Daily Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1886. NO. 28

THE COMING CONFLICT

Recent Action by Senatorial Committees Indicates a Sutbborn Fight Will Soon be On.

No Straws Thrown Out, Showing How the Wind Blows at the Presidential Mansion.

The House Committee Makes a Favorable Report for a Department of Agriculture and Labor.

A Southern Railway Forfeiture Bill Passed by the House--Grant Monument Bill.

War Near at Hand.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The GLOBE representative talked with several Republican senators this afternoon since learning of the action of the finance committee, and while none of them were willing to be quoted in advance of the future debate, it is evident they have started out for a fight. They are not exactly clear yet as to what they will do to carry their point, but they hold very extreme views as to what it is possible for them to do in asserting the power and prerogatives of the senate. One of the most conservative of the Republican senators, a gentlemnn who has refused to believe there would be any fight between the president and senate, said with unusual emphasis:

"I never would have believed the president or any of his cabinet officers would have felt like withholding any of the paper in relation to appointments or removals. If they do you will see one of the most stubborn fights known in politics."

"Do you hold that the senate has the right to demand this information, or should it request it?"

"It has the right to demand, and it will enforce that demand."

"To what extent will you go? Will you try to compel the cabinet officers to give this information?"

"WE CERTAINLY SHALL TRY,

and I think we will succeed. We are clearly entitled to all of the information. The departments depend on us for appropriations. Do you suppose we will appropriate for a department if it should refuse to give us any information concerning the need or use of the money? If the cabinet officers refuse to give us the information we will subpœna them and send for them."

"Suppose they should refuse to come?"

"Then we will bring them before the bar of the senate for contempt."

The attorney general is to be the first target. It is understood he is averse to giving any kind of information to the senate and has refused to give papers where other cabinet officers have been more liberal. The introduction of the resolution will lead to partisan debate. The Republican majority has undoubtedly the power to pass it and will pass it. The attorney general, when the resolution comes to him, will have to ask his chief, the president, to tell him what to do. The president will undoubtedly take time before he has his attorney general make answer. The subject will be considered at one or two cabinet meetings before an answer can be made. It is not possible to foreshadow what this answer certainly will be. One of the closest advisers of the president said this afternoon:

MR. CLEVELAND

has never yet said what he would do. He has discussed the subject with a number of the Democratic senators and has expressed a certain view in talking with them, but merely for the purpose of bringing them out. He has never yet said what he will do, nor has he himself decided. He regards the question just raised as one of the gravest importance, in that it possibly involves the prerogatives of his office. All that he has ever said has been that he would do the utmost to sustain the privileges of the executive office and would not permit its prerogatives to be invaded. From that position he will never recede. But he must first be convinced that this resolution is an invasion of the executive prerogative.

Senator Dan Voorhees was asked this afternoon if he had heard of the Republican program.

"Yes," said he, "I have."

"Do you think the Republicans are serious in the view expressed by them that they have a right to bring the cabinet officers before the bar of the senate for contempt in the event of their refusing to give information regarding appointments?"

"Serious!" said he. "They are serious. They believe, apparently, judging by their talk, that they can handcuff, hobble and chain together the members of the cabinet, and have them dragged by the heels before the senators in the event of their refusing their demand.

EXTREME PARTISANSHIP.

The senator then went on to say that the Democrats had foreseen to a certain extent what the Republicans intended to do, but none of them had calculated upon the extreme partisan lengths to which they were evidently prepared to go.

"The position assumed by them," said he, "means a bitter partisan fight and no confirmation in a single case of suspension."

The Indiana senator said further that the Democrats were prepared for the debate. They would concede that the senate had the right to call for the papers relating to appointments. Beyond this they could not go. Several of the Democratic senators said they had feared the approaching struggle, because the Republicans had apparently made out such a good position for themselves to present to the public. They could represent that they were merely seeking for information, and that they refused to give it to them would justify their refusal to confirm. After thinking it all over, however, they were fully persuaded that the public would not support the demands of the Republicans, and they therefore proposed to fight them on their own ground and make a strong appeal to the public in the open session of the senate, where this most interesting struggle with the president is now fairly begun.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

The House Committee Will Favor a New Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The committee on agriculture of the house to-day agreed to accept the amendment proposed by the labor committee to Mr. Hatch's bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture, and ordered the bill to be favorably reported to the house. As agreed upon in committee, the law provides for the establishment of a department of agriculture and labor, under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture and labor, who shall be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The bill also provides for the appointment of an assistant secretary. The new section presented for incorporation in the bill by the labor committee creates in the department of agriculture and labor a division which shall be under the charge of a commissioner of labor, who snall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. He is to hold office for four years unless sooner removed, and

RECEIVE A SALARY

of $4,000 per annum. The commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, the means of promoting their material, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. The secretary of agriculture and labor is empowered to inquire into the causes of discontent which may exist between employers and employes within the United States, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both parties concerning the matters in controversy. The secretary shall make a report to congress annually upon the condition of labor in the United States, accompanied by such recommendations as he may deem important. The bills to establish a department of industries will be reported back to the house by the committee on labor, with the announcement that their main features have been incorporated in the bill to be reported by the committee on agriculture.

THE LOWER HOUSE

Considers Naval Affairs and Passes the Southern Forfeiture Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A smile ran through the house this morning when the chaplain, in his opening prayer, returned thanks that "our silver and gold have been multiplied," and the silver men pretended to see in the fact that silver had been placed before gold an indication that the religious portion of the community was in favor of a double standard. The Hendricks memorial resolution will come up next Tuesday. Mr. Boutelle rose to a question of privilege to state that the Norfolk navy yard was destroyed by the rebels on the 10th and 11th of May, 1862. The speaker held the matter was not a question of privilege. Mr. Viele reported from the committee on military affairs a bill to aid in the erection of a monument to Gen. Grant in New York city. The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the voluntary retirement of certain naval officers. Mr. Thomas said he would move to recommit the bill because it was not perfect, and said:

A LITTLE BITTER

I am not led to this by the oratory of the storm-tossed mariner from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin], nor by the communistic doctrine advocated by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan]. That gentleman bids for votes by denouncing the heroes of the country, by denominating them aristocrats and talking of privileged classes and the down-trodden people. This kind of talk will prove ineffectual, for around those heroes the love of 50,000,000 people has closed.

Mr. Reagan—Does the gentleman intend to make that kind of a speech and then allow no reply?

Mr. Thomas—The gentleman has made his speeches.

Mr. Reagan—I have neither reflected upon nor insulted any one.

Mr. Thomas—I did not intend to insult any one.

Mr. Reagan—The gentleman has a queer way of using language. I have not advocated communistic doctrines. Were the patriots for the first fifty years communistic? They were in the sense that I am held to be a communist. They were men who were not willing to extend privileges to one man which they would not extend to all.

MR. WARNER'S MOTION

to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 105, nays 157—and before Mr. Thomas' motion to recommit was put, the morning hour expired. The bill was then taken up, declaring forfeited certain land grants to the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana to aid in the construction of railroads. The committee on public lands recommended an amendment, excepting the Gulf & Ship Island road from the operation of the bill. Mr. Payson explained that this road was exempted, so that there would be no opposition to the bill. The question being on the amendment of the committee excepting this road, it was rejected—yeas 83, nays 178. Mr. Holman offered an amendment that the lands restored to the public domain shall be subject to entry and settlement under the provisions of the homestead law only, provided, however, that if sales of any such lands have heretofore been made by the United States, such sales are hereby confirmed. The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed. The house then adjourned.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

A Fitting Tribute by the House Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The house committee on military affairs to-day instructed Mr. Viele to report favorably to the house the bill introduced by Mr. Dowdney for the erection of a monument in New York city to the memory of Gen. Grant. The bill appropriates $500,000 for the purpose of erecting the monument on ground to be donated by the city. The president is authorized to appoint an officer of engineers of the army and two commissioners to serve without pay, who, with the executive committee of the Grant monument association of New York, shall expend the money under the direction of the secretary of war. It is proposed, however, that no part of the money so appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the treasury of the United States until the sum of $250,000 shall have been subscribed and paid into the hands of said Grant monument association, and is available for the purpose of erecting the monument.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE SAYS:

The remains of this illustrious citizen and soldier are entombed in a locality selected in accordance with his dying request. The immediate spot is one hallowed by the footsteps of Washington and on a battle ground of the Revolution, occupying a commanding position of some 125 feet above the waters of the Hudson river. The municipal authorities of the city of New York, on learning of the expressed wish of Gen. Grant, promptly offered to his family the choice of any spot they might select in any of their great public parks. In accordance with this generous offer the place was selected which now contains his remains. A nation mourned at his grave, the highest representatives of the nation participated in the obsequies, millions of Americans have visited the tomb and an almost endless procession are still visiting it. For years to come it will be a Mecca for all who love their country and all who venerate the greatness and Christian magnanimity of this distinguished soldier and statesman. Regarding the erection of a memorial on this hallowed spot as a truly national project, in which all Americans should be allowed to unite, we recommend the passage of the bill.

A CAUTIOUS COMMITTEE.

Silver Discused Informally, but no Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27,—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures today began the consideration of the silver question. The whole subject was discussed in an informal way, and while members spoke more freely than heretofore they did not state their views specifically, but in very general terms. The discussion took a very wide range, reference being made to the French monetary system and our own paper money. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Landam during the session of the committee:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the committee on coinage, weights and measures at as early a day as practicable to report to the house a bill looking to the free coinage of standard dollars.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania thereupon introduced as a substitute for this resolution the following:

Resolved, As the sense of this committee that the best interests of the country cannot be promoted by any bill now before the committee looking to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Holman also introduced a resolution on the subject, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the laws regulating and providing for the issue of gold and silver coinage should be so amended as to provide for the retirement of the same and for the issue of coin certificates in their stead.

No action was taken by the committee upon any of these resolutions, nor did they elicit a distinct expression of views from any of the members. It was resolved that the question should be further discussed and opinions sought from different persons interested in the question until Feb. 10, when the committee will proceed to consider the distinct propositions now before it.

Washington Waifs.

The house agricultural committee has agreed that animals infected with pleuro-pneumonia and ordered killed by the government shall be paid for at the rate of $60 for common animals and $120 for blooded cattle.

Mr. Sidney Clark of Kansas appeared before the house committee on territories yesterday in advocacy of Representative Weaver's bill for the creation of the territory of Oklahoma.

Senator Stanford has introduced a bill in the senate to authorize the purchase of a site for a postoffice, court house and other offices in San Francisco, and appropriating $250,000 for the purpose.

John C. Kimberle and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, were frozen to death near Dodge City, Kan., in the recent blizzard.

ALL EYES ON IRELAND

Mr. Parnell Expected to Bring the United Kingdom Out of Its Political Chaos.

The Pall Mall Gazette Seriously Suggests That He be Given a Place in the Cabinet.

Lord Salisbury to Visit the Queen To-day and Tender the Resignation of His Ministry.

The Greek War Cloud Still on the Horizon—Great Excitement in Crete.

The Part Played by Ireland.

Special to the Globe.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is stated this morning that emissaries of Mr. Gladstone are at work among the Irish members endeavoring to convince them that the home-rule demand has had a fair trial and proved itself to be impossible of realization at this time, and that by supporting Mr. Gladstone in a policy of Irish concession on the general principles indicated by the Collings amendment they will be acting justly towards their constituents, and will enable the Liberals to form a strong government, supported by English sentiment, and from which Ireland may obtain valuable legislation. Mr. Chamberlain, who was visibly delighted with Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the Collings amendment, was seen to engage Mr. Parnell in an earnest conversation soon afterward, and it is said his devotion to Liberalism has been suddenly ripened to enthusiasm by the prospect of his favorite land theories being allowed a chance of incorporation in the Gladstone platform, and that he is doing his utmost to bring Parnell into the attitude referred to. It is thought by some that Mr. Parnell will let the home-rule question take a secondary place for the time at least and support Gladstone in a general policy of reform by which he will command the support of all his former Whig and Radical allies and gain a sufficient number of moderate Tory converts to give him a majority of the present house, without recourse to another popular vote.

To Resign To-day.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Standard this morning says that Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will announce in parliament to-day the resign ation of the government.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Gladstone had a conference this afternoon with Lord Granville in regard to the resumption of office by the Liberals. The Marquis of Salisbury will have an interview to-day with Mr. W. H. Smith, who was yesterday sworn in as chief secretary of Ireland. The crisis excites but little interest among the general public. Everything is quiet, and the commercial and financial markets are but slightly weaker. The meeting of the cabinet to-day lasted an hour. The situation was fully discussed, and it was resolved that the ministers should at once resign. The Marquis of Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne to inform the queen of the decision of the cabinet. The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the fact that the official records show that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, both Liberals, voted with the government in the division last night on Mr. Collings' land allotment amendment, declares that their desertion of the Liberals in the division completely disbars the queen from entrusting either of them with the work of forming a new ministry. The Gazette further says that Lord Hartington may possibly retire to private life. The Conservatives rely upon dissensions in the Liberal ranks to prevent Mr. Gladstone from forming a durable cabinet. Mrs. Gladstone took a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Hartington to-day.

THE MODERN WARWICK.

The Pall Mall Gazette Suggests the Irish Leader for the Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette in a leading editorial points out as a sombre coincidence the fact that the Salisbury cabinet fell on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Gordon, who was killed at Khartoum Jan. 26, 1884. Continuing, the Gazette says:

Mr. Parnell confronts the country as the modern Warwick, being a kingmaker in reality. The retiring ministry, however, deserves ungrudging praise, as no recent government with so brief a career, has had such a creditable record. The Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy has not been marked by a single blunder. Lord Randolph Churchill was made a steady and sober politician by the responsibility of holding office. The Earl of Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, under difficult conditions, did better than any other viceroy of Ireland. It is evident the Liberals do not monopolize the requirements for statesmanship.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Speculating on the probabilities of a new ministry, the Gazette says that a strong one could be formed by Mr. Gladstone if he would take into it such men as James Chamberlain, John Motley, William Sprostan Caine, Reginald R. Bret, Sir George Russell, Lord Roseberry, Lord Hartington and Mr. Parnell. Roseberry, the Gazette thinks, should be made colonial secretary, and Hartington foreign secretary in place of Lord Derby and Lord Granville, who filled these offices respectively in the last Gladstone cabinet, and who, together with Earl Kimberly, formerly Liberal secretary for India, should, the Gazette maintains, be excluded from any future government the Liberals may be called upon to form. Mr. Parnell, the paper continues, will, in any event, be virtually the chief secretary for Ireland, and he might as well be taken into the cabinet first as last. In conclusion the Gazette says that if Mr. Gladstone will form the cabinet of the material suggested, he will secure the prospect of a strong and stable government.

WILL OVERTHROW GLADSTONE.

Parnell May Oust Gladstone at the First Opportunity.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Globe (Conservative) says it is rumored that Mr. Parnell has resolved to use the home-rule vote to overthrow Mr. Gladstone at the first opportunity that presents itself, should the Liberals assume power. Mr. Parnell will do this for the purpose of exhibiting to the Irish abroad his power, in order to stimulate donations to the Parnellite treasury, which was nearly drained by the recent elections. The Globe is also authority for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's new cabinet will be mainly Radical, and that it will introduce a measure of English and Irish land policy designed to settle the Irish question without conceding home rule in any form. In this way Mr. Gladstone hopes to retain the support of both the Radicals and Parnellites. Lord Salisbury is anxious to acquaint the country with the nature of the Irish policy he intended to pursue if he had remained in power, and will probably take occasion to make some statement in the house of lords to-morrow which will give him an opportunity to unfold his intended treatment of the Irish question.

Hints From the Press.

LONDON, Jan 27.—The Standard says that Mr. Chamberlain will be Irish secretary in the Gladstone cabinet. It also says:

All the continent, except Russia, regrets the resignation of the Tory government.

The Daily Telegraph says it is the opinion of leading Liberals, including many foreign ministers, that Mr. Gladstone should invite the assistance of Mr. Parnell or Mr. Healey in arranging a home-rule scheme for Ireland.

The Daily News fancies that Lord Granville, Roseberry and Spencer will be members of the new cabinet, although it thinks the appointment of Lord Granville as foreign secretary will elicit a deep groan from the Liberal party and from the country.

The Telegraph says Sir Charles Dilke will be offered a seat in the new cabinet, but he will ask to be excused until the Crawford-Dilkes suit has been settled. It is expected Lord Salisbury will go to Osborne to-day.

The Irish Jubilant.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—The Freeman's Journal is jubilant over the defeat of the government and say:

The action of the leaders of the National league in defeating the government emphasizes the fact that there is a new force in politics which parliament has to consider.

The Irish Times says:

The Parnellites rely for help on Mr. Gladstone alone. They believe that he will make them an offer looking to the settlement of the Irish question.

THE OUTLOOK IN GREECE.

Cold French Sympathy.

PARIS, Jan. 27—M. De Freycinet to-day informed M. Criesis, the Greek charge d'affairs, that France, although she sympathized with Greece, was unable to separate herself from the powers toward that country.

SOFIA, Jan. 27.—M. Rhongabe, the Greek consul here, has returned to Greece. His return is attributed to the critical situation of that country.

Threatens to Invade Thessaly.

ATHENS, Jan. 27.—The porte threatens the immediate invasion of Thessaly. It is rumored the British fleet has arrived at Crete. The fall of the Salisbury government in England has raised the hopes of the Greek people.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—Thirty thousand Martini rifles from America have been ordered to the front. The fleet is taking on board three months' provisions and a large supply of ammunition.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The Greek government to recently bought the steamer Hammonsia for conversion into a man-of-war. Germany objected to the purchase, which was consequently annulled. An order from the Greek government for 1,200 horses has been received in Trieste.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Novesta says that England's action in regard to Greece is merely a pretext for sending a fleet to Turkish waters.

Excitement in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The inhabitants of the Island of Crete, three-fourths of whom are Greeks, are excited over the prospect of the arrival of a Greek squadron. There are only two Turkish iron-clads in Crete waters, and they are stationed at Suda bay. They would be unable to resist the progress of a Greek fleet. The Turkish garrison on the island numbers 1,000 men.

LONDON, Jan. 27,—The British Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Souda Bay. Crete.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Greece has informed Turkey that the Greek squadron has gone on a cruise and will not visit Crete.

Union to be Consummated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—M. Tsanaona, the Bulgarian foreign minister, is negotiating with the porte for a complete union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia with one legislature and administration for both. The porte seems friendly to the scheme and an early settlement of the question is expected. The Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the frontier are on the best of terms and fraternize.

Servia's Warlike Attitude.

SOFIA, Jan. 27.—The Ottoman and Bulgarian delegates have started for Bucharest to attend the peace negotiations. Bulgaria insists upon a war indemnity. The Servians are vigorously fortifying between Nissa and Pierot. The inhabitants living on the frontier have been ordered to withdraw into the interior, as it is expected war will be renewed in spite of the armistice. Servian troops are massing on the frontier and erecting earth works.

The Southern Pacific Open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The breaks on the Southern Pacific railroad between here and Los Angeles have been repaired and the road is now open its entire length from here to New Orleans. All trains are running on regular schedule time to-day.

Fierce Flames in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—A fire which broke out at the corner of Josephine and Liberty streets this evening is now burning fiercely and will probably sweep the entire square. The building are mostly small frame dwellings.

Tea-Making in Japan.

A Japanese gentleman never intrusts the making of tea to his servants on company occasions, and the fine art of the process was fully shown us in the dainty management of every article of the service before the host, says a Ki to correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The teapot was a little jewel-like thing that could be set, handle, spout and all, inside one of the common-sized coffee cups that a foreigner draws once or twice at a breakfast, and the cups were of fine cloisennee, with plain enamelled lining, each no longer round than the circle of a tulip's petals could inclose.

With them was a small pear-shaped pitcher, a beautifully-wrought bronze teapot in which the boiling was brought, and a lacquer box containing the caddy of the choicest leaves from the fine tea gardens of the Uji district—a tea so rare and expensive that none of it is ever exported or known abroad, and only the wealthiest Japanese can afford to buy the precious leaves. Our host takes an ivory scoop, carved in the shape of a large tea leaf, filled the little teapot full of loosely-heaped leaves, and then, having poured the hot water into the pitcher that it might cool a little, poured it into the teapot leaves.

The hot water had barely touched the leaves in the little teapot that we were watching so closely when the host began pouring off a stream of pale straw-colored tea into the little cups that were then passed, each only half full of the infusion. This tea was as delicate and fragrant as if made of rose leaves, and the three sips in each cup slipped so smoothly down one's throat that no one dreamed of its being strong enough io keep one awake for twelve hours afterwards.

Sweet Little Bonnets.

Girls' Gossip in London Truth.

Apropos of bonnets, I have a piece of information for you. They are now to be worn quite small, with hardly any trimming and for the most part without even strings. I saw the sweetest little ones at Nicolle's, in Bond street. You see, the reaction from the ugly high affairs is sudden and complete. They showed me one, quite a love of a thing, made of sheepskin. The brim was cut up at each side and a small wing was fitted in. The sole trimming was one plain, flat band of velvet. No strings. Another lovely little one had a peau de suede crown, trimmed all round with the breast feathers of some blue-green tropical bird, laid quite flat against the by no means high crown. The brim was edged with beaver and there were strings of blue-green ribbon-velvet, in which the tints of the feathers were recalled. Another, with muff to match, was made of glove kid in the natural tan color, edged with sealskin. A small owl's head formed the only trimming.

Facts for Housekeepers.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That it rests you in sewing to change your position frequently.

VIGNAUX SUCCUMBS.

Schaefer Wins the Second Game of Balk-Line Billiards From the Doughty Frenchman.

The Contest a Much Closer One Than That Played on the Opening Evening.

Interest in the Minneapolis Bicycle Tournment Centering on Schock and Woodside.

Retirement of Pierre Lorillard From the Turf--O'Leary Continues to Lead Weston.

Balk-Line Billiards.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vignaux was continued to-night. The result of the previous night's play had left the score very much in favor of Schaefer, 600 to 274. The audience again filled up the hall. The amphitheater surrounding the table was filled. Every good shot was loudly applauded, and those shots which the multitude thought bad were in vigorous terms disapproved. Vignaux came forth at 8:05 p. m., and was applauded, Schaefer following a moment later with renewed applause. Both players were in evening dress. Meanwhile odds of fifty to thirty-five were being offered on Schaefer. At 8:10 o'clock Umpire McCreery of St. Louis announced that the game would begin, and that the understanding was that Vignaux might make 900 points if possible during the evening to 600 points made by Schaefer. This was evidently to allow Vignaux to compare with Schaefer's play of the previous night. Schaefer began to play with the balls in the position in which they had been left on the evening previous. He made one. Vignaux made fifteen. Then Schaefer made a duck-egg and Vignaux scored three. Schaefer made fourteen and Vignaux began to play in his brilliant manner. He did not score many points, but they were all deserved, and he stopped only with twelve additional points to his credit. Then

THE "MAGICIAN" PLAYED

and made nothing. Vignaux made seventeen. The game began to look interesting, and when Schaefer stopped playing in the sixth with only 16 points to his credit, the hope of the friends of Vignaux began to revive. Vignaux then made 11. In the tenth inning Schaefer's manipulation of the balls elicited the admiration of the crowd, and it was admirable. The balls were all the time in the center of the table, and 43 points were secured. Nothing could have been more delicate than Schaefer's manipulation. Then Vignaux played and made 34. Schaefer made a duck egg and Vignaux 4. Then Schaefer made 12 and Vignaux began a run which promised well, and during which he had the balls frozen and respotted, but which produced only 52. Schaefer, in his fourteenth inning, having put together 178 buttons, and Vignaux having followed with 143 in brilliant style, thereafter, until the last inning but one, Vignaux seemed to lose his nerve and was unable to run more than 25 in any inning. Schaefer, however, kept up his strong play, running 64 in his nineteenth inning, 31 in his twenty-second and 89 in his twenty-sixth, thereby securing a good lead in the night's play, and he ran out his string in his thirtieth inning, making his total score for the two nights 1,200 as against Vignaux's 835. The score is as follows:

Schafer—1, 0, 14, 0, 0, 16, 0, 0, 1, 43, 0, 12, 7 178, 18, 1, 0, 4, 64, 3, 26, 31, 23, 0, 2, 89, 30, 5, 19, 13. Total 600.

Vignaux—15, 3, 0, 12, 17, 11, 2, 2, 11-34, 4, 52, 48, 143, 1, 1, 0, 25, 7, 6, 25, 0 12, 7, 2, 23, 3, 94, 1. Total 561.

Winner's average 20; loser's average 19 10-29. Time 3 hours and 20 minutes.

The Six-Day Race in Minneapolis.

The third day in the great six-day bicycle tournament began promptly at 10:30 yesterday morning. The riders all looked fresh, with the exception of Shaw, who is badly chafed. Of the number Woodside seemed the freshest. He started out at an ordinary speed, and Schock, the Chicago boy, close upon him. After warming up Woodside spurted, but Schock struggled away and kept at a convenient distance. In the afternoon Woodside forged ahead and gained nine laps, but when he left the track Schock gave a burst of speed which soon more than gave him the advantage he had held at the beginning of the day, and later he had placed a barrier of fifteen long miles between the two. The others remained relatively as the preceding day.

Snyder, the Faribault boy, is perhaps the most graceful rider of the lot. He works pluckily and steadily away, and is covering a good many miles. Indeed, there are many who incline to the opinion that he will have at least second place in the race at the end.

Hardwick did better work yesterday. He rode steadily away, and

FREQUENTLY SPURTED.

Schock is all "sand." He cannot show as much speed, perhaps, as the others, but he is a stayer, scarcely ever leaving the track. By the way, he is an all-around athlete. When at home he works in a restaurant, but in any sporting event he is ready to enter, and without training, too, whether it be a bicycle, skating or pedestrian race, a wrestling match or a sparring contest.

Every mile that was made yesterday signalled another broken record Schock, and the indications are that he will come in the vicinity of 1,000 miles at the close of the race.

During the evening Snyder rose easily, and seemed to make no effort to crowd Woodside. His object appeared to be to keep Hardwick so far behind that he could have no possible show to close up the gap.

In the afternoon Hardwick took a bad "header," but fortunately was only temporarily injured, and he fell again in the evening.

Eck, who withdrew from the race, figures as trainer for Schock, and the latter rides Eck's wheel.

MLLE. ARMIANDO CAME

on at 3 o'clock and made ten miles, and at 9 p. m. she speeded a like distance.

The Tribune medal, to be awarded to the champion, is placed on exhibition at Eustis Bros.'

At the close of the third day Schock had placed 498 miles to his credit, while Woodside had covered only 478 miles, practically assuring the former that, barring an accident, he will win the race.

The score for the day is as follows:

	12:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Schock	368	409	460	498
Woodside	356	494	443	478
Snyder	320	350	380	411
Shaw	272	307	346	383
Hardwick	280	313	356	371

Retirement of Pierre Lorillard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Turf, Field and Farm in its next issue will announce the permanent retirement from the turf of Pierre Lorillard, who has for years figured so prominently in the racing annals of this country, and whose victories on the English turf with Parole and Iroquois made his fame world-wide. His racing stables will be sold at auction Feb. 27, including the well-known thoroughbreds Drake Carter, Pontias, Emperor, Unrest and Dew Drop. Avanda will be retired for breeding purposes. Mr. Lorillard retains his Rancocas establishment.

O'Leary and Weston.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27.—O'Leary and Weston, the pedestrians, covered forty-two miles on the road in this the forty-fourth day of the match. The score now stands: O'Leary, 2,067 miles; Weston, 2,058. Both men left at 6:45 this evening for Chicago, where they will open to-morrow night.

Trampled to Death.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Two thousand striking employes at one of the iron works at Decazeville, department of Aveyron, attacked the house of the manager of the works, broke open the door, entered the building, seized the manager and threw him out of the window. He was then trampled to death by the crowd. Troops were sent to quell the disturbance. The strike grew out of a question of wages. The troops restored order, but not until several of the rioters had been killed and a number wounded.

Suffering of Trichinosis.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Frank Grekovek, of Vergennes street, Monday morning ate a small piece of raw pork, which he had purchased on the market a few days before This morning he was seriously ill, and the physician who was called in to attend him reports to the health office that Grekovek is suffering from trichinosis. The pork which Grekovek bought had all been consumed when the physician was called.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN.

Proceedings of the Convention in Session at Richland Centre.

Valuable Exchanges of Opinion on Cheese and Buttermaking.

Special to the Globe.

RICHLAND CENTRE, Wis., Jan. 27.—The second session of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association opened with a large number of new arrivals from the Eastern portion of the state. Prof. Armsley of the Wisconsin university discussed the value of rich food for producing milk. He stated the richer the food the less water in the milk. He found corn meal, oil meal, bran, fodder, corn and hay were the best feed for the cow, as these articles produced butter fat and casein. May Alvord of New York gave his reasons why we churn and how. He asserts that milk is an emulsion, and that the butter fats are not held in sacks, hence there is no necessity for rupturing or breaking them. This statement did not meet with approval by the dairymen, who long have held to the views that the butter fats were held in little sacs or cells. Quality was the leading idea in butter making, and this should be gained by gentle agitation. If cream is churned at 50 degrees or less, but little butter can be had. If above 80 degrees, the same difficulty will be experienced. He concluded then that the range of

TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING

should be from 56° to 70°. Cream should be raised rapidly and turned into butter as soon as possible, especially if quantity was wanted. C. R. Beach of Wisconsin read a paper on What is a Fair Profit Per Year Per Cow? which he answered from a butter-maker's standpoint, which he should place at $50, which at last year's prices called for 200 pounds of butter. This was largely in excess of the butter yield of the cows of the Union. According to the last census, to make a cow profitable she should go dry at least six weeks. The care and keep of a cow will be $55. If she gives most of her milk in winter, she will return in butter, sour milk and calf, $65. At the afternoon session Prof. B. Arnold of New York spoke of the art of dairying, in which he said that most of the art was known forty years ago, and except that recently but little improvement had been made by the

AVERAGE DAIRY FARMER

cheese making has shown more improvement than butter making. He was a believer in sweet curd cheese, although the practice of making sweet curd cheese does not prevail among the cheesemakers of this country, they preferring the old way. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin in his inimitable way told what a cow was for, and he asked his hearers if they were prepared to become dairymen in the fullest sense of the word. He wanted a specific dairy cow rather than a combination of milk, cheese, butter and beef. When dairymen understand all that is required for a dairy cow, they will know what a cow is for. Cheesemaking at Home and Abroad was the topic of J. B. Harris' paper, in which he gave cheesemakers some exceedingly valuable suggestions regarding their profession. He has been employed by the Scotch and Canadian cheesemakers for several years to instruct them in the manufacture of full-cream cheese. He has instructed 10,000 cheese makers in his six years' teaching. The evening session was devoted to mirth, music, song and supper, over three hundred attending the banquet. The display of butter and cheese is quite large and the contest for prizes promises to be sharp indeed.

A Four-Million Strike.

From the Denver News.

The recent strikes of mineral in the Maid-of-Erin and Henriette mines at Leadville, according to the reports of Leadville mining men arriving in Denver, are the most important which have been made in the camp since its palmy days. The two claims adjoin, and although the shaft is on the Henriette, the discovery enhances alike the value of the two mines. The work of sinking the shaft has been going on for months, and the present body of mineral was struck at a depth of about 600 feet. The strike is what is known as a blanket vein, and from what is now known it is over an acre in extent of its area and the depth is unknown. The first contact with the rich ore body was made ten days ago, and since that time the work of sinking through the ore body has been continued day and night. Yesterday word was received by Mr. Peter McCourt for Senator Tabor, who is now in New York city, that the ore body had been penetrated to a depth of thirty-four feet and that there was no indication that the bottom had been reached.

The owners of the Henriette are D. H. Morgan, president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway; ex-Senator Chaffee, Gen. J. C. Wilson of Denver; Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine; and ex-Senator Tabor. The latter is the largest owner, holding a three-eighths interest. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Wilson each own one-sixteenth and the other gentlemen are equal owners.

The Maid-of-Erin is owned by ex-Senator Tabor, Major DuBois of Leadville, and Messrs. Moffatt and Chaffee of Leadville. They each own a one-fourth interest.

"It's the biggest strike of recent years in Leadville," said Peter McCourt to a Tribune-Republican reporter last evening. "Careful estimates by competent men make the value of the ore in sight foot up the enormous sum of $4,000,000. It will net $20 to the ton and as depth is gained in the body of the ore it grows richer. There is no telling where it will end. Telegraphic advices of the work done are received daily and yesterday there were no indications of the bottom. The strike is the talk of all the mining men in Leadville and it will be of great value to the state. The recent strike in the Sliver mine is laid in the shade by this one."

Senator Tabor is in New York city, where he went on Friday. He said before leaving that he would not take half a million dollars for his interest in the Henriette and Maid-of-Erin.

The Maid-of-Erin was in litigation for several years, but the suit wss won by the present owners. The Henriette was formerly a paying mine, but recently it has not paid expenses. The expense of sinking the shaft on the Henriette was borne equally by the two companies.

KILLED FOR HIS FARM.

The Horribly-Mutilated Remains Found in Nashville a Few Days Ago Those of Frank Arnold.

And the Murder Shown to Have Been Committed to Get Possession of His Home.

Capt. Crawford of Gen. Crook's Command Killed in a Skirmish With Mexicans.

Weston in Prison--A Brilliant New Jersey Female Swindler--Various Crimes.

Murdered for His Money.

Special to the Globe.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Testimony before the coroner's jury goes to show that the mutilated remains found one week ago in Hell's Half-Acre are those of Frank Arnold, and that the murderers are Ben Brown, Will Brown and Robert Maclin. Arnold owned a little farm seven miles from town, and on the night of Nov. 10 Ben Brown and Billy Brown came to his house and asked him to go 'possum hunting. An axe was taken with the party, who left the house in seeming good humor. Arnold never returned home from that fateful hunt, nor have his family or friends heard anything whatever of him from that hour to this. Arnold was a tall, muscular mulatto, and his physique and color bore a strong resemblance to those of the murdered man. Diligent search was made for Arnold by the people of the community in which he lived, but all to no avail. A few days after he disappeared Ben Brown went to Arnold's farm and claimed it, saying Arnold had made a mortgage to him on the farm in consideration of $100. He carried his point, and carried things with a high hand. The suspicions of the neighborhood were

DIRECTED TO THE BROWNS

and more particularly to Ben, who made claim of Arnold's farm so soon after his death. The matter was brought to the attention of the detectives and police of the city, and the examination of the remains gave substance to the theory that the Browns murdered Arnold, and that the remains found in Hell's half acre were his. Relatives of Arnold have inspected the remains and declared them to be his. Other circumstances of a strong nature, which officers will not reveal, strengthen the belief that Arnold was killed to get possession of his farm, and the body brought to the city and buried to conceal the crime. Late yesterday afternoon Judge Allan, who had possession of the inside facts, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Ben Brown, Billy Brown and Robert Maclin. Maclin was not on the hunt on the night referred to, but it is thought he was an accessory who aided in bringing the body to the city. A detatchment of officers went out and arrested the parties, arriving in the city after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoners are in jail, and circumstantial evidence is accumulating to show they are the real murderers. The body has been identified as Arnold by a deformed foot. The head is still missing.

Capt. Crawford Killed.

KANSAS