RANGERS IN COUNCIL.

Cattle Growers of the West, Southwest and Northwest Holding a Convention at Denver.

Statement of the Reasons Why They Do Not Harmonize With the Eastern Cattlemen.

The Chief of Police of Northfield Kills a Man in a Quarrel Over a Colt.

Congressman Rankin's Body Reaches His Wisconsin Home--The Townley Heirs.

Range Cattle Growers.

DENNER, Col., Jan. 27.—The first international Range Cattle and Horse Growers' convention was called to order in the Grand opera house this morning at 11 o'clock by H. M. Taylor, who was chosen temporary secretary. Nearly two thousand delegates and visiting stockmen were present, representing Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, California, Nebraska Arizona, Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico and Mexico. The secretary on calling the convention to order read the call under which the delegates assembled, stating that:

While the convention has no desire to cut loose from the national association at St. Louis, the East is not familiar with the requirements of the cattle-growing interests of the plains. They know but little of our system of breeding and maturing cattle, which is wholly different from that followed in the agricultural regions, and therefore they cannot with wisdom participate in deliberations concerning our business. The interests of the entire range country are so homogeneous that we are confident that an organization limited to members engaged in the range industry will prove to have the greatest beneficial results.

ROUTH MADE CHAIRMAN.

Sturgis, of Wyoming, put forward as temporary chairman Gov. Routh, who so ably presided at the St. Louis convention. Routh was unanimously chosen chairman, with G. L. Brooks, of New Mexico, secretary. A committee on credentials was then appointed by the chair, composed of one member from each delegation present. Gov. Eaton, of Colorado, welcomed the cattlemen on behalf of the state. Mayor James Bates followed on behalf of the city, after which A. B. Matthews of Kansas City brought on the stage the mammoth Galloway steer Jumbo, weighing 2,500 pounds, and presented it to the convention. It was intended the steer should be slaughtered and divided among the delegates, but upon motion of Col. Dwyer of New Mexico the animal was sent to the Colorado agricultural farm. The committee on credentials retired, and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock. Upon reconvening J. H. Ferguson read a paper upon Railroad Rates of Transportation, advocating the policy of the association collecting the rebates, securing freight rates and transacting all business relating to the transportation of live stock. E. Light read a paper upon Branding. He held that the present method of burning cattle depreciated the value of a hide 50 to 100 per cent., and recommended putting the brand on the cheek, neck, or low on the hind legs. Cattlemen say that in the Eastern market 1,000 will not bring $1 more than the same number burnt all over with brands, and until there is a difference made in the values of such cattle there is little prospect of any action on the subject. The committee on credentials being still out, the convention adjourned until to-morow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wisconsin National Guard.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The fifth annual convention of Wisconsin National guard officers commenced in the senate chamber in the capitol this evening. Sixty-six officers were present. The convention was presided over by Adjt. Gen. Chandler F. Chapman. Maj. F. W. Byers, surgeon of the First regiment, read a paper on Body Culture and Physical Culture. The second paper was read by Col. Luigi Lonnai, professor of military science and tactics at the Wisconsin university on Military Instruction Under the Agricultural College Act. The colonel claimed that military science has shown that good discipline cannot always be brought about by moral persuasion. Strict vigorous punishment is sometimes needed. Gen. Earl M. Rogers spoke of the volunteers in camp and field. Among the questions taken under consideration was one treating on the best means of perpetuating the association and planning for the future. The question of forming a state association was brought up, and Col. King of Milwaukee spoke at length on this subject.

The Lawrence-Townley Dupes.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—This city to-day is the meeting place of the heirs to what is known as the Lawrence-Townley estates in England, valued at upwards of $800,000,000. Notwithstanding the recently published letter of Minister Phelps, stating the Bank of England knows of no such property, the heirs in this country believe firmly in the justice of their claim. They have become more eager and certain on hearing that one of their number has secured the necessary proof for establishing direct lineage with Jonathan John Lawrence, whose heirs are entitled to the property. The meeting to-day was devoted to hearing the reports of the committee, and the object of the meeting is to raise money to investigate their claims in England. Persons are present from Nebraska, Missouri, Michigan and Canada. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

Foss Out on Bail.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 27.—Charles L. Foss, accused of larceny by the Little Falls Live Stock company, accounts of which have appeared in your columns, was to-day arraigned before Justice Houde. He waived an examination, and, although a comparative stranger in our village, a bond in the sum of $1,200 to answer for his appearance at the next term of court was immediately obtained, signed by many of our best citizens, among whom were William Butler, O. A. Churchill, N. N. Morin, P. H. Gross and seven others. The sympathy of the entire community is with Mr. Foss.

Northwestern Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Among the senate confirmations to-day are the following:

United States attorneys, David O. Finch, southern district of Iowa; R. C. Smith for Montana. United States marshal, Edward Campbell, Jr., southern district of Iowa. Registrars of land offices, H. Pefley, Boise City, Idaho; W. S. Austin, Vancouver, W. T.; R. C. McFarland, Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; E. Horan, Eau Claire, Wis.; S. E. Thayer, Wausau, Wis. Receivers of public moneys, J. O. Keans, Vancouver; H. C. Branstetter, Boise City, Idaho; S. S. Kepler, Eau Claire, Wis; O. C. Hols, La Crosse, Wis. Postmasters, George Crawford, Mineral Point, Wis.; John Pepper, Boscobel, Wis. None of the predecessors of the above named appointees were "removed" or "suspended."

Minnesota Matters.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Charles A. Plummer has been appointed postmaster at Eward, Polk county.

F. P. McClure, Minnesota, is registered at the Riggs.

Capt. George Hayes, supervising inspector of steamboats of St. Paul, with Capt. O'Brien of the New Orleans district, tenders a banquet to a number of congressmen and friends at Willard's hotel Saturday evening.

Congressman Rankin's Remains.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27. — The special train conveying the remains of Congressman Rankin and escort to the late home of the deceased at Manitowoc, reached this city this afternoon, and here was met by a large delegation of Milwaukee and Manitowoc citizens. The funeral tomorrow will be largely attended by delegations from various parts of the state. Special trains are to be run between this city and Manitowoc.

Killed by a Policeman.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 27.—This afternoon Chief of Police Dilley went to attach a colt of Elisha Grover, who lives south of town. Grover refused to surrender the colt, and Dilley attempted to open the barn door. Grover shot Dilley, the ball lodging in his right side. Dilley returned the fire, killing Grover. Dilley was not dangerously wounded.

Ballard Gets a New Trial.

OMAMA, Jan. 27.—Ballard, the murderer who was to hang next Friday, was to-day granted a writ of error by the supreme court. Proceedings are staid for a new trial.

Winona Waifs.

Two drunks summed up the business at the police station to-day....The funeral of Mrs. C. Bayard took place at the residence on Fourth street at 10 o'clock this morning. The remains were taken to Stockton....Blue Lodge No. 18 held a special meeting on Tuesday evening for work in the third degree. A banquet which was participated in by about seventy of the members followed....The Episcopal society held an enjoyable sociable at the residence of Hon. W. H. Yale on Tuesday evening....The Madison Square Theatre company is doing a thriving business at Philharmonic hall this week, the capacity of the hall being insufficient to accommodate the audience that assemble.....Stone is being hauled for a large block to be erected on the corner of Third and Main streets by A. O. Slade... The Equitable Aid union held a very successful entertainment and banquet at their hall in Wakefield block on Tuesday evening. A number of delegations from outside the city were present....The proposed polo game between the Winona and La Crosse teams is declared off, the La Crosse club having disbanded.

River Falls, Wis.

Charles Smith, Esq., is spending the winter in San Francisco....Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bradshaw have returned from their trip to the national capital....Mr. J. H. Lord departed yesterday morning on a trip to Portland, Or.... The city ordinance for the measurement of wood is proving very unsatisfactory. Last week a petition for its repeal was circulated in the city, and received more than 200 signatures....Last evening the board of trade elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, A. P. Weld; vice presidents, J. D. Putnam and Charles Stephenson; treasurer, James Smith; secretary, C. R. Morse; financial secretary, J. W. Wadsworth; financial committee, R. S. Burhyts, K. L. Lien and G. I. Roberts. The number of members is now sixty-five.

Shakopee.

James M. Pryse was admitted to the bar. He was examined by attorneys Peck, Southworth, McHale and Hawkins....The military class under Capt. Stevens is making commendable progress....Shakopee will send large delegations to St. Paul during the ice carnival....The bastardy case of The State vs. George Kerr was settled to-day by the defendant paying to the complaining witness the sum of $250 for the support of the child. ....County Treasurer Sullivan is on a collection tour, collecting personal property taxes.

Owatonna.

There is a movement on foot to have the G. A. R. post and the Sons of Veterans go in a body to St. Paul on Grand Army day.... Although the Evangelist Brown has left the city, the revival meetings are being continued. The preachers of our own churches are very successful in conducting the meetings....A large party of the friends of Miss Rowland met at the residence of Dr. Roberts to bid farewell to her before she left the city. ....Leave your orders early at the postoffice news stand for the carrier to secure the delivery of the SUNDAY GLOBE on Sunday evening....Mr. Otis Lord and family will start for Florida on Feb. 1, to spend the winter there.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

His Personal Courage--How He Passes His Time.

St. Petersburg Letter.

I doubt whether Alexander III. would greatly regret his throne were he to be quietly deprived of it. Not that he leads such a miserable life, in constant fear of assassination, as he is reported to lead. The Romanoffs are brave by nature, and the present czar is no exception to the rule; and then the human animal is so constituted that he gets used to almost anything under the sun, even the most restless persecution, unless his mind gives way under the stress. But the tastes of the czar are of the simplest, and none of the appendages of royalty are necessary to satisfy them. The favorite recreation of the czar consists in wrestling with his brothers, of whom Vladimir and Alexis can well match him in herculean strength; his food is of the plainest, his amusements are insipid to a degree. At the favorite resort of the imperial couple, in the palace of Gatchina, the czar surrounds himself with a dozen or so of his favorite noblemen and they pass all the evening in playing cards at reasonable stakes and smoking cigarettes, entirely unrestrained by the presence of the empress and the grand duchesses some of whom frequently smoke also. All floors being made in the Russian fashion, of inlaid oak, the czar and his partners often forget to avail themselves of ash-holders, and throw the half-finished cigarettes about them on the floor. The empress is as fond of dancing as ever and frequent impromptu hops are got up for the gratification of this taste of hers. She had a great influence over her spouse, but does not care to use it in any important matter. She is possessed of remarkable tact and much natural cleverness, but she is entirely too frivolous to devote more than a passing thought to the condition of the people who surround her. The emperor and his wife are quite exemplary in their family life, and are really fond of their numerous children and attached to the old servants of their household. Were the czar simply a country gentleman of Russia he would be happy and contented, respected by all and blessed by many. As it is, however, his slumbers must often be troubled by the nightmare of a possible revolution. His attention is always called back to the fate of former monarchs, and this is not unreasonable either. It is firmly believed by many that were Russia—at the present time of general discontent prevailing in the country—engaged in a great European war, and were she to be found on the losing side, the house of Romanoff would be shaken to its foundation. Thence—as many well-informed persons opine—proceeds the aversion of Czar Alexander to engage in a great war; yet, himself being oftentimes unable to control his temper, he may go to the extremity of declaring war with Austria or any other power on the slightest provocation. Scarcely more satisfactory is the condition of the country were there eventually to be no war. The country is positively devoured by his enormous standing armies; it would be almost cheaper to fight, and the people know it.

The Mormons Checked.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 27.—Gov. Murray to-day returned to the territorial legislature with his veto the bill which that body had passed, giving absolute right of bail pending appeals to all convicts, excepting in cases of murder of the first degree. The governor says the present bail law has been adjusted in the United States supreme court and been sustained. It has been wisely applied in the discretion of the courts, which discretion the proposed measure would take away altogether. Since the beginning of the enforcement of the Edmunds law, Judge Zane has generally refused bail to all persons convicted of unlawful cohabitation and polygamy pending appeal. In that he has been sustained by the supreme court. The object of the vetoed bill was to break up this way of dealing with Mormon convicts, who always appeal and would thereby often escape punishment or postpone the evil day to an indefinite future.

Gibbons to Be Cardinal.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27. — The Catholic Universe will say in its issue to-morrow:

From reliable information received from Rome we feel justified in saying that the holy father has determined in the near future to create the most Rev. James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, a cardinal. This was to be expected, both as a reward for his great personal worth and as a result of the work of the late council. It gives us pleasure that Baltimore is to receive this eminent consideration.

The statement of the Universe is based upon information received by Bishop Gilman from the pope.

Danger in Contact With Brass.

"Ma," said a sweet sixteen, "my lips are sore."

"Bin a-paintin' 'em, I reckon?"

"No, I haven't; but I kissed a St. Louis drummer yesterday."

"Land sakes, child! Didn't I tell ye brass wuz pizen?"—California Maverick.

DAKOTA IN THE SENATE

Senator Harrison Calls Up the Bill and Makes an Able Plea for the South State.

The Senate to be Enlightened on the Other Side of the Subject by Senator Butler.

Major Barrett of Aberdeen a Coming Democratic Leader--The Sioux Reservation.

The Dickey Murder Jury Out--Other Matters of Interest to Territorial Residents.

The Admission Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Harrison called up the bill for the admission of Dakota and addressed the senate upon it. He said:

No man could suppose that the descendants of the men, who in 1776 complained of the appointment of their officials by other than themselves, would long be content with the treatment of their affairs as territorial and colonial. We should remember who those people are who inhabit this territory of Dakota. They have been until lately citizens of the several states and have exercised all the privileges of citizenship. They, therefore, know how valuable is the privilege of citizenship. [Mr. Harrison spoke of the immense products of the territory last year, and of the general thrift of its people.] How can we justify ourselves in denying to a people capable of such rapid and prosperous development the right to admission as a state? They are people largely made up of the brave men who have fought in the Union armies, having by their service in those armies given perpetuality to the institutions of the government. That fact may account for their discontent with their present political condition. But I have heard the objection, however, in the senate, that there are not Democrats enough in the territory, and that Dakota should wait until another territory

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS,

was ready for admission. Can we get rid of this old pairing system? It grew out of slavery, and ought to have died with slavery. Every territory should be admitted on the basis of its own conditions. Dakota has by its proposed constitution made ample provision for the perpetual maintenance of public schools and has made a compact with the United States forever, securing religious liberty to all residents of the proposed state. South Dakota has made herself fully and lawfully ready, and now stands at the door of congress, asking for admission to the Union.

As to the method by which the new state should be admitted, Mr. Harrison reviewed the arrangements for admission in the cases of other states, and insisted that the method pursued in this instance was in harmony with precedents and law. On the question of a division of the present territory on the forty-sixth parallel, Mr. Harrison recited facts showing repeated efforts of both North and South Dakota to secure such division, the territorial legislature having unanimously urged it, and resolutions of conventions of both political parties having urged it. It was not a party question. As to whether a preliminary "enabling" act of congress was necessary before a state could be admitted to the Union, Mr. Harrison contended that no such act was necessary. He reviewed the cases of

STATES ALREADY ADMITTED

without such act. In the case of Tennessee, he said, the state sent a copy of its constitution to the president of the United States (George Washington) without waiting for an act of congress, but with a simple notice that on a certain day the state government would go into operation. President Washington had seen no disrespect in such notice and no sign of secession in it.

Mr. Butler asked Mr. Harrison to give the names of states on whose cases he relied as precedents for the method of admission proposed in the case of Dakota.

Mr. Harrison replied the cases were Tennessee, Michigan, California, Iowa, Florida, Arkansas and Oregon, and, in turn, asked in what respect the senator from South Carolina disputed that Dakota had not come within the precedents.

Mr. Butler said he would satisfy the senator from Indiana before the debate was through.

Mr. Harrison was not sure of that.

Mr. Butler said if he did not satisfy him, it was because the senator could not be satisfied.

Mr. Harrison concluded with the remark that the people of Dakota, not cringingly, but respectfully, requested to be admitted to participate with the other states of the Union in all the privileges of American citizenship.

Mr. Butler then took the floor to reply to Mr. Harrison, but yielded for an executive session, after which the senate adjourned.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Division Bill Discussed by the Senate Without Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate took up to-day the bill to divide parts of the Sioux reservation in Dakota and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. The pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. Harrison to protect the rights of persons who had located on the land between the date of President Arthur's executive order admitting settlers to it and the date of President Cleveland's proclamation ordering such settlers off the reservation. Mr. Ingalls was opposed to permitting title to be given to such of the settlers as had defied the president's proclamation of April 17, 1885, by remaining on the lands when ordered off. They should not be permitted to take advantage of their own wrongs. He offered an amendment to exclude those persons from the operation of Mr. Harrison's amendment. Mr. Teller said that if the order of President Arthur was improper as the attorney general had held it to be, he (Teller) thought the settlers ought to be protected. Mr. Ingalls said that people had rushed in on these lands in a night, and as a result of "midnight telegrams," and after the publication of President Cleveland's proclamation some of those people had told him (Mr. Ingalls) that they

PROPOSED TO STAY

there in spite of the proclamation. In the course of debate Mr. Ingalls said he had been informed by reliable authority that Maj. Gasman, the Indian agent, had been removed because he had been "too pitiful" to these settlers. Mr. Dawes denied this, and said the present administration was disposed to remove the settlers without regard to the hardship involved. But the department, Mr. Dawes said, was desirous of relieving in some way the honest settlers who went on these lands in good faith. Mr. Jones of Arkansas said the amendment of Mr. Ingalls would hurt nine honest men to the one dishonest man. He admitted there had been some talk by a few men among the settlers of resistance to the president's proclamation, but such men were relatively very few. One of them had spoken to Mr Jones about it, and said he intended to resist the mandate of the United States. Mr. Jones said if he concluded to adhere to that decision and would come to him (Mr. Jones) he could give him some points on the subject of such resistance, because he had been himself engaged in a thing of that kind and had learned a good deal. [Laughter.] After further debate the matter went over.

A RISING DEMOCRAT.

Maj. Barrett of Aberdeen Aspires to Be a Leader.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Maj. C. Boyde Barrett of Aberdeen, Dak., is here as the representative of his locality, having the certification of his representation in his pocket. To-day the major appeared with the Dakota delegates, who presented Land Commissioner Sparks their memorial asking for revocation of the famous order of April last, suspending all entries in the Northwest. The major made a very able speech, and in his remarks told the commissioner he had not made war upon him, but had ably defended him in his newspaper, and the best citizens of Dakota approved of the commissioner's course and the manner in which he was eradicating fraud from the public land system. Maj. Barrett feels sure he will receive the appointment as receiver of the Aberdeen land office, a position he has had his heart set on since the advent of the new administration. He feels confident he will be rewarded by the department in return for his manly support of the present policy of the commissioner. He has a host of friends in Virginia, who are doing all they can for him. If the major succeeds, as his friends are hopeful he will, he will be in a short time the acknowled leader of the Democracy in Dakota. He is the best man of all who have aspired to the place to fill the reponsibilities of it.

Slow to Report.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chairman Hill of the house committee on territories says he will make no report for two or three weeks on the bill now pending in the senate, as it is before his committee.

The Dickey Murder Trial.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak. Jan. 27.—The entire day was taken up by the attorneys in the Dickey murder case in their argument, and at 9 o'clock to-night Judge Tripps delivered his charge to the jury. A verdict is not expected for several hours.

Kanouse Shut Out.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The resolution of Delegate Gifford to admit his quasi-colleague from Dakota, Theodore Kanouse, to the privileges of the floor will probably sleep an endless sleep in the cradle of the committee on rules.

Sees a Compromise.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Maj. Barret of Aberdeen is now positive that the division of Dakota along the Missouri is the only plan possible of adoption, and believes that it is the compromise which both sides will acquiesce in.

Fargo Fancies.

A large number of society people went to Moorhead Tuesday night to the grand ball at the Grand Pacific, and are enthusiastic over the occasion....The Gran Opera company is dated Feb. 1 and 2 in this city, and later in the week the local Thespian club are to give "Trial by Jury" two nights, with a brilliant array in the chorus....For the first time since it was built the public school building can be made warm on cold days. The board has at last struck a heating apparatus that will make it comfortable—that put in by the Porter company of Minneapolis....It turns out to be a mistake about there being cases of small-pox in Fargo. It was only chicken-pox. ....Bishop Walker was elected president of the Citizens' Social club, which is ready to open up its rooms Saturday night....The G. A. R. post has decided to celebrate Washington's birthday with a camp-fire and dance.... A trotting matinee was held on the river Wednesday afternoon, and there was a lively time....The clock has been put up in the new court house, and the raising of the 4,000 pound bell was going on yesterday....The old pioneer and Democrat, Terrence Martin, is in the van of those who may hope to handle the mail bags in Fargo after Col. Tyner lays them down.

DAKOTA DOTLETS.

News Notes of All Sorts from the Land of No. 1 Hard.

The Brookings Press says that Charley Morse, editor of the Lake Benton News, C. W. Andrews, county attorney, together with two or three other gentlemen of that city, were indicted by the grand jury recently for conspiracy, in bulldozing the clerk of the courts of Lincoln county and securing his resignation. Morse was appointed to the vacancy created by the resignation.

One morning recently, while Dr. Sweetland, at Sweetland, in Hand county, was distributing the mail he heard a crackling up stairs and discovered that the entire roof was on fire. His wife was sick in bed and was taken out in her night cloths, and little was saved. The loss was estimated at $1,000 with $500 insurance.

In most Dakota towns lecturers do not fare very well. When Rev. Joseph Cook lectured in Fargo there was a loss of $80, and Tank Kee this week did not swell the coffers of the Y. M. C. A. Last week Hon. C. G. Williams, with all his reputation as a congressman and public speaker, had but two dozen hearers at Miller.

It is stated that Gov. Pierce has been offered liberal inducements to take charge of a newspaper enterprise at Duluth, but it is not believed that he can be induced to throw away the work he has done in Dakota, in view of the fact that United States senators will at no distant future be needed for a new state.

A member of the last legislature from one of the counties south of the 46th parallel writes that there are not ten men in his county in favor of the division required by the Huron state. Opposition to it has increased since the legislature passed the bill.

It is a rare thing for a county board in the north to refuse to license, but Steele and Griggs have put up the prohibition banner for 1886 and some of the papers predict that the county seats will be fenced in as curiosities.

An administrator was appointed this week for the estate of the late Delegate Raymond. Those who have means of knowing intimate that it will be found in a bad condition, as Mr. R. had been unfortunate in some large transactions.

A Grand Forks paper estimates that $50,000 has been drained from that place in the past few weeks, mainly of course to keep up the wheat market. Other towns in the north have contributed with hardly less liberality.

The Ashton Herald says that the late grand jury in Spink stood eleven to five in favor of indicting the parties charged with stealing the county records. That county seat fight is likely to have several chapters yet.

The papers have for several weeks past published obituary sketches of T. E. Lander, register of Sargent county, and were discussing his successor, but he threatens to get well after all.

If it proves true that Delegate Gifford spreads about Washington in the livery of royalty, with coachman and guard in livery, there will be a loud call from Dakota for him to resign.

A religious revival was commenced at Plankinton Jan. 1, and has been gaining in power since, with a corps of evangelists in charge.

SOUGHT A CHECKER PLAYER.

And Found in Connecticut Just the Man That He Didn't Want.

Hartford Times.

He was long, lank and lean. In figure he looked like a Yankee, but he said he came from Montana, and he was looking for a checker player. He could play a good game—in fact, he seldom got worsted. He was politely referred to Mr. S. M. Morse. He found Mr. Morse, and, introducing himself, he said he had come to find a checker player, and asked Morse if he would play with him. He said he was himself a good player, and that though the Hartford man might win now and then a game of him, he couldn't hope to win "in the long run." Morse told him he was not in practice, as he had lately turned his attention to chess. However, he would play a few games if it would be an accommodation. The Montana man had looked a good while for a victim, and he did not propose to let this one off, and they went at it. Morse won the first game, and Montana spent five minutes in telling the spectators how he lost it. The Hartford man couldn't quite see it, but for fear that Montana was "laying" for him he kept quiet and let the man from the West tell how he ought to have done it. In a minute the western man pulled his face down, and his eyes assumed a serious look, as he remarked: "Hev got to tend to biz," and he jumped two of Morse's men, and the latter retaliated by jumping four of his. "That'll be the last game you'll get from me," said Montana, and Morse thought he was going to see the Montana style of checkers. Not a word was spoken, but a shade of disgust deepened on Montana's face. In a few moments he uttered an exclamation of surprise. "Skunked!" He shouted, and he swept the men from the board with a look of sheer disgust. "There ain't a man in our diggin's that kin do that!" At it they went again, and once more Montana yielded to Yankee's skill. "I have never had such a streak of luck before," said the Montana man, and not till he had lost eleven straight games did he surrender, and then he thought he had had pretty hard luck. In bidding Morse good-by he remarked: "It is the first time I've been taken down since I left Montana. Nobody out there could beat me."

He came to Hartford to find a checker-player. He found him.

Heavy Drug Failure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.— This morning, on petition of George W. Sloan, junior, partner, J. R. Elder was appointed receiver of the drug firm of Browning & Sloan, giving a bond in the sum of $100,000. This is is the oldest house in the city, and until quite recently supposed to be doing a profitable and large business. The trouble was hastened by the uncertainty over the liability of Mr. Browning as bondsman for Ex-City Treasurer Pattison, who is short $112,000 in his statement.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Defense of Our Diplomatic Corps.

To the Editor of the Globe:

An editorial in the GLOBE of this morning under the head A Diplomatic Reform, has the following: "There is a growing feeling among Americans that our policy of keeping up a diplomatic corps is a humbug. The average American citizen fails to see any wisdom in keeping a corps of high-salaried officials hanging around the courts of the various monarchies of earth with ostensibly no higher mission than to ape foreign manners for three or four years and then to come back home to breed discontent among the people because of our plain democratic customs. So strong is this feeling growing that unless there is a change in the methods of it, the whole diplomatic system will be wiped out within a few years, and what duties now attach to that almost sinecure feature of our government will be devolved exclusively on the state department at Washington." It has been so common for a good part of the

AMERICAN PRESS

to treat our diplomatic service in a disparaging manner, that I am not very much surprised that a journal as intelligent as the GLOBE should express similar views. I think, however, that the GLOBE'S estimate of our diplomatic service is erroneous.

One of the earliest of American diplomatic representatives was Dr. Franklin, who secured the alliance and aid of France in the struggle for independence. Who can estimate the value of the service of Dr. Rush, who as the diplomatic representative of the United States at London, secured, in 1817, the permanent disarmament of the Northern lakes. I am sure the American people have only a very slight conception of the value of the services of Charles Francis Adams as the diplomatic representative of the United States at London in the early part of our civil war. But for his influence it is not so improbable that the Confederates would have received very much more aid than they did from England. During the siege of Paris the only diplomatic representative who remained there was the one from the United States,

MR. WASHBURN,

who, as is well known, by his many good acts for the Germans won the admiration of the German nation, even without forfeiting the respect of Frenchmen.

William L. Marcy, the able secretary of state under President Pierce, defined the work of our diplomatic representatives as follows: "The object of diplomatic missions is to adjust differences and conduct affairs between governments in regard to their political and commercial relations, and to furnish the government at home with information touching the country to which the mission is accredited more full and accurate than might be obtained through the ordinary channels, or more promptly than the same information might otherwise be received."

The greater part of the work done by our diplomatic representatives is known only to the department of state. There are various matters which in almost every country require investigation and work by our diplomatic agents and of which the public hears but little. Of course there may be some who are indolent, but the majority have as a rule been usefully employed and they have assisted in maintaining the peaceful relations which for a long time have subsisted between the United States and all foreign countries. When our

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

was to take place our diplomatic representatives were very efficient in getting the governments to which they were accredited to take part in the same: and there were some instances where, through such efforts, foreign countries had appropriated money for the exhibition and had their agents on the ground while yet some leading journals in New York were ridiculing the idea of having an exhibition. Only a few years ago single letter postage was as high as 20 cents to some of the countries whence we have received many thousands of our most valuable immigrants. The reduction of postage and the adoption of a uniform rate of 5 cents to every foreign country were owing not a little to the labors of some of our diplomatic officers. Treaties for the protection of naturalized citizens, for the protection of trade marks and the improvement of commerce are among the subjects which in late years have occupied considerable of the time of our missions abroad. One object in keeping a diplomatic representative in a foreign country is to have an agent there in a position to be of service to his government in case of an emergency. An emergency may not arise, but all governments deem it best to be prepared for one.

While Gideon Wells was secretary of the navy our government had to send an expedition to Paraguay which, as Mr. Wells said, cost

SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS.

But I venture to say that if we had sustained a diplomatic representative in that country, in a way such as a diplomatic representative of a country like ours should be sustained, such an expedition and such an enormous expenditure never would have been required. Our American shipping is not what it once was nor what it should be; and yet there are several foreign countries whose ports are now annually visited by thousands of American seamen. I fully believe that these seamen and that American travelers abroad are surer of having their rights respected from the fact that an American diplomatic representative is in the country able to protect them.

There is a tendency to abolish national distinctions. For many purposes the world is becoming one country. Hence there is more and more reason for the United States to continue rather than to cease sending diplomatic agents abroad. A few new missions have in late years been established. I doubt if any will very soon be abolished.

The pay of our diplomatic officers is the same as fixed during the administration of President Pierce in 1856. It is smaller than what other leading countries pay; is out of proportion to the dignity, expense and importance of the offices filled and ought to be increased.

C. C. ANDREWS.

St. Paul, Jan. 25, 1886.

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