Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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THE MANKATO RACKET.

Another Swipe From Gen. Baker.

The GLOBE is in receipt of a communication from Gen. J. H. BAKER, in which he pays his respects to the Mankato board of trade, but the crowded condition of our columns this morning precludes its publication in full. He expresses profound respect for the great body of the Mankato board of trade, and singles out what he denominates "a little coterie of a half a dozen politicians who have deftly managed on more than one occasion to use good men and a useful body for ignoble purposes" as the special object of his caustic pen. He alleges that at the meeting when the report concerning the St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin railroad matter was promulgated there were present only 13 men out of a membership of about 100 and a directory of 35, and that but few of even these voted upon "the farce of a transaction," and that the names of those who voted do not appear upon the journal. He then says:

"When I presented my statement before the board of trade on Monday morning, it was wholly unknown to me that a small and secret conclave, who run the political department of that body, had already passed upon my case. Before proceeding with my speech, I cautiously asked for the specifications against me; there were none. I then asked for the evidence, sworn or official documents; none were produced. I then asked for any papers affecting my case, and was informed that there were none. I then proceeded with my remarks. I now advisedly charge that at that very moment the secret plotters had the complete and final report in my case in their possession, and that was it wickedly, and with cowardly connivance, kept from my knowledge. I had no information, directly or indirectly, that such a document was in existence till two hours after I had spoken and the meeting adjourned. Then the St. Paul papers arrived with the published infamy of these secret assassins of character. I was amazed at the evidence of their trickery and duplicity. They had as a committee deliberately deceived me and lied. It appears now by the uncovered facts, that I was invited to defend myself on the 26th inst., and that a pretended finding was already had on the 19th inst."

This action of the board is characterized as "the very essence of cowardice." He refers to the fact that the report is signed by but one man, and then follows with a bill of indictment against this individual, charging him with being guilty of various delinquencies and alleging that he is unworthy to be pushed forward as a representative of the good people of Mankato. The general next pays his respects to Mr. J. F. WILLIAMS, who is charged with being the originator of this matter and suggests that if the board of trade wants to supply its time with investigations it ought to take up Mr. WILLIAMS' connection with the Angaria Copper Mining company. The next charge is that "the little coterie" mangled the letter of Mr. CAMPBELL and a vital part was suppressed to protect "the conspirators." The letter concludes as follows:

Now in reference to a statement which has been made, that there was no evidence that the directors received the authority of the stockholders for their act, after a careful examination of the records, it is found that every meeting preceding each and all of their acts was duly and fully advertised according to the by-laws, in the local paper, and that a very large majority of the stock was either present in person or by duly authenticated proxies. But little of the Mankato stock was noted, because no one took interest enough to attend, and its stock was too small to cut any figure. The records explicitly show that the directors' authority for each and every act was perfect and complete. I repeat that I have a great respect for the board of trade proper, and I affirm that I have ever been loyal to every interest of the city of Mankato. But for the miserable coterie of politicians, whose conduct is bringing the board into unmerited reproach, and tainting the good name of a noble city, I hold them in perfect contempt, spit upon their pretended findings and defy their malice.

J. H. BAKER.

NATURAL GAS AND DAKOTA.

In a region which experience has demonstrated to be capable of developing so many wonderful things, where every day serves to show more clearly the far-reaching possibilities and varied extent of the territory's natural resources, the report of any new discovery in Dakota is worthy, if not of credulity, at least judicious examination. For this reason the statement that evidence has been found of the existence of natural gas in the vicinity of Fargo deserves serious consideration. It goes without saying that in a country comparatively devoid of satisfactory fuel and far from fuel producing centers, the discovery of natural gas would be a tremendous factor in the speedy advancement of the territory's material prosperity. Nor should the idea that natural gas may be found in Dakota be cast lightly aside. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the gas does exist, and in quantities sufficient to render experimental boring advisable. The same conditions which exist in Pennsylvania may not be found in Dakota, but it is not absolutely determined that those particular conditions are always essential to the existence of the gas. Though the rock-ribbed ranges of hills and mountains are not to be found in Dakota as in the Eastern state, the same carboniferous formation is pretty generally distributed. Where this is to be found there is the possibility that in nature's laboratory it may have been utilized in the formation of gas. It is this possibility which should be either proven without foundation or demonstrated to be a certainty. Dakota has produced other equally wonderful things. She may yet astonish the country with natural gas.

CHICAGO'S MAY FESTIVAL.

Chicago is enjoying its May festival to-day with a rumpus over the eight-hour movement. One timid packer precipitated the movement in advance of any demand for a reduction in hours by voluntarily proposing a compromise on nine hours. The agitation is now on in full force and will have to run its course. If, instead of attempting to meet force with force and resorting to lockouts and strikes, the operators and employes would get together and talk the matter over sensibly, satisfactory conclusions could be reached.

THE REGISTRATION.

The registration has been remarkably light up to this time. A registration of only 3,000 is a mighty small showing in comparison with the increase in population during the past year. Unless the new voters have been holding back for to-day, which is the last chance for registering, it would indicate that there is a good deal of apathy in relation to the approaching election. There are now only about 18,000 votes registered, when there ought to be from 25,000 to 30,000. Remember that today is the last chance to register.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Who constituted JEFF DAVIS' cabinet and in what essential features did the Confederate constitution differ from the constitution of the United States? A. N. W.

St. Paul, April 30.

The provisional Confederate government established at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861, embraced the following executive officers: President, JEFFERSON DAVIS of Mississippi; vice president, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia; secretary of state, ROBERT TOOMBS of Georgia; secretary of the treasury, C. G. MEMINGER of South Carolina; secretary of the navy, S. B. MALLORY of Florida; secretary of war, L. P. WALKER of Alabama; attorney general, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN of Louisiana; postmaster general, J. H. REAGAN of Texas. The special features of the Confederate constitution were that the presidency was limited to one term of six years; the importation of slaves and the laying of a protective tariff were prohibited; congress was denied the power to make appropriations for internal improvements, except that local duties could be laid for local improvements; cabinet officers had the right to seats on the floor of the senate and could participate in debates relating to their special departments; a citizen of one state was denied the right to sue a citizen of another state in the Confederate courts, the state courts being given exclusive jurisdiction in such cases. In view of the recent contests between President CLEVELAND and the senate the most interesting feature of the Confederate constitution was that which provided that the president had power to remove from office for special cause only, and in all cases of removal was required to report to the senate his special reasons therefor. With the exception of the points above enumerated, the Confederate constitution in the main was copied after the constitution of the United States, except that the providence of GOD was distinctly recognized in the preamble to the Confederate constitution. In the convention which framed the Confederate constitution a motion to insert a clause to prohibit Sunday mails and the running of Sunday trains was lost by only one vote. If this motion had prevailed it would have been a considerable embarrassment to the subsequent military movements of the Confederacy.

TREE CULTURE.

The department of agriculture, in its forestry division, has prepared a schedule for the observations of tree life, and accompanying it, of weather conditions, for the purpose of aiding an interest in forestry work. Everybody interested in tree culture is invited to apply to the department for these blanks, as the forestry division is anxious that these observations should be noted by a very large number of persons. The objects of the department are, first, to note progress of local developments in tree life for the purpose of enlarging knowledge of biological conditions; second, to arrive at conclusions as to relative climatic conditions as expressed by phases of plant development; third, to determine period of vegetation of different species; fourth, to ascertain the relative dependence of different species on climatic conditions, determining relatively time for planting; and, fifth, to enable comparison of behavior of same species under climatic conditions of different localities, thus allowing preliminary estimates of capacity of the species for acclimation. The season is too far advanced to obtain all the points required this year, yet the department gives assurance that even partial reports will be acceptable. As this is a matter of special interest to our Dakota friends, we would urge them to avail themselves of the opportunity to aid the agricultural department in a matter of so much importance to their territory.

THE NEGRO'S FUTURE.

Like the fox in the fable, who suffered the loss of his tail from the incisiveness of a steel trap, and then went around among the tribe of foxes endeavoring to persuade them that it was fashionable for foxes to wear short tails, FRED DOUGLASS writes an article for the May number of the North American Review in which he takes the position that amalgamation is the solution of the problem of the negro's future. Having been successful in getting a white wife himself, FRED attempts to induce his colored brethren to believe that it is the proper thing for them to follow his example. He expresses an apprehension that in case the two races remain distinct there will arise antagonism in the future between them, which will result just as it has been with the Chinaman—by the negro being expatriated or annihilated. He does not apprehend that this danger to his race is so much to be feared from political complications as he does from the fact that as the negro applies himself to industrial pursuits and acquires wealth and education and becomes over-prosperous he will excite the jealous hatred of the white man. As long as the negro remains a poor, ignorant creature, argues Mr. DOUGLASS, he is more a source of amusement to the white race than an object of resentment, but that malignant resistance will be augmented as he approaches the plane occupied by the white man. The only remedy, according to the DOUGLASS theory, is in the assimilation of the two races, which he thinks will be more easy of accomplishment as the negro advances in wealth and education, and that within the next 200 years the Americans will appear "as the Phœnecians now appear on the shores of the Shannon, in the features of a blended race." DOUGLASS insists that it will not do to judge the negro of the future by the negro of to-day, who is only in the twilight of his freedom, and has not yet outgrown the marks of slavery, to which he attributes the twisted limbs, shattered feet, deformed body and distorted features of the black man. His argument that sleeping on a dirt floor in a cabin, cold on one side and warm on the other, a forced circulation of blood on one side and a chilled and retarded circulation on the other, has been a check to both his physical and mental progress, does not hold good in the light of facts connected with the history of the races and the white pioneers of the frontier settlements. The Indians have slept on dirt floors all the year round for centuries, and yet so far as physical development is concerned they are among the highest types of the human race. From the hardy white pioneers of the frontier who lived in log cabins, slept on the ground, and endured all the hardships and privations that are possible to be borne came the ANDREW JACKSONS, the HENRY CLAYS, the ABRAHAM LINCOLNS and a long list of American patriots and statesmen whose names are resplendent with glory. There are natural causes which make the amalgamation of the races impossible, and no amount of sophistry or false argument will obliterate them. We are hopeful for the future of the colored race, but that future does not lie in the direction that FRED DOUGLASS makes out.

SMALLER BUT HEALTHIER.

The entire Northwest is interested in the settling up of Dakota, inasmuch as the development of that territory means an extension of the markets to meet a larger and more varied demand, and at the same time a wider demand for those markets to satisfy. Therefore, while Dakota may be vitally concerned, the Northwest in general is interested in the amount and character of each year's immigration. While the number of immigrants coming during the present spring may not have reached the proportions which those enthusiastic agents whose daily bread is earned by painting the attractions of the Northwest may have anticipated, there is, nevertheless, cause for congratulation of the heartiest character. There may be fewer people looking for new homes in the North-West, but they are persons whose presence is, as a whole, more than usually desirable. Hitherto the flood of immigration which has astounded the country has been made up of some not altogether satisfactory elements. People, almost penniless, some of them with little disposition to undergo the hardships incident to founding a home and wresting a livelihood in a new country, have rushed into the Northwest in swarms. Naturally they have found their fond dreams of easily-acquired wealth not realized. If made of the right kind of material they have become hard-working and valuable citizens, but more frequently they have either become charges upon whatever community may have had the misfortune to be selected by them, or else have returned to their former homes with untruthful stories of Dakota's attractiveness. The people who are going into Dakota this season from Yankton to Devil's Lake and from Fargo to Dickinson are of a totally different class. They are as a general thing from other sections of the country and from either previous personal inspection or from reliable information know what to expect. They are generally possessed of some means, without which the location anew in a different portion of the country is indeed a difficult task. They emigrate, therefore intelligently, with a full knowledge of all the advantages and disadvantages which lie before them. This is the kind of people whose value to Dakota can not be over-estimated. It is the kind of immigration which should be encouraged by all means possible. Though it may not be as large as that of former years, it is healthier.

CAROLAN'S HARP.

At the Irish musical festival held in Steinway hall, New York, last Monday evening, the most attractive feature of the entertainment was the harp once owned by CAROLAN the Blind, the last and most famous of the Irish bards. The harp was presented to CAROLAN in 1780 by a wealthy Irish lady, who was charmed with the genius of the blind boy, and also making him a present of a horse and an attendant, she started him out into the world as a professional musician. Owing to the fact that his songs were composed in Irish, most of them have been lost. Among the few that have been rescued from oblivion is "The Last Rose of Summer," and a few other exquisite airs, to which MOORE wrote his most famous Irish melodies. Like many another child of musical and poetical genius CAROLAN had a weakness for the flowing bowl and believed with HORACE that the poetry of water-drinkers never acquired permanent celebrity.

ASK YOUR CONGRESSMAN.

To the Editor of the Globe:

You will oblige me very much if you will be so kind as to let me know, through the colums of your most valued paper, when and where and at what date the next cadet examination for West Point for District No. 3, is to take place, Hoping that you will be able to fulfill this request, I remain yours truly, L. B. S.

Lake City, Minn., April 28, 1886.

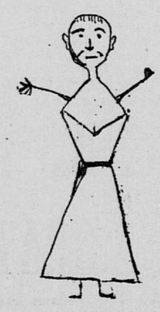
Correct information can be obtained by writing to Hon. HORACE B. STRAIT, the representative in congress from the Third district. Mr. STRAIT's address at present is Washington, D. C.

AID FOR PARNELL.

The GLOBE acknowledges the receipt of $135, contributed by the employes of the Ryan hotel in this city, for the benefit of the PARNELL Parliamentary fund. The names of the contributors and the amounts paid by them respectively appear in our local columns this morning. The amount will be forwarded by the GLOBE to-day to Mr. PARNEEL, with the hope that this generous offering will assist in redeeming Ireland from its oppressed condition.

DECOLLETE.

A Dakota correspondent, in a bright letter to the GLOBE, asks the meaning of the word "decollete." An artistic conception of a subject carefully lined by the engravers' art, is far more apt to convey an adequate idea than the fullest verbal description. The GLOBE therefore presents the subjoined graphic illustration, in which the V shaped line represents the top of the decollete corsage, for the benefit of its correspondent and any other inquiring friends.



THE baseball season having opened in New York it is expected that the stock market will sink at once into its usual summer sluggishness, while the aldermanic investigation will become a matter of secondary consideration. New York intends to have that pennant from Chicago this year, even if the umpire insists upon afterwards living in a brown stone front.

THE new Chinese minister has settled down in Washington, having been presented to the president. The conversation between the two distinguished persons was not particularly edifying, but as the reception accorded the Madarin was marked by an exuberance of decolette, it is understood that he considered it a distinct success, and something in the nature of a revelation to his unaccustomed eyes.

SENATOR STANFORD, it is said, finds it necessary to keep eleven servants, though his family consists of but himself and wife. After critical investigation it will probably be discovered that these alleged servants are constituents of the senator for whom he had in vain tried to secure government positions.

IT IS said that Mrs. THOMPSON, recently reappointed postmistress at Louisville, will discharge all of her Republican employes to pacify indignant Democrats. Had Mrs. THOMPSON been a plain, ordinary Kentucky colonel, she would be among the discharged herself.

OMAHA, envious of St. Paul, also demands fast trains. Omaha is making a valiant effort to keep up with the times, and a very "heady" banquet to leading railroad men recently it is thought will prove a very potent factor in bringing about success.

NEARLY $3,000,000 worth of umbrellas are exported from England annually. Having finally learned enough to go in when it rains, the benighted Britishers are beginning to part with their universal rain shedders to put money in their purses.

IT HAS been shown that the New York Times received $1,200 for printing an article in opposition to the Pan-Electric Telephone company. It seems to be about time for Mr. GARLAND to take some interest in the investigation proceedings.

FROM the numerous incinerations which have recently taken place, it is fair to presume that cremation is becoming popular. At least no one who has ever tried it has been known to indicate the slightest disapproval.

THE Kansas City Times in a recent issue had two highly sensational accounts of two different lynchings and the old inhabitants of Missouri at once remarked that the good old times were coming back again.

THE New York Twenty-second regiment having given a very successful entertainment to aid in the completion of the BARTHOLDI pedestal, the fund may at last be declared completed by force of arms.

AN eloping couple from New York were arrested on the arrival of their train in Chicago. Those Chicago divorce lawyers are very zealous in the pursuit of business.

A MATRIMONIAL epidemic has struck New York. This is the first indication that Col. DONAN has removed his headquarters to the metropolis.

MATHEW ARNOLD is getting ready to return to America. It might be as well to suspend coinage after all, until the danger is over.

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

With the coming of the spring time, breaks out the poet—the writer of Maj. Newson rhymes—who would fain see the composition in print. The writers not only want to read their poems in real type, but they also desire that others should read their effusions, so they attack the newspapers. The harder the winter the more severe the attack. Along in the summer the poets are more subdued. In winter time they are silent and cold.

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I saw a letter recently which was written by a female poet. It inclosed her poetical production which she offered to the newspapers for publication. She was a business kind of a poet, as her letter contained three distinct proposals. She wanted first of all money for her "lines to a jay bird;" and desired the editor to send her a fair sum for the same. In the event that the money was not paid out in that way she manifested a desire for a year's subscription to the paper as a token of a semi-financial character that her poem was appreciated. Believing it just among the possibilities that her poem was not of a marketable value, she requested the editor to read her poem, and, in returning the same, write out his criticism. He was requested to point out the defects and suggest improvements in plot, meter and verbal construction.

Some poets are worse than others.

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Related to the poet is the man who writes a prose contribution to the newspaper. He uses a nom de plume, and writes over the signature of "Juno," "Yeoman," "A German" and "Veritas." "Tax Payer" is a general favorite with writers of this class. Every well-regulated office keeps that signature standing. The prose writer wishes to remain unknown in the premises. If rejected at our paper he goes to another. A man is on record as having gone to Minneapolis after being refused by the St. Paul papers. Once in print, he gets several copies, marks his contribution with a blue lead pencil and sends papers to all friends and acquaintances. In this way the Minneapolis papers get quite a circulation.

In a short time he calls on all his friends and asks them if they have read his article. He likewise assures them that the article has caused the greatest excitement and talk. He further insinuates that it is generally known that he has written it, his nom de plume failing to screen his identity and original style of expression.

He has more sense later.

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Gov. A P. Sweneford of Alaska, while in St. Paul recently, was talking about the Indians of that territory, when he made the assertion that they were the closest traders in the world.

"Why," said he, "no male Indian ever thinks of making a trade without first consulting his wife, no matter how trifling the object. In this, as in all other affairs, they pay the greatest respect and deference to their wives. They are also most fond of their children, and never think of whipping them under any condition. This fact lead to trouble with the missionaries sent up there. The missionaries opened a school and adopted the good old New England way of whipping the children where punishment was required. The Indians would not stand it, and as a result corporeal punishment was abolished.

"But I am drifting away from my subject. They are the best bargain makers I ever saw or heard of. They have ruined every peddler that ever attempted to remain in the territory. The peddlers don't seem to prosper up there, and I account for it by the fact that the Indians can beat them at their own game—of bargains."

THE ONLOOKER.

A BANKER'S WOE.

At the recent dinner of the Boston Bank Officers' association Mr. Bell read the subjoined paraphrase of Ko-Ko's song:

As it very rarely happens that our grievances are shown,
I've made a little list—I've made a little list—
Of commonplace offenders who, as every bank has known,
Would none of them be missed—they'd none of 'em be missed.
There's the man who thinks you open a quarter after eight.
And the woman who invariably comes half an hour too late,
Repeating still the statement, made a dozen times or more,
That she thought the banks of Boston all kept open until four.
Oh, it's very wrong to wish that such from breathing would desist,
But they would not be missed—they never would be missed!

There's the down east lumber dealer, with a check on Tennessee;
For payment he'll persist—I've got him on the list;
And the lady who's "insulted" when you ask identity—
I don't think they'd be missed—I'm sure she'd not be missed.
There's the bore who wants to tell you how the silver men will vote,
And the man who asks the discount of a twenty-dollar note,
And the "giddy girl" from Chelsea or from Newton Lower Mills,
Who tries to "mash" the teller when she wants the newest bills,
And the would-be speculator, who for "points" will still insist—
He never would be missed—I know he'd not be missed.

Then the "little short to-day" man, whose check you would not pay,
He swears the bank is wrong—I've got him on the list—
The men who always grudge us each extra holiday,
They never would be missed—you bet they'd not be missed,
The idiots that roam about from porter to cashier,
And leave a roll of silver there, a pile of greenbacks here;
The men who want to catch a train, and at your slowness pout,
And he who interrupts your work to crack some "chestnut" out;
With a hundred other nuisances I have no time to list—
But oh, they'd not be missed—they'd none of 'em be missed.

William Gallamore of Mattoon, Ill., this afternoon inflicted fatal wounds on May Sanders, and then cut his throat. Both are still alive, but there is no hope that either will recover. Gallamore is a half-witted young man who has been annoying Miss Sanders with lover-like protestations, which being repulsed led to the cutting.

GORGEOUS GOWNS.

Fashionable Fancies of Chicago's Social Queens.

A gown of this description, which a charming young wife of tall figure, small, round waist, glossy black hair and "Irish blue eyes," wore recently when entertaining a dozen lady friends, was of pink satin merveilleux, says the Chicago News. The front of the skirt was pleated lengthwise. The train was finished with a narrow double pleating of faint blue and pale gold moire. Down each side were panels of Valenciennes lace.

The lower parts of the panels were pointed and adorned with bows of blue and gold moire. The polonaise was of Valenciennes, long and elaborately draped at the back and open in front to show the skirt, and a vest of blue moire. The vest also was open, edged with gold moire and fastened to a Valenciennes chemisette.

Down either side of the vest were tiny blue pearl buttons. The neck was finished with a full ruching of lace, closed in front under a bow of the gold color.

Another, in which the wife of a prominent board of trade man appeared, was made of silver-gray plush and rose-colored brocade. The back, made with a broad Watteau pleat, was of the plush, the train being simply finished with a heavy gray cord. The rose-colorede rich brocade which composed the front of the skirt was left without garniture, except at the bottom, which was edged with three full pleatings of cream-hued lace.

The front of the waist was open to display a vest of cream-colored lace and gray satin, fastened with large buttons, each of which was a pink cameo set in gold.

A FELINE BOARDING HOUSE.

Strange Fondness for Cats Exhibited by a Baltimore Banker.

The contest over the will of Gustavus Nicholson, a Baltimore banker who died in March, 1885, has brought to light some of the old gentleman's queer characteristics, which add interest to the case. His love for cats was the most peculiar of all his eccentricities.

He kept a regular free boarding house or asylum for cats. He had over a dozen of his own tabbies and these were permitted to invite their friends, so that hosts of the feline species were entertained at the banker's home.

He took cats to bed with him and sometimes a matronly cat would provide a nest in his comfortable feather bed and there a litter of kittens would be born and raised.

The old gentleman had several cats sleeping with him.

The servants testified that at one time he had six Maltese cats living in his room; these were the favored ones. Six commoner cats were kept down in the kitchen.

He loved his cats and grieved when any died. The counsel for the will contestants, in his presentation of the case, said that the death of Columbus Nicholson, the brother of Gustavus, and the fact that there had been for some months a difficulty between them, seemed to weigh upon the mind of Gustavus, and from a genial gentleman he became addicted to drink, and lived in a little room of his big and elegant house alone with his cats.

FIRST SNAKES OF SPRING.

Georgia Opens the Serpent Season in a Manner Most Becoming.

A young man and woman while taking a boat ride on a canal near Augusta, Ga., says the News of that place, happened to approach a portion of the bank which was covered with a mass of weeds. Instantly a bunch of serpents began to writhe and hiss about the prow of the boat.

All the serpents ran away as if frightened except one, which, in trying to escape, writhed into the boat and landed in the oarsman's lap. The young woman screamed and jumped to the shore. The young man, while trying to get rid of his hideous companion, was bitten by it in the thigh. He then jumped into the water and struggled to the land. By the aid of antidotes his life was saved.

Seven snakes were afterward found near the spot where the boat touched the shore.

Will Report it Favorably.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A majority of the senate committee on territories has agreed to report favorably, but with important amendments, upon the bill granting the right of way to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork railroad company, across the northern border of Yellowstone park. The land to be granted is limited to the actual right of way, the number of stations to be erected within the limits of the park is to be restricted to three or four, and that which is coming to be known as the Platt provision against the watering of stock, will probably be incorporated in the bill. There will be a minority report against the bill.

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Special to the Globe.

BOZEMAN, April 30.—A great number of affidavits of responsible men in Bozeman and Cooke City will be forwarded to congress to-night, showing that W. C. Phillips' report to the secretary of the interior regarding the right of way for the Clark Fork railroad is utterly false, also showing that the development of the mines at Cooke imperatively demands speedy and favorable action by congress that justice may be done those who settled in the mining region before the park was thrown open. Affidavits will also be produced showing the Cinnabar route to be the only possible one to this great mining camp. The speedy passage of this bill is asked and a map presented showing that the road runs entirely on the boundary line of the park, where no natural wonders exist. The building of the proposed road is of vital importance to the whole of Eastern Montana.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—W. A. Scholter from Rotterdam, Herman from Antwerp and Thingvalla from Christiana, Helvetia from London, Westphalia from Hamburg and Wessa from Bremen.

London—Grecian Monarch from New York, Germanic from New York.

Southampton—Ems from New York for Bremen.

Queenstown—Wyoming, England and City of Chester from New York.

The British Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—A leading weekly grain circular says: Wheat is generally steady, though somewhat inactive, English wheat has been at times rather dearer. The market for cargoes off coast is stiff and but few sales have been made. The prices obtained are slightly improved. There is but little offering on passage or for shipment. At to-day's market there was a moderate attendance and a quiet tone prevailed, a limited business was done in wheat at previous prices. Flour was steady, the demand was moderate. There was an average demand for corn, the stocks are small. Prices were 10c higher than those of Tuesday.

English Textile Trade.

MANCHESTER, April 30.—The Guardian in its commercial article says: In the cloth market there is a moderate inquiry for several kinds of Indian styles, but little business can be done, as offers are mostly under late current rates, and decidedly so in regard to shirtings. Producers are not disposed to make concessions. Yarns are dull, the demand for export is especially slow.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 30.—In the moderate character of the demand there has been no improvement, but a good number of orders for small assortments continue to absorb a very fair quantity of goods. The tone of the market is very steady, but quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 30.—New trading is still moderate and cautious, and business dull. A pretty steady tone prevailed, however, with two or three points gained, and a few buying orders received in consequence of the continued good tone preserved at Liverpool.

San Francisco Mining.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Mining shares closed here to-day as follows:

Alta	$ 20	Gould & Curry	$ 95
Bulwer	1 00	Hale & N.	2 12½
Belcher	1 12½	Holmes	2 50
Best & Belcher	95	Mono	2 25
Bodie Con.	1 25	Navajo	35
Challar	70	Potosi	50
Con. Cal. old Va	1 87½	Savage	95
Central Pacific	40	Sierra Nevada	35
Eureka Con.	1 12½	Union Con.	20

GORE FLOWED FREELY.

New Jersey Prize Fighters Punish Each Other Terribly.

Miss Jummy Takes the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket.

Chicago Wins of Kansas City in Thirteen Innings.

A Brutal Exhibition.

Special to the Globe.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 30.—One of the most brutal prize fights that has ever taken place in Middlesex county came off this morning at Florida Grove, a short distance from here, between Tommy Gilmartin of Newark and Jack Barnes, alias "The Pug," of Rahway. The fight was for $250 a side and a purse of $500, subscribed by ten young society swells of Newark and New Brunswick, who were anxious to witness a mill without appearing in public. Gilmartin and Barnes succeeded through the efforts of their society backers in raising the necessary $250 stakes on Sunday morning, and on Monday word was sent to the five young society men of Newark to meet at a quiet resort near the Market street depot. At midnight last night they started for New Brunswick in carriages, arriving there in the neighborhood of 3 o'clock in the morning. The principals were already on the ground. Considerable time was lost in choosing a referee, but finally a prominent New Brunswick saloonkeeper was decided upon, and the first round of an eighteen-round fight, which was fought on the broad floor of a barn, began. When time was called at four minutes after 4, the society men sat around the twelve-foot ring on barrels and boxes, and every one of them wore high collars and kid gloves. As soon as the referee called out "time," Gilmartin and Barnes, whose hands were

BARE AS THEIR BODIES,

stepped toward each other, directly in the sickly rays thrown out by two lanterns, which swung from beams at the sides of the barn. The first round was uneventful, both men watching for the others weak points. After a half minute of cautious sparring, Gilmartin led out with a terrific left-hander, which landed on Barnes' chest. Then there was some hard short arm fighting done, and in getting away, Gilmartin caught a stinger on the nose which drew blood and sent him to the floor. In the rounds up to the tenth, both men were terribly punished, their faces were cut and bleeding and their bodies blue and bruised. In the tenth round Barnes, who seemed about ready to drop, seemed to gain strength, and made a terrific lunge at Gilmartin, who stepped aside, and Barnes fell heavily to the floor, where he lay, unable to move. He was carried to his corner, where it was found his nose was broken. When time was called for the eleventh round, he managed to walk out and meet Gilmartin. Both fought cautiously. Newark's representative sent one of his awful left-handers at Barnes' head, but it was nicely stopped, and the Rahway boy's right shot out, landing on Gilmartin's chin, and sending him to the floor amid the subdued

CHEERS OF THE DUDES.

The fighting in the next six rounds was weak, more damage being done the men when they fell than by the blows. The eighteenth and last round, however, was the bloodiest and most horrible of them all. Both men seemed to have gained renewed strength, and as soon as "time" was uttered, they sprang at each other like wild beasts. Each blow left its mark, and the hands, body and faces of the fighters were literally dripping with gore. Gilmartin's lip was split by one of Barnes' right-handers, and his cheek laid open by another. Barnes was equally as bad off, and looked as if he had been dipped in a pot of red paint. Finally he caught Gilmartin with his guard open and drove a sledge hammer blow into his face that sent him against one of the uprights of the barn, his head striking with terrible force. He lay there groaning, and when examined it was found his jaw was broken. This ended the fight as he was unable to come to time and Barnes was handed the stakes and purse. He walked over to Gilmartin and placed $100 in his hands. Both men are now under a doctor's care in this city, and it will be some time before they will be able to say "good morning" intelligibly to their friends.

Miss Jummy the Winner.

LONDON, April 30.—The race for the 1,000 guineas stake for three-year-old fillies was run to-day at the New Market first spring meeting, and was won by the Duke of Hamilton's bay filly, Miss Jummy. Prince Soltykoff's bay filly Argo Navis came in second, and Lord Zettana's brown filly Jewel Song third.

Chicago Wins in Thirteen Innings.

KANSAS CITY, April 30.—About 3,500 people witnessed the first league game of ball ever played here. Both the Chicago and the home team were in good form and played an exciting game. There was some sharp fielding, and Weidman's pitching was especially good until late in the game, when he weakened somewhat, not being yet up to the work. The home club held the lead from the second and until the ninth inning, when the game was tied until the thirteenth, when the visitors scored a run and won.

The score:

Kansas City	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	6

An Easy One for Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—About 1,500 people witnessed the game between the Philadelphia and National clubs to-day. The game was uninteresting, the visitors walking away with the home team easily. The following is the score:

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2—12
National	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

New York's Tremendous Batters.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The second game between the New York and Boston clubs was played to-day, about 3,000 people being present. The feature of the game was the tremendous batting of the New York men, Buffington being batted all over the field. The contest was virtually settled in the first inning.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
New York	6	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	*—10

McKinnon's Home Run Did It.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The batting and fielding of both clubs was about even today and the contest was quite exciting. The chief feature of the game was a most wonderful catch by Quinn with the score a tie in the ninth inning and a runner on first base and McKinnon knocking the ball over the fence, winning the game.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2—8
Detroit	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—6

American Association.

At Philadelphia—									
Athletic	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0—7
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
At Cincinnati—									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Louisville	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	*—7

Lacked an Audience.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., April 30.—Patsy Cardiff and Prof. Donaldson were on hand for their advertised sparring match to-night, but the audience failed to put in an appearance and the match did not come off. People seemed to think it would be a hippodrome.

Shooting for Championship.

The following team has been chosen from the St. Paul Gun club to attend the carnival at Winona next week and enter the contest for the state championship badge:

Paine, Macomber, Pfister, Kennedy, Lyons, Cummings, Paul, Baldwin, Blakeley, Mann.

These men are expected to practice to-day, Monday and Tuesday at Hamline. Arrangements have been made which will enable them to shoot at what hour they please. The team will go to Winona next Wednesday.

The Curling Club Meets.

The St. Paul Curling club met last evening in the parlors of the Windsor, John T. Somers presiding. The club adopted the constitution and by-laws of the Montreal Caledonia Curling club, and made the initiation fee $5 with no dues. The following officers were elected:

President, John T. Black; vice president, T. A. Abbott; treasurer, John T. Somers; secretary, William Todd.

A general committee was appointed consisting of the following members:

John G. Hinckle, Dr. Macdonald, William Rodger, William Fleming.

The officers of the club will be included in this committee.

John T. Somers was elected representative to the Grand National Curling association of North America.

The following new members were admitted:

Capt. H. L. Carver, Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, John Smith, Wilfred C. Wilson, A. Robertson, Robert Welisch.

Minneapolis Gun Club.

The weekly shoot of the Minneapolis Gun club, at ten single birds and three pairs, for the badge, took place yesterday, with the following score:

Murphy	16	Marshall	10
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