Northern Pacific road from Washington territory.

The Northern Pacific train leaving for the West yesterday afternoon was crowded with tourists for the Yellowstone park.

A large number of stockmen were in the city yesterday, making arrangements to send out stock to Montana about the middle of June.

Two hundred and ninety-four head of cattle were shipped from Wallula by Rosenbaum & Myers for Howard and Pasco, Mont., yesterday.

Hon. C. Lovett of La Moure, Dak., passed through the city on his return home from New York state, where he has been agitating immigration to Dakota,

L. McEvoy, route agent for the Northern Pacific express company, returned to the city last evening from Ashland, where he has been working up the fish industry.

G. C. Franklin, agent for the Lake Superior Transportation company, has returned to the city after an extended trip through Oregon and Washington territory.

The Northern Pacific received word yesterday that 400 horses in one lot and 200 in another would be shipped from Oregon to new horse ranches in Montana in a day or two.

D. Buchanan of Rio, Wis., passed through the city yesterday on his way to his large stock farm in North Dakota, and from there will proceed to Washington territory, with a view to taking up land there for stock-breeding purposes.

As a freight train on the Milwaukee road was coming this way from Lake City, Thursday night, a rock fell from the bluff and broke the cow-catcher off the engine and otherwise damaged it so that another engine had to be substituted.

Three thousand head of cattle are en route over the Northern Pacific road from Spokane Falls to Winnipeg. Part of this number will be driven from Bismarck, and the rest will go by way of Fargo and the Manitoba road.

Word was received in St. Paul yesterday that freight affairs were getting in worse and worse shape. Efforts have been made to have the 15-cent rate on grain and flour to New York maintained, but no business of this nature is being shipped at a rate exceeding 12½ cents.

President Colby, of the Wisconsin Central, has returned to Milwaukee after an absence of four months to New York. While he was absent he said he had been carrying on negotiations with Milwaukee & St. Paul officials to enter Chicago via that line, and something will be done within the next two days. He further states that the Central must ruu into Chicago and if not over the Milwaukee & St. Paul line then over some other.

Mashed on Miss Ulmar.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—Miss Geraldine Ulmar of the Boston Ideal Opera company is pursued by a specter in the shape of a Detroit man, who has followed her all over the West and is now in this city. The occupants of front seats at Library hall last night, during the performance of "Gorалda," were mystified by the significant glances of Miss Ulmar and Tom Karl. In their immediate front sat the Detroit man, who wore a high collar and a full dress suit. When the love scene came, where Tom Karl kisses Geraldine, the young man's face wore a look of agony.

The Lumber Trade.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—A large local lumber dealer, just from the North, said to-day in reference to prospects for the season's trade: "Most of the drives on the Mississippi tributaries are coming along satisfactorily, though there has been but little rain and the disappearance of snow was very gradual. All the principal drives will come out all right, however. The drives on Tamaroa and Moose, which contain about 15,000,000 feet, are probably hung up for the season. But a favorable report is received from the west branch of the Rum, usually the most treacherous stream of the lot, and the Pine river drive is coming in good shape. Every log hung up on the Mississippi means a shortage in the stock of logs, which will result in the shutting down of the mills just so much earlier. The fact becomes more and more realized that every log that gets into the main river will be sawed out before the end of the usual sawing season, and that next spring it will be impossible for the mills to start earlier than June 1, because there will be no logs that can be got to the mills before that time. Under these circumstances no pains will be spared to get every log that it is possible to get, and obstinate difficulties, should they occur, will be persistently fought."

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

The General Order Announcing the St. Peter Encampment.

Preparations for Decoration Day—Miscellaneous Notes.

GENERL ORDERS NO. 5.

The following general order has been issued from headquarters recently:

First—The third semi-annual encampment of this department will be held at St. Peter, June 10, 11 and 12. Comrades having the matter in charge at St. Peter are arranging for a good time, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance. Reduced rates and full information will be given in a circular to be issued in a few days.

Second—Arrangements have been made by this department to unite with the departments of Wisconsin and Dakota in the excursion to Portland, Me., to attend the nineteenth national encampment held June 24 and 25. The round trip fare from Chicago is $25, and from Minneapolis and St. Paul $37.50; sleeping car extra. All department officers, delegates and comrades who intend to go are requested to send their names to these headquarters at once, making mention if they desire sleeping car accommodations. The route to be taken by department headquarters, date of leaving Minneapolis and Chicago, reduced sleeping car rates, etc., etc., will be given in circular above mentioned.

Let us show our Eastern comrades by our presence at this encampment, that we have the interest of our order at heart.

Address all communications for quarters at Portland to A. M. Sawyer, secretary of the executive committee.

Post commanders are specially requested to see that all members of their posts fully understand this order.

Third—The following addresses are wanted:

Capt. George Boyd, Lieut. Kimball; Lieut. Berry; John Workman of Company E, Hatches' Independent battalion, Minnesota cavalry; Dr. Wren and Smith, hospital steward at Fort Ridgley in the winters of '64 and '65, by John D. Blithards, Woodland, Decatur Co., Iowa; Capt. Rankin, Company C, Sixteenth Connecticut infantry, or any member of the company, by Mary Taylor, Spring Valley, Minn.; the first sergeant of Company C, Third Wisconsin infantry, by Carl Schroeder of Dodge Center, Minn.

Fourth—Comrades are warned not to aid George Hunter, of C. C. Parker Post, No. 116, of this department; his post are trying to serve notice on him to appear before a court martial.

Fifth—The following rejections have been reported:

William H. Sutherland, Company D, Sixth Minnesota infantry, by Gordon Granger Post, No. 120. By command of

R. A. BECKER, Dep't Comd'r.

H. A. NORTON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

GRAND ARMY NOTES.

The veterans of the two cities have been enjoying for the last two days the presence with them of Past Commander-in-Chief Beath. A camp-fire was given in his honor by the St. Paul posts Thursday night and one in Minneapolis last night. Both were successful.

During his visit here, Past Commander-in-Chief Beath stated that California seemed to be ahead in the race for the honor of having the Grand Army encampment in 1886.

The semi-annual encampment of the department of Minnesota will take place at St. Peter June 10.

The new post, No. 68, in St. Paul will have another meeting next Monday night, and will probably decide on a name.

Chief Mustering Officer Brooks mustered in a new post at Woodstock Thursday night. He musters posts at Osakis and Melrose next week.

E. C. Gibbs Post No. 76, White Bear, gave a ball at Miller's hall Tuesday evening.

Acker Post No. 21 and Post No. 68 will meet at Acker post hall at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening and go to the Jackson Street Methodist church to attend memorial services held by Rev. R. Forbes, Garfield post, and the Sons of Veterans will also attend the services.

Flowers for Decoration day will be thankfully received on Friday evening at Garfield post hall, No. 371 Jackson street.

Base Ball.

AT NEW YORK.

New York	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	*	—9
Buffalo	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

AT PROVIDENCE.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	—2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	4	5	0	1	2	0—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—04

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	1	0	5	0	6	2	0	0	—14
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Heavy Damages Awarded.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—At Erie, Penn., to-day, a jury awarded L. Rosenzweig, Esq., $48.750 damages for being ejected from a Lake Shore passenger train. The train was a limited express and the conductor refused to accept a regular ticket or money from Rosenzweig for passage from Cleveland to Erie. Rosenzweig fell on a pile of stones when he was put off the train, and paralysis was the result. He sued for $100,000.

Striking Miners.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., May 22.—All the mules were taken away from the Pennsylvania colliery to-day and it looks as though the strike, whereby 700 men are laid idle, will continue for a long time. The 18 per cent. reduction affected the colliery superintendents, in consequence of which they to-day tendered their resignations. Every miner in the district has been taxed $1 for the support of the strikers. The colliery when working full handed has a monthly pay roll of $40,000.

What Killed Frelinghuysen.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The family of the late Secretary Frelinghuysen make no secret of the fact that the first serious illness of Judge Frelinghuysen was due to the aconite that in some manner was bottled with the mineral water he used, and Dr. Lincoln of Washington says that there was enough left in the bottle to kill four men.

Over 2,000 acres of the best standing timber near Sandwich., Mass., have been destroyed by a forest fire that has just been extinguished.

VICTOR HUGO'S LIFE ENDED.

Death of the Great French Writer Mourned by the World.

His Funeral to be Conducted by the State With Due Honor.

PARIS, May 22.—Victor Hugo died at 1:30 this afternoon. He passed away peacefully, without suffering. His death has caused profound emotion in the capital. The residence of the deceased is surrounded by large crowds. M. Floquet, president of the chamber of deputies, has requested M. Allain Targe, minister of the interior, to allow the coffin to lie under the Arc de Triomphe for twenty-four hours. The municipal council has expressed the wish that the remains be interred in the Pantheon. This wish will be considered by the council of ministers to-morrow. The death of M. Hugo dwarfs every other subject, political as well as social. The ministry will request the chamber of deputies to adjourn as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased. It is reported that he bequeathed his manuscripts to France, and that he left it to the republic to select a burial place for his remains and to decide as to the form of his funeral. Victor Hugo's condition was so manifestly worse this morning that his death was regarded as certain to take place within a few hours. When this fact became known Cardinal Guibart, the archbishop of Paris sent specially to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him and administer spirtual aid and the rites of the Catholic church. Mr. Lockray, the poet's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death-bed when the cardinal's proffer came, replied for Hugo, declining with thanks the archbishop's tender, and saying for the dying man: "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the services of a priest."

THE DEATH SCENE.

A storm was raging when Victor Hugo died. The news of his death was announced to the assembled crowd by Victorin Sardou. The dying man lay in a trance for some hours before the end. He awoke suddenly, raised his head, gazed at his family and friends standing around the bed and sank back lifeless. His white hair and beard grew quite long during the illness and his body is much emaciated, but the brow retains its grandeur. Sculptor Dalon has taken a cast of the face, Wadar has taken a photograph and Glaize made another sketch. When his death was announced there was a great rush of reporters to the house, and the servants were obliged to repel them. Lockroy closed the front door, leaving the table in the street for visiting cards. The body will be embalmed. Immense quantities of flowers are arriving at the refidence.

PRESS HONOR.

The newspapers of Paris appear in mourning this evening. It is believed that the funeral will be the grandest seen in France for a century. The poet was sketched as he lay on his death bed by the great painter, Bonnat, who will transfer to canvass the impression taken. In the senate M. Le Royer delivered an eulogy on the dead author. The speaker said that for the past sixty years Victor Hugo had been the admiration of France and the world. He had now entered immortality. His glory belonged to no party, but to all men. Prime Minister Brisson delivered the eulogy in the chamber of deputies. He said the whole nation mourned the loss of Victor Hugo, and moved that the funeral of the poet be conducted at the state's expense. The motion was greeted with applause. The senate and chamber adjourned in respect to his memory. It is stated that M. Hugo passed through long and terrible agony before death. It is proposed to inter the poet's remains in the Pantheon and that the day of the funeral be declared a day of mourning, on which all government offices, the schools and theaters shall be closed.

In the death of Victor Marie Hugo, the French nation loses the greatest poet and novelist of the present generation. Born in Besancon, Feb. 26, 1802, the son of an officer whose duties carried him out of France, he was taken in childhood to Elba, Corsica, Switzerland and Italy, and in 1809 to Paris. Here for two years, with an elder brother, Eugene, and a girl whom he afterward wed, he began his classical education under the exclusive supervision of his mother and the care of an old priest. Then, his father having been made general and appointed major-domo to King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain, he entered the seminary of nobles in Madrid with the design of becoming a page to Joseph, which was defeated, however, by subsequent events. In 1812 he returned to his studies in Paris. When the empire fell Gen. Hugo and his wife separated, and Victor was thenceforth under the exclusive care of his father. Entering a private academy to prepare for the polytechnic school, he evinced a stronger inclination toward poetry than mathematics, and his father was persuaded to allow him to follow literature as a vocation. In 1817 he presented a poem on The Advantages of Study, and afterward won three successive prizes at the Toulouse Academy of Floral Games.

At the age of 20 he published his first volume of Odes and Ballads, which created a sensation. Two novels, Han. d'Islande (1823) and Bug-Jargal (1852), showed his force and originality in prose, also his predilection for the horrible and monstrous, which permeates his greater works. In 1826 appeared his second volume of Odes and Ballads. In 1841 he had reached the highest distinction in literature, being elected to the French academy, in spite of the opposition of the old classical school. He indulged in political aspirations which were gratified by King Louis Philippe in 1845, who made him a peer of France. On the revolution of February, 1848, he was elected a deputy to the constituent assembly and voted with the conservatives. On his reelection to the legislative assembly he became more democratic, and in vehement speeches denounced the reactionary tendencies of the majority and President Louis Napoleon's secret policy.

Hugo was among those deputies who vainly sought to preserve the constitution and maintain the rights of the assembly, in December, 1851. For this he was proscribed and took refuge in the island of Jersey, where he continued his opposition to Louis Napoleon, publishing Napoleon le Petit (1852) and his bitter satires, Les Chautiments. Two years later he was compelled, on account of some hostile manifestation to the French government, to remove to the island of Guernsey, and in 1859 declined to accept the amnesty offered to political exiles. In 1856 he published Les Contemplations; in 1859, La Legende des Siecles, and in 1862 Les Miserables, the latter simultaneously in nine languages and eight cities. Les Miserables is unquestionably his most popular if not strongest romance. Chansons des Rues et des Bois, Les Travailleurs de la Mer and L'Homme qui Rit, followed respectively in 1865, 1866 and 1869. In 1869 he again refused amnesty at the hands of Louis Napoleon.

After the fall of Napoleon and the proclamation of the republic Hugo returned to Paris and soon after issued an address to the Germans, urging the formation of a German republic and friendship with France. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected one of the forty-three representatives of the department of the Seine in the national assembly, in which body he opposed the parliamentary treaty of peace with Germany. This angered the party of the Right, and when he attempted to address the assembly, on March 8, so violent was the opposition that he left the tribune and resigned his seat. Returning to Paris at the outbreak of the commune, he vainly protested in the rappel against the destruction of the Vendome, and soon after went to Brussels, where he wrote a protest against the course of the Belgian government in regard to the insurgents of Paris, and offering an asylum to the soldiers of the commune. His reward was a narrow escape, through police intervention, from a mob which surrounded his house. The government requiring him to quit Brussels, he went to London and after the condemnation of the leaders of the commune he returned to Paris and vainly interceded with M. Thiers on behalf of Rochefort, Rossel and others. All the radical newspapers presented him as their candidate at the election in Paris, Jan. 7, 1872, but he was defeated.

An earnest friend of the working class, he on several occasions delivered fervid public addresses on behalf of workingmen. Furthermore, in accordance with his lifelong principles, he was one of the strongest sympathizers whose influence the Irish people enjoyed in their late struggle against the landlords, and it was he whom Mr. Parnell most eagerly sought for advice and comfort at the time of his visit to Paris in 1882, nor did he seek in vain. Two sons of the poet, Charles Victor and Francois Victor, obtained some distinction as authors. The former died in 1871 at the age of 45, and the latter in 1873, aged 43.

Thomas Taylor, boarding with Henry Cox, near Springfield, Ill., being accused of supplanting Cox in the affections of his wife, shot the latter, but a button caused the bullet to glance. Mrs. Cox has deserted her wounded husband.