

TWO IRELANDS DISCOVERED.

The Emerald Isle Found to Be Divided in Opinion.

Lord Churchill Anxious to Receive a Vote of Censure.

Victor Hugo's Eighty-Fourth Anniversary Celebrated.

The Outlook for Home Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Irish questions continue to crop up in parliament more frequently because Mr. Gladstone has postponed the announcement of his policy till April. Repeated efforts in both houses to draw out the various ministers, produce little result. Lord Spencer has been expelled from the military to enforce civil rights. Mr. Morley has further explained himself but the belief has gone abroad, and to Ireland, that the landlords will not be allowed to evict non-paying tenants. Mr. Davitt's vigorous protest against abominable outrages which tend to degrade Ireland before the world is reported in full in the English papers, which consider that it leaves nothing to be desired at present, but only regret that Mr. Parnell has not taken the same line earlier. Lord Randolph's Ulster campaign accomplished his object by drawing English attention to the fact that there are two Irelands, of which one is utterly opposed to home rule. The speaker himself turned on him sharply, seeing that the Irish are not to be gone home after reformers will be needed. The debate on Wednesday on the Irish bill compelling landlords to compensate house tenants for improvements showed a startling tendency of the present house to invade state interference in social and economical questions. Mr. Morley fairly objected, remarking that, though political economy might be out of date, common sense was not. The Irish members turned on him sharply, seeing which Mr. Gladstone calmly threw over his shoulder, and though not assenting to the principle of the bill, promised a committee of inquiry, including England, Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Morley introduced a new bill to remedy the grievances of the crofters, a measure considerably stronger than last year's, and intended to secure fair rents and fixity of tenure, with power to obtain compensation for improvements. The speaker justified this as wholly exceptional, making so strong a protest against applying the same doctrine elsewhere as to give rise to the rumor that he meant to resign before the Irish land bill could be introduced. The rumor is premature.

Barley Campbell Speaks Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Barley Campbell, the dramatist, in an interview, emphatically denies the rumors that have been in circulation in regard to his financial and mental condition. He asserts that his mind has not been affected and that he has been able all the time to transact his business without assistance. He says he is perfectly solvent, that he has had for years an average income of \$25,000 per year, that he has three plays on the stage and owns \$65,000 worth of real estate in New York city, which is only mortgaged for \$20,000 at 5 per cent., that it nets him \$6,000 per annum, that he has paid Mr. Colville \$18,000 bonus for the fourteenth street theater lease, and is paying him monthly \$1,000 bonus and \$15,000 rent; that he has not placed his money in his wife's hands, and that he is not infatuated with an actress.

SATURDAY'S SPORTS.

Young Lady Composers Set Type in a Lively Manner.

Teemer and Gaudaur Match—Pontiac Sold for \$17,500.

Rapid Female Composers.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—A six-day type-setting contest, one hour and twenty minutes a day, between female composers, closed to-night. The final score was: Miss Kennis, 24,960 ems; Miss Davis, 24,650 ems; Miss Francis, 24,475 ems; Miss Hammond, 15,825 ems. The prizes were a gold watch to Miss Kennis, a silver watch and chain to Miss Davis, pearl-mounted opera glasses to Miss Francis and \$20 in cash to Miss Hammond. Three of the ladies beat the best record made in a similar contest last week between male composers from leading newspaper offices.

Teemer vs. Gaudaur.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—J. G. Gaudaur and John Teemer signed articles of agreement here to-night to row a three-mile race on the Lake Pullman course for \$1,000 a side June 13.

A Lengthy Billiard Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The concluding game of the McKenna-Morris billiard match for \$1,000 a side, 6,000 points, which began Wednesday, was played to-night. At the finish the game stood, Morris, 6,000; McKenna, 5,518. Highest runs, Morris, 494; McKenna, 94 and 84. Total number of innings played during the entire game: Morris, 80; McKenna, 79. Ben Sayles, the referee, withheld his decision till Tuesday. He refused to give his reason for doing so.

Pontiac Brings \$17,500.

JONSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 26.—At the sale of Lord's horses to-day, Pontiac was bought by the Dwyer Bros. of Brooklyn for \$17,500.

The Coming Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The date of the forthcoming billiard match between Schaefer and Vignaux was to-day fixed as March 15, at the Cosmopolitan hall. The final money is up.

RECORD OF WICKEDNESS.

Plainly Fine Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 27.—The interest in the Graham murder case increases as the inquest progresses, and this morning the court house was filled to overflowing. Peter Hawkins, colored, employed on the Graham farm last summer, testified that he heard two pistol shots in the direction of the well on the night of Graham's return and afterwards called the family's attention to a stench from the well. Graham's six-year-old son, Roy, told a story substantially the same as that given by his brother yesterday. The boys had been left at the depot the night of their arrival while the father and mother started out for the farm. Roy had not seen his mother since. His father told him to say the last he saw of her was at St. Louis. A strong clew developed to-day in the shape of a trunk which Graham recently left at a neighbor's house, and which was identified by Mrs. Fay, who lodged the two boys on the night in question. Graham now confesses that his wife came here with him, and recognizes the clothing found as hers, but denies that the body found in the well is that of his wife and claims it was put there by detectives who are hounding him. He claims his wife was in Kansas City last January, but he does not know her whereabouts at present.

Suspected of Torture.

WINDSOR, Ill., Feb. 27.—William Price, a neighbor of the Aldridge family, was arrested this afternoon, charged with being the fiend who tortured Miss George Aldridge and hung her to a tree until she was nearly dead. Suspicion has been directed against Price from the first. It is alleged the evidence against him is strong, but the prosecution refuse to divulge any facts in advance of the preliminary examination.

Even in Canada.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Feb. 27.—Judge Jones to-day rendered a decision in the extradition case of Martin A. Van Fleet, the defaulting treasurer of Huron county, Ohio. Judge Jones considers that the altering of any figures on treasury books constitutes forgery, both in Canada and Ohio and, under the extradition act, committed Van Fleet, but he will not be delivered up to the United States authorities for fifteen days, during which time he can apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Forged Drafts for \$20,000.

DETER, Col., Feb. 27.—Information reached here to-day that L. P. Mallory, a wild youth who the past year has been the ward of M. W. Mills, at Springs, New Mexico, started East a day or two ago, and on the way stopped off at Raton, La Junta West Las Animas where he forged and cashed drafts of the Sprague mercantile and Banking company to the amount of \$20,000. His parents live in Towanda, Pa., and are reported very wealthy. Officers are in pursuit.

Suspected of Murder.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27.—G. H. Miller and his two sons have been arrested for the murder of M. Colman and Wilbur Patten, near Seattle, W. T., on the 14th inst. Colman had accused Miller of having murdered a settler. This charge was about to be investigated and Colman and Patten were on their way to Seattle to answer to a summons to give evidence when they were murdered in their boat.

A Wicked Soldier.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 27.—Henry C. Edwards, an inmate of the soldiers' home, was arrested to-day. About six months in Montgomery county, Ind., swindled the I. O. O. F. order out of \$900, and beat a number of others out of a like sum. He left there in September last, and has since walked over the country, finally gaining admittance to the Soldiers' home, he having served in company F, Fifth Maryland infantry.

Criminal Cuttings.

Robinson Kemp was sentenced in the United States court for Smith, Ark., yesterday for the murder of Henry Rich, near Fort Washita, Indian territory, May, 1884. Rich was postmaster at Fort Washita, whether Kemp was a freeman or a convict is not known, but it is said that Kemp was wounded by some person in ambush. The evidence against Kemp is purely circumstantial, and the jury returned a verdict in his favor for sufficient testimony to warrant a new trial. Pending this search sentence was suspended, but yesterday Judge Parker overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Kemp to be hanged Friday, April 23.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

What its Fortunate Custodian Receives in Bank and Money.

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The mere holding of the great seal of England entitles the fortunate custodian to some \$60,000 in bank and money.

A motion to arrest judgment in the case of Aufemortre, the New Orleans sub-treasurer embezzler, has been made.

Andrew Hill, a member of New Orleans, was sentenced on Friday to be hanged for the murder of George Jones.

Charles Boland, who murdered his wife in New York last November, cut his throat in the toils.

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LEAVING IN AND WHIGGLES OUT.

leaving the reader still in doubt as to just what he thinks ought to be done. It is evident that he will not yield one jot or tittle, but will demand the pound of flesh as "nominated in the bond." He does say, however, that "if the motor was required to stop at a certain street, the case might be different"—not that it would be. And that is where the shoe pinches most, for he has a Nineteenth street stop provided for in the bond, and Eighty-ninth street in the event that it is found impracticable to substitute other rapid transit at an early day, knowing as they now do the views of the man with whom they have to deal. Inadvertently he lets

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

and admits publicly what was until lately known to but few, that his aim is to have every power save horse-power off the motor line; that his plan was not to cable from Washington avenue to the suburbs, but from Nineteenth street to Twenty-eighth street, and to have the motor power and steam-power beyond the latter.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

He knows better than they do, and is laboring under the same delusion. He has no personal interests in the matter, and aims to be a public benefactor. It is about time that the public knew to what extent he is interested in their behalf, and at the risk of an apparent betrayal of confidence I will publish what he has said in the light of the matter. When he purchased the motor bonds some time ago, with a view to foreclose, it was not "by mere accident," as he told the committee, but a well-worked scheme. Let me repeat what he said in the hearing of the committee. He said that he had a half. Meanwhile, he thinks horse power sufficient for our needs. Throughout the interview there is a manifest desire to pose as

NATIVE HOMES OF ALASKA.

Low and Repulsive Hounds of Earth Overrun by Grass.

The houses of the natives are much the same in all divisions of Alaska. I write a contributor in Chambers' Journal. The dwellings are thus described: A circular mound of earth, grass-grown and littered with all kinds of household utensils, a small spiral coil of smoke rising from the apex, dogs crouching, children climbing or rolling down, stray morsels of food left from one meal to the other, and a soft mixture of mud and offal surrounding it all. The entrance to this house is a low, irregular square aperture, through which the inmates stoops, and passes down a foot or two through a short, low passage on to the earthen floor within. The interior generally consists of an irregularly shaped square circle, twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, receiving its only light from without through the smoke-opening at the apex of the roof, which rises, tent-like, from the door. The floor is merely a mat of grass, mats are laid, slightly above the floor, upon clumsy frames made of sticks and saplings or rough-hewn planks, and sometimes on little elevations built up of peat or sod. Sometimes a small balcony with bulging sides is erected over the entrance, by this expansion, room is afforded for the keel of utensils and water vessels and as a shelter for dogs. Immediately adjoining most of these houses will be found a small square kitchen, a rude wooden frame, walled in and covered with with an opening at the top to give vent to the smoke. These are entirely above ground, rarely over five or six feet in diameter, and are littered with fish and offal, and during which time he can apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

HOW IT DEPRECIATES.

By the way, I notice in the same issue of the Tribune in which the Washburn interview appears, a letter signed F. G. Winston, in which he says: "I cannot see how any candid man can dispute the fact that this line virtually confiscates the abutting property," and lays stress upon the fact that he is "a property owner. First avenue south and Ninety-ninth street. Always ready to aid the unfortunate (wreck sympathy) I looked up the records in Mr. Winston's behalf, but I cannot even sympathize with him for the property purchased by him was purchased long after his motor was in operation and using the steam—he had no excuse for saying his money was recklessly let us see: The records show that on March 14, 1883, he purchased lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 13, Penman's addition, being on Nicollet avenue, near Seventeenth street. On May 10, 1884, himself and brother purchased twenty-five feet front on First avenue south, in the new postoffice block.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS

show the value of the lots first named to have been \$1,800 in 1880, \$3,517 in 1882 and \$7,650 in 1884, while in 1885 the true value property appraised from \$1,850 in 1880, \$5,015 in 1884. Mr. Winston evidently has been very unlucky in his real estate ventures and yet persistently refuses to sell out at an advance. I am sure that if he were as true as the other variety is the spice of life.

BUTTER AND BUTTER.

Dairy Commissioner Howard Utters a Word of Caution.

Last week the manufacturers of oleomargarine and butter held a convention at St. Paul and perfected their organization to defeat the operation of law already passed to regulate and prohibit the man-

MINNEAPOLIS.

"PEOPLE BE D—D."

"What in H—l do I Care for the People of the Eighth Ward?"

Inside History of the Transfer of the Motor Line.

The Washburn Interview Reviewed and His Motives Analyzed.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Instead of keeping the promise made by him to the committee representing the East and West, and nothing more as to his final determination, the "D—D" question has been put off until the next week, and as soon as he arrived at one, the three burn first a few blank cartridges from the Tribune battery and retreats to New York. While contrary to the expectations of many "friends and neighbors," the course taken by the general will not be a surprise to all, the man and his methods are so well known that it would be surprising if he were not "substantially what he would have said had he seen the committee" he sought to avoid.

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FACTS AND SALE OF COUNTERFEIT BUTTER.

and also prevent any national legislation on this important subject. Mr. Stearn, the superintendent of Armour's Co.'s patent butter factory, is now in Washington as their delegate, with all the influence that plenty of money can bring to induce our representatives to cast their votes against passing this law. It is stated that Mr. Stearn will show the committee samples of butter and let them decide which is butter and which is butterine.

This, of course, varies far, but to be of any value the committee should have unimpeachable testimony as to the materials contained in the butterine. If it is the butterine of commerce, containing, say 90 per cent. of cream, and 10 per cent. of butter and the balance of cottonseed oil, beef oil, corn starch, sugar, lead, vitric acid, etc., or if his sample of oleomargarine is the genuine article, and is made of 30 per cent. of olive oil, 10 per cent. of cottonseed oil and 60 per cent. of cream, the butterine with acids, colored to represent butter, and sold and consumed as such, although it does not contain a single ounce of it in a fifty-pound package, then it is probable that the committee will detect the fraud from the genuine article, and the butterine is made as some samples have been made, when intended for inspection, with 95 per cent. of creamery butter and only 5 per cent. of clean lard, not one man in a hundred can detect it from genuine butter. Such test samples are a misrepresentation of existing facts. We do not deny but that a substitute for butter can be made of healthy materials, but it has been proven, and again that the counterfeit butter offered for sale in our markets is not a healthy product. Three samples which I took from the stores in Minneapolis and submitted to Prof. Nachtrieb of the State university for microscopic inspection showed living bacteria in each sample of a dangerous nature, some of them being their natural home in the rectum of the hog. It is to be hoped that our representatives in congress will not be misled by the false and spurious reasoning of the butterine men, but will give us a law that will not only encourage the making of pure dairy butter, but protect the health of the people which is now imperiled by the consumption of this bogus stork-yard butter.

H. C. HOWARD, Ass't Dairy Com.

MINNEAPOLIS SPORTS.

Patsy Caruff received a letter from Jack Burroughs yesterday to come to Minneapolis and meet Caruff for a guarantee of \$500. The terms are acceptable, and a match will be arranged.

T. W. Eck is of the opinion that Patsy Caruff is already in the best condition for his meeting with Prof. Rooke at the Leland rink on Friday evening, yet the training will be done at the rink, and the more Caruff, when the pugilist will rest for the contest.

Prof. George Rooke is still training in the East side gymnasium, and a large crowd of admirers will be present to witness the modus operandi. He pounds the ball, swings light and heavy dumb-bells, strikes the sand-bag, runs, jumps, takes baths, is rubbed down and the whole lot of it. He has no trainers are tired out. However, the professor does not seem to tire. He feels confident that on Friday night a contest, and his backers are making liberal wagers. It will undoubtedly prove the most exciting local contest seen in this city this season, whoever wins. Indeed, it will not associate the names of two weeks ago. Both men mean business, and will not violate public faith nor hazard their reputations by giving a hippocampus.

The one-hundred-mile skating race at the Washington rink yesterday was one of the sporting successes of the season and added more testimony to the fact that this is a season of record breaking in Minneapolis. Some little hitch occurred in getting a start, owing to a misunderstanding between the skaters, but the race was covered the distance in 6 hours, 46 minutes, 30 seconds. Bromley was close behind and finished the distance in 6 hours, 50 seconds. Then Cole and McLean concluded to also break the boys record. They made the 100 miles in 6 hours 59 minutes and 7 seconds, 2 minutes and 55 seconds respectively. The race was a very exciting one, and all records from twenty miles up were broken. Bromley took the lead at the start, making 19 miles in 19 minutes, ten miles in 38 minutes, twenty miles in 1 hour and 15 minutes, thirty-five miles in 2 hours and 16 minutes.

The Velly Bad Woman.

A lady, recently returned from a long residence in California, said:

"I was constantly meeting with fresh examples of the strong classish spirit prevalent among the Chinese of the transcontinental seaboard. On one occasion I conferred with a Chinaman in regard to taking the family wash by the month.

"'Twelve dollars,' he said.

"'Too much,' I replied, in his own dialect. 'Other Chinamen eight dollars.'

"'No,' he said. 'You say Sing Lee ten dollars a day.' And I recalled that some time before, while living in a remote locality, I had, indeed, employed such an Oriental, retaining him only one month at that rate.

"'Later, in keeping house, I had a Chinese cook—several, in fact, one finally leaving me somewhat abruptly, on account of which I refused the full month's wages. His first successor spent only a few hours in my kitchen, and he gravely announced:

"'Me go no stay here.'

"'Too flushed each a day, and then departed with the same brief, emphatic declaration. Number four appeared quite satisfied for three days, but at the end of the time he, too, followed his predecessor in some degree. He was a very good office-boy, a bright young Chinese lad, and 'Ching Foo,' I asked, 'what is the matter? Chinamen no stay here.'

"'Ah,' he said, 'me know, maybe,' and he left in my kitchen, whether I followed him, wholly preoccupied with his own affairs, fully all about, peered into pots and kettles, overturned tubs and buckets, lifted lids, and turned over chairs, as if looking for something. When he pushed the clock from its place, the shelf he uttered a quick cry of discovery.

"'Lookee,' he said, and pointed to a row of Chinese hieroglyphs on the back of the clock.

"Having them translated, I discovered that Sing Lee had deflected clock, had left his condemnation behind him, and said:

"'She velly bad woman; she no payee,' he had written."

Offsetting a Claim.

In one of the northern counties of Michigan P. Q. Smith bodded up serenely before the board of supervisors with a claim for \$150 for alleged services rendered the county in the capacity of extra deputy sheriff during a recent misunderstanding between capital and labor.

The chairman of the board reflected a moment and said: "Mr. Smith, you were indicted by the grand jury of this county some years ago, were you not?"

"Yes sir," modestly observed Smith.

"You were convicted and sentenced for three months?"

"Yes, sir," replied Smith without ostentation.

"Your case cost the county \$135?"

"Yes, yes