# Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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## TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan and Wisconsin: Snow, variable winds generally easterly and slightly warmer. For Iowa, Minnesota and Eastern Dakota: Snow, followed by fair weather, variable winds and a slight rise followed by lower temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 1.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time.

| Place of Observation. | Bar. Height.. | Ther. Exposed.. | Ther. Change in 24 hours | State of Weather.. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duluth | 30.62 | 1 | †14 | Lt.snow |
| St. Paul | 30.43 | 4 | †17 | Lt.snow |
| La Crosse | 30.42 | 12 | †20 | Cloudy |
| Huron | 30.39 | —8 | †12 | Lt.snow |
| Moorhead | 30.52 | —9 | †11 | Hy. sn |
| St. Vincent | 30.64 | —16 | †4 | Cloudy |
| Bismarck | 30.34 | —15 | .... | Lt.snow |
| Fort Buford | 30.34 | —14 | .... | Lt.snow |
| Fort Assinaboine | 30.67 | —44 | *19 | Cloudy |
| Helena | 30.50 | —36 | *12 | Fair |
| Fort Garry | 30.68 | —11 | †14 | Fair |
| Minnedosa | 30.65 | —18 | †3 | Cloudy |
| Medicine Hat | 30.84 | —25 | *1 | Clear |
| Qu'Appelle | 30.59 | —20 | 0 | Lt.snow |

—Below *Lower †Higher.

## M'GILL'S OPPORTUNITY.

Of all the Sunday night orators who made the opera house ring with their denunciations of what they denominated the boodle legislature, Dr. SMITH seems to be the only one who has the spunk to stand up to the rack and eat his fodder. The others are trying the crawfish act, and endeavoring to make it appear that they did not mean what they said. But Dr. SMITH sticks up to what he said, and announces his willingness to go before the investigating committee to back up his statements with the evidence. Inasmuch as the investigation is on, might it not be well enough for Gov. MCGILL to take advantage of the opportunity to tell why he did not make high license speeches before the election? If it was such a distinctive party issue as he now claims it to have been, the people are a little curious to know why he did not tackle it in the canvass.

## WE WILL ARBITRATE.

There really isn't any occasion for all the congressional bluster and individual buncombe that has been aroused over our differences with Canada. No one doubts the entire willingness of this country to fight if necessary to maintain its rights. The bravery of the American nation and the wonderful extent of its resources has been proven too often to admit of any difference on that point. But the point in dispute is neither beyond the reach of diplomacy nor worth the loss of life and property that would ensue in case of war. No reflection has been cast upon the national honor, and no great international principle is involved. The hot heads who proclaim war as the only solution of the difficulty are either blind to the real facts of the case or have selfish reasons for maintaining the agitation. It is a question which England and this country, through an impartially selected board of arbitration, can easily settle in a spirit of good feeling, and one in which either country can accept a decision that will not humiliate national pride. There is no reason why the relations between the two countries should become strained, and they probably will not become so. We can afford to disregard Canadian bluster, just as the mastiff can afford to disregard the annoying yelping of the terrier, and when England and the United States, through their accredited representatives, discuss the matter, free from prejudice and with the simple desire to see justice done, the problem will undoubtedly be found surprisingly easy of solution.

## BECK'S PERSISTENCY.

With the characteristic Scotch trait for holding on, Mr. BECK is still pegging away at his bill for barring railroad attorneys from holding seats in the United States senate. If Mr. BECK was trying his case before a jury of average American citizens he would have no difficulty in winning it. But as it has to be passed upon by a body largely composed of the very class that he wants to shut out of the senate it is hardly probable that he will make much headway. At the same time he wants to keep hammering away at it, for by so doing he is keeping the matter fresh in the minds of the people, and after awhile there will be a senate that will pass the bill.

## THE SEAL FISHERIES.

If this government, as intimated, intends to acknowledge the right of vessels to take seal in Behring's sea beyond the three-mile limit, and, further, if it intends to give an invitation to the vessels of all countries to come and take all the seal they wish, as it will do by releasing the schooners seized by the revenue cutter Corwin for illegal seal fishing, then it might as well be prepared not only to lose the revenue which it has for nearly twenty years derived from these fisheries but to see the seal disappear entirely. It is only because of the government protection, hitherto enjoyed, which prevented the seal from being indiscriminately slaughtered, that the value of the fisheries has been maintained. The government will, of course, retain its present rights over the breeding grounds selected by the animals, but there will be no seal there to secure. It will be the easiest thing in the world for the vessels to which it is said this government intends to extend such an injudicious invitation, to station themselves along the route usually pursued by the seal as they come to the breeding grounds in the spring, and in the eager rush to secure each its share of the plunder it will take but one or two seasons to entirely exterminate them. The position maintained both by Russia, and hitherto by this country, is that the sea inclosed by the Alentian islands is inland waters and not subject to the rules and regulations applying to the high seas. By the maintenance of this position, which has always been recognized, the value of the seal fisheries can be retained, and at the same time there will be no inconsistency between the action with reference to them and that regarding the Canadian fisheries. But the application of the three mile limit to the seal islands lying in Behring's sea, would at once insure the annihilation of the seals. The government can't afford to take such action.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The proposition pending before the legislature to invest married women with full legal rights is one that should meet the unanimous concurrence of that body. The old-time idea that a woman's legal identity is merged into that of her husband's on marriage is a relic of a darker age which should find no place in this enlightened civilization. It is not necessary to discuss or even consider the question of female suffrage in connection with the pending proposition. Woman suffrage is an issue that is a good ways off yet, and there is no use in attempting to cross the bridge before we come to it. But woman's legal emancipation is a live question. It is one which appeals directly and forcibly to the best instincts of our manhood and one that deserves immediate attention and prompt action on the part of our legislators. A married woman should be just as free to make contracts and hold property in her own right as a man. She should have the same right to sue and to be sued on contract. In fact there is no legal privilege which a man enjoys that a woman is not entitled to enjoy. People who hesitate to confer these rights because of their apprehension that it will be an entering wedge to woman suffrage mistake the signs of the times. Woman suffrage will never become a formidable issue until all the women of the country demand it. And if the time should ever come when the women of this nation should combine in a movement to obtain the ballot, there is no earthly force which can prevent it. But that time hasn't come yet, nor is it likely to arrive during this generation.

## A MIDNIGHT CONVERT.

Our Third street neighbor seems to have undergone the experience of what Senator DANIELS calls a midnight conversion on high license. In Monday morning's issue the Pioneer Press says:

If evidence were needed of the depth and intensity of the public feeling in favor of high license, even in saloon-ridden St. Paul, it was furnished last evening in the crowds which packed the opera house to give the encouragement and support of a public demonstration to the senators and representatives who are battling for that salutary measure on the floors of their respective chambers.

Then in Tuesday's issue it turns around and says that the Republican members from Ramsey county "happen to represent local constituencies which are opposed to high license." One day it represents the people of St. Paul in an intense state of excitement for fear that a high license bill will not pass, and the next day it cooly asserts that the St. Paul constituency do not want high license, leaving the reader to pay his money and take his choice. Our neighbor's high license straddle is just about as consistent as its tariff record. It advocated a low tariff and commended above all others that plank in the Republican platform, and then turned right around and advocated the election of a man to the United States senate who was committed against tariff reduction.

## NOVEL BUT EFFECTIVE.

While to some sensitive minds the methods employed by the New York detectives to extract a confession from UNGER, the murderer, might seem questionable, still they were so successful that it does seem the plan ought to come into general use. UNGER is the man who murdered his business partner and then sawed up his body, and, having packed it in a trunk, shipped it to Baltimore. A chain of circumstantial evidence was woven around the guilty man which clearly pointed to him as the murderer, and yet there was no positive proof of it. He stoutly protested his innocence, and claimed that he was the innocent victim of circumstances which caused suspicion to rest upon him. The chief detective in charge of the investigation resorted to the plan of bringing the prisoner from his cell at stated times, and each time confronting him with some article that was a mute witness of the murder. In one instance he was seated at a table on which lay the saw and knife with which the dead man's body had been dismembered. At another time he was made to sit down on the sofa where the victim was sleeping when he was murdered. Again he was asked to hold in his hands the blood-clotted cloth which had been wrapped around the remains of the dissected man. And in this way he was continually being reminded of the horrid deed and its ghastliness continually impressed upon his mind. The brain could not stand up under such a continuous strain. The bravado spirit exhibited at first began to yield to nervous irritability, then to trembling apprehension, and on to a condition of shuddering horror, until finally, in the very agony of fear, the prisoner could find no relief for his troubled conscience except in confession. He made a clean breast of the crime and all of the horrible incidents associated with it. This case is a striking illustration of what some one has said concerning murders, that the folly which causes men to commit such monstrous crimes is next of kin to the folly which deprives them of the power to conceal them. The reason why CLUVERIUS and some others who have recently been arraigned on charges of murder, and against whom circumstantial evidence made out clear cases of guilt, did not confess was probably owing to the fact that they were treated and pampered with so much dignity and respect during incarceration that they had no time to think over the crime.

## THE ARMY IS ALL RIGHT.

The strained relations existing between this country and Great Britain just at this time have started a general lamentation over the fact that we have no standing army worth speaking of, and an appeal is being made to congress to take immediate steps to strengthen the army. There is no necessity for anything of the sort. The army is large enough for all practical purposes at present. Outside of the protection necessary for the frontier, the only use for an army is as a nucleus for our great volunteer militia organization whenever an emergency arises calling out a volunteer force. The national guard organizations in the various states probably embrace 100,000 well-drilled soldiers, who could be placed in the field on twenty-four hours' notice. Within thirty days after a declaration of war there would be no trouble in having an army of half a million of men in the field. In the light of these facts there is no necessity for congress to bother itself about strengthening the standing army. A little attention to our seacoast fortifications might be well enough, and a few more war ships might not be out of place. But, when it comes to a dry land fight, the American people are always ready and willing.

## MR. MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

Speculation now naturally turns to the question of Mr. MANNING'S successor as secretary of the treasury, for it is a pretty well understood fact that this time the rumors of that gentleman's approaching retirement have a substantial basis. He has made an admirable secretary, possesses the confidence of both the president and the business community to an enviable degree, and his resignation will be a decided loss to the administration. The various gentlemen who have been mentioned as likely to succeed him are no doubt able enough each in his respective way, but there seems to be especial reason why the choice should fall upon one alone, Acting Secretary FAIRCHILD. Mr. FAIRCHILD has been for ten months, ever since the breaking down of Mr. MANNING, the virtual secretary of the treasury. Under his administration that department has been thoroughly well managed, and the confidence of the people has been retained. He is perfectly acquainted with Mr. MANNING'S policy, and would probably continue to act on the lines laid down by the latter. The country is satisfied with that policy, and would be glad to see Mr. FAIRCHILD given an opportunity to keep it in force. He is familiar with the routine work of the office, where another man would require months to familiarize himself with the work, and is not unacquainted with the broader principles of finance. His appointment would be directly in the line of the best kind of civil service reform, and would be one which the public at large would unhesitatingly commend.

## OUR WINTER RESORT.

One advantage of our winter carnival has been in creating an impression among the American people that St. Paul is really a more attractive winter resort than the sunny South. People who have been in the habit of going South to spend their winters, have learned from harsh experience that the South, as a winter resort, is not the thing it is cracked up to be. When they get there they find some warm, sunny days, it is true, but they find more damp, cloudy days, with a disagreeable chill to them that keeps the pleasure-seeker indoors most of the time. Then he finds mud ankle deep all the time. These disagreeable conditions are not found in St. Paul in the winter time. There is an almost continuous sunshine and no suspicion of dampness. What if it is cold, the crisp, bracing atmosphere of our winter days is just what the visitor enjoys the most. He doesn't want to stay in the house. He wants to get out in the cool, exhilerating air, and fill his lungs with ozone. He doesn't have to wade through mud a foot deep, either, when he does get out. He has a solid foundation for his feet to rest on during all the winter days. He finds here more out-door amusement and enjoyment in one week than he finds at a Southern winter resort during the whole winter. That is what our carnival visitors have learned. The tide has turned, and hereafter, instead of Minnesota people going South in the winter season in search of pleasure resorts, the Southern people will be coming to Minnesota to spend their winters.

WE OBSERVE that an esteemed Duluth contemporary refers to the descriptions of the ice carnival in the St. Paul papers as "painful gush." We fear that in the crush of 50,000 visitors the arrival of the Duluth editor in the city was not properly heralded by the press, and we hereby tender him our apologies.

"THE St. Paul GLOBE has just erected a new building as handsome and great as the GLOBE'S own reputation."—New York Herald. A ten-story reputation which is gaining for the GLOBE in the West what the Herald has long since acquired in the East, recognition as the most enterprising of its contemporaries.

A SON of Senator FAIR tried to shoot an ex-congressman from California, because the latter refused to drink with him. The congressman, wise from experience, doubtless preferred to take his chances of death from the bullet rather than from Washington whisky.

THREE expert gamblers went to Washington recently with $20,000 and departed soon afterward without a cent. Certain congressmen are not so busily engaged in discussing the fisheries trouble, but that they have time also for social pleasures.

THE Boston Herald emits a wail because somebody doesn't marry some of Massachusetts' 70,000 surplus women, but why don't these unsuccessful young women remedy the evil by coming West, as far as Utah, for instance.

UNLESS Editor GRADY, of the Atlanta Constitution, stops referring to Editor DAWSON'S $1.75 silk socks, it is to be feared that the latter will never again refer to him as the "diamond-throated orator of Southland."

IT IS not surprising that little is heard from Kansas City just now. This is just about the time that Kansas City is being overwhelmed with her early spring suit of mud, and it naturally engages all of her attention.

SINCE a very virtuous St. Paul man has taken charge of the Helena Independent it has taken a bold stand against concert halls and dance houses, and consequently strong fears are felt for the safety of its subscription list.

THE Vassar girls held a big reunion in New York recently, and every newspaper paragrapher in the city who had been poking fun at their alma mater found it convenient to take a brief vacation.

A NEW YORK paper objects to the manners of Washington society, but it should remember that Washington society this winter consists of an unusually large proportion of New Yorkers.

NOVELIST CABLE has made a puny attack upon Editor GRADY. These "literary fellers" who are sinking into obscurity will do almost anything to awaken again even short-lived notoriety.

PHILADELPHIA is inclined to think that New York's coal famine amounts to very little after all, when she considers the suffering incident to her own brewery strike.

SENATOR HOAR has been hard at work on a translation of THUCYDIDES. That explains why his remarks in the senate are so frequently all Greek to his colleagues.

WHEN two American cardinals sail for Rome to consult the pope, Dr. MCGLYNN is justified in considering himself a person of considerable importance.

A SUBSCRIPTION fund has been opened for the benefit of the National Opera company, and already enough has been secured to equip several ballet girls.

THE war over the high license bill is not ended. It is just waiting to break out afresh when those charges of bribery are definitely formulated.

TWO young BISMARCKS have been elected to the reichstag, and that body fears it can no longer contend against such fearful odds.

UNTIL the toboggan craze in Boston is at an end, SAM JONES realizes that his labors must necessarily be in vain.

## STRAY SUNBEAMS.

SAM JONES declined to preach to the newspaper men of Boston because his mission was to call sinners and not the righteous to repentance. That will be a backset to the proposed scheme to have Mr. JONES address the St. Paul Press club during his visit here next month. Brother JONES and the St. Paul reporters held a love feast at the Red Rock camp-meeting last summer.

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MR. WALTERS, of Baltimore, has opened his private art gallery to the public on Wednesdays from Feb. 1 to May 1. Mr. WALTERS is the gentleman who paid $35,000 for a $50 vase.

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THE finest art collection in the Northwest is owned by J. J. HILL, of this city. His gallery contains some of the finest paintings in the world. The gem of the gallery is a life size bust of OTHELLO. The Moor holds the fatal handkerchief in his hand, while the artist has depicted in his face an expression of mingled distrust and revenge, so natural that it makes the beholder shudder to look upon the statue.

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THE pictures which most attracted Gov. LEE on a visit to Mr. HILL'S gallery were portraits of THOMAS JEFFERSON and DOLLY MADISON, both original paintings. They are pictures of the famous statesman and the noted Virginia belle when both were in the freshness of youth, and there were many rainbows in their skies.

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"MCGILL didn't know that the high license poker was so hot when he picked it up," was the remark of a local Republican politician yesterday. "He will consult LOREN FLETCHER in advance the next time he undertakes to square himself on a live issue."

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MR. DONNELLY has wisely concluded to see how the other fellows come down before he takes a bounce on the high license blanket.

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AN announcement that sutlers were to be ruled out of the army would have a great effect in abating the war fever in this country.

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THE New York Herald says that the St. Paul journalists have a habit of touching glasses and exchanging glass eyes just as if there were no political or religious differences between them. St. Paul journalism sets an example in many respects that New York could imitate with profit.

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THE national government will not erect any building on a piece of ground until the state has first ceded all jurisdiction over it. That is why it is necessary to have an act of the legislature to that effect before St. Paul can donate the site of the old city hall to the national government for the purpose of erecting a new public building on it.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Did An Injustice.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I am satisfied that in my communication of yesterday I did injustice, unintentionally, to the Standard Oil company. None of the oil supplied by this company has been condemned as below test. That which was rejected by Capt. Castle was sent to the market by another company. While I believe that the Standard Oil company will in all cases give us good oil, yet if the oil inspectorship is abolished our state will become a cess-pool for the reception of impure oil from other oil companies. R. W. JOHNSON.

St. Paul., Feb. 1.

### Catholics and High License.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In reading the report of the high license meeting in St. Paul Sunday evening, I am surprised to find a respected reverend friend of mine making the statement that "the Catholic church has indorsed high license." In this quite serious matter I beg leave to state that one zealous bishop and a few good priests, filled with the imaginary benefits of high license and speaking as citizens on a mere political question, no more comprise the Catholic church than the village of Montgomery would make the state of Minnesota. In the question of a mere high or low price to be paid for the privilege of a liquor traffic, persons, lay and clerical, may speak according to their learning and wisdom, while the church is perfectly silent. These mere money matters touch not her deposit of faith and morals of which she is the guardian. When she, however, observes how the advocates of high license incline strongly towards prohibition, with its fundamental principle of sinfulness of wine, etc. drinking, then she warns us to proceed with caution and avoid the same error of Manicheans, which she condemned centuries ago, quite in accordance with the scriptures. The authority of the church being silent on the question of high license, Catholics are at liberty to choose which side seems to them the better. I am quite safe in making the statement that the majority—great majority—of Catholics are opposed to high license.

REV. F. J. PRIBYL.

Montgomery, Minn., Jan. 31.

## COMMENT BY THE PRESS.

### Suppressed Enthusiasm.

Minneapolis News Letter.

I have found out two or three things about St. Paul recently, and one of them is that one of the things that they do not care to talk about over there and that has been kept exceedingly quiet in the papers, is the retirement of Prof. William F. Phelps from the secretaryship of the chamber of commerce. Prof. Phelps was brought to St. Paul from Winona with a great pressure of trumpets, and paid the opulent salary of $4,000 to be a boomer of boomers, one of the conditions of his engagement being that he should bring the Bonn Manufacturing company. This he has succeeded in doing, but he succeeded as well in getting for that concern a good substantial bonus, and between bonus and salary the St. Paul men believe they have been very effectually done up. I don't know when I have encountered as much suppressed enthusiasm as there prevails in St. Paul over the fact that Phelps is going. Possibly the experience of Duluth, to which city he goes, may be more satisfactory.

### Not a Success.

The following is an editorial from the Omaha Bee, a good Republican paper:

We have been asked by correspondents in New York to say honestly what the results of high license in Omaha are. We do not think high license is a success in Omaha. It is not properly enforced. It has sent the saloons more than ever into politics. It gives the saloons the ready boast, "We support your schools; you must support us," and this is said with the confident air of men who are public benefactors. The whole system of high license has corrupted our police force and lower courts until it is a mockery to call them courts of justice; they are dens of thieves. The number of saloons has not increased in proportion to the population, but they are handy for every one who drinks, have an air of respectability about them and are as bad as ever. Gambling hells are open at $25 a month, generally in connection with the tony saloons. Monte Carlo is pure and law-abiding compared with Douglas street.

### No Record for Economy.

Alexandria Post.

The farmers of the legislature are not making a record for economy quite in keeping with the generally accepted theory of their notions of that virtue. The fact that the house has a large farmer majority and the senate is largely made up of farmers, causes a smile when one notices how the number of soft places in the way of clerkships, doorkeepers, cloak room keepers, etc., has been increased. By law the senate is entitled to ten officers and the house to thirteen, but these have been increased to twenty-five and thirty-nine respectively. Any other class of men would probably have done the same thing, but the incident shows that men are pretty much alike the world over no matter what their vocation or calling, and it is a little unsafe for one class to claim very much over another.

### Wouldn't Pale Be Better?

Alexandria Post.

The bill introduced in the house providing that county superintendents of schools shall be appointed by the state high school board, and State Superintendent Kiehle's recommendation of the measure calls forth some adverse criticism in the newspapers, while it receives the hearty approval of others. There may be some outcry against the proposition as tending to abridge the rights of the people in the exercise of the elective franchise, but this is mainly in the line of sentimental gush. There can be little doubt but what the educational interests of the state would be benefited by having the office of county superintendent taken out of politics and put beyond the pail of its squabbles.

### It Swells Their Heads.

Minneapolis News-Letter.

It swells some fellows' heads to go to the legislature, and it swelled J. A. Arneson's and T. H. Lucas' this trip. Arneson thinks that when he comes home St. Paul tips up. Arneson, however, I have it on the quiet, is the thorn in the side of the rest of the Republican tin the Hennepin delegation. He is openly fighting the patrol limits bill, and when the redistricting bill comes up he'll be dead against that too. I heard it through a keyhole big enough to make me sure. Arneson says he don't want to live in Minneapolis if the town can't be trusted to make laws for itself.

### Will Require Some Humping.

Montivedeo Commercial.

The present legislature is composed of many of the men who delight to refer to the session of two years ago as the "scrub" or "rump" legislature. It looks now as though it would require some humping for the present session to earn even one of the above titles for itself, notwithstanding the fact that there are a few good men in that body.

### Outrageous Representation.

Wadena Tribune.

The present legislature should take some action towards a re-apportionment of the state. The present representation in the two houses is simply outrageous. The Forty-sixth legislative district, for instance, has only one senator and one representative, whereas, it should not have less than three senators and six representatives. By all means give us a new apportionment.

### Presidential Lightning.

Sioux Falls Argus.

The lightning of presidential rumor has struck Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and has run off on Gov. Pierce, of Dakota, for vice president. All these rumors indicate one thing—that the West or Northwest must have the president pretty soon.

### They Swell Only in Duluth.

Duluth Sun.

The St. Paul winter carnival is over. The people of the Capital City will now get their swelled heads together for another seige of ice palaceism a year hence.

# SHE GETS NO PENSION.

## Mrs. Logan's Claims on the Government Adversely Considered by the House Committee.

## A Refusal Also Entered Up in the Case of the Widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair.

## The Public Debt Reduced $9,500,000 During the First Month of the Year.

## A Rumor That Minister Pendleton is to Be Tendered a Cabinet Position.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In its adverse report upon the senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan, the committee on invalid pensions, of the house, says that should congress pass the bill, and the precedent set by it be carried out, it would increase the pension rolls $345,000 annually. In a majority of the cases, as in this case, no relief from actual embarrassment or poverty would be afforded. It was well known that thousands os poor and aged widows of brave and worthy soldiers were denied the pittance of $12 per month because of their inability to connect the death of their husbands with their mslitary services, and in this cast no sort of claim was advanced that the death of Gen. Logan was attributable to his military service. It was a well known fact that Mrs. Logan was in possession of an ample estate, and while the committee entertain the highest regard for her, both on account of her high character and personal worth, as well as on account of the brave and gallant record of Gen. Logan as a soldier, and his useful and spotless record as a civilian and statesman, they believe that the passage of this and all similar bills would be in the direction of building up in this country an aristocracy contrary to the very principles of an equal government for all, for which Gen. Logan so

GALLANTLY FOUGHT IN WAR

and so ably contended in times of peace. A similar report was presented in the case of the senate bill to increase the pension to the widow of Gen. Frank Blair, and while it has a high appreciation of the gallant services of Gen. Blair, it is unwilling to recommend the passage of the bill because it is not in harmony with our system of pension laws. The Republican members of the committee present a minority report recommending the passage of the bill. Briefly describing Gen. Blair's career, the minority say:

We but echo the voice of history when we say that Gen. Frank P. Blair saved Missouri to the Union. To place a money value on such services is not possible, and the committee only asks that his cherished companion, who was made a widow by his sacrifice of himself to his country, shall be tenderly cared for as long as she lives.

The Republican members of the committee also presented a minority report, earnestly recommending the passage of the bill to pension Mrs. Logan. The report, after reciting the brilliant career of Gen. Logan, says that it is reasonably certain that his death was a direct result of his military service, and that his transcending achievements were the voluntary contributions of his splendid military genius inspired by convictions of duty and patriotic impulses seldom equalled and never excelled.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

**It Was Decreased $9,500,000 During the Month of January.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest bearing debt— | |
| Bonds at 4½ per cent | $250,000,000 |
| Bonds at 4 per cent | 737,786,600 |
| Bonds at 3 per cent | 63,023,000 |
| Refunding certificates at 4 per cent | 186,350 |
| Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. | 14,000,000 |
| Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent | 64,623,512 |
| Principal | 1,129,619,462 |
| Interest | 7,660,070 |
| Total | $1,137,279,522 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity— | |
| Principal | $7,310,325 |
| Interest | 203,787 |
| Total | $7,514,112 |
| Debt bearing no interest— | |
| Old demand and legal tender notes. | $346,738,341 |
| Certificates of deposit | 8,720,000 |
| Gold certificates | 105,665,107 |
| Silver certificates | 118,315,714 |
| Fractional currency, less $8,375,934. Estimated as lost or destroyed | 5,950,965 |
| Principal | 586,390,138 |
| Total debt— | |
| Principal | $1,723,319,925 |
| Interest | 7,863,858 |
| Total | $1,731,183,783 |
| Less cash items available for reduction for debt | $270,934,924 |
| Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes | 100,000,000 |
| Total | $370,934,924 |
| Total debt less available cash items | $1,360,248,859 |
| Net cash in the treasury | 27,780,050 |
| Debt less cash in the treasury Feb. 1, 1887 | 1,332,468,809 |
| Debt less cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1887 | 1,341,984,495 |
| Decrease of debt during the month | 9,515,686 |
| Cash in the treasury available for reduction of the public debt— | |
| Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding | $105,665,107 |
| Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding | 118,315,714 |
| United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding | 8,720,200 |
| Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid | 15,174,183 |
| Fractional currency | 3,500 |
| Total available for reduction of the debt | 270,934,923 |
| Reserve fund held for redemption of the United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882. | 100,000,000 |
| Unavailable for the reduction of the debt— | |
| Fractional silver coin | 26,323,524 |
| Minor coin | 106,903 |
| Total | $26,430,427 |
| Certificates held as cash | 25,681,020 |
| Net cash balance on hand | 27,780,050 |
| Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account. | $450,826,420 |

### The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Nine senators were present this morning when the gavel fell. Two more entered the chamber during prayer. A message from the president was laid before the senate vetoing a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret Dunlap, of Missouri, the ground of the president's objection being that the death of the soldier for which the pension is given was not caused in the line of duty, but in a quarrel with a comrade. Referred to the committee on pensions. The credentials of Algernon S. Paddock, as senator from Nebraska, for the term commencing March 4, 1887, were presented and placed on file. The senate then resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. McMillan offered an amendment appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of Carl Gutherz's picture entitled "Farming in Dakota." Adopted. On motion of Mr. Mahone amendments making appropriations for public buildings were adopted as follows: At Denver, Col., $25,000, the limit of cost being fixed at $175,000; at Nebraska City, Neb., $31,000. Mr. Spooner offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the public building at La Crosse, Wis., in addition to $100,000 heretofore appropriated. Agreed to. Without disposing of the bill, the senate adjourned. Senator Manderson to-day introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Omaha, Neb.

### The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The speaker laid before the house a resolution requesting the senate to furnish the house with a duplicate engrossed copy of the senate bill forfeiting certain portions of the Northern Pacific land grant, the original having been lost or mislaid. Adopted. Mr. Bynum (Ind.), from the committee on commerce, reported bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri river at Kansas City, and across the Mississippi at Memphis. Committee of the whole. Mr. Herbert (Ala.), from the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill. Committee of the whole. Mr. Lovering, (Mass.), from the committee on invalid pension reported a bill granting a pension to Walt Whitman. Private calendar. Mr. Taulbee, Kentucky, from the same committee, reported adversely the senate bills granting pensions to the widows of Gen. Logan and Gen. Blair. Private calendar. In reporting favorably the bill to pension Walter Whitman at the rate of $25 per month, the house committee on invalid pensions says the poet dedicated himself during the war to the Unions care, as a volunteer nurse of our sick and wounded soldiers, and his almost devotional ministrations were well known to the citizens of Washington and of the nation.

At the evening session the following bills were passed: The senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to adjust and settle the account for arms, ammunition and accoutrements between the United States and Montana territory. The house bill authorizing the secretary of war to credit the territory of Dakota with $27,650 for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said territory.

### A Clerk's Fees.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The supreme court has decided a test case which governs the charge made a year or more ago by Comptroller Durham that Clerk Spencer, of the United States district court, had taken excessive fees. Mr. Spencer and his friends at the time denied that such a charge was made or was true. Now, in exactly a similar case, involving the accounts of District Court Clerk Hill, of Massachusetts, the supreme court holds that the clerk was entitled to the fees taken.

### Interstate Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Cullom has called the attention of Attorney General Garland to an Illinois decision and Mr. Garland finds that it wholly satisfies all the objections he had to the interstate commerce bill. It is understood Mr. Garland has given his opinion in private to the president and from what he has said to others it is supposed that it was favorable to the approval of the bill. It is well known that the president desires to sign the bill.

### Will He Succeed Manning?

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A gentleman with close relations to the administration says that Hon. George H. Pendleton was sent for, and that he does not as yet know for what purpose. This fact strengthens the opinion in political circles that Mr. Pendleton will be tendered a cabinet position.

### MINISTER PENDLETON.

**He Discusses the Probabilities of War in Europe.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, who arrived here on the steamer Suale yesterday, was seen by a reporter at the house of his son, Frank H., to-day. Mr. Pendleton said he had come on a short visit. He intends to rest two or three days, and will then go to Washington to report to the secretary of state. After that he will go to his home in Cincinnati, where he will remain for a brief period before his departure for his post of duty. Mr. Pendleton was asked as to his views of the possibility of a war in Europe and the general feeling in regard to it at the German capital. He replied that he had been on the ocean for nearly two weeks, hence he was not informed as to recent developments in the matter. Since he landed Mr. Pendleton had not been able to catch up on the news.

"The situation," he remarked, "when I left Berlin was very much strained. The powers of Europe, from a general feeling of insecurity, have been making immense preparations. There are tremendous military works and armaments on every side. I heard Von Moltke say that it was a condition of affairs that must have a solution. It may have changed since then. The reichstag was dissolved on the question of the military bill on the Friday before I left Berlin. Nothing new occurred before I sailed." Mr. Pendleton said that he could not see that anyone in Germany desired a war. In fact, every effort was being made to avoid it. The old emperor was extremely anxious to have peace during his time. Bismarck was not ready for war now. He would not be ready until the military bill had been passed and the army reorganized. "In fact," added the ambassador, "it seems to me that Bismarck would accord heartily with any proposition for peace with honor. The emperor will in a short time celebrate his 90th birthday. Bismark is 72, nearly as old. Both wish for peace. The middle classes are not anxious for war, as the burdens will fall heavily on them. There are, however, certain classes in all countries whose condition would be advanced by war, but the great mass of people desire peace."

### Attempted Poisoning.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 31.—The sensational divorce case of Mrs. I. F. Whiteman against her husband, a prominent business man, was brought to a climax to-day. Mrs. Whiteman objected to the presence of Sarah McLean, the woman in the case, in her (Mrs. Whiteman's) home and went to her brother's house. Jan. 13, at breakfast time, a box of candy was received by the children of Fred Welling, Mrs. Whiteman's brother, and they ate of it. Welling also ate some of it. At noon the children returned from school very sick, and Welling came in later also sick. A physician was summoned and found arsenic poisoning was the cause. The children came near dying. The candy was taken to a pharmacist and analyzed and found to contain arsenic. A note in the box was in Sarah McLean's writing. She has been arrested and jailed.

### His Accounts Short.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Benjamin J. Chamberlin, cashier of the stock yards commission firm of Combes, Hannah & Co., is short in his accounts. The exact amount is not known. The firm say they are positive of a deficit of $3,000 and that the shortage may reach $7,000 or $8,000. Chamberlin is about 30 years of age, married and lives in excellent style on Prairie avenue, near Forty-seventh street. The family is highly connected, his father, R. H. Chamberlin, being superintendent of the Chicago & Rock Island. Chamberlin was arrested and held in bonds of $2,000.

### A Doubtful Story.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 31.—Ald. G. S. Groff, of this city, received intelligence this afternoon that his family has just become heirs to an estate in Holland valued at $76,000,000. In 1707 the great, great grandfather of the alderman was exiled from Holland and his estate confiscated by the government. He came to this country, and his descendants are now scattered over the Western states, except a few who are in New York. The Dutch government has just passed a bill restoring the estate with interest and improvements to the family. The estate is said to be worth the above mentioned sum.

### The Emmons Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Justice Herrick, sitting in the equity court, to-day confirmed the findings of the jury declaring Mrs. Emmons sane. The auditor of the court was directed to ascertain what amounts should be allowed the counsel, witnesses, physicians and others who assisted Mrs. Emmons in her defense against the action brought by her husband, and Mr. Emmons will be called upon to settle these expenses. The total expenses of the trial are estimated at from $2,000 to $3,000, virtually all of which will devolve on Mr. Emmons.

### Died on His Mother's Grave.

MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 1.—The body of Harry M. Getty, aged 21 years, a member of a prominent and wealthy family, was found on his mother's grave in the village cemetery yesterday afternoon. He had committed suicide by severing the arteries in his wrist. The young man had been very despondent since the death of his mother, to whom he was greatly attached.

### To Supply Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—A company has been formed to pipe the entire Connellsville coke region with natural gas, the plant to cost over $1,000,000. The main line will cover fifty miles and the branch lines will be fully as long. The company is composed of Greensburg, Scottdale, Pittsburg and Philadelphia capitalists.

### Pitch in His Hands.

Stillwater Democrat.

Three or four of the honest grangers in the legislature want to catch Donnelly and look on the inside of his hands to make sure there isn't any pit