Daily Globe.

VOL. IX. ST. PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 36

HIGH LICENSE WINS.

By a Vote of Twenty-Six to Nineteen the Senate Decides the License Question,

Notwithstanding Numerous Protestations Against Giving a Saloon Monopoly to the Rich.

A Quiet Time in the House, But a Large Amount of Business Disposed of.

The Ramsey County Delegation Makes a Good Record--Reducing Salaries of State Officials.

When the senate reassembled at 2:40 p. m. the galleries and floor were crowded with spectators anxious to see what would be done with the high license bill. Senator Daniels moved a call of the senate. Messrs. Hixson, Sampson and Scheffer were absent. Mr. Hixson soon appeared and the other gentlemen were excused. Mr. Pope asked unanimous consent to have the bill amended to make it a straight $500, and $250 license bill. Mr. Daniels objected. Mr. Pope then moved reference of the bill to Senator Comstock, chairman of the judiciary committee, with instructions to incorporate the proposed amendments. Mr. Daniels raised the point of order that it was an intention to amend the bill under the pretense of recommittal. Mr. Durant explained that it was simply a motion to refer. The chair refused to entertain the point raised by Mr. Daniels, and in answer to Mr. Ives read the rules. Mr. Durant seconded Mr. Pope's motion, and Mr. Brown opposed it. Mr. Pope called for the ayes and noes. Mr. Comstock said that such a motion would be equivalent to adopting the amendment. The chair explained that if a majority were in favor of the motion, the bill could not be passed, unless it was referred, with the instructions, accordingly. The motion was lost by 25 to 20. Mr. Brown then applied the gag law by moving the previous question. Mr. Durant said it was rather unusual to move the previous question on important questions of a social and moral nature, thus shutting off all debate, but the previous question was voted and a vote on the bill passed it as follows:

Ayes—Brown, Buckman, Chapman, Clark, Clough, Compton, Comstock, Crandall, Daniels, Day, Dodge, Eaton, Edwards, Finseth, Goodrich, Halvorsen, Hixson, Hoard, Ives, Johnson, M., Johnson, T., Lende, Pope, Swenson, Truax, Wallmark—26.

Nays—Anderson, Bowen, Burkhardt, Child, Durant, Gibson, Hall, Hayden, Keller, Nachbar, Nelson, Oswald, Shields, Smith, Thacker, Ward, Welch, Whiteman, Wood—19.

Messrs. Bowen, Hall, Nachbar, Nelson, Ward, Whiteman and Wood explained their votes, saying that they believed it was a measure that would give a monopoly of the saloon business to the richer saloonkeepers, and deprive the poorer saloonkeepers of their means of existence.

REVENUE AND MORALITY.

Conclusive Reasons of Senator Whiteman Against the Present High License Bill.

Good speeches, full of protestations against "oppressing the poor saloonkeeper by depriving him of his rights and business, and giving the monopoly of the liquor traffic to the rich saloonkeeper, whose gilded palace tempts and ruins the best youth of society," were made by Senators Bowen, Hall (Rep.), Nachbar, Nelson, Ward, (Rep.), Whiteman and Wood (Rep.) in explaining their votes against the bill, Senator Brown's motion for the previous question having shut off debate while the bill was pending. That of Senator Whiteman, of Duluth, contained argument abundantly conclusive, and its best feature was in arraying against each other the plausible, but inconsistent, theories of the public moralist and political economist who advocate the bill. Their propositions are: Public morality—that it will decrease the number of saloons and thereby promote public morality; political economy—that it will increase public revenue by raising the license. If the saloons be decreased, according to the moralist, public morality may be promoted, but the revenue will not be increased; if the revenue be increased, according to the political economist, the number of saloons will not be lessened, and the morality of the community is not better promoted. He said:

I have refrained from taking part in this discussion, but I deem it my duty to my constituents and to myself to explain at this time my position on this question. The friends of the bill advocate its passage for two distinct and principle reasons, viz: First, because it will promote morality; second, because it will increase the public revenue. This is not the first time that friends of a measure have given reasons not consistent with each in order to secure votes. It is clear to all that the moral side of this question is in warfare with its revenue side, for what will increase the one will necessarily decrease the other, for if the selling and drinking of liquor are immoral, as the moralists say, then the less sold and drank the better, but without sellers and drinkers the source of revenue, which is to pour such a stream into the public treasury, would be drained. No license being taken no revenue would accrue. On the other hand the larger the revenue, the greater the number of drinkers and sellers, and the worse the condition of the people. So it is clear the moralist and the public economist cannot take shelter under this high license bill. Can either? If it guarantees both a larger revenue and better morality, it should be carefully considered and in

NO PARTISAN SPIRIT.

It will not do to say that this is a question upon which there can be no honest difference of opinion. Selling liquor is almost as old as society, and for 500 years repeated attempts have been made to regulate the traffic, yet during that time there have been many differences of opinion as to what was the proper method. It will not do to say that those who oppose this bill favor free whisky, and are opposed to a proper regulation of the traffic, or that they are opposed to fixing a minimum license fee so that it shall be uniform throughout the state, at what seems to them a high license. I am in favor of such a measure, and should esteem it a privilege to vote for it, but no alternative is left to us who oppose this bill in its present form but to vote against it, because its advocates seem determined that it shall pass in its present form. Some of them say they were elected upon that issue, as if the figures $1,000 and $500 had been plainly written into a party platform, and they are determined that high license in this state shall jump from $100 in St. Paul, and $200 in my own city of Duluth, to $1,000, and all over the state there shall be an increase in the same proportion.

THE PARTY WHIP.

When the leading Republican paper of this state sent printed circulars to the senators-elect, requesting their views on this question, I replied that I favored high license, and I was quoted as the only Democrat who favored high license. I favor it now as much as ever, but in a more modified form than this bill provides. In committee of the whole I proposed an amendment to reduce the amount of $1,000 to $500 for cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. I saw that amendment defeated by those gentlemen who favor a more limited restriction on the liquor traffic and those who favor absolute prohibition, and when I saw some of the senators of the same political faith as myself voting against that amendment, and the honorable gentlemen from Fillmore, Waseca and Dakota counties voting in its favor, I said to myself: "A party issue, indeed!" It is the cry of those who are forever cracking the party whip and wielding the party lash—of the men who would ask you to vote for Annanias if he ran on a party platform of falsehood, or John Doe if he should buy a regular nomination at a county convention—that you should hurrah for Annanias and John Doe to keep the party in power. It is this servility which is a standing menace to popular favor. The Irishman riding in a Secan chair which had no bottom said, that but for the name of the thing it was very much like walking; and to support a policy, however unwise, because it receives the approval of the party managers, is like following the glittering arms and the uniformed ranks of the army simply because it is the army, whether it marches to defend liberty or to destroy it.

WILL IT PROHIBIT?

The advocates of this bill say that when enacted into law it will decrease saloons, lessen the amount sold and be a step toward prohibition. For argument's sake grant that it will decrease the number of saloons; unless it can be shown that it will decrease the amount drank and the number of drinkers, morality has gained nothing. It will raise the price and reduce the quality of the liquor sold; the additional tax will come out of the consumer in any case, and it will offer a greater premium to the evasion of the law by selling on Sundays and legal holidays, by selling to minors and habitual drunkards—for the seller will endeavor to get his money back by increasing his sales. I have a word to say to those who advance the reason that it is a step toward prohibition. The prohibitionist does not say so. Mr. Satterlee voices the sentiments of the prohibitionists when he says, "Prohibitory laws—unmixed with partial consent to the crime—are the only laws inforced on this question."

TEMPORIZE WITH YOUR CONSCIENCE.

But you are asked to modify this legal consent by charging a higher price for the privilege. You might as well argue that Judas did a very wicked thing by betraying his Savior for thirty pieces of silver; but it would have been a very different thing if he had received five hundred. No, gentlemen, in the words of an able advocate "temporize with your consience," but you wont be rid of the Prohibition party. If you are in favor of prohibition, there is only one way to accomplish it—prohibit. Those of us who take our political principles from the code of Jefferson and Jackson do not believe in prohibitory legislation. We regard it as an unlawful interference with our personal liberties, guaranteed by magna charta—the bill of rights of our immortal Declaration of Independence. The revenue side is as devoid of merit as the moral side, for no industry—and by legalizing it you make it an industry—should be overtaxed to the violation of the laws of equity.

Mr. President, I am compelled to vote no on the bill in its present form.

THE SENATE.

Bowen's Winona & St. Peter Memorial, Daniels' High License Bill and the St. Paul Extension Bill Passed.

Routine was light yesterday, among the important things being the passage of Senator Daniels' high license bill and Senator Edwards' bill restricting the ownership of real estate in Minnesota to American citizens only. The former bill was passed beyond reconsideration, but Senator Nelson gave notice of reconsideration upon the latter. Other bills regularly passed were: Day's, changing school sites; committee on insane's, establishing third insane asylum at Fergus Falls; Eaton's, destruction of Canada thistles; judiciary committee's, relating to county superintendent of schools and relating to adoption of children, and Clark's preservation of game. The third insane asylum bill was reconsidered and then referred to Senators Compton and Nelson for amendment. Local bills passed under suspension of rules were: Authorizing Le Sueur to issue bridge bonds, and Waseca to issue bonds for parks and water works, authorizing Minneapolis to appropriate $600 per month for the Bethany home. The St. Paul extension bill and Ellingson's bill relating to jurors in Minneapolis, both from the house, were passed under suspension of rules. Bills introduced were:

Thacker—To require civil actions to be tried in the county where the defendant resides.

Comstock—To appropriate $1,500 for furnishing Minnesota reports to the district judges.

Eaton—Amend chapter 66, laws of 1879, relating to rate of interest.

Whiteman—Amend section 36, chapter 145, laws of 1885, relating to judgments.

Halvorson—Amend section 3, chapter 61, laws of 1878, relating to marriage.

Daniels—Increasing number of trustees of Rochester academy from seven to nine.

On the first reading of house bills, Donnelly's constitutional amendment went to the judiciary committee; Keyes' long and short haul to the committee on railroads; Emery's powers of insurance commissioner to the committee on insurance, and his joint resolution relating to the Hatch experimental station bill to the committee on geological and natural history survey. Donnelly's Dakota county officials' salaries bill is in the hands of Senator Truax, Slaven's Winona school bonds bill, Senator Hayden, and Parrott's St. Charles school bill was sent to the committee on education. Estes' St. James town meetings and election bill was passed under suspension of rules.

Senator Bowen's joint memorial asking for the cancellation of excessive land entries made by the Winona & St. Peter was recommended to pass by the judiciary committee and passed under suspension of rules.

During the afternoon the senate, in committee of the whole, recommended passage of Child's bill relating to incorporation of villages; Edwards' MacDonald fire escapes; and Edwards' relating to the bequeathal of personal property and of house bills; Vandervelde's, relating to Anoka; Knox's, to Wadena, Costello, Morris bonds, and Vandervelde's, Anoka cemetery. The senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m. Monday.

Day Was There.

It was generally understood that the high license bill was not to come up in the senate until yesterday afternoon, and a leading article in a Republican evening paper, published in another city, misrepresents the absence of Senators Day and Sampson, both Republicans, when it informs the public that during the forenoon they were absent to avoid voting on the bill. Mr. Sampson has been sick during the greater part of the session, much of the time confined to his bed. Senator Day has not been absent more than a day, if even that, during the session. He was promptly at his post yesterday afternoon, and voted with the high license people on everything.

DULL AND LISTLESS.

A Day in the House Devoted to the Passage of Local Bills.

The lull came after the storm—as was to be expected—and the session of the house yesterday was as quiet and uneventful as a convention of deaf and dumb delegates. Mr. Donnelly was absent during a large portion of the day and Mr. Potter moved about with a subdued and humble demeanor, seemingly exhausted with his exertions or the day before. The members wore a tired expression also, and took little interest in the proceedings. They were listless and indifferent, and left their seats frequently and strolled into the cloak rooms or about the lobbies. There were a number of absentees, not more than sixty-two members answering at any roll call. The general apathy and small attendance was made a pretext for suspending the rules and passing unimportant local bills, and considerable progress was made in this direction. There were no debates and no bill of general public interest considered or discussed. It was a dull day in every respect, with not a single feature to relieve the monotony. The Ramsey county delegation made a good record, placing several important local bills in position for third reading and final passage. The only features of the session exciting more than the ordinary degree of interest, were the discussion in regard to the season for shooting prairie chickens and the industrious effort on the part of Mr. Sevatson to explain the meaning and effect of his bill relating to service by domestic animals.

RAMSEY HAS A SAY.

The St. Paul Delegation Gets in a Good Day's Work.

Ramsey county had its day in the house, and the delegation introduced several bills of an important character, as follows: Providing for the issue of $100,000 bonds to build the main truss of the Wabasha street bridge and other bridges; to fix the salaries of the district judges of Ramsey county at $5,000, instead of $3,500 as now; to amend the charter of St. Paul in relation to the different city departments; to amend and consolidate an act to provide for a plat commission of Ramsey county; to extend the limits of the city.

AMENDING THE CHARTER.

The bill amending the charter of St. Paul passed the house yesterday under a suspension of the rules. The important features of this act are that it changes the fiscal year of the city departments to Jan. 1 instead of November as now; grants the common council increased powers; makes necessary changes in the police department; regulates the plumbers and affects City Attorney Murray. In the act amending the city charter and passed at the session of 1885, Mr. Murray's term of office was made lifelong by a clerical error, it is said. This new bill repeals that act and fixes the term at two years from the first Tuesday in March and makes him, as in the past, elected by the council. In consequence of this change Mr. Murray will have to be reelected to his present office on the first Tuesday of March of this year. A summary of the provisions of the act is as follows:

City comptroller shall on or before Oct. 1 of each year make an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing year.

The fiscal years of all boards and departments of the city shall commence Jan. 1, and annual reports shall be made on the first Tuesday in April of each year.

The common council shall have in addition to its powers the right to control the construction of buildings, chimneys, stacks, emission of dense smoke, prevent the erection or emission of the same, and to declare them nuisances. To provide for the killing of dangerous and vicious dogs within the city limits, to regulate and license porters, runners and agents for steamboats, railways, public houses, ticket brokers, etc. To license intelligent employment offices, and to compel them to give bonds for not more than $5,000. To prevent the cutting of ice in the Mississippi river, Lake Como and Lake Phalen, and to prevent the sale in St. Paul of any such ice. To appropriate not to exceed $20,000 in any one year from the city treasury for such purposes as it may deem proper to advance the interests of the city, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness therefor, if there be no money in the treasury applicable to the payment of said appropriation. Fines, penalties and punishments imposed by the council may extend to $100 and imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than ninety days.

Fines for prosecutions by the city and imposed by the municipal court, shall be paid before any appeal is taken from that court.

That section 41, chapter 7, special laws of 1885, be amended by inserting in the sixteenth line, after 1885, the words "and on the second Tuesday of March every two years thereafter." This relates to the term of the city attorney.

The terms of service of convicts in the workhouse shall be diminished according to their good behavior while so imprisoned.

Owners of lots or parcels of land fronting on any street or alley in St. Paul shall, within twenty-four hours after a fall of snow or the accumulation of ice, clear it from their walks. Failing to do so, the city is to remove it and the cost of the work to be taxed against the property owner.

The police department of the city is to consist of the mayor, a chief, four captains, five lieutenants, eight sergeants, one chief detective, four detectives, and as many patrolmen as the council may authorize. No person can be a captain, sergeant, detective, etc., unless he be a citizen, under 35, able to read and write English, a resident of St. Paul for two years, and of good health, etc.

No person shall carry on plumbing until licensed by the building inspector, and in taking such license said plumber is to comply with all the rules of the council and the water board, the health board and the inspector of buildings. A plumber's bond shall be for $5,000. The building inspector can suspend the license for neglect of work or violations of the law.

THE PLAT COMMISSION.

The bill to create a plat commission provides that it shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be ex-officio the city engineer of St. Paul. They are to be appointed by the chairman of the county commissioners and president of the council. The members shall hold office for one, two and three years respectively, except the city engineer, who shall hold during his incumbency of the office of city engineer. Compensation of the commission will be as follows: The city engineer will be allowed expenses incurred by him in the examination or survey of any territry within the city limits of St. Paul or Ramsey county which the board may deem necessary to require being examined or surveyed. The other three commissioners shall receive for their services ten cents for each lot or parcel of land contained within the boundary of each plat or map submitted having thirty or more lots or parcels laid out thereon, and $3 for each plat or map having thereon a less number than thirty lots or parcels, to be paid for by the owners of the land. Provided, all fees shall be paid in advance at the time of the submission of the map or plat to the board, and in case of rejection of the plat or map by the board the fees are to be returned. The appointment of commissioners, after the term of the first expires, will be for three years.

The extension of limits bill takes in all of McLean township on the east, except one-half mile, which is a farm owned by W. R. Merriam. This farm is attached to White Bear township and McLean township is wiped out entirely. The bill in detail has been published in the GLOBE. The territory in the limits under this bill includes all of Reserve town on the west, except the state fair ground, following the Mississippi river from St. Paul to Minneapolis, and then north along the Hennepin county line; on the north in addition to Reserve town, one-half of Rose town is taken in.

The bill authorizing the city of St. Paul to issue certificates of indebtedness for $160,000 to fund water bonds, was passed under suspension of the rules.

The bill was passed, under suspension of the rules, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the tract of land now occupied by the city buildings and fronting on Rice park.

Other Matters Disposed Of.

The passage of the high license bill was announced to the house as passed in the senate by Secretary Cutter.

Mr. Potter moved that the message be considered at once.

This alarmed Mr. Hendrickson, and he rushed out and brought in Mr. Rogers. The latter wanted Mr. Potter to explain. He did not want any snap judgment taken, and he asked Mr. Potter if it was his intention to force a vote on the high license bill.

Mr. Potter assured him that he had no such intention. He simply wanted to get the bill on general orders so that it could be acted upon.

Mr. Rogers suggested that the bill be set for a certain day, and Mr. Potter agreed to make it a special order for Wednesday next at 2:30 p. m.

A substitute for the bill for an act for the preservation of water fowl and other game was read a third time. It provided that the season for hunting for this game should not begin until Sept. 1. The present law stipulates Aug. 15. There was a long discussion. Mr. Gregory wanted the law as it is—as did Mr. Baker. Messrs. Reese, Powers and others favored the 1st of September. A motion to recommit the bill to the committee on agriculture finally prevailed.

Minor Things Acted Upon.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to sessions of the legislature. This is Potter's amendment to Donnelly's bill, providing for biennial sessions of ninety days. The bill was placed on file for third reading.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill relating to sessions of the legislature, which was referred to the judiciary committee. It provides that the sessions shall be biennial and begin on the first Wednesday in December.

The bill to authorize the village of Northern Pacific Junction to build a court house was passed.

The bill to amend the laws incorporating the village of Wadena was passed.

Lake county was authorized to issue bonds to build a court house and county jail by the passage of a bill under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Alexander's bill to amend the charter of Northfield was passed.

Mr. Bjorge's bill providing that the sal-

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DAN MANNING'S SCALP.

The Ultra Silver Men Propose to Have It Dangling at Their Belts Ere Long,

And to Compass That End Talk of Impeaching the Secretary of the Treasury.

They Claim He Has Violated the Law in Several Important Particulars.

The President Signs the Interstate Commerce Measure--Railway Attorney's Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—This evening or to-morrow a number of members of both parties in the house intend to hold a conference for the purpose of drawing up resolutions of impeachment against Secretary Manning for violating the laws of congress in his official acts. This movement is being promoted by the ultra-silver men and grows directly out of what they construe into a virtual acknowledgment in his reply to the Weaver resolution that he had violated and intended to violate the law requiring that mutilated notes presented for redemption shall be redeemed in notes of the same denomination. The information as to the movement comes from several members of the house who declare that there is no buncombe in it, but that it is the result of a serious determination to resent the violation of the law. In addition to the case with relation to cancelling treasury notes it will be charged that the law has been repeatedly violated by failure to purchase $2,000,000 worth of silver each month. It will be charged that, while the law is mandatory that that amount shall be purchased "each month," the treasury department failed to make a purchase during any month when the price of silver had advanced, and buys a supply for two months or more when they have "beared" the market and brought the price to a low point.

Manning and Jordan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Treasurer Jordan admitted to-day that Secretary Manning is to be president, and that he (Jordan) is to be vice president of the Western National bank of the city of New York. The resignations of both officials are in the hands of the president, and will be accepted in due time. It is expected that Mr. Manning will be relieved soon after the adjournment of congress. It is also stated by some that his successor will be nominated before the adjournment. Department officials say that everything now points to the promotion of Assistant Secretary Fairchild to the head of the department. Treasurer Jordan will not leave the department before April 1, as there are certain matters he desires to dispose of during the intervening time, and it will be necessary for him to initiate his successor into the duties of the office. Mr. Jordan says that applications have already been made for over $4,000,000 of stock in the bank, and that many people will have to be disappointed, as the capital is limited to $3,000,000. The bank will begin business about May 1.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.

The President Signs the Measure--How It Differs From the Plan of Two Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The president has signed the interstate commerce bill. The signing of the interstate commerce bill by the president was in full accord with the opinion of Attorney General Garland rendered to him on last Monday, and it is well understood to be in accord with the views of the cabinet. The attorney general was asked to-night to give his views in regard to the bill and explain wherein it differed from the senate bill of two years ago, which he opposed on the ground that it was unconstitutional. He declined to do so, saying that he regarded the opinions he had given to the president on the subject as strictly confidential. It is learned, however, from trustworthy sources, that the attorney general, as well as the president, considers the bill which has just become a law free from all the material features which were objectionable in the senate bill of two years ago. According to this information, the attorney general's objection to the old bill was to the vast powers of a legislative and judicial character that were given to the commission. The attorney general is said to hold that the present bill does not confer judicial powers on the commission but puts them in the courts on report from the commission, and that it does not confer legislative power except in the fourth section (the long and short haul clause), and that this is warranted by numberless precedents in the legislative history of the government.

NICHOL WANTS A JOB.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The latest candidate for one of the interstate commissionerships is no less than Tom Nichol, Garfield's Indian commissioner. He is backed by John Sherman and Congressman Grosvenor and others of the Garfield element in Ohio. Nichol is a singed cat in appearance, and takes keen delight in surprising people who judge him by his looks with copious draughts of information from his almost inexhaustible well of facts. In the campaign of 1880, Nichol was a sort of Lamont behind the throne, and the good things he declined to accept are said to have been numerous. He gained his first prominence in politics in Wisconsin in 1878, when the Greenback sentiment ran high. He was then on the road selling plows, and one night at Racine he heard Robert Schilling, the anarchist, talk on Greenbacks. What was said so enraged him that he hired a hall on his own account, and billed the town for a speech on money. He had a full house and made a telling argument. The news of it coming to the ears of Horace Rublee, then chairman of the Republican state committee, and Nichol was forthwith retained for the whole campaign, and was soon recognized as one of the best stump speakers in the state. Had he stayed in the state he would have been in congress long ago.

THE RAILWAY ATTORNEY BILL.

The Senate Passes the Measure in An Amended Form--Its Text.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The senate took up and passed the railroad attorneys' bill by a vote of 39 to 14, after a debate, which included a passage-at-arms between Beck and Teller. The former said that the measure had been emasculated by amendment, but he hoped the house would put some life into it. The following is the text of the bill:

That it shall be unlawful for any member of either house of congress to accept employment as attorney-at-law, or payment for services of any kind in opposition to the United States in any case to which the United States may be a party or in which its interests may be concerned, or from any railroad company if such member shall have reasonable cause to believe that measures specially affecting the interests of said company are pending before congress or are about to be so pending during his term of office. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Speaker Carlisle, acting for the tariff reformers in the house, has written a letter to Representative Randall defining the position of the tariff reformers on the question of tariff reduction and particularly with respect to the bill recently framed by the protection Democrats. The letter was unobtainable to-night, and it is said will not be made public until a reply can be drafted.

A WRONGED NATION.

The Woes Brought on Egypt by the English Invasion.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Raikes, postmaster general, announced that the present agreement with the steamship companies for carrying the American mails would expire at the end of February. Mr. Cremer, Radical, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech demanding the immediate recall of all the British forces in Egypt. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Radical, in seconding the motion said:

"We have raised the funded debt of Egypt from £90,000,000 to £100,000,000; slaughtered many thousands of the natives, crippled the national chamber, bombarded the principal city of the country under circumstances of the greatest horror, increased taxation, promoted horrible debauchery in the capital, sown dissensions between the khedive and the people, and crushed out the first little sparks of independence that had been seen in Eastern nations for ages past."

Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, condemned this

"OVERDRAWN PICTURE"

of the English occupation of Egypt. He said the occupation was initiated at the instance and under the mandate of Europe to prevent Egypt from falling to pieces on account of intestine troubles. The government, he declared, were doing what they could to reduce the force in Egypt, and it would shortly be limited to 5,000 men. Mr. Caine, Radical, argued that the Europeans who get the most out of Egypt ought to bear the chief burden of taxation. If liquor shops were allowed to carry on business they ought to be heavily taxed. England ought to ask the powers to consent to a proper system of taxation for ruling the country, and if they refused she should evacuate and leave Egypt to itself. Hon. W. H. Smith defended the government's policy. He said the evacuation of Egypt by England would throw that country into a state of anarchy. Mr. Cremer's amendment was rejected by a vote of 263 to 97. Mr. Parnell adjourned the debate.

ITALY'S TROUBLE.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The debate on the credit of 5,000,000 francs asked for by the government for the sending of reinforcements to the Soudan was resumed in the chamber of deputies to-day. Count Dirobilant, minister of foreign affairs, urged that whatever might be the Italian position at Massowah, the country ought to consider it an episode of secondary importance, and that the action of Italy in European affairs should be in nowise hampered. He further said that the cabinet would not accept a vote unless it implied full confidence in the government. Signor Bondini moved that the house pass to the order of the day, whereupon Premier Deretis announced that if the motion was adopted the government would resign. The motion was rejected 215 to 181, and the credit bill was afterward passed by a secret ballot, the vote being 317 to 12.

Fire in a Dissecting Room.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Last night the fire department was called to extinguish a blaze in the dissecting room of the Chicago Homeopathic college at the corner of Wood and York streets. The room is in the southeast corner of an upper floor and ladders were necessarily used in reaching the flames. As the foremost fireman stepped into the room he saw what appeared to be a man, overcome by the smoke, lying on a table. Calling his companions, the fireman seized the body and had succeeded in lugging it from the room before he discovered that, instead of a suffocated man, he was carrying away a partially dissected cadaver. Investigation showed that there were thirteen other bodies in the room. On the fourth floor of the building were a number of patients, who up to the arrival of the city force, had known nothing of the fire. On hearing the noise of the engines they became greatly excited and could be quieted only after the department had gone. One old lady in particular became completely frenzied and force was necessary to prevent her from leaping from a window. The physicians in charge fear that the excitement will have a permanent effect upon the patients, some of whom were in a most critical condition.

The Episcopalians.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The service in Lambeth Palace chapel to commemorate the consecration there in 1787 of the first bishops of the Episcopal church in America was held to-day. Among those who took part were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of London and Winchester and Bishops Potter and Layman, of America. The dean of Windsor performed the service. Instead of a sermon Bishop Potter delivered an eloquent address, sketching the history of the church in America and its connection with the English church. The archbishop of Canterbury celebrated communion. United States Minister Phelps and many other Americans attended the service.

Will Not Attack France.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Journal Des Debats has a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that Emperor William, in reply to a message from the czar, has stated that Germany has no intention of attacking France, and that Prince Bismarck has sent a similar dispatch to M. De Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs. The contents of both dispatches, the Journal's correspondent says, were communicated to M. La Boulaye, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg.

A Big Lot of Roast Pork.

GALESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 4.—At 1 p. m. to-day fire broke out in the round house of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad here. The spot being quite a distance from town the alarm was not made general for some moments, and the fire spread to J. B. Canterbury's warehouse, containing 350 hogs and grain of all kinds. Both buildings were destroyed. The only thing saved was 100 hogs from the warehouse. A locomotive in the round house was about ruined. Canterbury's loss is $7,000; insurance $5,000. The railroad loss is not ascertained, but is from $5,000 to $10,000.

Chips From the Ties.

Frank P. Dwyer, traveling agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk railways, is in St. Paul.

The weather along the Montana division of the Northern Pacific road still continues cold and windy. The mercury registered yesterday at Mandan 24°, Glendive 25°, Dickinson 22°, Miles City 18°, Billings 19° and Bozeman 25° below zero. A northwest wind prevailed all along. Letters have been sent out to all the ranches to report the condition of cattle and what the superintendents predict for the balance of the season, and what losses have been suffered.

Messrs. Oaks, Odell and Clough, who went to Bismarck, have returned, but they did not arrive without the pleasure of having been snowed in. It took them two days to get through from Bismarck.

Have the Checker Fever.

Special to the Globe.

BRECKENRIDGE, Feb. 4.—The checker fever has struck this city. A tournament will be played among the local lovers of the game, under the direct supervision of Dr. W. E. Truax, champion of the Northwest.

Big Bear to Be Released.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 4.—Big Bear, the chief of the Crees, who rose in rebellion in 1885, will, with three of his warriors, be released from Stony Mountain penitentiary to-morrow, where they were serving a ten years' sentence. This is the last of the prisoners sentenced for rebellion.

OFFICERS SHOT DOWN.

Daring Rescue of a Thief Wanted at Cleveland, O., for a Recent Big Robbery.

Friends Board a Train on Which He Was Being Conveyed to the Scene of His Crime,

And Literally Riddle the Detectives Having Him in Charge With Bullets,

After Which They Make Their Escape--The Wounded Men Probably Dying.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The most daring and successful attempt that was ever made in this vicinity to rescue a prisoner occurred early this morning on the Cleveland & Pittsburg express, which left this city at 11:25 o'clock last night for Cleveland. So desperate were the confederates that two of Cleveland's detectives were fatally wounded. Capt. Hoehn and Detective Hulligan, of Cleveland, having received a requisition, determined to return to Cleveland last night with their prisoner, Harry McMunn, who was accused of having been concerned in the recent extensive fur robbery in that city. They took every precaution to prevent any attempt that might be made by the pals of McMunn to rescue him. Securely handcuffed, the prisoner was placed on board the train at the outer depot in Allegheney. He took everything very cooly and seemed anxious to cause the detectives as little trouble as possible. The express sped on and at 4 o'clock this morning Alliance, O., was reached. At this point five men boarded the train and passed through several of the cars. Finally they saw the officers and their prisoner sitting in the smoking car. No sign of recognition passed between McMunn and the men, and they sat down a few seats from the prisoner, and in a few minutes the express continued on its course. When Ravenna was reached the five men arose suddenly from their seats and without warning

DREW THEIR REVOLVERS

on the officers. There were but a couple of other passengers in the car and the confederates of McMunn were complete masters of the situation. Their quick action gave them the drop on the officers. One of the men demanded their prisoner, but instead of complying with their request the officers jumped to their feet and tried to draw their revolvers. They were too late. The five men opened fire on them. Capt. Hoehn reeled and tottered over into the aisle with bullets in his shoulder and thigh. As he fell one of the gang jumped on him and kicked him until he lay still as dead. When the firing first commenced Detective Hulligan received several bullets in his body. He still attempted to defend himself and another volley was fired at him, until seven bullets had pierced his body. He tottered and fell insensible in the seat. He was then kicked until

HIS HEAD WAS SPLIT OPEN.

The few passengers that were in the smoking car became terrorized and hid under the seats. The alarm spread to the other cars, and the train men and other passengers hurried forward. A frightful scene met their gaze. Stretched out but a few feet apart were the bodies of Detective Hulligan and Capt. Hoehn. The floor was covered with blood and the seats in the car near where the shooting had occurred were pierced and shattered by the bullets that had sped from five revolvers. The prisoner and his rescuers had disappeared in the excitement, having jumped from the train. All trace of them was lost in the darkness. The Ravenna police were notified and a posse started out at once to scour the country. The injured men were made comfortable and then taken to Cleveland arriving there about 6 o'clock this morning. A large reward has been offered for the apprehension of their assailants, but the latest dispatches from Ravenna state that they have not been captured. It is believed that they escaped without injury.

THE VICTIMS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—The train bearing the two wounded men arrived in Cleveland about 7:30 o'clock this morning. At the depot the ambulance and a large, easy springed, covered wagon were in waiting. Capt. Hoehn was placed in the wagon and sent to the city hospital. The ambulance took Hulligan to his home, corner of Bond and Lake streets. On arriving at the hospital, the house physician examined Capt. Hoehn's wound. The brave officer was shot in the hip, the bullet having passed lengthwise down his leg and being imbedded in the flesh. Another bullet took effect in the left arm and passing from the waist upwards came out at the elbow. He also received severe cut in the head. Hulligan had four cuts in the head. One was made by the coupling pin and this, it is feared, has fractured the skull. One ear was also half cut off. The physicians think that Capt. Hoehn may recover although his injuries are very serious. Detective Hulligan's condition is very critical. If inflamation sets in he will die. One of the burglars was shot, but his pals carried him from the train and made their escape. Chief Schmidt was notified of the awful affair upon receipt of the telegram from the conductor of the train, and going to the central police station he sent a number of telegrams to different parts of the country, giving a

DESCRIPTION OF THE DESPERADOES,

and asking that a lookout be kept for them. The residence of Detective Hulligan, corner of Bond and Lake streets, was visited this morning shortly after the detective was taken there by the ambulance. He was at the time lying on a hastily improvised cot, and was attended by Dr. Smith, who was dressing his wounds. He was so badly injured about his head that in a reply to a question from the reporter he begged to be spared from any effort to relate the occurrence, as every exert on occasioned him severe pain. Dr. Smith, the attending physician, said that he could hardly give an opinion as to how serious the injuries of the detective were, as he had hardly had an opportunity to examine them. A large cut over the right eye, extending almost to his ear, appeared to be the most serious one, and looked as though it might have been caused by a coupling pin or some other blunt weapon. A smaller and somewhat similar gash was also over his left eye. The right eye was swollen and entirely closed. The doctor thought that from the casual examination he had made that another wound looked as though it was

PRODUCED BY A PISTOL SHOT.

Every upward move of his body was attended with vomiting of blood. The patient was wholly conscious and made as comfortable as possible. Two officers were in attendance giving him all the assistance needed. When Capt. Hoehn arrived at the city hospital he seemed to be near the brink of death. His face and clothes were covered with blood that had flowed from his many wounds. He was immediately undressed and placed in bed. Dr. Sawyer, the house physician, sent for Dr. Parker, and the two surgeons proceeded to wash and dress the wounds. The captain was suffering from a concussion over the right eye, his head being laid open to the skull. He had also received another bad cut over the right ear. Both wounds were made by the coupling pin. The brave officer was shot in the fleshy part of the thigh. The ball took a downward course and then passed into the muscular part of the leg. It was located, but the physicians thought best not to attempt to remove it. Another gunshot wound was in the right forearm. The ball struck above the wrist, and following the muscles came out opposite the elbow. The third finger of his right hand was also lacerated by the teeth of one of the assassins. After the wounds were dressed the doctors darkened the room and ordered that no one should talk with the injured man. Patrolman Irwin, who had been stationed at the hospital, went to the central station and reported to the superintendent, giving that official a description of the assassin as made by Capt. Hoehn. The captain in his statement of the murderous assault, said that he learned that

THREE SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS

boarded the train at Alliance. He took the precaution to walk through the car and look out on the platform. Seeing no one he returned to his seat. At Ravenna three men entered the car from the rear door, facing the captain. They walked through the aisle until they reached the seats occupied by the two officers. Hulligan's back was toward them and drawing a coupling pin wrapped in white paper one of the men struck the detective a terrible blow on the head, knocking him almost senseless into the seat. At the same time two of them covered the captain with their revolvers and ordered him to remain quiet. Hulligan called for help and Hoehn, disregarding the pistols aimed at his breast, jumped to his feet, drew his revolver and fired. The assassins returned the fire, and the man with the coupling pin again struck Hulligan and ran along the aisle and broke the lamps. In a moment the car was in total darkness and a terrific hand to hand struggle between the brave police captain and his assailants ensued. Twice the thieves knocked the captain senseless to the floor, and both times he recovered consciousness almost immediately and returned to the combat. The first time he fell one of the murderers said: "We've killed him; let him lay there." He did not lie, however, but jumped to his feet and pluckily continued the fight. All this time Halligan was unconscious and the assassins dragged him, handcuffed to the prisoner, to the ground. Hoehn finally fought his way to the platform of the car, where the baggageman and freight conductor found him.

The county commissioners and the police board have offered a reward of $2,000 for the capture of the burglars, Both of the wounded officers are resting quietly tonight, but the chances of recovery are strongly against them. The country about Hav