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LEWIS BAKER.

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☞ 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, SUNDAY, FEB. 14. 1886.

☞ THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

☞ 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 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.

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The DAILY and SUNDAY GLOBE is for sale at Raymer's old book and news store, 236 Third avenue south, Minneapolis.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
Duluth	18	Clear	Q' Appelle	2	Lt. s'w
St. Paul	29	Cloudy	Albany	42	Cloudy
La Crosse	36	Cloudy	New York	38	Clear
Huron	19	Fair	Boston	46	Cloudy
Moorhead	-1	Cloudy	Chicago	43	Cloudy
St. Vincent	-1	Cloudy	Cincinnati	39	Cloudy
Bismarck	17	Cloudy	Cleveland	36	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	14	Cloudy	Galveston	59	Clear
Ft. A'boin	19	Cloudy	Memphis	53	Clear
Ft. Custer	30	Foggy	N. Orleans	60	Clear
Helena	24	Cloudy	Shreveport	64	Clear
Ft. Garry	-2	Fair	St. Louis	50	Clear
Med. Hat	11	Clear	Vicksburg	63	Cloudy

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 29.65; thermometer, 31; relative humidity, 78; wind, northwest; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 40; minimum thermometer, 24; daily range, 16. River—Frozen. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1 a.m.—For the East Gulf states: Fair weather, slightly warmer in eastern portions, colder weather in the western portions, variable winds. For the West Gulf states: Fair weather, winds shifting to colder northwesterly. For the Ohio valley and Tennessee: Generally fair weather, variable winds, generally shifting to northwesterly, colder weather in the western and southern portions, warmer in the northern and eastern portions, followed during Monday by slightly colder weather. For the lower lakes: Cloudy weather, with local rains, nearly stationary temperature, followed by during Monday, colder weather, winds generally westerly. For the upper lake: Cloudy weather with snows or rains, followed by fair, colder weather, winds shifting to northerly, rising barometer. For the upper Mississippi valley: Light local rains or snows, followed by fair, colder weather, winds generally shifting to northerly, rising barometer. For the Missouri valley: Fair weather, generally colder except in the eastern portion, stationary temperature, followed by slowly rising temperature, rising barometer, winds generally northerly. For Colorado: Fair, slightly colder weather, followed by slowly rising temperature. The upper Ohio river will rise decidedly and become dangerous in the low districts. The lower Ohio, the Mississippi and all other rivers will rise decidedly. Cautionary signals continue at the stations on Lake Michigan.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

The carnival grounds will be closed to-day.

New England is suffering from a disastrous flood.

Minneapolis is devoting some attention to politics.

Sparks made another Northern Pacific land decision.

King Milan will sign a treaty of peace with Bulgaria.

Gen. Hancock's funeral took place at Forristown, Pa.

The commissioner of patents has made his annual report.

The remains of Gov. Seymour will be interred Tuesday.

Mr. Cannon's resignation has not been accepted by the president.

Representative Hood of Tennessee viciously attacked Fitz-John Porter.

The gorge in the river at St. Louis broke at 2:25 yesterday afternoon.

Seven hundred dams in Rhode Island were swept away by rising waters.

The ice in the Delaware river at Port Jervis, N. Y., went out without damage.

Another case of small-pox was reported to the health office yesterday in Chicago.

It is said that Sparks' order restraining the the issue of land patents will be revoked.

The Kaw river at Kansas City is swelling, and the threatened danger from overflow has been averted.

Hyndman, Burns, Champion and Williams, the London socialist leaders, are to be tried for inciting a riot.

Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, who has been quite ill for several days, is rapidly regaining her usual health and strength.

Small-pox is rapidly spreading over Southwestern Texas. The Mexicans are the principal victims, owing to their filthy habits.

The annual report of the patent commissioner filed last night shows that Minnesota has 236 patents, or one to every 3,308 inhabitant.

The shortage in the accounts of S. R. Sterling, late treasurer of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, it is now thought will approximate $100,000.

At Coaling, Ala., the Alabama Great Southern express was thrown from the track Friday night and thirteen persons injured, but none seriously.

The house committee on expenditures in the department of justice has reported that the amount expended or contracted to be expended in the telephone cases is $8,035.80.

Montana cattlemen report cattle in good condition. Texas cattle have wintered better than usual. The recent specials from the Panhandle country regarding heavy losses are untrue.

The Cummings hotel at St. George, Ont., burned yesterday morning. N. Case and Joseph Armstrong perished in the flames. The total loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

The anti-Chinese association of Oregon resolves that the Chinese must go, that Gov. Squire of Washington territory must be impeached, and that Ben Butler must conduct the proceedings.

OUR PROGRESSION.

It seems but a little while ago that the names of HENDRICKS and MCCLELLAN, of SEYMOUR and HANCOCK and GREELEY and BLAIR were the rallying cries of the national Democracy, and yet they are all gone. And that other grand old Democratic leader—SAMUEL J. TILDEN—whose name has been a Democratic talisman for more than a quarter of a century and whose sagacious statesmanship has more clearly than any other power carved out a career of success for the party whose leader he was, has passed beyond the three score and ten years allotted to human life and now stands on the brink of the grave which must receive him into final rest before many more months have gone by. Thus it is we are brought to face the realization of the fact that the national Democratic party has passed entirely into the hands of a new leadership. The men whom it knew as leaders but a decade or two ago are now known no more forever. While it seems as but yesterday that the names of SEYMOUR and MCCLELLAN and HANCOCK were household words in a million of Democratic homes in America, it is a singular fact that the names of those who are now in the lead of a successful Democracy were totally unknown to fame.

These facts are not only evidences of the general progressive spirit of American thought and action, but also of the progressiveness of the Democratic party. So forcibly is this fact impressing itself upon the minds of the whole American people that even in the Republican party strong effort is being made to cut loose from the leadership of the men who have controlled the organization for the last twenty-five years. The BLAINES and the SHERMANS and the LOGANS are not regarded as proper men to mold the policy of a political organization which is to leave the past behind it and is to keep its face to the future. We are a progressive people; the nation is forging to the front, not sliding backward. And so impressively is this fact stamped upon every movement of national import that the political party which ties itself to a leadership a quarter of a century old is left behind and lost in the progress of our national events. In the rapidity and multiformity of changes which occur in our national existence, no school of political thought can exist over twenty years. The issues that were prominent twenty years ago are now dead. The men who were most prominently identified with those issues have dropped out of sight with them. The issues and the men now most prominent twenty years hence will have passed out of public sight, and new men and new issues will occupy their place. Thus it is that our progression moves with a rapidity that dazzles and bewilders the fossil governments of Europe.

LAID TO REST.

America's model soldier is at rest. Yesterday the grave closed over the most magnificent soldier and citizen of this generation. In all that goes to make up the accomplished soldier and patriotic citizen Gen. HANCOCK was faultless. He was just as superb in character as he was in appearance. In all the disgraceful jealousies and rivalries which existed between the prominent generals of the war Gen. HANCOCK was never known to play a part. He was conspicuously free from all attempts of winning his military reputation through the newspapers as so many other prominent officers won theirs. His modesty was only equalled by his merit. With the quality of a true soldier he invariably took the post assigned him without questioning the propriety of the assignment. All the distinction he gained was honestly and honorably won. His services were entitled to more recognition by the government and the people than they ever received. But he never complained of any lack of appreciation of what he had. The consciousness of duty performed was the only compensation that a man of HANCOCK's character and disposition wanted. Station and authority were not the objects of his ambition. His patriotism was of the LEONIDAS and WASHINGTON type—he would rather save a nation than to destroy a world. His ambition was that whatever he did to do well. And so strong was this characteristic that his position as commander of the Grant obsequies was probably the immediate cause of his death. He insisted on giving personal supervision to everything that was done, and while he was a man of great physical endurance, the task was too much for him. It is stated that during the trip to Mt. McGregor he signed nearly 3,000 telegraphic dispatches, insisting on signing every one of them, and for several days afterwards his right hand was rendered useless. This instance illustrates the conscientious disposition of the man to perform his duty to the very letter and to the minutest detail.

But with all the glory of his military career the brightest spot in his public record was the lesson he taught and enforced while in command of the department of Louisiana and Texas, of subordinating the military to the civil power. It was an act of more substantial benefit to the character and perpetuity of American institutions than all the distinctions ever won on a battlefield.

The warrior's name
Tho' peal'd and chimed on all the tongues of fame,
Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind
Than his, who fashions and improves mankind.

OUR WEEKLY CARNIVAL NUMBER

So great was the demand for the weekly edition of the GLOBE published last Thursday, which contained the full description of the carnival up to that date, together with the numerous illustrations in the successive daily editions, that we were compelled to issue a second edition on Friday. That edition has been exhausted and orders continued to pour in so rapidly that on yesterday we were forced to issue a third edition, which we expect to be large enough to meet all future demands. Persons desiring to secure copies of the WEEKLY GLOBE to send away will find them for sale at the counting-room of the GLOBE office.

A JEALOUS RIVAL.

The St. Paul winter carnival is the source of infinite worriment to the Chicago newspapers. They are continually biting and snapping and snarling at it just as if the whole ambition of Chicago life and enterprise was to get a lick at St. Paul. Aside from the petty malice and spite displayed in these fruitless attempts to detract from the magnificent success of our carnival, we see in it an evidence of the fact that Chicago has at last been forced to make public recognition of St. Paul as a formidable commercial rival. The highest tribute that can be paid to St. Paul's prominence as the metropolis and great commercial and railway center of the Northwest is implied in the ill-tempered efforts of the Chicago press to belittle our carnival. The animus of these newspaper assaults is so apparent to the public eye that Chicago's wrath is being converted into the best advertising agency that St. Paul could possibly have. As long as our Chicago contemporaries keep up this kind of a racket they will receive the gratitude of our people for the inestimable good they are doing for St. Paul in the way of advertising it as the successful competitor of Chicago in the race for commercial supremacy.

CHICAGO'S ENTERPRISE.

If a man's genius is not his own property and he is not entitled to reap the benefit of it, then what in the world is he entitled to? This question is suggested by the publication of a card from the Rev. SAM JONES, asking the public not to buy a published volume of his sermons which has been issued by a Chicago publishing firm with a copyright mark on it. The uniqueness of Chicago enterprise had never occurred to Evangelist JONES until he went to that city to inaugurate a religious revival. For several months Mr. JONES has been engaged in a series of successful assaults on the strongholds of Satan. His successes had emboldened him to make an attack on Chicago, little dreaming of the magnitude of the task. Chicago has the reputation of being an enterprising town, but what strikes Mr. JONES most forcibly is that Chicago's idea of what constitutes enterprise is quite peculiar. Skinning a sucker is regarded as the most remarkable feat of enterprise that can be accomplished in Chicago. And now it turns out that the only object the Chicago people had in inviting the noted Southern evangelist to their city was to make money out of his eccentric genius. While Mr. JONES was preaching what he supposed was a free gospel to the spiritual paupers of the Lake City the enterprising book publishers of the city were busy at work putting his sermons into book form, and then copyrighted them so that now Mr. JONES cannot even read his own sermons without paying a heavy royalty to the Chicago book publishers. The only surprise is that these enterprising book dealers didn't get a copyright on the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's prayer.

TWO WEEKS CONCLUDED.

The second week of the carnival has been completed and a measure of success achieved which exceeds the most sanguine expectations held at the beginning of the enterprise. The association is to be congratulated on the energy which has made possible such a result, and the people of St. Paul upon the unflagging interest and enthusiasm which contributed so materially to the satisfactory outcome. It is only another indication of the fact that St. Paul business men never go into anything in a half-hearted way, but having decided upon an undertaking of whatever character, are not satisfied with anything less than the fullest measure of success. Not only is it a matter of congratulation that the promoters of the enterprise should receive a comfortable pecuniary return, but it is also highly satisfactory to have demonstrated the possibility of making the festival a permanent feature of winter life in St. Paul. Had the carnival been only partially successful, it would have been decided in all probability not to make another attempt. As it is, however, the prospects for similar entertainments in future years of even a more extensive character are excellent. The present carnival has done much to afford the people of the Northwest genuine and healthful enjoyment, it has done still more to spread St. Paul's fair fame throughout the land. Let us not be content with crying "well done," but prepare for greater things in the time to come.

A MENDING GUILD.

Philadelphia may be a little behindhand in the grand march of progress and enterprise, but when it comes to matters of charity, to giving evidence of that liberal and sympathetic feeling which her people have for their fellow men, she rises as one man from the portly-framed and equally large-hearted GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS to the most time-honored spinster who resides in the classic suburb of Germantown and busies her with fashioning the wools which have made that village a household word, into divers fantastic and useless shapes. Recognizing the dreariness which existence even under the most favorable circumstances must have for the average man, unsupported by the fostering care of a Philadelphia woman, observing with characteristic sympathy the trials and discomforts incident to bachelordom, the spinsters of the city of brotherly love have agreed to overlook the unappreciative spirit which induces eligible young men to look coldly upon their charms and with a truly forgiving disposition have resolved to let in a little light upon the gloom of bachelorhood. They have established a "mending guild," through which, on the payment of a nominal fee, bachelors may have their deficiencies in the matter of buttons remedied and their wardrobes generally placed in that condition of complete repair which is only possible by the application of woman's ministering touch. There can be no doubt that a want long felt is thus supplied, and if the charitably-disposed maids are only able to continue their mending efforts so as to embrace the devious ways of Philadelphia's gilded youth, they will rightly deserve the laurel crown. But possibly, with a shrewdness for which they are not given credit, the guild is aware that, once introduced to the comforts wrought by their kindly influence, the eyes of the bachelors will be opened to the error of their single blessedness and the marriage rate in Philadelphia will correspondingly increase.

TAKE THE HAT.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I am a reader of your paper, and here take the liberty to call on you to decide the bet of a hat. I claim the title of the highest commissioned officer in the army of the United States is lieutenant general. My opponent claims general. Who wears the hat, please? Furthermore, if our highest officer is the lieutenant general, why is he not titled general? Please explain and oblige,

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13. J. C. MC.

The title of general was conferred upon Gen. Sherman by special act of congress. As he is on the retired list, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is the highest officer in rank in active service.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

It is a satisfactory evidence that a disposition is beginning to show itself to grant a little breathing time in the mad rush which characterizes American life when the half-holiday question continues to be agitated. It is very truly said that in this country we have too few holidays, but, preferring to burn the candle at both ends, complain when prematurely aged and broken down, the results of our own folly are visited upon us. In this matter the women have the opportunity to wield an all-powerful influence. It is on their account that Saturday afternoons in the shops and stores are the busiest of the week, and consequently overworked employes are unable to obtain the much-needed rest which employers might otherwise be inclined to grant. By refraining from the dearly-loved shopping excursions at that time, and in other respects aiding the movement, they can with absolute certainty bring about a successful outcome to the agitation, a result which will cause both employers and employed to rise up and call them blessed. The inconvenience to those who now crowd the stores would be so insignificant in comparison with the benefits to be derived by the hard-working employes as to amount to practically nothing. It is a fact very encouraging to the promoters of the movement that in an important Eastern city the sympathies of the women have been enlisted to such an extent that they have formed a society to boycott all stores remaining open after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

THE defective memory of JACOB SHARPE of New York, who on the witness stand is unable to remember what he did with $1,500,000 bonds of the Broadway street railway, should be jogged by the testimony of certain aldermen who have a lively sense of favors received.

THE judgment sale for $150,000 against the Western Union in New York has been adjourned for a few weeks, and in the mean while Mr. GOULD will see to it that the wires are pulled in the right direction to vacate the proceedings against his dropsical corporation.

WHEN the Irish cause numbers among its supporters such disinterested patriots as President EGAN of the National league it is bound to succeed. That gentleman has just remitted to the treasurer of the league $3,000—his salary for the past year.

THE Florida Press association has adopted resolutions declaring that the recent cold snap did the orange trees in that state no material injury, which is the first intimation the country has had that Florida editors combine orange-growing with their professional duties.

THE Baltimore & Ohio, having succeeded in having a bill passed by congress authorizing it to build a bridge which will give it an entrance to New York, is metaphorically snapping its fingers at the Pennsylvania and asking what it is going to do about it.

SAM JONES has some conception of the magnitude of the task he has undertaken in determining to convert Chicago, now that he has discovered that a publishing firm in the Garden City has copyrighted his sermons against himself.

CHICAGO newspapers are making dire insinuations concerning a beautiful Southern woman and an unknown millionaire, and about a score of very wealthy Chicagoans are trembling lest the lightning should strike.

CINCINNATI is making great preparations for her May musical festival, but the strains most appreciated by Cincinnatians will continue to be the squeals of corn-fed porkers under the butcher's knife.

A VIOLENT epidemic of hog cholera is raging in Hillsboro, Ill., and Chicago business men are agitating the advisability of establishing a quarantine against the interior town.

A PITTSBURG paper makes a vigorous plea for the red-headed girl. What the fighting weight of the writer's auburn-haired wife may be is not stated.

REMINISCENCES of LOGAN'S life as an editor are being recalled, but his proof-readers have gone beyond mortal ken to their richly deserved reward.

BOSTON has been favored with a remarkably heavy rainfall; but if the elements are trying to wash Boston's sins away, they are wasting time.

ST. PAUL is to have MAPLESON and MAPLESON is enlarging the capacity of his strong box before he takes St. Paul.

An Important Inquiry.

Mr. Lewis Baker, proprietor St. Paul DAILY GLOBE.

Please tell me at what places in St. Paul toboggans are for sale and what the prices are, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER TO DAILY GLOBE.

Decorah, Ia., Feb. 11.

[Consult the GLOBE'S advertising columns.]

Where Moccasins Are Unknown.

Chicago News.

The vivid St. Paul newspaper presents a portrait of the belle of the carnival as she appeared in low-necked dress and arctic overshoes. Artists in that latitude merely grasp the principal features and trust to fervid fancy and a recollection of old times for the filling in. The overshoes are realistic. The remainder of the picture is charmingly reminiscent and ideal.

Chicago Our Recruiting Place.

Chicago News.

Day before yesterday was editors' and sheriffs' day at the St. Paul carnival. There is an appropriateness about this harmonious blending of the professions that urges one to the conclusion that the managers of the carnival have given some time and study to the newspaper situation in St. Paul

Jeopardizing the Soldiers.

Chicago News.

We very seriously question the propriety of taking United States soldiers and officers from Fort Snelling to engage them in a sham battle at St. Paul. There's danger in that sort of thing, and while perhrps the country might spare an officer or two, there isn't a soldier too many.

He Had 'em in Stock.

Duluth Herald

I heard a man ask a Superior street news dealer this morning if he kept the Pioneer Press. Pointing to about a ton of old papers piled up in one corner, he remarked, "yes, we 'keep' it."

HER PET.

A saucy pug, bedight with bows
And baby bells, perks up his nose,
I watch her pinky fingers tie
The love knots, and I wonder why
He mocks me in his impish pose.

He begs for bon-bons, sniffs the rose
That in her silken bodice glows,
And pulls her jaunty cap awry,
A saucy pug.

When fed, he curls up for a doze
And nestles near her satin toes,
So pert his mein he makes me shy;
The gold of Ophir could not buy
Her pet—I wonder why she chose
A saucy pug?

—The Rambler.

DEAD TWO DAYS.

A Remarkable Case of Suspended Animation.

WELLESVILLE, Feb. 13.—A remarkable instance of suspended animation, with a narrow escape from a horrible death, occurred a few days ago at Jethro, a hamlet on the eastern outskirts of this place, the particulars of which were dissolved to-day. Two weeks ago a Mrs. Raymond of that place, while visiting her daughter in Allegheny City, was striken with what was supposed to be paralysis. After a week of intense suffering she improved sufficiently to allow of her being removed to her home at Jethro. The day after arriving she was taken with a relapse and continued to grow worse until last Wednesday when she died, as was supposed, the doctors having pronounced life extinct. Friends and relatives of the family were notified by telegraph of the demise, the services of an undertaker were secured, the body was prepared for burial, wrapped in a shroud and placed in the parlor to await the arrival of the coffin. A friend of the woman who had arrived from a distance had occasion to enter the room where Mrs. Raymond had been laid out, and approaching the body thought she discovered traces of animation in the lifeless form. She made an examination and discovered unmistakable

EVIDENCES OF VITALITY.

The muscles of the face and eyelids twitched, the eyes partially opened, and faint respiratian was noticed. The woman instantly gave the alarm, and the room was soon filled with friends, who discovered the same indications of returning life. Physicians were at once summoned and every known restorative applied in the hope of saving her life. After three hours of vigorous and unrelenting attention, hours that seemed interminably long to the family, the lifeless form was restored to consciousness. She slowly and languidly opened her eyes in perfect amazement, curiously surveyed her surroundings, and in a few minutes feebly asked in a scarcely audible voice the cause for the unusual commotion, rnd inquired how she came in possession of the unique garb in which she was clothed. The situation was explained to her, when she replied that, while in her comatose state, she imagined she had fallen into a deep sleep. Mrs. Raymond is improving slowly with fair chances for recovery. Her escape from the horrible fate in being buried alive was very narrow. She had been in a state of insensibility for two days, the body was cold and clammy and respiration to all appearances ceased entirely. In a few hours more tho woman would have undoubtedly been buried.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

An Old Stager Tells Something About It.

On both sides of Ann street, on Park place, on Nassau street and on Park row, gambling houses still flourish (as I am told, mind you.) The greatest down-town game of all, however, is at 8 Barclay, in which combination concern old Dancer, who died very rich a short time since, was the principal partner. The play here ranges very high, and these who go there are technically known as "high rollers." If you may believe the dealer, they are colonels, judges, counselors or senators. The chips of this house range from 50 cents to $5 each, and there is practically no "limit." Some time ago there was the perennial scare among the gamblers, and every manjack of them moved over to Jersey, except the dealers at No. 8. It is a house of great influence, and more than one close election in New York city has been decided by the "pull" which its owners have with the politicians. At the time of the Jersey scare a game was set up in one of the back rooms of a Cortlandt Street hotel, but the ordinary guests of the house took fright at the constant stream of queer-looking visitors going up to the parlors, and the proprietor was compelled to forego his unlawful gains.

SUSTAINED BY LAMAR.

The Secretary of the Interior Backs Gen. Sparks in His Fight Against Land Plunderers.

Misrepresentations Constantly Made to Force the Land Office Commissioner to Resign.

Five Million Acres of Washington Territory Land Affected by the Latest Land Order.

The Enemies of Fitz-John Porter Beginning to Make Treason Speeches Again.

Trying to Wear Him Out.

Special to the Globe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The latest annoyance to which Land Commissioner Sparks has been subjected by the land thieves and the attorneys who are unceasing in their attacks upon him, is their circulation of a story that after listening to an appeal of certain citizens of St. Paul, Secretary Lamar issued a peremptory order to the commissioner to answer within twenty-four hours why he had made his order of last year suspending final action on land entries and why it should not be rescinded. Gen. Sparks said to-day that this story, like many others circulated by the same persons, was a lie, made out of whole cloth. No such order has been issued by Mr. Lamar, who knows what Gen. Sparks is doing to save the country from wholesale plunder, and who stands ready to sustain him in the fight against the would-be plunderers. While not denying that he is sometimes annoyed by the succession of lying reports about himself and his office, Gen. Sparks has no fears that his enemies will succeed in their apparent purpose of trying to wear him out, and forcing him to resign his office.

Looking up Land Matters.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Dakota delegations now here are mainly concerned with land office matters. Judge M. H. Day declares that he is attending to private business and not doing anything political or public. Mr. Engle and others are still battling Secretary Lamar over Gen. Sparks' order suspending patents. Mr. G. G. Beardsley is here trying to collect fees for surveying done some years ago and which have been tied up in the department. William B. Sterling, a young attorney of Huron, has come to aid in the agitation against the land order affecting settlers in the Turtle mountain region. Mr. A. Boyton leaves for home to-morrow.

It Affects 5,000,000 Acres.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Land Commissioner Sparks, in a decision in the case of James Vaughan, a settler on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana, holds that the lands were not reserved by law for the railroad grant upon the filing by the company of maps of the general route, but only after the definite location of the actual line of the road. It has been a former ruling of the interior department that a statutory reservation was created when a map of general route was filed, although actual location of the road might afterwards be made on quite a different line. Commissioner Sparks says he finds no authority of law for such constructions and holds it contrary to the provisions of the granting act and to the uniform construction of the railroad land grant by the supreme court. The effect of the commissioner's decision, if sustained, will be to protect the settlers along the whole line of the road who settled after the maps of the general route were filed and before definite location of the road, being periods ranging from three to ten years, and also open to entry all lands on the line between Wallula, W. T., and Portland, Or., a distance of some 200 miles and amounting to more than 5,000,000 acres. These lands are in the valley of the Columbia river and have been kept in reservation since 1872.

PORTER UNDER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hood of Tennessee Savagely Attacks the General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The speaker laid before the house a response from the postmaster general regarding the eight-hour law. He says letter carriers are not regarded as laborers, workmen or mechanics, and therefore the law does not apply to them. Mr. Bragg submitted a bill for the location of a soldiers' home west of the Rocky mountains. An adverse report was made on the bill to enable the people to name their postmasters. Mr. O'Neill from the committee on labor reported a bill to protect mechanics, laborers and servants in their wages. A report was made on the Hanback telephone resolution, and it was put on the house calendar. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the house on Thursday passed the bill authorizing national banks to increase their capital stock and change their location and names, was tabled—yeas 115, nays 94. Mr. Dunham, on behalf of the committee on commerce, called up and the house passed a bill authorizing the Mississippi Water Power and Boom company of Brainerd, Minn., to construct a dam across the Missisippi river. The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the

FITZ-JOHN PORTER BILL

Mr. Swinburne of New York, who was entitled to the floor, being in ill health, his remarks were read by the clerk. He favored the bill and expressed the opinion that the country owed Gen. Porter gratuities instead of punishment. Mr. Hood of Tennessee said:

If the measure were one praying for pardon, asking amnesty, demanding that something should be done to promote that conciliation of which the country had heard so much; if it were a plan for the purpose of removing some disqualification imposed for political considerations, it would receive my cordial, cheerful and earnest support. But I will vote against the pending bill because I believe it absolutely destructive of the very fabric of the government itself. Mr. Porter has been charged with and convicted of the highest offense known to military law, and to pass this bill is to destroy the discipline of the whole United States army. This is no issue of mercy and amnesty, but it is a fair issue of treachery of the boldest and blackest and most infamous kind on the one hand and simple devotion and simple obedience to orders on the other. Suppose there had been no Fitz-John Porter on the 29th of August and that grand Phil Sheridan had been in command. Little Phil would not have waited for orders, but would have rushed to the field and turned the tide of battle. The sentence pronounced on Fitz John Porter has not been proportionate to his offense. If guilty he should have been shot, and if he had been a private soldier under the same conditions he

WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT.

If innocent he ought to have been acquitted and he would have been acquitted. If guilty, as the court-martial found him to be, this bill ought not to pass. The constitution makes the action of courts-martial when concluded and executed according to law final beyond the reach of another tribunal of the government except the executive. If congress could annul the findings of such a court it could as well, acting in its official capacity, set aside the decisions of any other court in the country. While I do not believe it, I will concede for the purposes of argument that injustice has been done at the trial, yet I see no remedy here. Under the circumstances of the trial and the character of the men who composed the court-martial, before I will vote for the bill I must have the most clear and convincing proof that they were wrong, but such proof has not be presented.

Mr. Wolford of Kentucky attacked what he called the inconsistency of the opponents of the bill.

The president could only pardon to a limited extent; congress has power they say. Now where is the power? They took the absurd position there was no power, no remedy. The innocent must suffer and must be blasted. All the boasted liberty, all the boasted grandeur and power of the American republic is a sham if they contend that that is a fair construction of the constitution. Then it ought to be amended.

Pending the conclusion of Mr. Wolford's speech, the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Tucker of Virginia, the house bill authorizing the treasurer of the United States, in his discretion and with the consent of the secretary of the treasury, to appoint one of his clerks to discharge the duties of treasurer or assistant treasurer in the event of the illness or absence of either of those officers, was taken up and passed. The house then adjourned.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Great Increase in the Number of Applications Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Commissioner of Patents Montgomery has forwarded to congress his annual report for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1885. It is recommended that some provision be made by which the office should be furnished with complete records of patent cases decided in federal courts for publication in the Gazette. The commissioner says the examining corps is wholly insufficient to perform its important duties, and an increase of the number of employes is recommended, as well as a general increase in other divisions. The allowances for salaries of assistant examiners are said to be inadequate, and the practical result of the small salaries is that many of the most valuable examiners desert their employment every year to enter a more lucrative field. It is also recommended that the salary of the assistant commissioner be increased from $3,000 to $3,500 per annum. Attention of congress is directed to the fact that there is at present no statute empowering or directing the attorney general to institute proceedings in the name of the United States, or otherwise to cancel or annul a patent which may have been fraudulently obtained or unwisely or inadvertently granted and which may work great injury to the public. In conclusion the commissioner says:

Thirty years ago there were but thirteen classes of invention. To-day there are in the office 177 distinct classes. In the year 1855 4,435 applications for patents were received, while during the last calendar year the office received 35,717 applications. The total receipts of the patent office during the year were $1,188,089, and the expenditures were $1,024,379, leaving a balance of $163,710. The number of caveats filed was 2,552, and the number of issues was 25,891.

A SABLE BUCKEYE BRUTE.

Jensiek's Victims in a Critical Condition.

Special to the Globe.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—A man who has just returned from Northfield, O., where Charles Jensiek's victims, Maria and Mary Hoar, aged 33 and 24, respectively, lie prostrated from their wounds, says that in neither case has the crisis yet been passed. The detailed description of the wounds only adds to the horror of the first story. Maria has ten distinct wounds about her head. All her front teeth were knocked out, her nose was crushed and her upper lip cut in two. Her left ear hangs by a bit of skin and cartilage, and it is thought that there is a fracture of one of the parietal bones of the skull. Mary, though struck but six times with the murderous bludgeon, has two fractures of the skull, a jaw bone fractured, and all the molar teeth on one side knocked out. Her condition remains critical. Within ten days when fever sets in it is thought her wounds must terminate fatally. The doctors say that the worst has not yet come and the girls both tell of a terrible struggle with Jensick, and once they succeeded in putting him out of the house, but he returned and resumed his hellish work to the bloody end. The clothing of both the young women was completely soaked with blood, and the kitchen was fairly spattered with it. The present outlook is that Jensick will be tried on a capital charge and there is no question about the verdict. The prisoner is a poor brute devoid of intellect. He says that if a mob comes he hopes will be shot neatly and quickly. If he has to hang he will be contented, provided he is given a gallon of beer, a beef steak, a dozen potatoes and a half peck of apples to feast on before he hangs.

WATER IN THE WAY.

Why a Cornell Student Didn't Take His Inamorata to a Ball.

Special to the Globe.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The junior class of Cornell university had its annual ball here last night. Despite the torrents of rain that poured down, the affair was one of the most brilliant and successful society events that have ever taken place in Ithaca. The armory was artistically and æsthetically decorated with flags, bunting, banners, and the tesselated tints of the flowers from the university conservatories gave it a most beautiful appearance. A great many ladies and gentlemen were present from a distance, and the attendance from the university itself was exceptionably large. The visitors were from the states of Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. President and Mrs. Adams, together with a number of professors and their wives, assisted in receiving the guests. The ball was a great success socially and numerically, and reflects no little honor on the men of '87. The high water here, which has already submerged part of the town, prevents the attendance somewhat from Ithaca. In one instance an upper-class man was unable to get his lady on account of her residence being surrounded by the flood to the depth of several feet, so as to effectually cut off her ingress and egress from her home. The unfortunate student was compelled to take the poet Saxe's advice and "go it alone."

Ran Away Sixteen Times.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.—Eddie Ledfords, who keeps a Bowery saloon, came into the police court to-day and told the following tale:

I married Dolly last May. She had ran away from her husband, a man named Langdon of Detroit, sixteen times before, and he had obtained a divorce from her at last. My brothers and all my friends advised me not to marry her, but I was a fool and would not take then advice. She was true to me until a week ago yesterday, when she ran away with a man named Frank Elliot, a 20-cent dude, a traveling man. I discovered they were stopping at a hotel on Erie street, near the narrow gauge depot, and I had them arrested. He gave his name to the police as Frank Elliot, but that is not his name. I intend to get a divorce from her as soon as possible. She cannot run away from me sixteen times. My wife is known as 'Pretty Dolly, the St. Clair Street Singer.' She is pretty and is about 26 years old."

In Favor of Defendants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Judge Benedict, in the United States circuit court to-day, rendered a decision upon the demurrer recently argued in case of the United States against William H. Warner and J. H. Work, who were jointly indicted with Ferdinand Ward for defrauding the Marine bank. The court orders judgment of the demurrer in favor of the defendants. The court holds that the indictment contained no averrment of a conversion by Ward of the money which the indictments stated was paid to Warner. An indictment of this character, to be good against the defendants, Warner and Work, must state facts, showing a misapplication of the money of the association committed by Ward.

A Big Railroad Scheme.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—Articles of association were filed in the office of the secretary of state to-day of the Fort Smith & Southern Railway company, capital $2,500,000, road to run southward from Fort Smith in the western tier of counties in Arkansas to Red River, 150 miles. John O. Day, Springfield; James Dan. A. Douglass, St. Louis, and W. H. Fishback, Fort Smith, are among the directors.

Threshing Machine Company Fails.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 13.—The H. A. Pitts Sons' Manufacturing company, makers of Pitts' threshing machines made an assignment to-day. No schedule of liabilities and assets was filed. The trouble is said to be the outcome of the company's failure three years ago. The indebtedness then, $250,000, was arranged to be met in three yearly payments. Jan. 1 of this year was the date set for the third payment, but the company has been unable to meet it.

One Company Backs Down.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 13.—Laughlin & Co., the owners of two coke works near Broadford, have granted the 10 per cent. demanded by the strikers, and work will be resumed at once. The convention at Scottsdale to-day instructed the delegates to return to their homes and ascertain the feeling in regard to arbitrating the differences. Another convention will be held on Tuesday to hear the reports.

A MONGOLIAN MENACE.

The Anti-Chinese Congress at Portland Passes Pointed Resolutions.

A Polite Request to John to Leave Oregon and Washington.

Articles of Impeachment to be Preferred Against Gov. Squire,

And Ben Butler Called on to Conduct the Proceedings.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 13.—The anti-Chinese congress assembled here this afternoon. About 150 delegates were present. The usual committees on credentials, permanent organization, etc., were appointed. Burnett G. Haskell was made chairman of the resolution committee. The principal resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It is a portion of the common law in this land, solidified into universal and immemorial custom and usage, that the inhabitants of any locality, which is infested with any immoral or undesirable class of people, have the right, peaceably, to assemble and request the obnoxious elements to remove to other local