Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1887.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr. in advance...$8 00 | 3 mos., in advance.$2 00
6 mos., in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks, in advance. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr., in advance .$10 00 | 2 mos., in advance.$2 50
6 mos., in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks, in advance 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr., in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos., in advance..50c
6 mos., in advance. 1 00 | 1 mo., in advance....20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

1 yr., in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos., in advance.$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.

One Year, $1. Six Mo., 65 cts. Three Mo., 35 cts.

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Eastern Dakota and Minnesota: Snow, followed by fair weather, variable winds, becoming northerly and lower temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time.

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height.	Ther. Exposed.	Ther. Change in 24 hours	State of Weather.
Duluth	30.35	16	*6	Clear
St. Paul	30.32	22	*4	Cloudy
La Crosse	30.30	28	*8	Cloudy
Huron	30.21	29	†24	Lt snow
Moorhead	30.25	15	†11	Cloudy
St. Vincent	30.29	0	*2	Lt snow
Bismarck	30.32	—5	....	Clear
Fort Buford	30.31	—11	*9	Clear
Fort Assinaboine	30.34	—7	*5	Clear
Fort Custer	30.31	—6	*13	Clear
Helena	30.20	—2	*2	Clear
Fort Garry	30.27	4	*6	Hazy

—Below zero. *Lower. †Higher.

A CRUEL MURDER.

The story told in this morning's GLOBE of the fiend in human shape who drove over a little girl on Robert street yesterday afternoon, and didn't even show so much humanity as to stop to inquire whether the child was hurt or not, will arouse a feeling of resentment in every humane breast which would justify the application of lynch law to the brutal wretch. The man, if he can be called by the name of man, was seen by a policeman and a number of citizens, who will readily recognize him. The police authorities should at once institute a thorough search for him, and every good citizen will lend a willing hand to bring the fiend to justice. If the child dies, and its condition is so critical as to create the apprehension that death will ensue, there can be no question that the murderer deserves the rope. He was driving at an unlawful pace; he saw the helpless little child in the street in front of him and made no effort to check his horse, he drove her down and her head was crushed beneath the hoofs of the horse, and yet he kept right ahead, with no touch of pity or mercy in his fiendish heart. It is a case that needs to be made an example of. The GLOBE has uttered repeated warnings about the danger of fast driving in our streets, but it has been unheeded. The municipal law on the subject is plain enough, and yet it is unheeded. It is respected more in the breach than in the observance. This form of reckless violation of law has gone long enough, and if the authorities will not attempt its enforcement then the people of the city will. It has come to a pretty pass when our children cannot cross a street without being subjected to the risk of being killed any moment by the reckless drivers who monopolize the streets.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The WHITEMAN election bill, which has passed the senate and has gone to the house for its approval or rejection, embodies many valuable reforms, yet it needs amending in several important particulars. The number of voters who are to be permitted under its provisions to vote at one polling place should be reduced from 700 to 500, or to even a less number. It also provides for a superabundance of ballot boxes. But the feature in which it particularly needs to be amended is that which relates to the hours for keeping the polls open. The existing custom of opening the polls at sunrise and closing at sunset is right. Election day should be a whole day and not a fraction of a day. The proposed plan of the bill to open the polls at 9 o'clock in the morning and to close at 5 in the afternoon would practically disfranchise the working classes. The time is too short anyway to give the number of voters who are to be included in one precinct to cast the number of separate ballots that are required under the proposed measure. But the particularly objectionable feature is that which opens the polls after the day laborer has gone to his work and closes it before he quits his day's labor. As much as election reform is needed in this state, it would be better to get along after the old clumsey fashion than to pass the WHITEMAN bill with this objectionable feature in it. Eliminate that and make election day to include twelve hours, and then make the few other additional amendments that are suggested, and we can see no reason why the measure would not be an improvement on the existing law. The main reform that is needed is some means by which the counting of votes can be facilitated.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

Speaker CARLISLE was right when he expressed a reluctance to abandon his congressional career to assume the duties of a cabinet position. To a man who is ambitious to continue a career of public usefulness a cabinet office offers very little temptation. It is a good place for a public man to round up his official career. But to be a cabinet officer these days is almost equivalent to being shelved for all future time. Mr. CARLISLE is just in the midst of his usefulness in congressional life. He is already crowned with an honor which is equal in dignity and superior in power to that of a cabinet position. His re-election to the speakership of the next house of representatives is assured beyond a possibility of a doubt. His experience in that office makes his services of incalculable value to his party and to the country. In fact there is no one in congress to take his place, and his withdrawal from that post at this time would almost be a public calamity. It would at least subject the Democratic party to risks that would be exceedingly hazardous at this time.

The president has shown a proper appreciation of and respect for public opinion by tendering the treasury portfolio to Mr. CARLISLE. It was done because Mr. CARLISLE'S well-known conservative views on all important public questions are in accord with the best sentiment of the country. He is a fair exponent of the Democratic idea on monetary matters and of the party's policy in regard to the tariff. It is possibly a public misfortune that Mr. CARLISLE cannot accept a cabinet position, and yet it would be more of a public misfortune if he abandoned his present place. This instance is an argument in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment allowing members of the cabinet to hold seats on the floor of congress.

FRANCE WILL FIGHT.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who has for the past two years been the American minister at Berlin, expresses the belief that all of the European powers have pacific intentions except France. He knows that Germany has no inclination to go to war with any other nation, but is of the opinion that she will be forced into a war with the French people. France will have to fight to recover Alsace and Lorraine within the present generation, or make up her mind to abandon claim to those provinces forever. The rulers of France recognize the fact that when a new generation has grown up in France the feeling toward Germany which now prevails will all have died out. There will be no sentimental disposition then to go to war to recover territory which a former generation surrendered. Upon the principle of striking while the iron is hot, France is compelled to fight now or never. This being the fact, it would be contrary to French nature if an effort was not made to wrest the two provinces from Germany. And the effort will be made at an early day. It is one of those things that will not bear postponement.

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to congratulate our esteemed friend and contemporary, Maj. WILL E. HASKELL, managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, upon his success in winning a most charming young woman to be his bride, and we feel like giving an especial fervency to our good wishes, because the excellent judgment which induced the major to enter into matrimony was reinforced by the wisdom of the decision which led him, so happily, to make a St. Paul girl the object of his suit.

A GOOD deal of nonsense is being written about VANDERBILT'S arrogant extravagance in building a yacht which cost half a million, and will require $10,000 a month for running expenses. As that much money will be put in circulation among people who need it and appreciate it, Mr. VANDERBILT seems to be setting a shining example to those millionaires who simply hoard their wealth.

THE Detroit Republicans had their annual banquet last night and millionaire senators traveled in their special car from Washington to be present. Representatives of Republican workingmen were of course not invited. They are only taken into the fold by the millionaires when votes are needed.

FATHER MCGLYNN hopes and looks for reinstatement and many sympathizers with the priestly enthusiast, who cannot help admiring his earnestness, whether they approve of his position or not, will wish for his success.

MR. BLAINE has declined an invitation to another New York banquet. The man who has once been hoisted by dynamite isn't generally very anxious to go to a place where it is likely at any time to explode.

IT IS really quite useless, all this talk about the capital removal. Common sense dictates that it should be in the center of a great city, accessible from all points, and reason points out that St. Paul is the city.

THE thrifty Yankee spirit doesn't admit of taking any chances where they can be avoided. The Boston base ball club has insured for $10,000 the life of KELLY, its costly player, for whose release it paid.

WE TRUST that among those alleged charges said to be on file against Gov. SWINEFORD that an inordidate indulgence in Alaska's most flourishing staple "hoochnoo" is not included.

MR. DONNELLY had a bad quarter of an hour in the house yesterday, but as he is a gentleman of wonderfully recuperative qualities, he will doubtless come up smiling to-day.

THE bill introduced in the house for the protection of birds does not take under its protecting wing the quails which the forty-day quail eater is in the habit of consuming.

THE relations between England and France, too, are becoming strained. Really, these small children should appoint the United States referee and cease their troubling.

IF KANSAS CITY succeeds in entering the National league her real estate agents will take advantage of the opportunity to raise corner lots ten dollars a front foot more.

THE country could devote the amount of the annual appropriation for the improvement of useless rivers and harbors to coast defenses and save money by so doing.

SINCE a congressman, and a Missouri congressman at that, has succeeded in securing a charming bride, the nation's legislators can hardly be as black as they are painted.

IF MINNESOTA'S entry in the Philadelphia walking match displays the usual Northwestern go-ahead-ativeness, PANCHOT, of Hastings, will finish near the front.

BISMARCK, of course, came out on top in the German elections. He is the most successful machine politician on record, but his hold seems to be weakening.

THE fast driver is again making himself dangerously numerous. He should be suppressed at once, and no gentle means should be used in doing it.

THE English house of lords is discussing gag law, but what its individual members really need seems to be an acquaintance with moral law.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

The Washington papers are boasting that Queen VICTORIA owns real estate in the District of Columbia. The old lady has had her eye on some St. Paul property for some time, but our real estate men are too patriotic to let British royalty gain a foothold in this part of Freedom's vineyard.

***

There is an old legend to the effect that British gold has always been an influential factor in the District of Columbia. Our protective tariff legislation couldn't have suited British commercial interests better if the British parliament had the making of our laws. The British motto is, "What hurts American commerce helps England."

***

HENRY GEORGE says the civil conflict of twenty years ago was a trifle in comparison with the contest that is now being waged between labor and capital. Mr. GEORGE evidently sees through a glass darkly. If he had been down at the front twenty years ago, and had been singed by the fierce fires of war which waged all along the line, he would now have a more correct conception of the magnitude of that performance.

***

It is a peculiar fact that all the belligerent and bloodthirsty statesmen of this age are men who didn't smell gunpowder when there was a chance to get a whiff of it. Mr. BLAINE and Senator INGALLS are illustrious evidences of the truthfulness of this assertion.

***

But speaking of HENRY GEORGE, it is gratifying to observe that he is making rapid improvements as a journalist. Recent issues of the Standard show that he can now reduce a paragraph to the space of one column. At first it took nine columns.

***

The whirligig of Time brings many strange things around in its revolutions, among which there is none more singular than the pending lawsuit between Mrs. KATE CHASE and ex-Senator ROSCOE CONKLING. There is no scandal connected with the litigation—thanks to the absence of BILLY SPRAGUE and his famous shotgun. Financial matters only are involved.

***

CONKLING is said not to be making the great success at the bar that was anticipated. When he first appeared lawyers feared him and clients flocked to him as if the magic of his name was going to do full duty for logic and legal lore. Lawyers say that his long career in politics has not aided to make Mr. CONKLING a great lawyer. His pouter-pigeon style of oratory doesn't count before a full bench.

***

P. T. BARNUM wants to be Prohibition candidate for president in 1888. If the old man will travel around with his circus and issue free tickets he will get some votes. The interstate law doesn't prohibit free circus passes.

***

The British government is awfully mad because the czar of Russia ordered a picture of the St. Paul ice palace instead of sending to Montreal for one. Her majesty's cabinet look upon it as a direct snubbing of the British lion. Our jolly friend, the czar, will hold his ground, relying on the St. Paul tobogganers to back him.

***

The railroad officials say that it is cheaper to kill a passenger than to cripple him. The law limits the damages for killing a person to $5,000, while a man who only loses an arm or a leg can recover $50,000. The law's inconsistencies are marvelous.

***

The habit of going out between the acts has been abandoned by the young men in New York. The habit was broken up by the young ladies, who adopted the plan of pinning the coats of the young men to the upholstering of the opera chairs with good strong safety pins. The young men were disposed to struggle against it at first, but now are perfectly reconciled to sit still until the curtain falls on the happy denouement in the play.

***

The Kansas City Times says that the people of St. Louis are bigger fools than the people of Kansas City. This is putting it pretty strong. But in confirmation of its assertion the Times says that St. Louis people paid speculators $20 and $25 for PATTI tickets, when the highest-priced tickets could be bought in the box office for $3.

***

Now the St. Paul people will want to know why PATTI charges $1 an octave more for her voice in St. Paul than she did in St. Louis. It would be unfortunate for Manager ABBEY'S reputation if he should lay himself open to the charge hippodroming to the queen of song.

***

St. Paul and Minneapolis celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday by burying the hatchet. Plant a sprig of cherry over its grave.

***

Mr. SHERMAN'S resignation need not be construed into a purpose to accept a cabinet position under the present administration. He simply wanted some one else to hold the book when he swore in next time.

***

Mr. EUSTIS, of Minneapolis: "St. Paul is destined to become the third city in the Union. It will be after the Twin Cities are merged into one and shake hands across the dome of the new capitol on Macalester heights."

***

JOHN S. PRINCE—St. Paul and Minneapolis have nothing to do with locating the capitol more than the rest of the people of the state. The time will come when the capitol will stand on an interurban site. But we have not reached that time yet. Not yet.

***

DONNELLY'S Soliloquy—What doth it profit a man to gain the organization of the legislature and to lose his own bills; or what have I gained by changing the speakership for the chairmanship of the railway committee?

The Cooniest Member in the House.

Fergus Falls Journal.

Mr. Knox, who is trying to steal eleven towns from Otter Tail in order to keep Wadena county out of the poor house, is one of the "cooniest" members in the house. He is a very modest appearing young man, and the following is characteristic of him: Last session he wanted to get $5,500 for a road from Aitkin to Grand Rapids, a town in Itasca county. He knew that this was more than he could get in any square deal, so he introduced a bill appropriating $2,500 to build a road from Aitkin to Grand Rapids, and named a set of commissioners to build the road. He then introduced another bill appropriating $3,000 to build a road from Grand Rapids to Aitkin, and named another set of commissioners. The legislature passed both bills, and the state auditor was the first to discover that both appropriations were for the same road, although running in different directions. When Knox was asked about it he simply said he needed the money and did not know any other way to get it.

Trying to Keep From Freezing.

Yankton Herald.

"Papa, who are those men with buffalo overcoats on and fur caps drawn over their ears?"

"They are members of the Dakota legislature, my son."

"But what do they keep their coats and caps on in the house for?"

"Because, my son, this is the territorial capitol building at Bismarck and the poor men are trying to keep from freezing. By and by they will all go down into the basement and fire up. Then they will feel better."

"Oh!"

Can Sympathize With Us.

Mitchell, Dgk., Republican.

Minnesota's capitol building, which threatens to tumble down about the ears of her able statesmen, was designed and superintended by the same architect who planned the nondescript shack which Dakota's legislators are shivering in this winter.

AN INSANE PREACHER.

He Shoots His Wife, Tries to Kill His Daughter and Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Rev. Charles W. Ward, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Englewood, N. J., in what seems to have been a fit of mental aberration, shot his wife early this morning, fired once without effect at his little daughter and then turned his pistol upon himself. A part of the wife's face where the bullet struck is paralized, and doctors fear that the wound will result sooner or later in lock-jaw. The clergyman himself had put the muzzle of the pistol close above the right eye and meant to fire upward into the brain. The ball struck in sideways instead, penetrating only an inch and a half, lodging against the right temple bone. His condition to-night is serious, but less dangerous than that of his wife. The rector is undoubtedly insane.

A Twelve-Round Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Twelve rounds with kid gloves were fought at Bridgeport, Monday morning. The principals were George Harris and Harry Miller, both of this city, and the fight was for a purse of $400. The referee gave the fight and purse to Harris. The men were both badly used up, and had to be carried to their carriages. Miller's face was swollen to almost twice its natural size, and the skin torn off in six places, while his body was covered with blood. Harris suffered somewhat from loss of blood and his lips were terribly lacerated. One eye was completely closed and his front teeth are gone.

Seized by Portuguese.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Advices from Zanzibar state that Portuguese's men of war, by order of the governor of Mozambique, have seized the sultan's steamer Kilva at Tongi and towed her to Mozambique.

Austria's Representative.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Dr. E. Schmitt Von Tavern, counsellor of the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Berlin, has been appointed minister at Washington in the place of Baron Von Schaeffer, who has for some time been absent on leave.

Randy Will Return.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, secretary of state for home affairs, in a speech at Birmingham to-day, intimated that Lord Randolph Churchill would rejoin the government after the adoption of the budget.

Gen. Johnson's Wife Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lydia McLane Johnson, wife of Gen. Joseph Johnson, commissioner of railroads, died at her residence in this city this morning of paralysis.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—The Fulda from Bremen.
Havre—The Normandie from New York.

ABANDONING THE KNIGHTS.

Workmen at Jersey City Reinstated in Their Old Places,

On Renouncing Their Allegiance to the Great Order.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The tobacco workers and cigarmakers' assemblies of the Knights of Labor of this city have decided not to obey the order of the general assembly of the Knights. The order was adopted in October of last year, and provides that all persons engaged in the cigar trade who are knights and members of the International Cigarmakers' union shall withdraw from the union. This is the old fight between the union and the knights in regard to the use of the labels of the two organizations. The union claims that the admission of the Progressive cigarmakers to the knights has injured their trade in this city, as it allows the sale of foreign in opposition to home made goods.

A State Convention.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A state convention of Knights of Labor was held here to-day. Two delegates were present from each of the District Assemblies Nos. 46, 49, 60, 63, 65, 68, 75, 85, 91, 104, 147, 149, 152 and 164. The convention is not for the purpose of forming another state workingmen's assembly, but to discuss matters pertaining to the Knights of Labor and to solidify the order in the state. The convention may decide to agitate the question of forming another state assembly of the order.

The Stove Moulders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—The manufacturers of stoves in this city replied yesterday to the demands made last Saturday by the Stove Moulders' union that the wages of moulders be increased immediately 15 per cent. The reply states that the condition of the trade does not warrant so great an advance at this time, but promises the men that on June 1 next, an advance of 10 per cent. will be made. It is supposed that a strike will be averted by the men accepting this proposition.

Abandoned the Order.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 22.—About fifty of the striking coaltrimmers were taken back to-day by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company. The men, before they were reinstated, promised to quit the Knights of Labor.

Trouble Feared.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 22.—Trouble is apprehended here to-morrow with the strikers from the soft and hard coal docks. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the strikers who drove back to New York the new men who came down here last week to go to work.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

He Promised Chicago a Lecture on American Politics, But Puts Them Off With a Talk About Richard III.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—James Russell Lowell was greeted at Central Music hall this afternoon by a brilliant audience, assembled to hear him deliver an address on "American Politics." Every seat in the hall was taken long before the time Mr. Lowell was expected. On the platform was a distinguished array of gentlemen, including ex-cabinet members, federal and state judges, generals and lesser military officers, bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries and many of the foremost representatives of the commercial interests of Chicago. On behalf of the Union league club, Gen. George W. Smith, introducing Mr. Lowell, explained that the address was the first of an annual series under the auspices of the club, the idea being to inaugurate, if possible, a revival of the general recognition of the birthday of Washington and cultivate among the people a higher political culture. Mr. Lowell, on coming forward, was greeted with prolonged applause. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When I received the invitation to speak here to-night, and indeed, until a short time ago, I had an impression I was to speak as one of a course. It was an erroneous impression, I know, but it was a sincere one. I was offered my choice of two topics, politics or literature—and at first I chose politics, but I now appear in a new capacity to announce a change of programme. After having written an address on politics, when I came to read it over I felt that I stood in a very delicate position. I was to address a mixed audience, an audience composed of both parties. I was not speaking in my own person but as the representative of a club composed of both parties. Now I believe I have been in the habit at times of speaking my mind pretty strongly, but I found this was an occasion on which I was placed in a delicate position, where I could not express myself with entire frankness, as one speaking in my own person. You all know, of course, quite as well as I do, that a text is a mere brutum fulmen without direct and immediate illustration, and I have observed, as I dare say you have, that direct and immediate illustrations seem to have some personal application in them. Direct applications and illustrations seem to have gone to the school of the prophet, Nathan, and if they do not say in so many words "thou art the man," they always seem to imply it. It seemed to me I had better throw up my political discourse, though with great reluctance, because I could not make it to my mind, and I shall fall back on the other limb of the choice offered me—that is some literary topic. I am the more convinced of the wisdom of the choice since my arrival in Chicago, for it would cause me the greatest possible regret if any word of mine should mar the cordiality of a welcome which will be one of the pleasantest recollections of my life. I shall therefore ask you to listen to a few words of criticism and then apply them to the play of "Richard III." and the absence of certain things in that play seem to indicate to my mind that it is not Shakespeare's work."

The speaker then proceeded with a dissertation on "Richard III," making no allusion to politics. American or otherwise. To say that the audience was greatly surprised is to put the situation very mildly. A few people left the hall, but the address received from the majority of the audience close attention, and at its conclusion Mr. Lowell was loudly applauded.

An elaborate banquet was tendered to Mr. Lowell to-night by the Union League club. Covers were laid for 325 guests. The principal speakers were Congressman-elect Jem Baker, Gen. Lucius Fairchild and Mr. Lowell. The remarks of Mr. Lowell were of an informal character, but were wholly devoted to a discussion of the various phases of politics in this country. The burden of the speech was that the so-called "practical politician" and the corner grocery politician must go. He did not give any further explanation for changing the subject of his afternoon address, and none has been definitely ascertained, although the matter was the subject of much of the conversation of the banquet.

A Horrible Confession.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—A confession horrible in details was made by the colored woman, Hannah May Tubbs, who was arrested Monday. She declared that Wakefield Gains, whose limbless and headless trunk was found in a pond, was murdered in her house on Richard street in this city by John Wilson or Wallace; that the victim's remains were dismembered by Wilson; that the brute made away with the head, legs and arms; that she carried the trunk of the body to Eddington and threw it into a pond. Jealousy on the part of Gains and Wilson regarding a pretty mullatto girl named Annie Richardson was the motive for the crime. Wilson was captured to-night here. The confession is horrible in its details. It seems that Gains attacked Wilson and there was a terrible struggle, from which Wilson emerged a corpse. Then in a perfectly cold-blooded way Wilson dragged the body from the cellar and cut it up with a butcher's cleaver. He got the woman to take away the body, while he disposed of the head and legs. It is not known where the latter are.

Washington's Bithday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The president drove out to Oakview this morning and remained there all day examining legislative matters. To-day was generally observed in this city as a holiday. All the executive departments and many business houses were closed. Both houses of congress, however, were in session. Several street parades took place during the day. The first was composed of veterans of the old volunteer fire departments of this city and Baltimore, who subsequently participated in the celebration in Alexandria. The National rifles, the Washington light infantry corps, the Capital City guards and the High School cadets also paraded during the afternoon. The Washington Continentals made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, where appropriate services were held, including addresses by Representative Herman, of Oregon, and others. The Oldest Inhabitants association also celebrated the day in an old-fashioned way.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Public buildings, banks, exchanges and business houses are closed, and Washington's birthday is generally observed here.

MR. SHERMAN RESIGNS.

Continued From First Page.

that there would be negro uprisings and insurrections, and, while many did not believe the reports, they became apprehensive after the killing of Bolton. In consequence of these reports the sheriff, with a posse, went from Brenham to the scene of disturbance "and found there was nothing whatever in the report?" interjected Mr. Spooner.

"I believe he found there was no uprising," replied witness. Coming down to

THE MATTER OF THREATS

sent to various parties, witness testified to receiving such a letter and to being shown others. Witness received the following addressed to himself:

You are hereby notified that you are to be shot on the first favorable opportunity presented. You are the instigator of all the trouble in the county. * * * * For to die you shall before many suns rise and set. If it is not done by one way it can by another. This is no bluff, but facts. Others may surely follow you to your fate. JUSTICE.

Bob Sloan, a negro supporter of witness, received the following:

Dear Sir: We have got two of the Democratic chickens, and you and Algie Hunt is our next choice. We expect to kill Democratic negroes until we get two for every one they have killed. DEAD.

Witness believed the letter sent him was the work of some political enemy. In conclusion witness refuted several charges personal to himself which had been made by preceding witnesses. With response to Hackworth's charge that witness was responsible for the robbery of the school funds by forged vouchers, he said that three of the five forged vouchers were forged with the name of his predecessor and only two with his name. The statements made in speeches to the negroes that the country had lost this money (between $200 and $300), was false. The treasurer had made good out of his own pocket those vouchers he had accepted, and Col. Giddings, the banker, had lost those he had cashed. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Coinage and Precious Metals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The acting secretary of the treasury to-day sent to the speaker of the house communications from the director of the mint, the comptroller of the currency and the assay commission, urging amendments of the laws governing the annual assay of coins so as to provide for holding future meetings of the commission at Washington, the selection at random by an officer of the mint bureau of the coins to be tested and the payment of a per diem compensation to the members of the commission. The existing law is said to fail to furnish sufficient evidence of the qualities of the coins for the reason that it allows the selection to be made by mint officers. The report of the director of the mint containing statistics of the production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1886 was transmitted to congress to-day. From the report it appears that the production of gold during 1886 exceeded that of any previous year since 1880, and almost equaled the production of that year. This amounted to $35,000,000 in 1886 against $31,800,000 in 1885, an increase of over $3,000,000. The production of silver, as near as can be ascertained, was $49,895,930. The amount of gold bullion imported into the United States was $17,947,518, and the exports $27,862,637. The importations were made almost exclusively since August last. There was also imported gold coin of the value of $23,361,663, and gold coin was exported to the value of $13,393,863. The total exports of gold bullion and coin was $41,281,276, which corresponds almost exactly with the amount imported into the United States, so that there has been a slight gain by the movement of gold to and from the United States during the calendar year.

The Public Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The president's reception to the public generally to-night was the last of the season's series, and was a pleasant affair. Long before 9 o'clock a crowd had assembled outside the the White house, and as soon as the doors opened a steady stream of people poured in, two abreast, which continued to flow steadily onward from that time until a few minutes before 11 o'clock, when the last person in line passed through the outer door. The good-natured crowd was one representative of almost all classes of people and all styles of dress. Most of the ladies were in street costume. The garb of the gentlemen ranged from the conventional dress suit to a box coat and reefer's jacket. Col. Wilson, United States army, made the presentations. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted by Mesdames Manning, Endicott and Lamar.

The Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The conferees on the fortification appropriation bill held a meeting this morning, at which fair progress was made in the settlement of points of difference. The meeting was characterized by a spirit of conciliation and mutual concession that leads to the belief that an entire agreement will soon be reached. One of the conferees after the meeting remarked that he felt satisfied a bill would be reported not later than to-morrow which would fully meet the demands of the country and prove eminently satisfactory in its terms.

A RIOTER'S SENTENCE.

He Gets One Year in Prison for Stoning a Street Car.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Patrick Carrol, a pleasant, good-looking young man, was arraigned in the Cambridge municipal court yesterday on a charge of throwing stones at a Cambridge horse car during the riot of Sunday evening.

"I am guilty, judge," said he, "but I was drunk and did not know what I was doing."

"Have pity on me and his babies," cried Mrs. Carroll, "he is all there is between me and the poor house."

In pronouncing sentence Judge Orcutt said:

If there is one thing which has been settled in the criminal courts of this country it is that drunkenness is no excuse for crime. A man is just as liable for a crime committed while drunk as while sober, although the fact of his condition may sometimes weigh in mitigation of sentence. In this case, however, it might have been an assault with intent to kill. The man who throws a stone of the size that this man did at a car in which are many passengers, ladies and children might have caused death, may fairly be called guilty of an assault with intent to kill. Although the result does not turn out to be serious, it is the same offense. It is a serious one and should be punished severely. It has come to a pretty pass that people in a civilized community cannot travel in railroad cars without running the risk of an attack of this kind. In this case I propose to impose a sentence that the defendant will remember and one which will be a lesson to others who may have an idea of committing a like crime.

Carroll was sentenced to one year at the house of correction.

Will Keep Them Busy.

Fergus Falls Journal.

The members of the house have at last got their $10 apiece for postage. It will keep some of the members, who are not accustomed to the use of the pen, pretty busy to use up that amount during the remaining twenty or so days of the session.

Murder and Suicide.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 22.—To-night Fred George, of Orono, went to the house of a man named McIntosh at Great Works, where George's wife is stopping. Going into the kitchen he shot his wife and then himself, both dying instantly.

GREETING TO GOV. HILL

Continued From First Page.

prove that the 7,000,000 farmers and the 5,000,000 church members, who want prohibition, will go with this new party, if they will put in their platform the doctrine that the "open saloon must go." That doctrine was bound to be popular in this country. He begged the convention to not try to revive the greenback party, but he wanted this party to do more than the Prohibition party and take the wind out of the sails of the Prohibition party. He closed by saying that if that was done the party would have the prayers of every woman in the whole country and of every man and child who has felt the sting of the curse of open saloons. His address was frequently and heartily applauded. E. P. Smith, in reply, said if the party shall

KILL THE PROHIBITION PARTY

they will drive 300,000 votes back into the Republican party. The committee on permanent organization reported for president A. J. Streator, of Illinois, for vice president Richard E. Trevellick, of Michigan, and the following additional vice presidents:

J. J. Woodalls, of Alabama; C. E. Cunningham, of Arkansas; J. R. Buchanan, of Colorado; A. J. Martin, of Connecticut; E. J. Curtiss, of Idaho; J. Kane, of Iowa; E. M. Lovin, of Indian Territory; S. B. Heath, of Illinois; J. H. Allen, of Indiana; P. P. Elder, of Kansas; S. Shaw, of Kentucky; William Murray, of Massachusetts; M. B. Ely, of Mississippi; D. M. Thompson, of Wisconsin; I. D. Chamberlain, of Nebraska; W. G. Brown, of New Hampshire; O. Preston, of New York; J. R. Winston, of North Carolina; John Sicks, of Ohio; E. W. Pike, of Oregon; J. P. Lane of Pennsylvania; J. R. Miles, of Tennessee; Holmes W. Berton, of Rhode Island; R. J. Hedge, of Texas; J. N. Ludley, of West Virginia; Dr. Hubert Severance, of Wisconsin; George V. Smith, of Wyoming; Lee Crandall, of the District of Columbia, and J. O. Dean, of Dakota; secretary, M. D. Shaw, of Missouri; assistant secretary, W. D. P. Bliss, of Massachusetts; reading clerk, George H. Lennen, of New York.

The report was unanimously adopted and Mr. Streator went to the chair

WITHOUT THE HELP OF AN ESCORT,

the suggestion of one being scouted by the chair, who said workingmen should scorn to ape the fooleries of effete aristocracies. Mr. Streator began his address by saying: "Gentlemen." A lady delegate asked, "What about the ladies?" to which the chair responded, "and ladies of the convention, particularly the lady from Wisconsin." Having thus started he proceeded to say that the object of this convention was to organize a party for the common good of the whole people, to guard the weak against the strong. He wished it understood that this party was not the party of anarchy, though it was a fact that anarchists were not much heard of until there was an undue number of millionaires. Now, it was the duty of this new party to guard equally against the exactions of the one class and the robberies of the other. [Applause.] His address was devoted largely to advice in regard to the things to be avoided in making the platform, and against the blandishments of politicians after the party had been organized and started into public notice. The committee on rules and resolutions reported the order of reports to be made by the the standing committees, placing the report of the committee on platform next to last, the naming of the national committee to be last, each delegate to have one vote and the votes to be announced by the state chairman. All

SPEECHES TO BE LIMITED

to five minutes and no delegate to speak more than twice upon any question. Mr. Weller, of Iowa, wanted the vote taken by organizations so each organization should have as many votes as it was entitled to. He moved to amend accordingly, and explained that, as an instance, he represented an organization entitled to two delegates. He had been authorized to cast the vote of the other delegate and wanted to be permitted to do so. It was equitable to distant states. This was sharply opposed as giving opportunity for questionable conduct in casting votes by proxy. The amendment was lost by a strong vote and the report was adopted. C. A. Power, of Indiana, who said he was not a delegate, but a guest, asked leave to present a memorial on behalf of a Union soldier. Leave was granted, and Mr. Power took the stand, when Mr. Shaw, of Missouri, arose to a question of privilege for the protection of the convention. He called attention to the fact that the Union soldiers were invited to send delegates here, and they should have been represented. Several others objected, but the chair ruled them out of order. Mr. Power then went on to say that he was appointed to come and ask for a plank in the platform to strike out the present pension laws and make an equitable adjustment of

THE SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

by which the soldiers should be paid the difference between the paper they received and the value of gold. The plank he desired to have inserted was that every soldier's discharge should be his pension certificate. The memorial was sent to the committee on resolutions. Quite a number of resolutions were offered and sent to the same committee without reading by Gen. Burgess, Mrs. Martin Todd, of Michigan, addressed the convention. She began by saying that if the words of James G. Blaine, spoken in Pennsylvania last September, were true, there was no cause for the convention. He said that the workingman "had prosperity behind him and prosperity before him." But, she said, the words of Gen. Logan contradicted in a manner Mr. Blaine, when in excusing himself for not speaking his workingmen's speech any longer, he said: "The people do not elect senators and presidents, and therefore I must make my speech to those who do." Taking this as a test, Mrs. Todd went on to say the workingman, even with the ballot in his hand, had not been electing the officers of this government for years He had been disfranchised by the machinations of grinding monopolies and the wage system of this country. She pointed out

THE REMEDY

for all this—a junction into one party of all classes of laboring men. Hitherto factions had split into pieces every workingman's effort at union. Organization alone would give him power. Recurring to the evils of the present times, she said plunder was obtained through special legislation, through courts, through officials, through militia, through Pinkerton's—what shall I call them," she asked. [Cries of "Assassins," "murderers," "murdering thieves.'] "I leave the saying of the bad words to the gentlemen," said the speaker. She thought Henry George did not go far enough, in that he did not see the evil of the money system. She declared that under its working a man might be a slave on free land. Mrs. Todd closed with a fervent appeal for immediate and harmonious organization. She was heard with intense gratification and given a rousing vote of thanks. After a long and noisy discussion about opening the hall to citizens, the convention at 1:45 p. m. adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The Members Listen to a Post Prandial Talk by Gen. Ewing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The first annual dinner of the Southern society of New York was given here to-night and attended by many representatives. Speeches in response to toasts were made by and letters of regret received from Mayor Hewitt, Editor Grady, of Atlanta, Senator Butler, W. L. Trenholm and others touching upon phases in the history of the South and the restoration of good feeling since the war. The principal speech was by Gen. Thomas Ewing, who said:

"Ohio and her sister states of the Northwest are proud and happy to be reminded of their kinship with Virginia," remarked Gen. Ewing in opening. He then traced the relationship of the sections and added: "Whenever Virginia sits at the head of the table

OHIO CLAIMS A SEAT

as one of the family." Other utterances follow: "I believe that, in spite of the infinite distresses of the war, the liberation of the slaves, the temporary overthrow of the industrial system of the South, and the needless losses and humiliations of reconstruction, there is more of respect and fraternal feeling between the South and