

Daily Globe

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LEWIS BAKER.

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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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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.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Western Michigan and Wisconsin, colder, northerly winds and snow.

For Iowa and Illinois, southerly, shifting to colder northerly winds and fair weather followed by snow.

For Nebraska, Eastern Dakota and Minnesota, northerly winds and snow, followed by fair weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 15.—The following observations were made at 8:45 p. m., local time.

Table with columns: Place of Observation, Height, Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, State of Sky.

Below zero. *Lower. *Higher.

THE CARNIVAL OPENING.

The carnival opening to-morrow, and for the next two weeks, will be the scene of a continuous round of winter sports and amusements.

Last year's ice carnival was the first experiment of the kind ever made in the United States, and it was made such a brilliant success that it was impossible not to renew it this season.

The preparations have been made on a more extensive scale this year than the last. There has been more time for the preparation, and the financial success attending last year's enterprise encouraged the managers of the association to be more liberal in the expenditure of money.

This year we have two palaces, although under different management. The West side palace was opened last night in a blaze of glory.

Something of the old-time carnival enthusiasm aroused, and the demonstrations of last winter were brought forcibly to mind. It was a good prelude to the formal carnival opening to-morrow.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Any number of people believe in the innocence of the young man CLUVERUS, who was hanged for the murder of his cousin, LILLIAN MADISON, and the incident will now be seized upon as an argument against the reliability of the jury system as well as an additional argument in favor of abolishing capital punishment.

It is true that all the evidence in the CLUVERUS case was purely of a circumstantial nature. The condemned man protested his innocence up to the last minute of his life. He manifested a remarkable self-possession and assumption of heroic courage that is rarely seen. Even those who believed in his guilt admired the sublime manifestation of heroism. And yet, by an application of every rule of legal construction and every principle of fairness, a jury could not have found a verdict different from the one that was given.

They found him guilty because there was no reasonable theory upon which to find him innocent. The young woman died a violent death. CLUVERUS was the last person seen in her company on the night of her death, and it was proved that he had a motive for murdering her. With this chain of circumstantial evidence woven around him the accused man made no effort to account for his presence during the fatal night, nor did he attempt to disprove the charge that he had a motive for killing her. There was not evidence enough to establish his guilt, the suggestion of a doubt in the mind of the jurymen. Suppose, for sake of argument, that CLUVERUS was innocent, does that present an argument against the reliability of the jury system? If he was innocent, his conviction and execution was the result of his own negligence, or that of his attorney, and not the fault of the jury. If CLUVERUS was not guilty of the young woman's death, he had it in his power to have made a statement to the jury which, if he had been unable to substantiate by outside testimony, would have been made with a directness and a truthful statement always bears, and would have had, its effect on the minds of the jurymen. The only evidence of his innocence is in his own unsupported statement and the remarkable exhibition of nerve in the death hour. It would not be right to allow these two circumstances to offset the chain of circumstances which pointed so unmistakably to his guilt. The man who is so utterly devoid of all moral sense as to rob an innocent girl of her virtue and then seek to hide his crime by murdering the victim of his lust would not hesitate to lie about it even though he were on the scaffold. It is so seldom that a jury can work on enough moral courage to hang a murderer on circumstantial evidence that public sentiment will be disposed to sustain the jury in the CLUVERUS case unless stronger proof of his innocence can be adduced than his own assertions.

DAKOTA CAPITAL REMOVAL.

There is little reason why any effort should be made before the present Dakota legislature looking toward a removal of the territorial capital from Bismarck, and it well that such a conservative sentiment upon the subject exists in the legislature. It is more than probable that Dakota will be admitted as a state, if not at this, at the next session of congress. It may be that admission will be as a whole or it may be that division will be made a condition precedent to admission. In that event it is evident a capital-removal bill could not now be prepared, even were it most desirable, which would suggestively touch the situation. Such legislation would, therefore, be decidedly premature. Justice demands that Dakota be given statehood, and justice

cannot now longer be denied. Until the time when that right is given her territory would much better defer any agitation regarding the removal of the capital from its present location.

CONTRASTING GOVERNMENTS.

In view of a probable conflict among European nations in the near future, the recent speech of Secretary BAYARD pointing out the essential difference between our form of government and that of continental countries was as timely as it was able.

With tremendous standing armies, whose support is a severe charge upon the people and whose despotic presence is a constant menace to the public peace, it takes but little to turn a possibility of conflict into actual warfare. With heroic means of settling a dispute at hand, governments which seriously differ are not disposed to submit to the decision of civil or diplomatic tribunals. Believing in the creed that might makes right, each country endeavors to make itself the strongest and prefers the hazard of battle to a judicial award founded upon learned arguments. It happens, therefore, that the standing armies, being constantly increased, become every year a severer drain upon the resources of a tax ridden people. At the present time, for instance, the curious and alarming spectacle is presented of half the adult male population of Europe under arms in anticipation of a conflict likely at any time to occur, and in which the points of difference present no feature which would render them susceptible of being brought into agreement by a court of arbitration. In America, as Mr. BAYARD pointed out, the case is far different. The sentiment of the public opposes standing armies of a size greater than that necessary for garrison duty, and the country does not either now, or in anticipation, require their services. The people are relieved, therefore, of oppressive taxation, and in place of armed despotism there exists a government of peace and intelligence, a government which does not seek to make use of the people, but which is for the people; a country in which the difficulty is not how further taxes may be raised, but how existing taxes may be reduced and an enormous surplus properly expended. In such a country the people of monarchy-ridden nations can find a safe asylum, and in the event of the European complications leading to a serious outcome, they will probably take advantage of it by the thousands. When of the right sort they will be welcomed, too.

OUR ENERGETIC NAVY.

Let no one hereafter say that the American navy is useless, that the expenditure of something like \$20,000,000 annually has been without avail. Let it not be whispered that the so-called navy consists in the main of an aggregation of useless hulks, and that its officers, through long sojourning in Washington ball-rooms, have become but carpet knights, unable to hail the main-top or "shiver their timbers" in good old Capt. MARYAT fashion, whose sole remaining professional accomplishment is a wonderful proficiency in "sliding the main brace," and whose detestation of active service arises through a combined fear of seasickness and of going to the bottom in one of the floating coffins by courtesy called men-of-war. There have been those who have held such opinions, but they must now hide their diminished heads in shame. The navy has actually accomplished something, and in doing it a vessel has completed a cruise of a year, arriving in port, wonderful to relate, with all on board. The Mohican was the name of the extraordinary ship, and the duty intrusted to her just one year ago was to secure a stone image of prehistoric man from Easter Island. She has performed the task allotted her and all praise is due her energetic commander who thus at the same time vindicates the navy from the aspersions cast upon her and the officers from any insinuation of lacking seamanship or valor. But the thought cannot be forgotten, if it took a year to secure the stone image of a native long since dead, how long would it have taken the Mohican to capture a live Indian provided with a swift gliding canoe? Still such a doubt is gratuitous. It is enough that it has been shown that the navy can, on occasion, accomplish some things.

CHURCH'S CONFIRMATION.

There is no reason why the senate should refuse to confirm Judge CHURCH'S appointment as governor of Dakota, and the opposition which is reported to be organized against him is probably without material foundation. Though doubtless most Dakotians would have been better pleased had a man who was more closely identified with them and their interests been selected as governor, there is a wide-spread opinion that Judge CHURCH will admirably fill the office for which he has been chosen. Though not a long resident in the territory, he is not unfamiliar with Dakota affairs. Personally he is a man of ability and of unblemished record. No exception can be taken to him on that score. As a Democrat he has been steadfast and true. It is, therefore, quite probable that the delay in his confirmation has been due more to a press of other business before the senate than to any developed opposition, and that before many days have passed senatorial consent will be given to his appointment.

AMES HAS A STRONG CASE.

Waterbury (Dak.) Democrat.—Major Ames, of Minneapolis, the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota, finally decided to make a contest. We believe that Ames has a strong case if it is properly presented.

CAN DO BETTER IN ST. PAUL.

Salem (Dak.) Register.—Mr. Koethe has two carloads of hard wheat which he proposes to send to St. Paul, claiming to do better than to let the local dealers have it.

HOW TO BECOME IMMORTAL.

Stillwater Democrat.—If the legislators now in session at St. Paul want to immortalize themselves forever in the hearts of their constituents let them repeal Gillilan's tax law without delay.

NOT MUCH OF A PROP.

Waterbury Advance.—The chances are that Hon. W. G. Ward will be the dark horse to defeat Davis. He has plenty of money and ambition and would undoubtedly develop considerable strength.

MIGHT RESULT IN HIS FAVOR.

West St. Paul Times.—Dr. Ames pulled an extraordinary vote and was not so badly beaten as to put it beyond the bounds of possibility that a legal contest might result in his favor.

NOT IN DONNELLY'S DIadem.

New Ulm Review.—Consistency is one of the few jewels that does not grace the gifted mind of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

The late Capt. Wallace H. Hall, of the United States secret service, shortly before his removal to St. Louis, is said to have been investigating a gigantic counterfeit scheme by which alleged rare, costly and unique coins were being sold through the country as genuine. In 1885 a Philadelphia coin dealer named Hazletine advertised an auction sale of his superlative coins, including a 1804 dollar, only six of which are known to have been coined before the issue of the new dollar. He stated that one of these dollars is \$500 or more, and so great interest was excited in the sale. A well-known connoisseur who attended discovered that some of the coins were not genuine, and on the collection being sent to the mint it was found that a large number of the coins had been made within a year. The government officials are now convinced that some of the shrewdest counterfeiters in the country are making fortunes in this business.

complications, England would have to call GLADSTONE again to the helm.

AS IT has been proven beyond argument that Mrs. EMMONS is a confirmed cigarette smoker, there can hardly be any further question as to her insanity.

OR COURSE it wouldn't be just right to sew on Sunday, but your toboggan suit should be ready in time for the grand carnival opening to-morrow night.

The carnival enthusiasm begins to warm up. Every one who can do so should add to the heat by carrying a torch in to-morrow's procession.

The "low-neck literature" threatens to appear again in the papers, and the war waged in the magazines will be temporarily eclipsed.

By THE WAY, why isn't the same objection made to women wearing tall hats in church as is made to their wearing them in the theater.

The self-sacrificing young woman who intends to marry Anarchist STRES who could attain just as enviable notoriety by committing suicide.

HAVING denied BISMARCK, the members of the reichstag should at least make it certain that their line of retreat is tolerably clear.

OF COURSE the carnival and the palace will be ready for the opening to-morrow. It's a habit St. Paul has to be on time.

COMMENT BY THE PRESS.

Recourse Against the Bondsmen.

The supreme court will give Bunker Ward a clear deed to at least a couple dozen of farms in Martin county. The men who thus lose the title to their farms and their homes have the right to sue, but they are too poor to sue, or to give the Democracy representation when it came to a matter of office filling and there is no reason whatever why the Democrats should not set the example by extending to their enemies an invitation to enjoy the fruits of victory. With all fair-minded Republicans and with Democrats generally, Gov. CHURCH will take a long stride toward popularity if he refuses to appoint a single member of the opposite party to any office within his gift.

IS DULUTH THE NIGHTMARE?

Aberdeen, Dak., Paper.—And now we get allotropic doses of home made taffy about the greatness of S. Paul and Minneapolis, and the growth and prosperity in which they have already (in their minds) surpassed Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and begin to look upon London as an accidental production of undeveloped and unenthusiastic slow-growers, which must soon be overtaken and surpassed by the bill of two good sized "Best" towns. Really it is a good thing to claim and proclaim as you pass along, but this screeching from the ranks of the ambitious villages, is in Duluth looming up too conspicuously in the commercial horizon?

Railroad Passes are Bribes.

Minnesota's legislature is in session. About the most important item on the agenda is mileage, but as the railroads furnish them with free passage, good for a year, it is a query to the people how they (the people) get value received. No amount of reasoning will convince the people that the railroads are anything more or less than bribes. The railroad companies are not noted for giving anything an equivalent, and they evidently regard the mileage as a bribe for paying investment; and just in the ratio that the railroad corporations are benefited the people are affected inversely.

IT DON'T LOOK FAMILIAR.

Hastings Gazette.—A little queer for Gen. J. H. Baker and Gen. S. P. Johnson not to be upon some kind of a pay roll during this cold winter of 1886-7, for they have held office more continuously and drawn more salary than any other two men in Minnesota. Twenty-four months is a long time to wait for another chance at the public trough.

TASTELESS PLATITUDES.

Senator Daniels, who read the nomination of Cecil C. Stoughton as United States marshal, was called down by the cries of "question," Minnesota has too many fine orators to endure peacefully the tasteless platitudes of a third grade legislator.

DONNELLY IS A DAIKY.

Duluth Sun.—Just where the notorious and learned I. Donnelly, of Nainiger, stands politically it is hard to say, but he is not likely to find the great Shik spearian scholar when you want to put cur thumb on him. But, nevertheless, as a politician, Donnelly is indeed a daisy.

HAS HEARD OF SUCH CASES.

Fargo Republican.—There is some complaint on account of Gov. Mott's management of the penitentiary in place of Reed, who has held the office for twelve years. There was nothing against Reed as an officer; he had simply had the office long enough. We've heard of such cases.

HOPE JUSTICE WILL BE DONE.

Delavan Herald.—It is not possible that the Republican party could have been guilty of fraudulently cheating Mr. Ames out of the office to which he claims he is entitled, but if it has we hope that justice will be done.

SABIN HAS SOME INFLUENCE.

Blue Earth City Post.—So far as McMillan and Sabin are concerned it has been apparent that Sabin is the dominant figure of the duo, and that McMillan is the subordinate. Sabin, in his capacity as president of the ensuing year. He has an acquaintance with base ball matters second to no one and nowhere in the Northwest—or in Oshkosh. A comfortable life insurance policy and natural similitude will probably enable Mr. ROACH to finish the season in as good health as he begins it.

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FROM FOREIGN FIELDS.

Alarming But Happily Unfounded Rumors Regarding the State of Mr. Gladstone's Health.

Germany in a Ferment Over the Reichstag's Rejection of the Septennate Army Bill.

Appropriate Celebration of Cornwall's Surrender at Yorktown in Paris.

Explorer Stanley Bids Farewell to the King of the Belgians in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Alarming rumors were circulated this afternoon concerning Mr. Gladstone's condition, but they proved to be unfounded. Mr. Gladstone was slightly indisposed for a few days from the effects of a cold, but he has fully recovered his health and is looking remarkably well.

THE BERLIN BUDGET.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Landtag opened to-day. In the speech from the throne it was shown that the financial surplus in 1885-6 was 7,000,000 marks. This had been applied to redeem the railway debt. A similar result is expected in the revenues of 1886-7. A loan of 25,000,000 marks would be required in 1888, chiefly owing to an increase in the material contribution of 19,000,000 marks. The adverse attitude of the reichstag had frustrated the proposed modification of the mode of obtaining public resources, especially the development of indirect taxation. The speech announced that bills would be introduced to extend the railway system, to regulate the government of the Rhine provinces, to subdivide the government districts in Posen and Western Prussia with a view to PROMOTE THE GERMANIZATION

of the Polish provinces, and for a further revision of the ecclesiastical laws. The relations between Prussia and the various states are becoming more friendly. The powers of local government would be enlarged in the direction of fixing taxes to maintain communal schools and to organize farm laborer accident insurance associations. The estimated deficit in the budget for 1887-8 is 25,400,000 marks. The National Gazette, commenting upon the rejection by the reichstag of the army bill, alludes to the unseasonable force of fifty-two members, who from their political positions, should have opposed the amendment of the bill offered by Herr Von Stauffenberg, limiting the duration of the bill to three years, either abstained from voting or voted with the majority. If they had voted with the majority the amendment would have been rejected by 206 against 162. This is an important question now is to avoid a constitutional conflict which would be dangerous to the empire. The paper expresses the hope that Herr Von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, will be re-elected by the reichstag.

A NEW ELECTION have been actively proceeding ever since the decision of the military commission showed that the defeat of the government was inevitable. The number of seats likely to be severely contested is estimated at fifty. Of these thirty-six are held by Progress and fourteen by the Center party. All the other seats are considered as firmly held. The fourteen seats of the Center party which are supposed to be situated in southern Germany and were formerly held by the National Liberals. The government may win them back under the pressure of patriotic excitement, which is running high in the southern states, but the general opinion continues to be against the chances of the government obtaining a majority. Whatever may be the result the government will adhere to the original demands. If coming reichstag confirm the decision of the military commission, the government will likely to be severely contested is estimated at fifty. 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