Paily & Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1887. ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES. DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.) Jyr. in advance... \$8 00 | 3 mos., in advance. \$2 00 (mos., in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks, in advance. 1 00 One month...........70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY. lyr., in advance .\$10 00 | 2 mes., in advance.\$2 50 tmes., in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks, in advance 1 00 One month......85c.

SUNDAY ALONE. jyr., in advance..\$2 00 | 3 mos., in advance..50c mos., in advance. 1 00 | 1 mo., in advance...20c TRI-WEEKLY-(Daily-Monday, Wednesday and Friday.) lyr., in advance. \$4 00 | 6 mos., in advance.\$2 00

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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE Has a Larger Circulation than that

of Any Other Newspaper Printed North west 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.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1 a. m .- Indications: For Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Eastern Dakota: Gener-

ally fair weather, variable winds and slightly

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

higher temperature.

Place of Observation.	BAR.	THER.		State
	Height	Exposed	Change in 24 hours	of
Duluth	30.72			Clear
St. Paul	30.82			Clear
La Crosse	30.80 30.96			Clear
Huron	30.84			Clear
Moorhead	30.84			Clear
Bismarck	30.96			Cloudy
Fort Assinaboine	30.89			Clear
Fort Custer	30.89			Cloudy
Helena	30.67	-25		Lt snow
Fort Garry	30.83	-30	*9	Clear
Minnedosa	30.89	-31	*10	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.92	-38	*16	Clear

THE RAILROAD AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. DONNELLY and which has been passed by the house of representatives concerning the regulation of railroads is a long step in a proper direction, yet it is doubtful whether sufficient attention has been paid to the details which it is intended to embrace. In the first place it is a difficult matter to incorporate in a state constitution a provision sufficiently flexible to meet all future requirements. The usual and wisest plan is to lay down certain well defined principles in an organic law and to leave to the legislature the work of providing the details for putting those principles into operation. That section of the proposed amendment which asserts the right of the state to regulate railway fares and tolls is all right. That other provision which originally read "No railroad corporation shall carry on any other business in this state except the transportation of persons and property" was all right also, but there is just ground for apprehension that the house destroyed its effectiveness by adding as an amendment the folstrictly incident thereto." There is no business strictly incidental to railroading except the carrying of freight and passen-Railroads are common carriers. That is their full purpose and scope. The amendment which the house added to the original bill will give room for a great deal of loose construction. It is unfortunate that it is so, but it is none the less true because it is unfortunate, that the courts are often so constituted that in deciding a railroad case they always take the railroad view of it. According to the railroad view of this constitutional provision any sort of business that the railroad companies engage in will be regarded as strictly incidental to the business of the railroad. By a strained construction of this provision the courts will most likely hold that the railroad companies will have the right to engage in the same departments of incidental business which this amendment is intended to cut off. They will continue to go ahead with their land bureaus, their elevator arrangements and their grain and coal syndicates just as they are-doing at present.

If a constitutional amendment is to be adopted, let it declare in just so many words, that the business of railroading shall be confined exclusively to hauling freight and passengers. If amendments are to be added, let it be in the direction of the original proposition and not away from it. For illustration, the legislature might wisely enough act upon a suggestion heretofore made by the GLOBE, of forbidding the managers and officials of railway companies from engaging in any kind of business other than that of railroading. It is the system of "outside" business which needs looking after. The managers and officials of railway companies take advantage of their connection with the railroads to build up private business enterprises in which they are individually interested.

MR. DONNELLY'S SENSITIVENESS. MR. DONNELLY, is, perhaps, too thinkinned for a politician. A man who goes nto politics ought to have a hide like an lephant's, a skin that no shaft could penerate. In Mr. Donnelly's case it may be possible that newspaper reporters have aken unwarranted liberty in making him the butt of their humor and the victim of their satire. At the same time it is hardly becoming in a man of his station and dignity to betray so much sensitiveness about the matter. He could better afford to conceal his chagrin and to keep his temper in subjection than to betray a weakness by making a public exhibition of his irritability. Mr. DONNELLY is wrong in his conclusion that the newspapers have formed a conspiracy against him for the purpose of weakening his influence with the farmers. There is no reason why the newspapers of this state should enter into such a combination, and if there was a reason for it-they would decline to adopt such an unmanly practice. Those who have been close readers of Minnesota newspapers have observed that they have a frank, independent way of speaking of men and things which divests them of all suspicion of being conspirators. Mr. DONNELLY's position in this state is so well recognized that newspapers sometimes take more liberty with him than they would with a stranger, or one whose station was not already fixed in public estimation. He is recognized as the brightest man and the nost superb orator the state has ever pro-Juced. He is, perhaps, personally known to more people of the state than any man in it. Nothing that could be said or written would magnify or lessen his influence with the people of Minnesota a particle. It is not necessary for Mr. Donnelly to vindicate himself before a Minnesota audience. While it is unfortunate that some newspa-

per writers take excessive liberty with Mr.

DONNELLY's name, it is also unfortunate

that he should betray any sensitiveness be-

not agree with Mr. DONNELLY in many things, yet it does express its gratification to observe that he is making such a useful member of the legislature, and has so far shown himself deserving of the confidence which his constituents reposed in him.

OCEAN GAMBLING.

There is a good deal of foundation for the complaints which have been made coat to cover their shoulders. regarding the gambling which takes place on ocean steamers. Every one who has crossed the ocean knows that the evil is one which has grown to excessive limits and which is, under the peculiar circumstances which obtain on shipboard, especially dangerous and demoralizing. The tedium of an ocean voyage renders the diversion of games of chance particularly acceptable, but what was formerly merely pleasant pastime has now grown to a serious abuse. Professional gamblers make the voyage, in fact fairly live on the ocean steamers, in order to pluck the unwary, and those who indulge in the games find themselves speedily led on to a depth they never intended to reach. The blacklegs make very sure of the prey, it has even been alleged with, at times, the connivance of the ship's officers, and it is a lucky lamb that escapes with a whole fleece. While there are no regular laws that can apply to a vessel for the suppression of gambling, the company can easily make laws for itself. It has supreme control over its own vessels. If it cannot refuse transportation to the professional gamblers, it can forbid gambling of any nature on the ship. The evil is one to which the remedy is easily applied, and which the companies and their captains hold in their own hands.

INJURY TO STOCK. There is good reason to believe that the cattlemen are right for once and that the recent severe storm that has prevailed throughout the Northwest has been of extreme injury to the stock-growing industry. A combination of 40° below zero weather and a ten-inch fall of snow is something which even the hardiest native steer has no doubt found the greatest difficulty in rustling against, and the loss among the more sensitive tenderfoot cattle must have been something enormous. While the stock industry of the Northwest is too firmly established to be permanently injured by even a succession of hard winters, the loss which will occur this season will probably teach cattle men that it does not pay to drive in late in the fall huge herds of cattle that have been accustomed to a warmer climate, only to have them freeze to death with the coming of the first blizzard. Young stock brought from the South should be shipped into Montana or Dakota as early as possible in the season, that they may in some degree become acclimated. As it is, the reputation of the Northwest as the best stock growing country in the world is apt to become endangered. As a matter of fact it will probably be found that scarcely 10 per cent. of the loss will be suffered by the na tive cattle, while at the same time the great loss among those of other kinds will cause all alike to fall under the ban. However, there need be little fear that the Northwestern stock growers will be unable to amply supply the St. Paul stock market when the shipping season sets in.

CONSTITUTIONAL TINKERING. The legislature has got down to the work

of amending the constitution in dead earnest. There are so many amendments proposed, and nearly every one of them meritorious, it is hardly possible that the legislature could dispose of them all if it was to exclude all other business and devote the filled all the seats in the senate, the BECK bill whole of its time from now until adjournment to their consideration. If the amendments that are proposed were all of them adopted, the constitution would be such an incongruous piece of patchwork that it to which they as legislators were asked to lowing words: "And such business as is would hardly be recognizable, and when vote government aid. recognized, it is questionable whether it would be intelligible. The necessity for all the amendments that have been proposed is conceded, and a great many more. Now, why should not the legislature do a sensible stroke by recognizing the necessity for a new constitution, and, without further delay, proceed to provide for calling a constitutional convention? Then we would get a constitution fully up to the requirements of the age in which we live, and one that would harmonize in every part.

NO CONVICT LABOR. The protest of Illinois printers against the employment of convict labor in the printing of school books, as is proposed in a bill now before the Illinois legislature, is justifiable and well put. There are not enough printers in the penitentiary to perform the work, and the proposition to instruct at least 100 additional convicts, in printers and assist, is especialy galling. There is no doubt but that such competition would have an extremely injurious effect upon the printing trade. Those honestly and industriously engaged in it have every right to demand that the state will not destroy their means of livelihood. The competition is already severe enough in every branch of industry, and the remuneration of labor is already small enough without the government, which should, in every way possible, elevate the condition of the workingman, taking measures which cannot fail to act to his detri-

ment. PRESSURE is being brought to bear on the resident by Republican senators to induce him to appoint Ex-Senator WINDOM on the nailway commission. We rise to ask Hon, IGNATIUS DONNELLY whether there is any blood relation between Mr. WINDOM and that other gentleman mentioned by one SHAKES-PEARE, who also "would not down."

MRS. WHITNEY has named her new baby after Mrs. CLEVELAND, and, though Mr. CLEVELAND may do the handsome in recognition to the full extent of his financial ability, he cannot do as handsome a thing as Mrs. WHITNEY has done in complimenting a lady whom the whole country ad-

METROPOLITAN papers are discussing whether Mr. EVARTS does or does not look like JULIUS CESAR. Whichever way the question is decided, the fact will remain undisputed that Mr. EVARTS could have given CÆSAR forty yards start in a running debate and then beaten him clear into Gaul.

mires.

WHEN it is understood that Senator DAWES has a pretty daughter who took part in her father's canvass, and that the average legislator, being but a human, is not impervious to the charm of feminine beauty, all wonde as to the means whereby the senator secured his re-election will cease.

A CHICAGO paper is advocating the wear ing of knee breeches, but in the painful suspense that ensues through the withholding of necessary information as to which sex the intended reform is meant to include, it is necessary to wait for more light before approving the scheme.

A LOYAL subject has bequeathed Queen VICTORIA \$1,000,000. The poor old lady will now be in a position to make her numerous grandchildren presents of clean pocket hand kerchiefs whenever she feels like it without asking parliament for a grant for the pur

PROF. PHELPS has been installed as secre tary of the Duluth chamber of commerce and the citizens of that village are waiting anxiously for the promised boom to start. Delay will probably no longer ensue in the reorganization of the Duluth Base Ball club.

REV. MR. TALMADGE is running a revival, and although the fact has not yet been published, New York and Brooklyn theaters doubtless notice a diminution in receipts.

that he should betray any sensitiveness because of their doing so. The GLOBE does burglars who recently stole thirty-six seal

skin sacques in that city were married the the St. Paul, Minn., GLOBE. It is indeed a DEFIES. THE CHURCH. law should deal gently with them. In the struggle for the necessaries of life it is not always possible to look closely to the means.

THE most agitating question to the young men of California just now is when they shall and shall not wear their dress coats, and yet time was when most Californians, young or old, were satisfied if they had any kind of a

WITH the lively sessions of the legislature as a standing contradiction, we protest against the assertion which has appeared in one or two state papers that since the carnival St. Paul is unusually quiet and devoid of

ENGLAND has warned her pensioners to ge ready for active service, but this countryt need feel no alarm on that score. If we should call out all of our pensioners, such an army as the world never saw would take the

SINCE fourteen Republicans in the New York custom house have been promoted instead of being discharged, Editor DANA has taken a relapse, which, it is feared, will last

THE people of Northern Minnesota want the state redistricted, but hadn't they better wait until the views of Hon. KNUTE NELSON, who owns that part of the commonwealth, are as

ST. PAUL now has the grounds, she is get ting the club and she will get the base ball pennant.

STRAY SUNBEAMS. A CORRESPONDENT wants to know, in case of war and the conquest of Canada, would this country want to annex the whole of the Britessions in North America. Most assuredly. The object would be to extend our line

so far north as to freeze out the retiring bank cashiers. The war would be a failure if we ***
Mrs. Spies, nee Miss Van Zandt, has had a Chicago dime museum manager indicted for exhibiting a caricature wax figure of herself. She claimed it was libelous, and if it was anything like the average wax figures ex-

hibited in dime museums she is right about it. ***
HENRY CLAY is the Democratic candidate for city treasurer in Philadelphia. There was a time in the history of this nation when HENRY CLAY did not run on the Democratic ticket.

CAN some reader of the GLOBE tell us who wrote the following exquisite lines? HOME.

Oh! what is home? that sweet companion-

of life the better part; The happ smile of welcome on the lip Upspringing from the heart. It is the eager clasp of kindly hands.

The long-remembered tone,
The read sympathy which understands
All feeling by its own. The rosy cheek of little children pressed

To ours in loving glee; The presence of our dearest and our best, No matter where we be And, failing this, a prince may homeless live,

Though palace walls are nigh; And, having it, a desert shore may give The joy wealth cannot buy. Far reaching as the earth's remotest span,

Widespread as ocean foam, One thought is sacred in the breast of man-It is the thought of home. That little word his human fate shall bind With destinies above, For there the home of his immortal mind

Is in God's wider love. In his argument on the woman suffrage bili in the senate, Mr. VEST based his objection to the measure because he believed that "woman as she is to-day, the queen of home and hearts, is above the political collisions of this world, and should always be kept above them." A very pretty sentiment, senator. But if women prohibiting congressmen from acting as attorneys for railroads would not have been

necessary. Women have too much sense of

decency, to say nothing of higher moral con-

siderations, to receive pay from corporations

THE Chinaman is looked upon as legitimate prey for American adventurers. The Chinese minister had a lamentable illustration of this fact when he gave his big ball the other night. The crowd in attendance is described as the most motley gathering ever seen in Washington, and for absolute hoggishness the scenes at the refreshment tables were never equalled before. The grab for eatables was infinitely worse than a free lunch scramble in a cheap saloon, while everywhere was to be seen an Alpine array of empty punch bowis and staggering heaps of hollow bottles. Of the 1.500 people present a large number be longed to the shady elements of the floating population of the city. Of course they were

walked right in and made themselves at home VICTORIA WOODHULL ought to come back to this country and run for president of Illinois. In a state where people marry by proxy and get divorces without being questioned order that they may become competent for a reason, the great apostle of free loveism could find beautiful exemplification of her

not invited, but finding the doors open they

doctrine. DELEGATE BARNET, who represents Pipe stone county in the convention of the Farmers' alliance, said vesterday that he was a Re publican and came from a Republican district, but that the DAILY GLOBE was generally recognized by the people of Pipestone county as the representative paper of the Northwest. It suited him and his people Mr. BARNET simply voiced the sentiment which exists throughout the state.

GENEVIEVE WARD tells a Louisville reporter that while in New Zealand she had an offer of marriage from a Maori prince. He sang Maori love songs to ber, offered her all his fortune, and promised to desert his ten wives and cleave unto her only if she would marry him. GENEVIEVE's experience with a Russian count had given her a distaste for noble marriages, so she shook the dust of New Zealand from her dainty slippers and left the Maori lamenting over his unrequited

THE Marquis of LORNE has gone to Monte Carlo. If the marquis wanted to get rid of his poker chips he ought to have gone to

THE carnival is over, but the carnival clubs are still finding lots of amusement about the opera house. Now the military propose to try their luck at a ballet performance.

CONGRESS is going to give WALT WHITMAN a pension for his services as an army nurse. Walt made the big mistake of his life when he gave up the hospital for poetry.

WHEN a man goes out of office he travels slower than when he goes in. Ex-Gov. PIERCE was twenty-two hours coming from Bismarck to Fargo. Gov. CHURCH made the same distance in twelve hours, but he was

going the other way. Heard Him Declare Himself.

To the Editor of the Globe. McGill did not make high license an issue in his canvass last fall. I heard the gentlem at one of the largest gatherings of the cam-paign, in the city of Faribault, say that his party was pledged to high license, and if he was elected he would do all in his power to have it become a law. Very truly yours,

A. W. RIDDELL. Northfield, Feb. 3.

A Globe That Revolves.

St. Louis Chronicle. Joshua may have commanded the sun to stand still and been obeyed. The St. Paul GLOBE, however, never has ceased to make a daily revolution since Lewis Baker has had hold of the crank. It almost stopped just before Mr. Baker's connection with it was made but from that time until now it her made, but from that time until now been continually revolving faster and more fast. The St. Paul GLOBE to-day is the leader of journalism in the Northwest. It owns not only the finest building in St. Paul but one of the finest newspaper offices in the country. The GLOBE's orbit is fast enlarg-

Handsomest in the World. McKeesport (Pa.) Record.

mammoth and handsome-looking structure, and is pronounced the finest newspaper building in the world. The GLOBE is one of the best newspapers in the world, and up in that section of the busy Northwest nothing is done by believe the surprised done by halves, so we need not be surprised to learn of St. Paul having the finest newspaper building in all the world. Lewis Baker, the proprietor of the GLOBE, is a man who knows nothing but spaces in every underknows nothing but success in every under-taking.

Among the Leaders.

Leavenworth, Kan., Standard. Lewis Baker, who is a personal friend of Gen. Blair, of this city, has shown what can be done in the newspaper business. He went to St. Paul a short time ago and bought the decrepit Globe, and his push and ability have made it one of the leading Democratic papers of the country. He has just erected a building ten stories high, which is a great advertisement for his paper and his town.

One Great Reform.

Janesville Argus.

Bouncing, as an element of of carnival sport, has been declared a nuisance, and will no more be indulged. The St. Paul Globe has the credit of initiating the warfare against the dangerous custom, and in return for its good work it ought to receive the homage and love of all humanity in and about St. Paul for having effected at least one

Underrating His Hostility.

Stillwater Democrat.

How natural it is for a man who espouses Republicanism to become friendly 10 corporations. No sooner had Donnelly experienced a change of heart than he began to moderate his hostility toward the railroads, and, by the time the session ends. he will be ready to swear that they are one and all the people's best friends

Our ley shrine Worshipers. Janesville Argus.
St. Paul has divested itself of holiday attire

but all the glowing, substantial realities still exist. They will never grow less nor become dimmed in the memories of the thousands who have recently worshiped at their icy High License Not Certain.

Wheaton Gazette.

The high license question is now being dis cussed in the legislature. Although high license was one of the main planks in the Republican platform, the success of the bill is by no means a certainty. A Yankee Doodle Episode.

Albert Lea Standard. The Fire King, resplendently represented by gallant Mayor Ames captured the Ice Pal-ace last Thursday night, after the most mag-nificent contest ever witnessed in the Yankee

Can It Be Possible. Granite Falls Tribune.

Donnelly may be figuring for the deputy wardenship. Who knows? IT TOOK TWO ROUNDS.

Heavy Weights Fight With Bare Knuckles and to a Finish.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- Fifty sporting men and athletes gathered on Long Island tonight to witness a bare knuckle fight to a finish between the heavy weights, Charles Doyle, of New York, and Frank Hayes, of Chicago. Doyle weighed 212 pounds and Haves 196. The men recently had a dispute, which they agreed to adjust with bare knuckles. Police Gazette rules governed,

three minutes and no fouling.

Round 1.—The men came together on the nstant "time" was called with a rush. Doyle let go a left-hander and nearly closed Hayes' right eye. Hayes countered in return and marked Doyle's cheek. Doyle again led his left, but missed. Hayes again swung his right on the tender spot he had just made, cutting the cheek open and laving cutting the cheek open and laying bare the bone. The blow sent Doyle to grass. Just as the latter got on his feet Hayes hit him high up on the neck and again sent Doyle among the bushes. As Doyle got up the third time, Hayes made a blind rush to finish him, but Doyle let go his left straight out and caught Hayes on the nese, causing the blood to scatter over others near hy. Both dazed, fell back to recover, after which they become very busy at close quarters and so continued until time was

Round 2-It seemed as though Doyle was a whipped man. His cheek was gashed, his lips split open and bleeding, his left eye bruised and nearly shut, while his nose did not stand out enough to speak about. Without any pretense at sparring both went to work. Hayes planted left and right on Doyle's pittable face. They clinched. Hayes was evidently in distress for wind. Do le feints with his left and swung his right on the back of Haves' head with fic force, knocking Hayes Hayes gathered in time and they clin but were pulled apart by the referee. Hayes made a feeble effort, but Doyle swung left on Hayes' nose, and Hayes went to the floor. He tried to get up but fell back, and remarked, "I've got enough." The fight and money was awarded to

Doyle, who was a sorry looking sinner.

Bought by Kansas City. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The franchise of the St. Louis base ball club in the national league, it is authentically learned to-day. is in the possession of the president of the Kansas Citys. He is reported to have paid \$5,000 for the franchise. Denny, of the St. Louis team, has been secured for third base in the New York club, and Glasscock will probably be shortstop for Chicago. The remainder of the nine go to Kansas City.

Oratorical Contest.

Special to the Globe. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.-The Iowa state oratorical contest, held at Foster's opera house this evening, attracted a good deal of interest. Eight colleges were represented. Cornell sent two delegations, headed by Ed Duke and S. D. Bishop as orators, each wishing to be recognized as Cornell's representative. The association decided to pass upon their credentials at the regular business meeting. The difference grew out of the election of a secretary and treasurer by the Cornell association last spring. A faction arose afterward, and without rejecting the minutes declared the action illegal. Each side then held its contest and selected orators. Mr. Bishop's credentials are signed by the president, secretary and treasurer, vice while Mr. Duke is backed by the signature of the president and new secretary and The opera house was crowded treasurer. to suffocation, where the young disciples of Demosthenes disported themselves before Judge Reed, of Council Bluffs, Rev. A. W. Archibald, of Ottumwa, and S. C. McPerrin, of Clarinda, as judges.

Puts and Calls.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.-At a special meeting on the open board of trade this afternoon a resolution was offered requesting the directors to prohibit all trading in puts" and "calls." It was urged that as the regular board of trade had taken a stand against "privilege trading," the smaller institution could not afford to pose alone as the advocate of a confessedly illegal prac-tice. A number of speeches favoring the resolution were made, but before a vote could be reached the meeting adjourned. The directors of the open board will probably consider the subject to-morrow.

That Mysterious Vessel. MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 3.-The vessel reported stranded at Monmouth beach struck the outer bar at about 8 o'clock last night and got off inside of an hour. The statements about screams being heard, and of the sea breaking over the vessel are false, as no danger signals were shown by the vessel.

Good Templars' Lodge. Special to the Globe

RED WING, Feb. 3 .- A district Good Templar's lodge has been organized with with the following officers. C. T., E. S. Fuller, Red Wing; superintendent of J. T., G. E. Gates, Red Wing; V. T., Mrs. E. Affeld, Wabasha; treasurer, L. D. Cram, Zumbrota; chaplain. H. W. Chadwick, Wabasha; marshal, Matt Williams, Wa-

Literary Society Officers. Special to the Globe.

REDWOOD FALLS, Feb. 3 .- A literary society has been organized in the high school, officered as follows: President. William Flinn; vice president, Lizzie Bissell; secretary. Telma Bigham; treasurer, Jennie Geraldson; executive committee, Charles Chollar, Lizzie Bissell, George

Petitions are being signed by everybody in

Rev. Dr. McGlynn Publishes His Reply to the Statement of Archbishop Corrigan,

Giving at Length a History of the Disputes Extending Over Several Years.

The Various Inhibitions Laid Upon Him Which He Has Disregarded.

He Will Not Go to Rome, or Tolerate Guidance of His Private Views.

NEW YORK. Feb. 3.-The forthcoming issue of the Standard, Henry George's new paper, will contain the reply of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the deposed pastor of St. Stephen's church, to the public statement in the famous controversy made by Archbishop Corrigan, a few days ago. Dr. McGlynn's reply fills six columns of the Standard. He begins as follows:

The letter of August, 1882, from Cardinal Simeoni, to which Archbishop Corrigan refers, I am not able to find, but it is true, as he states, that this letter complained of my land league speeches as "containing propo tions openly contrary to the teachings of the Catholic church." The doctrines thus stig-matized were those I have held and taught before and since-namely, that all men are EQUALLY ENTITLED

to the use of the general bounties of nature including land, as well as sunlight, air and water, and that human laws ought to be so changed as to conform to this dictate of natural justice. I affirm that, while acknowledges to the conformation of the edging the right of exclusive ownership in all that is produced by human industry, I would, at the same time, compel those who enjoy exclusive of the clusively a larger or a choicer portion of the clusively a larger or a choicer portion of the bounties of human nature, to pay to the community an equivelant in the way of taxation to the full amount of the rental value. It is absolutely faise, although related by Archbishop Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal absolutely false, although related by Archbishop Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal McCloskey, that I recognized my errors and professed to be sorry for them. On the contrary, in my interview with Cardinal McCloskey, I reaffirmed the doctrine and explained it and defended it from misunderstandings and misapprehensions. I told him substantially that I knew my theology well enough not to sin against it i gnorantly, and that I loved my religion too well to sin against it willruily. I voluntarily PROMISED TO ABSTAIN from making land league speeches, not because I acknowledged the right of any one to forbid me, but because I knew too well the power of my ecclesiastical superiors to impair and almost destroy my usefulness in the ministry of Christ's church, to which I had consecrated my life."

Dr. McGlynn then gives at length two

Dr. McGlynn then gives at length two letters from the propaganda, one under date of Sept. 12, 1882, directing the suspension or disciplining of Dr. McGlynn for land league speeches; the other under date of May 10, 1883, calling attention to the fact that though McGlynn had modified his tone, he was still speaking in favor of "Irish revo-lution," and one from Vicar General Quinn to McGlynn dated May 21, conveying a request that he should not attend a certain land league meeting. This meeting, McGlynn states, was to be addressed by Alexander Sullivan, the newly elected land league president. McGlynn asserts that he did not express any intention to attend it, and that other priests were similarly warned. It was

NOT A LAND LEAGUE MEETING, but a meeting called to devise means for the alleviation of distress among the Irish tenantry. In a letter to Cardinal McClosky the doctor says:

I shall hereafter refuse to take part in any such meeting, even though it be for charita-

The doctor then gives his reasons for declining a profered vacation and take a trip to Rome, saving it would interrupt plans for reducing his church debts. He gives the text of his statement of his well-known views on the land question published in the Tablet, holding that he was in accord with the fathers of the church, whose language

the anches. This brought out a note from the archbishop as follows:

New York, July 2, 1883.—Rev. Dear Doctor: land. As I The cardinal has received a copy of this week's Tablet, containing your promised statement. He desires me to ask whether you accept this article as a correct exposition of your views. He also thinks it well to call attention to the fact that the passages attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Clement are commonly considered spurious, and that the passage alluded to is arguing ad hominem that hereties can allege no rights to church property. I am, reverend dear doctor, truly, yours in Christ, M. A. (ORRIGAN,

I answered as follows: New York, July 3, 1883.—Most Reverend and Dear Bishop: I had sent for a copy of the Tablet with the intention of sending THE PROMISED STATEMENT to the cardinal archbishop, and had just re

ecived it when I received your letter. I enclose for the cardinal a slip from the Tablet containing the statement. I am responsible for the article, and I accept it as a correct exposition of my views. I remain, most reverend dear archbishop, with best wishes, very sincerely, your obedient servant, EDWARD MCGLYNN.

Before going further, I would state that among those who denounced me to Rome for my land league speeches were Bishops Gil-mour, of Cleveland, and Chatard, of Indianapolis, the former the author and the latter the apologist of the famous or infamous Cincinnati pastoral letter, which was, in a great measure, a deliberate thesis ngainst Thomas Jefferson's declaration of inde ence. On the 15th of March of last year I went, at the request of Archbishop Corrigan, to Washington to recommend to President Cleveland Brig. Gen. John Newton, of the engineer corps, for promotion to a vacant major generalship. On my return I found a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, which I

Rev. Dear Doctor: The bishop of Brooklyn has called my direct attention to the en-closed circular, in which you are announced to speak at a meeting presided over by Henry Ward Beecher. As the meeting is to be held in his dicese, the bishop objects vehemently to a Catholic priest publicly appearing in such company, inasmuch as he conceives that great disedification and scandal will be the result. At 'his request I make his views known to you, and I am forced to say that I, too, would feel humilitated to find a priest of the arch-diocese openly consorting with a man of

as Mr. Beecher and even Howard Crosby, who only last year insulted us all by saying that our country would rise against the Romanists and crush them into the dust because we simply asked that our poor children be permitted, according to the constitution, to worship God with libert of conscience. I am, reverend doctor, very truly yours,

M. A. CORRIGAN.

In reply Dr. McGlynn reports upon the favorable results of his mission in behalf of Gep. Newton, and adds:

It pained me to learn from you that you would feel humiliated by my openly consort-ing with Mr. Beecher, who was to preside, and even with Howard Crosby. But, as you

did not forbid me to go, probably doubting your right to do so, nor even udvise me in such circumstances to break my engagement, and as you marked your letter "private," I would have had to cause a public scandal by breaking so important an engagement without liberty to give the reason. The scandal would have been much increased by the more or less accurate surmises as to the cause, and no doubt by the speedy publication of the true cause, which publication, no matter how great might be the reticence, would probably come about through the indiscretion of friends of Bishop Laughlin himself.

ence of such meetings as that between him

and me last evening, and that between him and Father Walworth a few weeks ago in Albany in the interest of the excise bill. It may be well in similar matters to remember the recent example of the pope, who sent to the arch-persecutor of the church the decoration of the Order of Christ, and of whom Unable Longer to Fight Erin's the newspapers said a few days ago that he had sent a special courier to thank Bismarck for some complimentary remarks made in an

for some complimentary remarks made in an after dinner speech.

With reference to the letter of reminder about political speeches sent by the archbishop on Aug. 21 last, he says:

The only political gathering that I can remember at which I spoke shortly before the date of Archbishop Corrigan's letter of Aug. THE GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION

THE GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION
on July 5, in Union square, in favor of Gladstone and Parnell during the parliamentary
election. I confess it did not occur to me
that any one would at that late date hold me bound by the voluntary promise I had made three or four years before, since Rome itself had been forced to change its attitude toward the Irish question, and since Archbishop Corrigan had at last deemed it politic no longer to oppose the movement in aid of the land of his parents. The archbishop's letter does not deprecate interference in politics in general, and it does make express mention of Henry George. All this appears clearly from the letter itself, which is as follows: New York, Aug. 21, 1886.—Reverend Dear

Doctor: (The introductory paragraph alludes to some of the priests of St. Stephen's church attending the ecclesiastical retreat, to which I also had as usual been invited.) During the retreat I hope you will think over your relations with Henry George (according the newspaper reports) and I could feel much esser in conscience if you would leave aside anything that may be not unto edification in

BESIDES THE HINT given in the above letter of the archbishop, I received intimations coming from his inti-mates that there was danger of a serious col-lision between the authorities of the diocese and myself because of my advocacy of the

doctrines of Mr. George.

Then follows an account of the interview between Henry George and Archbishop Corrigan, which Mr. George considered fruitless, receiving the information that the archbishop's council was determined to suspend McGlynn, having forbidden the latter attending the Henry George meeting. He says of his action: I felt it my duty to disregard this prohibi-

tion and on the day of the meeting sent the archishop a letter which I can ot now find, in which I said as I had made the engagement before receiving his letter and had been the said as I had been the said to be sai very extensively advertised to speak, my failure to keep the engagement would precipally formers fell 5½, and Chatham seconds 5. A PUBLIC SCANDAL and be of grave injury to the cause, and would be in the nature of a breach of contract which I did not feel at liberality to make and something very different from what it would have been if I had simply declined when invited to attend the meeting; that I therefore thought it better to keep my en-

gagement while assuring him that I would respect his prohibition during the remaider of Mr. George's canvass.

His suspension occurred next day. Then follows the correspondence during the George campaign, most of which was given in the statement of Archbishop Corrigan. It includes a note from the archbishop inclosing the second command of Cardinal Simeoni for Dr. McGlynn to go to Rome, and a request from the archbishop that he indicate definitely whether he intended to obey the summons. Dr. McGlynn complained that his answer to this demand was garbled. Dr. McGlynn gives the

TEXT OF THE REPLY, himself omitting, as will be seen, some of his reasons furnished in it for not obeying the mandate of the propaganda: Most Rev. and Dear Archbishop: I find

that I shall not be able to go to Rome. are several personal reasons, any one of which must be sufficient. I have had reason which must be sufficient. I have had reason to feel concerned about my health for some time, and my physician orders me not to undertake the journey. (Here follows other reasons.) You have not told me why I am summoned to Rome, but I can gather from your telegram to the Tribune that it is because I am a gaverage of certain doc. because I am an advocate of certain doc trines about the ownership of land. This I can gather also from your letter to me just before you procured the telegram from Rome. You said in that letter that the result would have been more satisfactory if in my card to the Tribune I had related the latter portion of the Tribune report, in which I had been made to reassirm the said doctrines about

CANNOT GO TO ROME to give an account of my doctrine about land, I would say that I have made it clear in speeches, in reported interviews and in published articles, and I repeat it here: I have taught and shall continue to teach in speeches and writings as long as I live, that land is rightfully the property of the people in common and that private ownership of land is against natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sanctioned, and I would bring about instantly, if I could, such change of laws all the world over as would confiscate private property in land without one penny of com-

ensation to the miscalled owners. In the archbishop's published statement he gives only the latter portion of the letter beginning with the words, "My doctrine about land," etc. The reader may well wonder that the archbishop while stating that I said I could not go to Rome, suppressed all of the reasons which I gave for my inability to go, and also the reason which I gave for re affirming my doctribal position.

Reaffirming what I said in my letter to the archbishop seut by the hand of George that in becoming a priest I did not evade the duties nor surrender the rights of a man and a citizen. I

DENY THE RIGHT of bishop, propaganda or pope, to punish me for my actions as a man and a citizen in the late municipal canvass, or in other political movements. I deny their right to censure me or to punish me for my ions on pointieal economy, unless they can show that these opinions are clearly contrary to the teaching of the Christian religion. This they have not shown, and I know that they cannot show it. I have not appealed to Rome for the judgments of the archbishops, and I have no desire to do so. I deny the right of bishop, propaganda or pope to order me to Rome. The vow of obedience of the priest, of which so many absurd things have been said within the last few weeks, is simply a promise to obey the church authorities in matters concerning the priest's duties of rel gion. It were monstre tion, taken as a student of the propaganda, was not, as some seem to imagine, to go wherever and to do whatever that institution should see fit to command, but simply to return to my native place and

there devote myself to the MINISTRY OF RELIGION.

In an interview published in the World during the late municipal canvass I took occasion, from Monsignor Preston's political let ter, to admonish him and other eccle dignitaries of the grave danger of peating the folly and the shame condemning scientific truths as religious truths as religious heresy-a shame and a folly of which predecessors had been guilty in the condem-nation of Galileo and and Copernicus. It seems that they are fated to repeat this crime and blunder and to erime and blu another to the add another to the many reasons that have made men look upon ecclesiastical authority as one of the greatest foes of scientific progress, of national development and of rational liberty, and in large part a hinder-ance, rather than a help, in the way of bringing to the whole world the light, that purity and the comfort that come from the teachings and the ministrations of

Archbishop Corrigan sailed for Havana this afternoon before Dr. McGlynn's answer was made public.

Minneapolis Real Estate. The following transfers were recorded in the

probably come about through the indiscretion of friends of Bishop Laughlin himself. I therefore determined to keep my engagement, and all the more readily as I was confident, both from general principles and from several past experiences of my own in similar matters, that your apprehensions, and those of the bishop of Brooklyn, would not be verified. As a matter of fact, my presence on that platform drew from both Mr. Beecher and Dr. Crosby strong and eloquent testimonies in favor of the Catholic church. My joining with these gentlemen was to promote the cause of law in the interest of morality and temperance, and in keeping with the report of the council of Baltimore, which was quoted with great approval by Dr. Crosby. I felt that in being there I surely was not making any compromise with alleged faults in MR. BEECHER's PRIVATE CHARACTER, nor with Dr. Crosby's utterances on the freedom of worship bill. Besides we would do held to the more that a jury, after a long trial, failed to find the allegrations against Mr. Beecher true, and that it is a wise maxim Beecher true, and that it is a wise maxim both in church and state and in society which says: "Dolo cum Pecuitentiae." We should also remember that Mr. Beecher is to-day regarded as one of the greatest and most illustrious of Americans, and that his advocacy of any great cause is a tower of strength to it. As to Dr. Crosby, he will not improbably lose a good deal of his asperity in consequence of such meetings as that between him

Battles.

Healy-Spoken of as His Successor at the Head of the Nationalist Party.

A Financial Panic on the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris.

Victorious Abyssinians -- Suppressing Reports of Scandalous

LONDON, Feb. 3.-Parnell's malady is reported to be Bright's disease and it is improbable that he will be able to stand the strain. In the event of his enforced retirement Healy will probably succeed him in

the leadership of the Irish party. A FINANCIAL PANIC.

It Sweeps Over the European Bourses With Cyclonic Effect.

London, Feb. 3.-The panic on the

stock exchange set in with the greatest force in the afternoon. Earlier in the day the English buying met the continental the Catholic priest. I mean anything that would seem even to coincide with socialism. I am, dear doctor, very faithfully yours,

M. A. CORRIGAN. refused to make prices. The wildest rumors were credited and the best home and foreign securities were largely sold. Business continued active in the street until the petite bourse quotations were received, which showed that the panic was intensifying on the continent and caused depression. The reckless selling of railroad securities was partially checked by New York buying. Besides English orders, Berlin and Paris threw large masses of stock on the market. The day's declines include the following: Central Pacific and Wabash general mortgage 21/2; Atlantic first mortgage 21/4; Wabash preferred 1%; Denver preferred 1%; Union Pacific 11/2; Louisville & Nashv 1%; Ohio & Mississippi 11/4; New York, Ontario & Western, and Lake Shore 38; Grand Trunk seconds 21/4; Grand Trunk Taken altogether it was the worst time the stock exchange has seen for many months.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The bourse opened depressed. Besides political rumors and gen-eral financial mistrust, the suspension of all credit made the transaction of business almost an impossibility. The members "Coulesse" practically refused credit dealings and last prices, therefore in many instances, are nominal. Italian rentes were largely offered, but found few buyers. After the official hour they were nominally quoted at 90.10. against 93.40 yesterday. Three per cent. rentes for money fell 2 francs and 90 centimes, and for account 2 francs and 50 centimes. Credit Foncier is down to 75 francs, and Suez canal shares to 87 francs, Ottoman bank 17 francs, Panama canal 7 francs 50 centimes. The opinion prevails that unless the banks and great capitalists come to the relief of the market disastrous failures are inevitable

Victorious Abyssinians.

PARIS, Feb. 3.-The Republique Francaise publishes a dispatch from Suez, which states that in the battles between the Abyssinians and Italians, near Massowah Jan. 25 and 26, the Abyssinians captured all the guns possessed by the Italians. It also says that of the 480 Italians engaged in the fight not more than fifty escaped.

The dispatch says the Italians evacuated all the advanced positions. The Abyssinians have aheady attacked and carried the first line of Italian entrenchments around Massowah. The latter success was achieved by the Abyssinians the day after the destruction of the Italian forces in the field. The latest intelligence indicated that it was doubtful whether they would be able to hold out at Massowah until the arrival of

reinforcements. ROME, Feb. 3.-The chamber of deputies discussed the bill submitted by the govaid in sending reinforcements to the Italian garrison of Massowah. Deputies Massi and Cosca, members of the extreme left, op posed the policy of the government, and urged the recall of the troops from the Sondan. Signor Spavento, a member of the right, moved to vote the credit without delay, and inquire into the conduct of the ministers afterwards. The general discussion then closed, and an excited debate on the clauses of the bill followed, the extremists demanding that the ministry resign. The house then adjourned. ministry is confident the credit will be voted

by a large majority.

Divorce Case Reports. London, Feb. 3.-Matthews, home secretary, stated in reply to interrogatories in the house of commons this evening, that the government is unable to interfere with newspapers to prevent them from publishing details of divorce proceedings unless special power was conferred on the government by legislature. The presiding judge of the divorce court, Matthews added, hopes to be able to deal with the subject by a rule of court checking the publication of the more offensive details of the testimony without impairing the publication of proper

reports.

Episcopal Brotherhood. LONDON, Feb. 3 .- The Times, commenting on the Arch Bishop of Canterbury's intention to hold a memorial service in Lambeth palace to-morrow, to commemorate the consecration there in 1787 of the America, and his invitation to two American bishops to take part therein, says: The affection which this service implies between the two branches of common stock is deep and strong, in spite of any temporary estrangement or effort of the anti-English faction in America, and we rejoice to think that this affection grows deeper and

stronger with the lapse of time.' Preparing for War.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.-There is a report on the bourse that the German government will contract for a loan of \$75,000,000 for military purposes.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.-The Belgian gov ernment, it is expected, will demand of the chambers an appropriation of 80,000,000 francs for military purposes, one-fourth for the purchase of rifles.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 3.-The chambers have voted a credit of \$1,000,000 to enable the government to complete the military St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.-The French

government has made large purchases of Russian oats for the use of the French cay airy, and has chartered a number of steamers to convey them from the Baltic ports to

ATHENS, Feb. 3.-King George opened parliament in person. In his speech he said that the present foreign relations of Greece were normal, and on this account the state was enabled to attend to its home affairs. He urged the adoption, however, of such financial measures as are necessary

to preserve the honor and guard the pres

tige of Greece, "now." he declared,

than ever indispensable to Hellenism." trish Notes. DUBLIN, Feb. 3 .- The Limerick municipal council has refused to celebrate the queen's jubilee on the ground that the queen has visited Ireland only twice and never assisted Irish charities. Michael Davitt and wife arrived here this evening and were enthusiastically received. were escorted to a hotel by a torchlight pro

cession and bands of music A Flerce Gale. London, Feb. 3 .- A terriffic gale prevails in St. George's channel and the River Tyne. Steamers are detained.

Steamship Arrivals. New York-The Moravia from Hamburg.

for Bremen

Southampton-The Trave from New York