Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

TERMS.

BY MAIL OR CARRIER.

Daily, per month	$ 75
Daily and Sunday, per calendar month	90
Sunday, one year	2 00

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE.

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$8 00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	2 25
Sunday, one year	2 00
Daily and Sunday, three months	2 70
Tri-Weekly, one year	4 00
Weekly, one year	1 00

☞ 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.

The Globe is on sale at the National Hotel, Washington, and at Geo. S. Wharton's, No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

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

☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

Has a Larger Circulation than that of Any Other Newspaper Printed Northwest of Chicago, and it is Steadily and Rapidly Increasing, Keeping Pace with the Growth of the Great City of which the GLOBE is Admittedly the Journalistic Representative.

It is the Best Advertising Medium for Those who Desire to Reach all Classes of Newspaper Readers in the Great Northwest, and Especially in Minnesota and Dakota.

REGULARS VERSUS MILITIA.

A correspondent, writing from Crystal Springs, Dak., who believes that a militia man is as effective and reliable in a riot as a regular, asks the GLOBE whether the failures in several instances of the local militia to suppress mobs have been due to the fact that they were supplied with blank cartridges and officered by a lot of inexperienced men, or whether it is owing to a lack of courage, intellect and discipline in the rank and file of the militia. Most unquestionably it is not from the last named cause unless it be in the matter of discipline. As a rule the militia organizations are composed of as brave and as intellectual men as ever followed NAPOLEON BONAPARTE or ULYSSES S. GRANT. The difference in the effectiveness of the two organizations—the local militia and the regular army—in dealing with a mob, is about the same difference there would be in the work of a skilled artisan and one who had only a smattering knowledge of a trade. The regulars are soldiers by profession, and war is their trade. With the militia soldiering is a pastime and war an incident. That is one distinct difference. Another is that in nearly every case where a riot occurs there is more or less a personal relation existing between the rioters and the militia men, which makes it an extremely difficult matter to persuade the latter that it is their duty to shoot down men with whom they are acquainted and for whom they may have the kindest personal feelings, and the rioters know it. The regular soldier is a machine who knows nothing but to obey orders. But the most important difference is this, that the uniform of the regular soldier is the symbol of a power which even mobs dare not disregard. In his person is embodied the power of the greatest nation of earth, and the rioters know that, too.

The GLOBE recognizes the courage of the Wisconsin militia during the late troubles at Milwaukee, and cheerfully bears testimony to their efficiency and fidelity to duty. At the same we feel warranted in saying that if a company of United States troops had been stationed at Milwaukee there would have been no necessity for blood-shedding. Their presence would have awed the mob into submission to the laws. They could not have done more than the Wisconsin militia in quelling the mob and restoring peace, but they would have done it without firing a gun or sacrificing a human life. That is what the GLOBE means when it says that regulars are more effective in such emergencies than the local military organizations.

IRELAND'S DAY.

This is Ireland's day in the British parliament. The GLADSTONE banner with home rule inscribed on its ample folds will be advanced. The friends of local government throughout the British empire will rally around the standard. The skirmishing for position is over, and the pickets have been called in. The two armies will now be hurled against each other under the leadership of as eminent political generals as ever led a charge on the floor of the parliament house. The struggle will be fierce and may be prolonged. Yet there is no reason to doubt the result of the conflict. From present indications it seems impossible that GLADSTONE could be defeated. The defection of CHAMBERLAIN has strengthened the Irish cause. The great majority of the Liberal party look upon CHAMBERLAIN as a traitor and deserter, and the result is that his defection has only served to increase the zeal of the Liberals in support of the grand old man whom they worship. They are now determined to stand by GLADSTONE to the death. The visit of the members of parliament to their homes during the Lenten season, and an exchange of views with their constituencies has demonstrated to them that public sympathy in England is with GLADSTONE in his fight for home rule. Consequently the Irish party to-day has a strength that it never heretofore possessed. Opposed to it is the power and influence of the nobility backed by the patronage of the crown. It is no mean opposition that the home rulers will have to overcome. The victory that GLADSTONE and PARNELL will achieve will be worthily won, for it will be gained only after a brave fight against a powerful opposition. But it will be none the less deserving and none the less glorious because it will be won in the face of such odds.

CARELESS LEGISLATION.

The president fires off a message at congress with the same facility and frequency that he sits do[illegible] on the newspaper reporters w[illegible]g around the White house t[illegible] thing about his ap[illegible]ongress is a little [illegible] lecture policy that [illegible] toward that body, [illegible] The people are [illegible] at congress for its [illegible] they are gratified [illegible] undertaken to do [illegible] them. Grumbling [illegible]ning from the [illegible] it does from the [illegible]e veto of the two [illegible]s a surprise to both [illegible] The surprise was [illegible] messages, but in [illegible] has at last a presi[illegible]e and trouble to [illegible]cter. It is more [illegible]essman does. It is [illegible]t not one out of [illegible] reads one-half of the bills that pass that body. It is true the bills are read in open house before they put on their passage, but nine cases out of ten the reading is not listened to by a dozen members, and the bills are read by the clerk in such a hurried and jumbled manner that not one out of that dozen gets an intelligent understanding of what the bill contains. The president has done the country a good service by calling the attention of congress to its reckless and careless methods of legislation and by attempting to place a check on it by the judicious use of his veto power.

AN INJUDICIOUS MOVEMENT.

The GLOBE'S New York special tells of a formidable movement on foot to oust POWDERLY from the head of the Knights of Labor organization and to substitute MARTIN IRONS in his place. If the movement succeeds it will be a bad day's work for the labor organization. Mr. POWDERLY has proved himself a leader of rare wisdom and possessed of splendid executive ability. All that the public knows of Mr. IRONS is in connection with the Southwestern strike and the failure he made in that instance does not commend him to public esteem. It is true that POWDERLY suffered himself to be outwitted by JAY GOULD, but that does not signify a lack of ability so much as did an over-confidence in human nature. With this single exception, POWDERLY'S administration has been marked with a clearness, foresight and conservatism that has excited the admiration of all classes. On the other hand, MARTIN IRONS' management of the Southwestern strike was a series of blunders, coupled with an inexcusable bull-headedness from the time he ordered the strike until the day he ground arms to the railway management. It is evident that IRONS is being pushed by the reckless agitators who are restive under POWDERLY'S conservative leadership. Ballast is what the labor organizations need now above all things else, and if POWDERLY is thrown overboard the labor vessel will be in bad shape to encounter the storms which are in its course.

AN OVERLOOKED TERRITORY.

No more forcible illustration of the extent of this country and the looseness with which public lands were wont formerly to be surveyed can be presented than the instance of "No Man's Land." This is a very fertile tract of land lying between Kansas and the Indian Territory. It is of large extent, but was in some peculiar manner left out of the reckoning when the boundaries of Kansas and the Indian Territory were made. Though within the jurisdiction of the United States it is totally without law or government, despite the fact that it contains many people of the most desperate character and is of sufficient area to form a very respectable state. As the region is well watered and otherwise attractive immigration has been turned towards it. Before July it is thought 5,000 people will have settled in the strip and the foundation of a new territory will be laid in the establishment of new towns, twenty of which have already been located. At present the only law is a personal sense of justice reinforced with a Winchester revolver. In no other civilized country does a similar state of things present itself, just as in no other country are the conditions which obtain in America present. But such an excellent opportunity the professional politicians will not let slip. It will be but very few days after the arrival of a sufficiently numerous voting population until a form of government is secured and the usual number of offices is provided for the chronically hungry and thirsty members of the carpet-bag tribe.

AN ENERGETIC LAWYERESS.

Though the female lawyer would probably be the first to resent any appellation distinguishing her from her brethren at the bar, that kind of practitioner has not yet become so common as to warrant grouping under the same general term which indicates the usual legal expert. So long as "authoress" holds its place in the language there will be warrant for calling a woman learned in the law a lawyeress. Among the members of the other sex who as lawyeresses have sought fame and fortune in the profession, none is deserving of greater credit than Mrs. MARY A. LEONARD, whose legal acumen has won her recognition from the supreme court of Oregon, after a persistent and well-fought contest. Through her own efforts, despite strong opposition, she enjoys the distiction of being the first woman to be recognized as a duly authorized member of the Oregon legal fraternity. Having been refused a license by the supreme court, she succeeded in getting a bill through the state legisiature putting women on the same footing with men in the courts of the state. Again refused her license by the court she appeared in her own behalf and by the force of her arguments completely won over the court to a recognition of her claims. A new field is thus opened up to women in the West. The prosaic routine of school teaching is no longer the only professional occupation in which she may engage. The ancient fiction that man alone may come to court is dispelled and a magnificent future opened up to young women in the West. With the growth of the woman's suffrage movement, the day may come when Oregon may even return some one of her female lawyers to congress, even to the senate. That she would bring about an improvement upon her present representation there can be little doubt.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

There was a good deal of mixing of Northern action with Southern sentiment in the JEFF DAVIS demonstration, after all. In addition to the New York sculptor who was the architect of the Confederate monument at Montgomery and the Ohio colonel who was marshal of the day, a Milwaukee poet wrote the memorial ode in commemoration of the unveiling of the Confederate monument. And to cap the climax, Col. FRANK BURR of the Philadelphia Press, the well-known newspaper correspondent, who was the commander of a gallant Pennsylvania regiment during the late unpleasantness, walked in the procession, carrying a Confederate flag in his hand and wearing a sprig of palmetto in the place of a button-hole boquet. Somehow or other when the old soldiers get together they will forget all about the animosities of a quarter of a century ago, and, shaking hands over the grave of a buried past, beat their swords into plowshares. It doesn't make much difference which side is having a celebration, if the veterans who fought on the other side are on the ground, they are going to take a hand in it. They were all soldiers once. They are all American citizens now.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

Whoever may dissent from Bishop IRELAND'S proposition that all governments are ordained by GOD, all just and fair-minded people, without regard to whether they are believers or infidels, will assent to the proposition so clearly laid down in the bishop's sermon yesterday, that it is the duty of every citizen to yield loyal obedience to constituted authority. The church performs a good office when it enjoins this duty upon its members, and it is neglectful of its mission in establishing peace on earth and good will among men when it fails to urge submission to law and the practice of lawful methods in such a crisis as that through which the country is now passing.

CHANCE FOR A RECORD.

THE American navy will immediately be heavily insured and officers and men supplied with patent life preservers. An American fishing vessel has been seized by the Canadian authorities and this country intends to see about it. The navy may soon have a chance to make a record which will entitle it to a war article in the magazines.

SINCE the newspaper men of New York have unearthed the murderer of TILLIE SMITH at Hackensack, N. J., after the detectives had confessed their inability to discover anything, they might turn their attention to discovering the murderer of Express Messenger NICHOLS, whose murder in his car on the Rock Island road remains a mystery, despite the efforts of Chicago's best detectives.

DR. MILLER of the Omaha Herald, the pioneer in Nebraska journalism and Democracy, denies that he is going to leave Omaha for a more appreciative community. On the contrary he has too much regard for the city which he has done so much to build up to remove one of its most sustaining props. Happily, too, Omaha has too much regard for the doctor to permit him to do so.

THE government will attempt to propagate shad in Western waters. As an evidence of good feeling this is all very well, but unless some method of developing the toothsome terrapin in the West is also found the government which still lives at Washington cannot be considered truly paternal or impartial.

THE prospects for the success of GLADSTONE'S home rule proposals grow brighter every day. The grand old man has not been in political life for fifty years to have the grandest scheme of his life thrown over at the last moment by a few malcontents and demagogues.

CHICAGO mourns a disaster which for the moment threatens to overshadow in popular interest the plots of the anarchists. The Detroit base ball club defeated the Chicago champions, and hence these tears. They do become so wrapped up in a thing in Chicago.

MAJ. STRAIT positively declares that he is not a candidate for re-election to congress. It is quite possible that the genial major is discreet as well as modest. Generally it is the people who have to tell a congressman when he has had enough.

ALTHOUGH hot weather is rapidly approaching, 200 tariff speeches are yet to be made in congress. It seems that the unknown prophet who predicted that the present year would witness a great national calamity was not far wide of the mark.

IT is asserted that TILDEN takes a deep interest in the reports concerning CLEVELAND'S marriage. Your Uncle SAMUEL, it should be remembered, is a single man himself with a very discriminating eye for female beauty.

THE Mormons are busy trying to make converts in Tennessee and other Southern states. It might be well to include these missionaries in the general indictment which is being prepared against the Chicago socialists.

THAT was a wily scheme of Congressman SCOTT'S in getting the president away for a two-days' yachting trip. It ought to be worth at least a couple of consulships and half a dozen postoffices.

THE Minneapolis exposition project is progressing favorably. It could not do otherwise St. Paul intends that the enterprise shall not fail, and that is sufficient.

AS YET no one has suggested that the death of Maxey Cobb, the famous trotting stallion, was due to leading too fast a life.

THE TRAVELERS' CLUB.

"Distances are very deceiving out our way," remarked a Colorado traveler. "Strangers have no idea how great a distance they can discern objects in our pure, varified atmosphere. They can see twenty and thirty miles and can distinguish the outlines of objects at that distance so they will not believe at first sight that the objects, so viewed, are so far away. They think, when told that they are looking at objects many miles away, that it is one of the stock stories told to astonish sight-seers, so they take little credence therein.

Two St. Paul young men came out there last summer. They were on their first trip and knew it all. At Denver, which is fifty miles or so from the Rocky mountains, they got their first view of the mountains. Some old stager happened to remark in their hearing that the mountains were fifty miles distant. They would not believe him, and intimated that they knew something about rarifed air, as they came from St. Paul and could not be imposed upon. The informant kept still. He had met just such people before, and knew that the best way to deal with them was to let them alone.

***

"They got up early the next morning. The sun was shining brightly on the mountains, bringing into prominence its snow-capped peaks, immense crevices and rocks. They were more than ever impressed with the fact that the mountains were only a short distance away. They concluded to walk over before breakfast, as a constitutional. They walked and walked, and the mountains still appeared but a short distance away and this lead them on. After walking two hours, and being no nearer apparently than when they first started, they came back. Breakfast was over, so they got a lunch at a neighboring restaurant. They did not say much, but their experience made a deep impression on them.

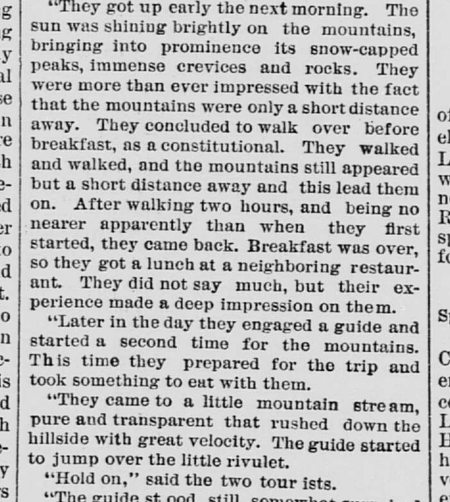
"Later in the day they engaged a guide and started a second time for the mountains. This time they prepared for the trip and took something to eat with them.

"They came to a little mountain stream, pure and transparent that rushed down the hillside with great velocity. The guide started to jump over the little rivulet.

"Hold on," said the two tourists.

"The guide stood still somewhat surprised watching the two young men preparing to disrobe.

"Get off your clothes" said one of them.



"This air can't fool us a second time. Things look close when they are a long ways off. Look at those mountains.' That stream looks like a very small affair, but it isn't. The other bank may be a half a mile away. We're going to swim it, and you better do the same thing. Distances are deceiving out here.'"

***

"Englishmen can not appreciate the magnitude of this country" said a Chicago man. "They hate to acknowledge even to themselves that this is a country of grand distances.

I happened to be on a train out of Detroit on the Michigan Central road. The occupants of the section immediately in front of me were two bloody Englishmen. They talked about their "luggage," and in appearance and actions were perfect types of Johnnie Bull. I became interested in them. We had hardly reached Wayne before they began to show some uneasiness and asked me what station it was. I told them, as, having been over the road a number of times, I was pretty well up. At Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Marshall, Kalamazoo and Jackson, they asked the same question, and I gave the desired information.

Thinking that their destination was Niles or Battle Creek, yet being somewhat surprised that they should be in the through sleeper coming directly from New York, I asked them where they were going to.

"To Omaha, you know." they replied. "Is it the next station, you know."

***

"He was an old tramp," remarked a western traveler. "His clothes were seedy and soiled. His beard and hair were rough and tangled. His nose was red and his face bloated. A repulsive-looking man he was. He got on the Rock Island train at Chicago. I don't know how he got on, as he had no ticket.

"Just outside the city the conductor came through collecting tickets. The old tramp got on the very last car next to the sleeper, so as to get the longest ride before the conductor could reach him. Of course he was put off, the train being stopped for that purpose. When the train started the tramp jumped on the rear platform of the rear sleeper. He was discovered and put off at Morris. They were not very particular about putting him off the second time, as the brakeman grabbed him by the collar and pulled him off.

"When the train started the tramp got on the platform between the tender and the express car. He was thrown off a third time, and for the fourth time attempted to get back on the train. His perseverence rather amused me, and I stepped up to him and asked him where he was going.

"'To Des Moines,' he mumbled, 'if my clothes last long enough.'"

***

"Children's parties are great affairs," said a Kentucky man, "but I believe I had one when I was a child that beats the record. It was not a very elaborate affair and was memorable on account of the fact that I forgot all about it and my poor mother had not been notified that the party was to take place. The first intimation that she had of the party was the arrival of the children all dressed up in their Sunday clothes. My mother sent for me to explain the matter. I had nothing to say except that at the last party at a neighbor's I had invited them all to my house on that day. I expected a whipping. My mother thought that she would mortify me, so she told me there was nothing to eat in the house and I could get out of it myself. I felt better, for I remembered that we had some turnips down in the cellar. I was very fond of raw turnips and thought everybody else was. I asked permission to get the turnips, which was readily granted. We played games and when it came time for refreshments I lead the procession down to the cellar and fed my guests on turnips. That was all we had to eat. I never heard the last of my turnip party."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Dakota Militia Heard From.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In an editorial May 6, headed "Call For Federal Troops," you were pleased to say that one company of United States regulars can be more effective than the whole militia of a state, and that a mob has a sort of a contempt for tin soldiers. The above remarks strike home to three or four thousand well drilled citizen soldiers in Minnesota and Dakota, and without commenting upon your remarks I will ask: Are the facts you state true because a company or regiment of militia whenever called upon to suppress a mob are supplied with blank cartridges and officered by a lot of inexperienced men, or that the rank and file is inferior in intellect, discipline and courage to the regulars?

I might refer you to the conduct of the Wisconsin militia in Milwaukee the other day, and conclude by saying without the least intention of boasting that the Dakota militia, officered as it is by veterans of the late war, would quell a riot as effectually as any regular organization, provided, of course, they were not asked by the politicians in authority to bluff the mob with blank cartridges.

A. T. SOLDIER.

Crystal Springs, Dak., May 7, 1886.

AFTER THE BALL.

She counts her conquests all as naught
  Before this crowning one—
The love that seemed to come unsought,
  Like splendors of the sun;
And every word he spoke to-night
  Is graven on her brain
In letters of auroral light
  Forever to remain.

She lays her lips upon the hands
  His fervent lips have kissed;
And o'er her clear eyes as she stands
  There comes a happy mist.
What was her charm in form or face
  O'er others at the ball
That he should do her such a grace
  As choose her 'mid them all?

She casts her shining silks aside,
  And robes her for her rest;
Her only dream till morning tide,
  "He loves me—loves me best."
O, virgin faith! O, face so sweet!
  O, heart that pulses true!
Will any man's heart ever beat
  As loyally for you?
* * * * * * *
He leaves the ball, but not for rest,
  And not for faithful dream;
Life needs, it seems, another zest
  Where Lais reigns supreme.
Fill high the beaker with champagne,
  And crown the board with flow'rs;
A husband may not know again
  Such gay Bohemian hours.

Not his the love that lives for aye,
  Not his the loyal troth;
His passion lasts a summer day,
  He swears a traitor's oath.
So take the moral mid the strife
  Of Hymeneal plans,
That love is all a woman's life,
  And only half a man's.

—H. Savile Clark, in The Theatre.

LATE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, Brotherhood of Elks, was last evening presented with an elegant set of jewels, the gift of Chicago Lodge No. 4, which extended maternal, as well as fraternal, greetings regarding the newly-established lodge as her "last baby." Resolutions of thanks were passed in response, which will be duly engrossed and forwarded to the Chicago lodge.

Shot Through the Heart.

Special to the Globe.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 9.—When the City of Owensboro left Henderson this afternoon, she had on board Ben Lewis, colored, and a companion. On the way up Lewis got into an altercation with Monroe Hunter, the barber of the boat, and struck him several times. He then drew his revolver and shot at him without effect. Hunter fled to the pantry to hide, and Lewis followed him, with the remark that he would "have his life." As he entered the pantry he drew his revolver, when Monroe, in self-defense, shot him through the heart. When the boat arrived here Hunter sent for an officer and delivered himself up. The dead man was somewhat of a desperado, while Hunter was an inoffensive, quiet man.

A Story of Blood.

Special to the Globe.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 9.—Thomas James, a saloonkeeper at Hazleton, a suburb of this city, was fatally shot this afternoon by William Powers, alias McCarthy, a molder. Powers had an altercation with Burt Hanson, an iron worker, and drawing a revolver endeavored to shoot him. James, in the effort to separate them, was shot in the right groin, the bullet cutting into the intestines. Powers shot Andrew Lattan a year ago because the latter objected to his attentions to his daughter. James, who is slowly sinking, resides in the house where Julius Gilmand was murdered last Thanksgiving. Powers was arrested and will be held for a hearing.

Swindled Citizens of Iowa.

Special to the Globe.

GALENA, Ill., May 9.—A fine-looking man named Walters, hailing from West Union, Ia., was brought here last night and lodged in jail in default of $1,000 bail, for the alleged swindling of a number of the citizens of East Dubuque in this county, to whom he falsely represented himself as purchasing agent for Byrne brothers, horse buyers of Dubuque.

Husband and Wife Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., May 9.—Perry Fernandez, a rich Cuban of Hawthorne, N. J., was shot in the right breast last night about 12 o'clock by his wife, Belle. The woman then placed the pistol to her right temple, blowing her brains out. Both are dead. No cause is known for the deed. Mr. Fernandez was a member of the New York club.

Shot in a Saloon Row.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—At Hazelton, O., to-day Thomas James, a saloonkeeper, was prboably fatally shot by William Powers. James attempted to separate Powers and Burt Hinckstone, who were fighting, and Powers shot him. Powers was arrested.

London—Bothnia from New York.
Father Point—Polynesia from Liverpool, Nesterian from London.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

The Ultra-Belligerent Attitude of Greece Said to Result From the Backing of Russia.

Some of the Czar's Reasons for Desiring the Greeks to Make War on the Turks.

Dispatches From London State That Both Powers Are Moving Troops to the Frontier.

Austro-Hungary Awaiting a Favorable Opportunity to Shed the Blood of Cossacks.

Russia Holds the Key.

Special to the Globe.

VIENNA, May 9.—English journalists have at last got it through their heads that Russia and not the combined powers hold the key of the Turco-Grecian imbroglio. Their papers for the past three days have been echoing and re-echoing the fact that the decision as to peace or war will come, not from Constantinople, or Athens, or London, but from Livadia. Trustworthy reports from the czar's retreat in the Crimea are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The general drift of opinion regarding the decision of the czar is that it will be for war. The czar has plainly though not officially aided Greece for many weeks. Without such aid and encouragement Greece never would have defied the combined powers with such mingled skill and determination as she has shown throughout this crisis. Russia, having thus brought Greece to the fighting point, is now bound to see that she has a chance to fight, if she wants to fight, with a fair prospect of success. It is very questionable, however, if Greece wants to fight at present or if Russia desires her to do so. She has earned by her plucky defiance of the powers the right to keep her frontiers manned by so many troops as she can afford. But these are largely outnumbered by the Turks, and it would quite suit

THE CONVENIENCE OF GREECE

to remain in status quo. It is a firm belief at Athens that the czar wil soon make a descent upon Belgium. That would call for the services of at least three-quarters of the Turkish army. The garrison of Thessaly and Epirus would be greatly reduced, and the bulk of the armies now encamped opposite Greece would be sent to the East. This is exactly the opportunity for declaring war with a prospect of success that Greece is waiting for, unless Turkey takes the initiative in declaring war, as the promise of help which M. Butzow is now bringing from Livadia is even more generous than is anticipated. This state of affairs may continue on the Thessalian frontier for many weeks. The question, however, which most vitally interests all circles in Vienna, is whether, in the event of war, Austria would be drawn into the conflagration. The officers who are to be met with at the military clubs express themselves as sure there will be war and that the Austro-Hungarian army will take a very prominent part therein. Their theory is that Russia's easiest method of transporting the army she has now massed in Bessarabia to Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia, is to march it directly south across the northeastern provinces of Roumania. King Charles of Roumania, who has visited the czar at Livadia, is said to have consented to the

PEACEFUL PASSAGE

of the Russian troops across his kingdom, provided that this was not interdicted by the treaty of Berlin or by any of the treaties between Austria and Roumania. The czar is said to laugh at these treaties, and to be willing to march the whole length of Roumania. The Austrian officers say that there are very definite treaties between Austria and Roumania which prevent the passing of foreign troops of any nationality without the consent of Austria. They say further that it will be a pleasure as well as a duty to enforce these treaties to the letter. There are few government preparations for war which are visible, but the preparations have been proceeding quietly during all the past winter and spring. The Austro-Hungarian army was never in more fit condition to be sent immediately into the field. The ranks are full of picked material. Every detail of the commissariat, ordnance and transportation departments has been thoroughly inspected, and the men are full of fighting ardor. The officers are still more belligerent and are anxious to again try conclusions with their traditional enemy of the North. They argue that this is just the time to humble the pride of Russia, as she will have to fight single-handed with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey and is almost thrust out from the councils of Europe.

THE GREEKS WANT WAR.

ATHENS, Greece, May 9.—A demonstrative meeting was held to-day in Censtitution square. Warlike speeches were made, and a resolution was carried amid wild excitement favoring a war with Turkey. A resolution advising an immediate increase in the army was also adopted. After the meeting the crowd marched to the house of Prime Minister Delquints, and in response to repeated calls the premier made a brief address, in which he said that the government would never sign an agreement which invoked the disbanding of forces. This declaration was cheered to the echo. The crowd then proceeded to the residence of ex-Prime Minister Tricoupis, and demanded a speech, but M. Tricoupis refused to appear. This action on the part of the ex-premier caused an uproar and shouts of "traitor" arose from the crowd. The people finally dispersed in an orderly manner. The Russian minister to Greece has concluded his visit to the czar and has arrived at Sebastopol en-route to Athens. He has telegraphed to the members of the embassy to prepare for their departure from Greece.

ATHENS, May 9.—After several cabinet councils to-day Premier DeLyannis tendered to the king the resignation of the ministry, which the king refused to accept.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The minister of war has gone to Livadia to confer with the czar.

LONDON, May 10.—Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the frontier. Several European papers are of the opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

Salvationists Attacked.

ZURICH, May 9.—A mob made an attack on a salvation army meeting near this city to-day and demolished the building in which the meeting was being held. Several persons were injured.

New Cases of Cholera.

MADRID, May 9.—Advices from Bulgaria report 15 new cases of cholera and 5 deaths from the disease and from Venice 9 new cases and 3 deaths.

A Tribute to Holmes.

LONDON, May 9.—The Daily News says: Perhaps no American author, though all are welcome, will be so welcomed as Holmes, the patriarch of literature. Americans are more hospitable than we, but even tardy hospitable folk in England will welcome him as Americans welcome Englishmen.

SEIZURE OF THE ADAMS.

Hon. Sachville West Thinks Matters Will Turn Out Right.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Post to-morrow will publish an interview with Hon. L. Sachville West, the British minister, in regard to the seizure of the United States vessel Adams by the Canadian authorities, in which he says:

I have had no official correspondence upon the fisheries question this year. You see that matter is in the hands of the Dominion authorities at its present stage. They correspond directly with the colonial office in London, and it is not until some action is taken by the imperial government that I should be called upon to act in the matter with the United States. I don't apprehend this question is going to cause any serious differences between the two countries. Of course the seizure of the Adams at Digby will increase the unpleasantness which is felt on both sides. Everything might have been avoided had congress taken the advice of the administration and appointed a commission to inquire into the whole dispute. But it has chosen not to do so, led by Senator Frye, who really does not seem to care what he says. Congress has denounced the treaty of 1854, it has denounced the fishery article of the treaty of 1871 and it has substituted nothing, leaving us to fall back upon the miserable old treaty of 1818. Instead of progress there has been retrogression in this matter, and we are now acting under a treaty made over sixty years ago. The question now is as to the interpretation of that treaty. The Canadians may interpret one way, the Americans another, while the imperial government may understand it in a way of its own. Everything appears now to depend upon the way in which the British government may interpret the treaty. This seizure of the Adams will bring up the question and possibly decide the interpretation. It will come before a mixed court—part British citizens and part Americans. I don't believe there will be any retaliatory action taken by either country. That system is too old and has gone out of use.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The House Lays Out a Regular Program of Work.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Hereafter the daily sessions of the house of representatives will begin at 11 o'clock. The assignments of the week are as follows: Monday (after the call of states) To the committee on the District of Columbia for bills of local interest, the most important of which is that providing for a bridge across the Potomac; Tuesday, to the committee on private bonds claims; Thursday to the committee on agriculture, and Saturday to the consideration of the joint resolution providing for a commission to inquire into Indian affairs. There are, however, a number of important measures not thus provided for, among them the interstate commerce, the electoral courts and the land-grant forfeiture bills, which were made special orders for dates long passed, whose supporters will contest the floor with some of the committees named, while the army and the diplomatic appropriation bills are likely to be passed and cause a further disarrangement of the assignment. Again, it is among the possibilities of the weekthat

A LONG DISCUSSION

may arise upon the subsidy amendment to the postoffice bill, the president's message regarding private pension bills, or the proposition to permit the offering of amendments to general pension bills, to provide in each for taxation to meet its own required expenditures. The tariff debate is not now expected to begin this week. The senate has unanimously consented to devote to-morrow and Tuesday to the discussion of the inter-state commerce bill and the vote upon the measure before adjournment on Tuesday. It is the understanding that the general pension bills shall not be taken up, and that the bankruptcy bill, the open session resolution, the Chinese restriction bill, and the Pacific railroad debt extension bill shall follow in their order. It is possible, however, that not more than one or two of these measures will be disposed of during the coming week. The appropriation committee has the agricultural, the pension and the District of Columbia appropriation bills under consideration, and its sub-committee have made such progress that one or more of them may be brought in speedily if desired, but none are likely to be reported or brought up for action this week.

CLEVELAND'S LOVE AFFAIR

Does not Interfere With Business at the White House.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Events at the White house go on serenely as usual, undisturbed by the rumors of the president's marriage. If the president is in love and contemplating matrimony he is a living example of the error of the time-worn aphorism that "to be in love and to be wise passeth man's capability," for he goes on day after day attending to official business. Realizing perhaps more keenly since Secretary Manning's dangerous illness that all work and no play is prejudicial in the long run, the president finds time to enjoy himself socially now and then. Tuesday evening he occupied a box at the American opera to witness the performance of "The Marriage of Jeannette and Sylvia." The following evening the president, with Col. and Mrs. Lamont, was entertained at dinner by Marshal and Mrs. Albert Wilson. Friday evening the president was to have been given

A DINNER PARTY

by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, but being unable to avail himself of the invitation he remained at the executive mansion and dined with the postmaster general, who called on business. The president left Washington yesterday afternoon for a short visit to Representative W. L. Scott's stock farm on the shore of Chesapeake bay. He was accompanied by Representative Scott, Col. Lamont and Mr. William Woodward of New York. The trip was made on Mr. Woodward's steam yacht Wanda, which was brought from New York for the purpose. The party expects to return to Washington Monday. Miss Cleveland was to have returned ere this, but has written from Holland Patent, N. Y., where she is, still deferring her return until the latter part of the coming week. The impression prevails here that Miss Cleveland is busy upon a new book, the leading incidents for which will be supplied from her experience in Washington, as mistress of the White house.

The Clearing House Statement.

BOSTON, May 9.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post from managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States show the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending May 8, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1885:

Name of City.	Amount.	Inc	Dec
New York	$684,147,351	34.9	....
Boston	80,153,555	20.2	....
Philadelphia	56 143,329	27.1	....
Chicago	62,562,000	24.6	....
St. Louis	18,829,246	26.9	....
Baltimore	11,688,168	....	0.6
Cincinnati	9,650,000	11.5	....
San Francisco	9,908,905	0.9	....
Pittsburg	8,307,470	47.9	....
Louisville	5,072,356	12.9	....
Milwaukee	4,771,000	29.5	....
Kansas City	6,351,919	40.2	....
Providence	4,236,900	10.9	....
New Orleans	7,094,600	10.2	....
Minneapolis	4,362,260	44.6	....
*Denver	4,038,597	....	....
Omaha	3,252,039	51.8	....
Detroit	3,162,800	17.0	....
Cleveland	2,556,270	16.1	....
Indianapolis	1,163,583	6.0	....
Columbus	1,719,350	20.5	....
Memphis	1,454,021	35.7	....
Hartford	1,711,660	4.9	....
New Haven	1,754,950	....	0.4
Peoria	729,279	....	10.1
Portland	918,214	4.0	....
Worcester	865,312	17.7	....
St. Joseph	454,600	47.7	....
Springfield	800,318	13.7	....
Syracuse	672,663	14.2	....
Lowell	621,350	34.9	....
Total	$994,933,470	30.2	....
Outside New York	318,786,119	21.0	....

* Not included in totals.

Texas Editors Coming North.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 8.—J. H. Davis, president of the Texas Press association, has completed arrangements for an excursion from San Antonio to Chicago, leaving the former city Friday morning, May 21, and arriving here Monday, May 24. The excursion is for the members of the Texas press. The excursionists will spend Sunday in St. Louis, and upon arrival in Chicago will make the Tremont house their headquarters.

Tracklaying of the Northwestern.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Tracklaying will begin to-day on the Northwestern extensions from Buffalo Gap to Rapid City. It was rumored that all of the force of the company was to have been concentrated on the main line westward to Fort Fetterman, but this seems to have been a mistake. The branch into the heart of the Black Hills will be completed by Aug. 1, and possibly before if the bridge-builders finish their contracts. The Northwestern is also rushing the Missouri Valley division toward Fort Fetterman at a great rate, and will reach its objective point early in August. Its haste is explained by its desire to secure the live stock traffic of Southwestern Montana and northern Wyoming, which it will be in a position to command so soon as it reaches the objective point. Already its agents are in Montana, soliciting the trade which no doubt it will get, as its advantages of location practically shut its only competitor, the Northern Pacific, out of the field.

POWDERLY'S GREAT PLEA.

Sound Views Expressed to His Brother Knights of Labor.

Knights Everywhere Urged to Forsake the Boycott.

The Use of Guns and Dynamite Condemned.

A Letter from Powderly.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Daily News will publish the following to-morrow: The following secret circular has been received by the Knights of Labor of Chicago, and will be read in the various assemblies during the coming week:

Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America—Philadelphia, May 3, 1886.—To the Order Everywhere, Greeting: The response to the secret circular issued May 3 has been so generous and the indorsement of the sentiments contained in it has been so unanimous that I feel encouraged and strengthened in the work. Nearly 4,000 assemblies have pledged themselves to act on the advice contained in the circular of the 13th ultimo. I feel that it only requires the coming to the front of the real men of our order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground so far as public opinion is concerned for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I ask of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never labor, and when they charge anything to our order in your locality set the

SEAL OF YOUR CONDEMNATION

upon it at once by denying it. If a paper criticises the Knights of Labor or its officers do not boycott it, and if you have any such boycotts on remove them. A journal not long since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the general master workman of the Knights of Labor and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion was cast to boycott the paper, not that alone but every person who advertised in the colums of the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking them that they remove the boycott and it was done. We must bear in mind that our general master workman is only a man and is not above criticism. We demand for ourselves the right of free speech. We cannot consistently deny it to others. We must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary make it in a gentlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticised or abused by a blackguard sheet, treat it as you would the blackguard himself—in silence. That our aims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as beings of superior build or material, We are no more the

SALT OF THE EARTH

that the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we would have equity done to us in turn we must do equity to others. This is the aim of the Knights of Labor and must not be lost sight of in the future. Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses. I find that wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in future unless the appeal comes from your own district assembly or the general assembly. If boycott notices are sent to you burn them. I have in my possession over 400 boycott notices which are sent to assemblies with a request that they be acted on. Let me mention some of them. A member is editing a paper. He fears a rival and proceeds to get into an altercation with him. boycotts him and then asks the order to carry it out. A certain paper is influential in one or the other of the political parties. Members of

THE OPPOSING PARTY

conceive the idea of getting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our our order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft, free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. I was boycotted ten years ago, and could not get work at my trade for months It is a bad practice. It has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have use for it only where everything else fails. Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind are scattered every where through the order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject: "A large part of our time has been spent in reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping us until 12 o'clock. We are led to believe the Knights of Labor to be

AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION,

but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction. What do you advise us to do?" I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask of the secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your journal were not boycotted by our members it could be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the order, but the Journal is not read in one-quarter of the assemblies. Some assemblies send out documents addressed to "Secretary of Assembly No. —." In many places the secretaries have been discharged because of the practice. No member has the right to address another in that way and if it is ever practiced again the offender will be punished. In future the general executive board must not be interfered with in the performance of its duty. If you have confidence in them, sustain them and obey them. If not, ask for their resignations. While the board was endeavoring to settle the Southwestern trouble, assemblies in some places, with the best of intentions, no doubt, were passing and publishing resolutions condemning Jay Gould. These things did no good. On the contrary they were injurious. In the settlement of troubles it becomes the duty of the executive board to meet everybody and go everywhere. While they are doing this they

MUST NOT BE HAMPERED

by the actions of those who do not know what their task is. Keep quiet. Let your officers do their best, and if you cannot find a way to aid them do not retard their progress. Resolutions do not prevent land stealing, stock watering or gambling in the necessaries of life. If I had my mind made up to rob a bank at midnight, a string of resolutions as long as the moral law protesting against against my contemplated action would not influence me a particle; but if some interested party would take the trouble to study up the question, and would inform himself as to my right to rob the bank, and would staad guard at the door of the vault, I would not rob it at midnight if he had done his duty. What we want from our members is not gush or windy resolutions about our rights. We know we have rights without passing resolutions. The general assembly will meet in

SPECIAL SESSION

the 25th of May in the city of Cleveland. From the receipt of this letter you must not address any commuications to me, nor need you expect an answer if you do. I have thousands of letters piled up round me now and they never can be read, much less be answered byone man. During and since my illness the mail delivered at my house has exceeded 400 letters a day. They come from everybody and everywhere. I must play the part of wheel horse instead of leader of a great movement, and our own members are responsible for it. I asked through the Journal that no one send letters to me. I am told by some to get help. If I had fifty assistants it would do no good, for it takes my whole time to read one-half of the letters, and in the middle of my work I am waited on by some committee, who generally misrepresent me when they leave, for every member of the committee will tell a different story. From now until the general assembly meets, I will receive no committees, answer no letters. I must formulate a plan for the future, and will not be interfered with. Let me repeat, I will receive no committees, answer no letters, nor will I go anywhere at the request of members of assemblies.

THIS IS IMPERATIVE.

I must have a chance to do something of benefit for the order, and I cannot do it if I am to sit for eighteen hours a day reading letters which have been answered and re-answered in the journal and constitution. What I will say to the general assembly will be said to the entire order, and you must give me time to prepare it. We have had some trouble from drinking members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well-selected work on labor they would put the money to good use. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the politics of the nation and the wants of our people would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected cannot be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man, cannot work out the problem now confronting us, his hand will never solve it.

There is one thing that will not be done while I stand at the head of this organization. It will not be used to further the schemes of individual cliques or parties and it will be subordinate to no other organization on earth.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

Talked on Ben Franklin.

Special to the Globe.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9.—The Woodford prize contest of Cornell university, the great event of the year in college circles, was won by E. D. A. Delima of New York city, his subject being Benjamin Franklin as a Statesman.

KILLED WITH A MALLET.

An Incident of the Recent Demonstration in Chicago.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A common saloon brawl of a week ago, to which no attention was paid at the time, to-day resulted in a homicide. Last Monday afternoon, in the saloon of Chris Weid, at the corner of State and Forsythe streets, three men were engaged in a dispute concerning the present labor difficulties. Two of them, Charles Seidschaig and Emil Berger, had taken opposite sides of the question, and shortly after their conversation began were engaged in a heated dispute. Suddenly Seidschaig sized a small wooden mallet and dealt Berger a severe blow in the side of the head, just below the left ear. Berger staggered under the effects of the blow for an instant, but the men were seperated before further blows could be exchanged. Both men soon afterward left the place. Friday, Berger complained to his wife of feeling ill, and remained home during the day. Saturday a physician was called, and at once pronounced the case a serious one, hemorrhage of the brain having set in as a result of the blow of the mallet. To-day Berger sank rapidly, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he breathed his last. The police were not notified of the affair until Saturday night. In the meantime Seidschaig had learned of Berger's precarious condition and had betaken himself to a hiding place. The police declared yesterday that they were on the track of the man who had dealt the fatal blow, and would have him placed behind the bars before many hours.

A BACHELOR'S BAD BREAK.

John W. Price Elopes With the Wife of Nicholas Ward.

Special to the Globe.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 9.—For the past month John W. Price, a wealthy and highly-respected bachelor farmer of Wayne county, has had in his employ Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Ward, the family including two children. Mrs. Ward is a handsome woman of 20, and it soon became apparent that she and her employer were unduly affectionate, but nothing was thought to be wrong owing to her social standing in the community, and his being a deacon and an earnest worker in the church. Yesterday, however, the community was shocked by the discovery that Price and Mrs. Ward had eloped, the former taking with him a large amount of cash and the latter abandoning her two children. The deserted husband is looking for Price with a gun, and a tragedy may grow out of the illicit amour of the couple.

Almost a Cyclone.

Special to the Globe.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., May 9.—The most terrific rain and wind storm that was ever experienced here, struck this city about 2 o'clock this afternoon. About 10 a. m. a very black cloud was noticed in the southwest, which increased in size until it extended from the extreme southwest to the farthest northwestern horizon. Heavy thunder was constant and about 2 p. m. a terrific gale sprang up, driving the storm cloud rapidly eastward. The wind played strange pranks. In a radius of 100 feet in many instances trees are lying in opposite directions, showing that there was a strong cyclone tendency. The loss to property in the city and vicinity will exceed $6,000. Two large barns belonging to Jacob Vennor, at the extreme northwestern city limits, were destroyed. The first ward school-house suffered a damage of $3,000. The Friends brick church, where the yearly meetings of the society are held, suffered in a similar amount. The Mahoska county agricultural society loses $2,000 by destruction of fences, stables, etc. The streets are filled with branches of trees and wrecks of light out-buildings. No cases of personal injury have been reported.

Interstate Oratorical Association.

Special to the Globe.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 9.—The Interstate oratorical association concluded its labors last evening by formally electing B. B. Smith, of Cornell College, Iowa, president of the coming year; W. H. Dennison, of Illinois, vice-president; and H. H. Russell, of Oberlin college, Ohio, secretary, and treasurer. Bloomington, Ill., was chosen as the place for holding the annual contest next May.

Ex-Members Who Visit Washington

Washington Letter to Boston Traveler:

Neither Conklin nor Blaine ever visits the house or the senate to renew the associations of the years gone before, and beyond the fact that both are identified with the Republican party this is about the only resemblance which they have in common. Ben Butler, on the other hand, is frequently seen on the floors of both houses. Butler is a man who commands attention wherever he goes. When he appears on the senate floor he usually makes his headquarters upon the Democratic side. He is still a power in national politics, and the most prominent men of both parties love to listen to his quaint and pungent observations upon persons and events which are now interesting the country. Another character is Joe McDonald, or "Old Saddlebags," who is here as the agent of several wealthy and powerful corporations. Both McDonald and Butler appear to be renewing their youth. They look younger than they did ten years ago, and, as a matter of fact, their intellectual faculties appear to have been sharpened rather than dimmed with increasing age. McDonald has the heaviest eyebrows of any man who comes to Washington. They are enormous, especially so when contrasted with his billiard-like bald head, which has only a fringe of white hair just above his neck. If McDonald could shift his eyebrows up on the top of his head he would have a very respectable suit of hair. Conkling, Blaine, Butler and McDonald are "out of politics," so they say, but they exert a very potent influence here in Washington—a far greater influence than half a hundred or more men who hold important Federal positions, and wonder why they weigh less than they do in the estimation of the public.

A Storm at Burlington.

Special to the Globe.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 9.—This section was visited this afternoon by one of the most terrific thunder storms known for years. The thunder and lightning were terrific. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a hurricane. The storm was of short duration, lasting from about 3 to 3:30 o'clock. During the storm four young men were sitting under a porch when the building was struck, and one of them, Gus Wolf, was instantly killed, and August Johnson was stunned by the shock, but he will recover. The other two were not injured. The building sustained no damage. In the southern part of the city, the residence of Isaac Bennerman was struck, set on fire, and destroyed, but none of the inmates were injured. The storm no doubt did considerable damage to crops, but the extent cannot at this time be given.

Nothing to Fear.

New York Sun.

"Have you spoken to father, George, dear?" she asked, and the voice which came from under the lapel of his coat fairly trembled with happiness. "Have you begged his consent to——"

"No, I didn't think it was necessary," George replied, "because he has always been so friendly and cordial with me. Only yesterday he slapped me on the back and gave me a good cigar, and told me how well I was looking, and that I must come up to the house as often as I could, and that you would always be glad to see me, and we could have the parlor to ourselves every night if we wanted it, and—"

"Dear father," interrupted the voice, "perhaps I had better break the news to him myself."

"This requires head work," as the barber said when preparing for a shampoo.—Philadelphia Call.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE