# Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 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.

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## TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1 a. m.—Indications for Michigan and Wisconsin: Threatening weather; rains, easterly winds and slight changes in temperature. For Iowa and Minnesota: Threatening weather and rain, with variable winds and stationary temperature. For Eastern Dakota: Fair, warmer weather and variable winds, followed in the southeast portions by local rains, and cooler.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, May 4.—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 | 30.02 | 40 | *4 | Clear |
| St. Paul | 29.98 | 60 | †6 | Fair |
| La Crosse | 30.10 | 56 | *2 | Cloudy |
| Huron | 29.90 | 60 | .... | Clear |
| St. Vincent | 29.80 | 58 | *8 | Clear |
| Bismarck | 29.86 | 60 | †16 | Clear |
| Fort Buford | 29.74 | 60 | †12 | Clear |
| Fort Custer | 29.86 | 58 | *6 | Clear |
| Helena | 29.86 | 48 | *4 | Clear |
| Fort Garry | 29.63 | 62 | †18 | Fair |
| Minnedosa | 29.66 | 50 | .... | Clear |
| Qu'Apelle | 29.63 | 60 | .... | Fair |

†Higher. *Lower.

## A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The suggestion made by Senator DAVIS in last Sunday's GLOBE, that among the pressing needs of St. Paul is "a public circulating library of not less than 50,000 volumes to begin with," has attracted public attention and has been received with universal favor. Everybody approves the proposition, but as yet there has been no definite suggestion as to how it is to be done. Some of us can very readily see how it could be done if everybody else saw it in the same light that we do. For instance, it is a very easy matter to name ten gentlemen in St. Paul who, in our opinion, are able to contribute the amount necessary to establish just such a library as Senator DAVIS suggests. But the difficulty is that those ten gentlemen do not see it in that light. They have other, and, as they think, better uses for their money. We have no TILDENS and VANDERBILTS in our midst. The men who accumulate great wealth and then donate it to the public are not found in every city. Among the thousand millionaries of the last century there has only been one GEORGE PEABODY. As a rule the wealthiest men of a community are not the most public spirited. There are exceptions to this rule, notable and honorable exceptions, but it does not do to rely on finding them in every community. The opportunity for some millionaire to immortalize his name by contributing a public library of 50,000 volumes is such a splendid one that no one sees how he can avoid embracing it except the millionaire himself. And as long as he didn't see the opportunity for immortal glory there is no use in discussing that phase of the proposition.

As we have stated, the proposition suggested by Mr. DAVIS merits the public approbation it has received. Every inhabitant of this city is impressed with the wisdom of the suggestion and desires to see it adopted. How are we going to get at it? This is the question now open for public discussion. It is a business proposition and should be discussed as such. It has been suggested that the city government make an appropriation of $100,000 for this purpose, to be provided for by a property tax. The necessity for the library would probably justfy the levying of a tax for that purpose, but there are other objections to this plan which are so apparent that they need not to be pointed out in this connection. If Senator DAVIS' suggestions are carried out it mus be through individual effort.

There are two things to be considered in connection with this project. The first is to raise the money and the second is a proper discrimination in the selection of books. As to the first the only feasible plan is to raise the necessary amount by individual subscription. In order to accomplish this somebody must take hold of the matter in whom the people have confidence. If a subscription committee, composed of well-known and reliable gentlemen, with Senator DAVIS at the head of it, would start out this morning and make a thorough canvass of the city, taking subscriptions of from $1 to $100, we confidently believe that by Saturday night they would have money enough to establish a public circulating library with not less than 50,000 volumes. The great mass of the people of this city appreciate the public benefit such a library would be, and would cheerfully contribute according to their several abilities towards its establishment. And, after all, it would perhaps be better to have the library established in this way—in which each citizen would feel that he is a stockholder—than to have it donated to the city by one man. In addition to its other advantages, it would be a better advertisement for the city, because it would speak in the loudest terms of the enterprise and public spiritedness of its population. Then, in regard to the second proposition, the library when established should consist only of books of real and substantial value. A library of trashy literature wouldn't be a public benefit. Fifty thousand volumes of dime novels wouldn't possess any special value to the general public. That is why we say it is necessary that the business of selecting books should be in the hands of persons in whose honest and discriminating judgment the public could rely.

The GLOBE concurs with public opinion in this matter so far as the necessity for carrying out Senator DAVIS' suggestion is concerned. The GLOBE is not wedded to any particular plan for doing it. What we have said in this connection is merely suggestive and with the view of inviting public discussion of the matter. We hope that our public-spirited citizens will take hold of it, and see that the project does not die "a-bornin'"

## CHICAGO'S GRIEF.

Chicago has been in tough luck with its social entertainments, and is getting badly discouraged. Chicago has been having a good many distinguished visitors lately, and it is because of the many disappointments and backsets it has gotten in its effort to be hospitable that the city is so woefully discouraged. Chicago had hardly recovered from the chagrin of the JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL entertainment until KAPIOLANI, the queen of the Sandwich islands struck the town. And now Chicago is all broken up over the way the olive-tinted dame treated the city. It was the first time that a real live queen ever visited Chicago, and it was natural that the local pride of the city should be stirred to its depths. It was to be an event in the city's life which might not occur again, and had to be appropriately celebrated. In order that the queen might be made to feel more sensibly the warmth of Chicago's hospitality a number of native Sandwich Islanders had been previously imported. The object was to make her majesty feel more at home at the sight of her loyal subjects. And yet all this extraordinary trouble was only love's labor lost. When the message flashed along the wires that KAPIOLANI and her royal suite had left San Francisco in a special train for the East there was a great bustle in Chicago making preparations to give her a reception when she reached that city worthy of a queen. As Chicago never does anything by halves of course it was a grand demonstration. Chicago did its part all right. It was KAPIOLANI who was remiss in recognition of the respect due to the great American city she was visiting. If KAPIOLANI had fixed up her toilet a little bit, or had even brushed her hair or buttoned her shoes on the occasion of her arrival in the city, the people of Chicago would have been better reconciled to the coldness of her demeanor. But she didn't. She reached the city in as untidy a condition as it is possible for a woman to present herself. Her head was decorated with an old last year's summmer hat, with a single white dove wing sticking in it. She wore a greasy, common-looking cloak, fastened with a nickel clasp, such a cloak as can be bought in a State street second-hand store for $4.99. And worst of all, the hand which she extended to the reception committee, was encased in a black cotton glove. It would have been a very sorry outfit for a Chicago hired girl. And when the great queen of the Sandwich islands presented herself to the Chicago populace, in that kind of attire their hearts were broken. The native Sandwich Islanders who had been imported for the occasion, flocked to the front with yells of "hello, old girl," or a salution that sounded something like that. But the Chicago heart bled most when, instead of being asked to be driven to the Palmer house, the queen inquired about the Hotel de Mike Macdonald, of which she had heard her husband, King KALAKAU, speak of in glowing terms. KALAKAU had been in Chicago several years ago, and his last injunction to his wife when she started for America was to be sure to visit MIKE MACDONALD and to hunt up FRANK LAWLER, of whom he had more tender recollections than anybody else in this great republic. In Chicago's broken-up condition the best thing to be done was to get KAPIOLANI out of town as soon as possible. So she was fired off on the first afternoon train, and Chicago was left lamenting.

## AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Judge NELSON was perfectly justifiable in suspending sentence on the poor fellow who was convicted in the federal district court yesterday for stealing one stick of timber from government land in the northern part of this state. The man had already suffered from an incarceration in the public jail for forty days, which was deemed by the court as sufficient punishment for the crime, And so it was. But still the prisoner deserved all he got. He violated the law and had a right to expect its penalties. The United States officials did right in apprehending him and bringing him to justice. So far, so good. But if forty days' imprisonment is justly allotted to an individual as a punishment for stealing one stick of timber from the government, what ought to be done with the thieves who have been stealing timber by the acre and by the thousands and hundreds of thousands of feet. If the government officials are able to detect a man in the theft of one log why is it they have not been able to chase down the rogues who have been stealing it by the wholesale. These are pertinent questions that the people are propounding to the government officials just at this time. The public is not complaining because one poor devil is prosecuted for stealing a log from the government, but they are complaining that while he is pining in jail the robbers who have stolen logs by the thousand are reposing in security in their palatial mansions, which have been built from the proceeds of their robberies. It is a mighty unfair discrimination in the administration of law which stigmatizes a man who steals one stick of government timber as a thief, while the man who steals a thousand logs is styled a lumber king. It is just such discriminations as these which brings the modern administration of law into disrepute.

## STRAY SUNBEAMS.

The rapid completion of the new GLOBE building has started people to wondering whether or not the city hall and court house building will ever be finished. From present indications it doesn't look as if this generation will reap the benefit of the money it has put into that building. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge are notified that there is a great deal of mighty fine working weather going to waste.

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The contract for building the court house requires the building committee to withhold 15 per cent. of the payments as they fall due on the building as a guarantee of its completion. In addition to this the commissioners have the right, under the contract, at any time the contractor fails to go ahead with the work to relet it at his expense. Inasmuch as the present generation is paying for the court house it ought to have the opportunity to enjoy some of its benefits.

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A Republican state senator who voted for Senator CAMDEN, the Democratic caucus nominee during the late deadlock in the West Virginia legislature, was charged with having been bought. The charge was indignantly denied by the accused legislator, and he demanded a legislative investigation. A committee was appointed and testimony taken. The evidence of one witness is the most remarkable piece of testimony that was ever given.

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The witness claimed to be a professional lobbyist. He is a well-known local politician and an active Republican. He testified that a number of wealthy Republicans who wanted to see CAMDEN elected because he is a protectionist had made up a pony purse to aid in his election. The money was placed in the hands of the witness, who at once opened negotiations with the Republican members of the legislature. CAMDEN needed four votes in addition to his Democratic strength to elect him. Four Republican members of the legislature were found whose commercial instincts inclined them to listen to the woolings of the lobbyist, who had $5,000 in his pocket to pay for votes. But here comes the remarkable part of the story.

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The witness testified that after completing all arrangements for the transfer of the four Republican votes to CAMDEN that gentleman got wind of it. Instead of sitting still and allowing his friends to go ahead in their effort to elect him, as senatorial candidates are apt to do the witness testifies that Mr. CAMDEN came to him and told him what he had heard and assured him that if the bargain was carried out and he was elected by the votes of the four corrupt Republicans he would have the whole party arrested and lodged in state prison.

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The witness said he was so much frightened by the earnestness of the senator's manner that he canceled his contract with the four members of the legislature and returned the money to the contributors of this Republican corruption fund. At the conclusion of his testimony the witness fell into an epileptic fit and was carried out in a faint. It was supposed at the time to be another ANANIAS case of where a man had been struck dead for lying.

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Tricycle riding is recommended to the ladies by physicians as a sure cure for rheumatism. In the olden times the wash-tub was found to be an infallible cure for the same disease.

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With SAM JONES in Minnesota and earthquakes and volcanoes down in Arizona, this old continent is getting a shaking up that it never experienced before. SAM JONES and earthquakes are the best evangelists of the times. And this country needs evangelizing.

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Apropos to the modern craze for Indian music in opera, we are inclined to indulge in the refrain of the Eskimo song whose mellifluous numbers are set to the following words: "Aya, aya, adlenaipa, adlenaitarivasilekjua, una anyurataramen, aya, aya," the English of which is: "It is beautiful out of doors when the summer comes at last."

The assertion made that Representative Costello, of Big Stone county, had parlors and took his meals at the Ryan hotel during his residence in St. Paul, turns out to be untrue. He engaged quarters there, and then because some of his friends were at the Merchants and he desired to be with them, he removed to the latter hostelry. It is proper that history should be correct. This is an important matter with Mr. Costello. He has political ambition, which may possibly soar as high as congress or the governorship. He is recognized as the representative of the farming classes and the labor element, and naturally he does not want his constituency to get the impression that he was here in St. Paul reveling in all the luxuries of life while they were at home barely subsisting on a diet of corn bread and bacon. If this idea became prevalent it would ruin him forever, politically.

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The GLOBE can readily see the dilemma in which Mr. Costello is placed, and it will do all in its power to extricate him, but it cannot allow any discrimination between the Ryan and the Merchants. Both are excellent hotels, and their bills of fare are unexcelled. When Mr. Costello attempts to relieve himself of cause for censure by saying that he removed from the Ryan to the Merchants—and thereby "squared himself"—he casts a reflection on the latter hotel by intimating that he did not live on the fat of the land during his legislative career. This will never do, and Mr. Costello cannot hope to win on such an issue. The facts seem to be that Mr. Costello left the Ryan menu behind him—with its tempting array of turtle soup, salads, olives, terrapin, punches, ices and countless entrees, and hied away to the Merchants, where he zealously paid his respects to this menu, with its countless entrees and its tempting array of ices, punches, terrapin, olives, salads and turtle soup. It was nothing but a transposition of the items on the bill of fare. If Mr. Costello can make any political capital out of this it will be astonishing.

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A WAIL FROM MANAGER BARNES.

We swooped down on the Hawkeyes hurrahines,
Expecting to scoop in their coines—
Sure, they'd fall in our trap—
Oh! we had a soft snap!
In plain Irish, "'Twas aisy and foines!"
But we all got the laugh in Des Moines!

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To the East, though, we'll now cut a X,
And I'm willing to wager an X
With anyone, barring no seX,
That we wreak sweet revenge on LaX.

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The ruddy glow on the cheek of the Hon. S. J. Ahern, and the peculiar bellows-like noise he makes while walking, is not due to laborious exercise in the conduct of his real estate business. He is engaged, and has been for some time past, in making a desperate fight against the entire state of South Carolina, and as a natural consequence, he very often gets red in the face and short of wind. Mr. Ahern is interested in some bonds which that state repudiated shortly after the war, and if he could get the money he says he knows where he could invest it to advantage in real estate.

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If the customs house men at Duluth—
At the head of the Unsalted Seas—
Should capture a cargo of fresh water fish,
Would this be an unsalted seize?

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The resignation of Col. J. Newton Nind, as manager of the Minneapolis Panorama, has completely upset the pet theory of his intimate friends. It has been generally supposed that Col. Nind never—no never—loosened his grip on anything in which there was a dollar so long as he could hold on to it even with one hand.

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Senator Hixson has recently been occupying the proud and honorable position of a Disturbing Element, and his name has been on the lips of a good many people. His scope as a Disturbing Element has extended so far as to include a probable extra session of the legislature, this distressing condition of affairs being due to the alleged fact that the railroad men are fretting under the restrictions of the Hixson railroad bill and are yearning to have some of its provisions stricken out. This was talked about until there was fear expressed in some quarters that an extra session might be called. But there seems to have been no foundation for such a rumor. Private Secretary Moore says he never heard of any solicitation on the part of the railroad men for an extra session, and he is positive Gov. McGill has no intention of calling one. If the governor had any such designs on the state he (Moore) would know of it. Therefore, Senator Hixson may disappear as a Disturbing Element.

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An excellent article of maple syrup is made by the Indians of Northern Minnesota, but there is no market for it in the state. It is in great demand, however, in Vermont, and sells readily. The popular brand of maple syrup in St. Paul and throughout Minnesota comes from Vermont. This is what Col. Keyes, of Faribault, would call a case of left-handed interstate commerce reciprocity.

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There is more or less inquiry floating around in regard to the whereabouts of Col. B. B. Herbert, of Red Wing. It seems to be rapidly developing into a case of mysterious disappearance. He has been jumping back and forth between free trade and protection so long and so frequently that it looks as if he has been lost in the changing act. Or, perhaps he has buried himself in a cave of the river bluffs near Red Wing, determined to lead the life of a hermit and brood over his blighted ambition.

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And that brings to mind another citizen of Red Wing who has always been a conspicuous figure in public gatherings and complimentary banquets—Gen. Jennison. It seems funny not to see his name in print like it used to be. Can it be possible that he has determined to retire to private life and enjoy sweet repose on the income derived from interest on the notarial fees? The general is peculiarly fitted to thoroughly enjoy a ripe old age.

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The St. Paul ball club has a lucky day now and then. It was not defeated yesterday.

If Jules Frank, the Chicago rustler, and C. J. E. Dowe, of this city, are working up a white label combination, or if the latter is merely on the lay for another hotel site.

## The Latest Ice Carnival.

Evening Wisconsin.

Ice is one of St. Paul's specialties. She uses it as a boom brush in winter. In spring and summer, however, St. Paul is as anxious as any Northern city to avoid getting a reputation for Arctic weather. But Old Boreas yesterday threw it up to her—her inconsistency; and, also, ice enough in the form of hail to have made an ice palace, if it had been delivered in one chunk. The damage is estimated at $50,000, not counting tape lines broken in attempting to measure some of the hail stones. St. Paul is to be commiserated on her latest ice carnival.

## New Papers.

Special to the Globe.

HERMAN, Minn., May 4.—A new paper will be issued here next week called the Herman Enterprise. It will be an eight-column paper, independent in politics, devoted to the interests of Herman in particular and Grant, Travers and Stevens counties in general. E. W. Randall, of Morris, will be proprietor, and Fred J. Skinner, formerly of St. Paul, manager.

Samuel G. Williams, formerly with the Herald, of this place, will publish a paper at Rutland, Sargeant county, Dak. He takes the Herald presses from here.

A. C. Belyea has removed to Elbow Lake, the county seat, where he will publish the Grant County Herald.

## It Wasn't Boothroyd.

Special to the Globe.

REDFIELD, Dak., May 4.—Gov. Church in his interview with the GLOBE reporter evidently got mixed on names. He speaks of the party who filed the charges against him as being known by the name of Boothroyd, whereas this is not the case. Mr. Boothroyd is a resident of this city and, being a thoroughly upright citizen, he naturally feels a little sore over having his name used in the connection, it has been, and it is only in justice to him that the real facts in the case should be published.

## The Winona Mails.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, May 4.—The following is a statement of the letter-carrier business in Winona for the month of April:

| | |
|---|---|
| Delivered—Mail letters | 32,193 |
| Mail cards | 5,033 |
| Local letters | 2,811 |
| Local cards | 2,048 |
| Papers | 34,223 |
| Total | 76,311 |
| Registered letters delivered | 161 |
| Collected—Mail letters | 21,096 |
| Mail postal cards | 4,707 |
| Papers, etc | 3,153 |
| Total | 28,956 |
| Total pieces handled | 105,428 |

## Hotel Association.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 4.—At a meeting of resident owners of Superior property last evening it was decided to revise the incorporation of the Superior Hotel association, and committees were appointed to organize the association and solicit stock subscriptions and bonuses. The plan is to organize with a capital of $50,000 and secure bonuses to the amount of $25,000. If the non-resident owners will do as well as the resident owners are disposed to do, the plan will be fully carried out.

## To the Arcadian Quarries.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 4.—Spur tracks from the St. Paul and Duluth line of the St. Paul & Omaha Railway company, and from the Ashland extension of the Northern Pacific, are to be built early this season to the Arcadian quarries on the Amnicon river, twelve miles east of Superior. The quarries are now being worked by a considerable force of men, and are said to produce a superior quality of brown stone.

## Where Did He Get It?

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4.—Charles H. Stuart, a Sioux City newspaper man, who arrived in Omaha yesterday, en route to Portland, was robbed of $250 last night by James Tomelty, a printer with whom he stopped. Tomelty was arrested to-night and $200 of the money recovered.

## OUGHT TO BE THANKFUL FOR THAT.

[Written for the Globe.]

The service of cars on St. Anthony hill
Is an elegant thing you'll admit;
You can stand up for hours and hold by the straps,
Without ever tiring a bit.
But from 6 until 8 in the evening these cars
Are crowded by men, lean and fat;
We're obliged to hang on by the skin of our teeth,
And we ought to be thankful for that.

Once a month at the high school assembles a board,
Who looks after our girls and our boys;
Education's the subject that ought to rule here—
Ventilation creates the most noise.
They discuss oxygen in its various forms,
Call Osborne, the plumber, a flat;
In the hullaballoo some one moves to adjourn—
Well, we ought to be thankful for that.

The pugilists, Killen and Cardiff, of late
Have indulged in a good deal of "guff,"
And each, in the press, at convenient times
The other's attempting to bluff.
Some day in the future these sluggers will meet,
And settle their long-winded spat.
The knowing ones say that both will be killed—
Well, we ought to be thankful for that.

The new commerce bill that has lately been passed,
Has kicked up a dust in St. Paul;
The Pioneer Press has gone daft on the thing,
Discussing the long and short haul.
The dear little pass that we cherished so much,
Now-a-days wouldn't carry a cat;
We must put up the "boodle" or take a tie pass,
And we ought to be thankful for that.

You'll observe, if you visit the theater now,
That the ladies' headgear is quite tall,
And if seated in rear of a cute little dear,
You can't see the actors at all.
But the manager says we can sit with "the gods,"
And gaze o'er the turban and hat;
It comes rather high, but we'll fashion defy,
And we ought to be thankful for that.

The red man at one time owned all of the land
That is now tramped upon the whites,
But we crowded him west by superior force,
And despoiled him of all of his rights.
We hounded the poor creatures both day and night,
Like one would a dog or a rat;
The very next move they go into the sea,
And they ought to be thankful for that.

The treatment of Erin by famed Johnny Bull
Is a theme for all people just now.
The Irish are asking to govern themselves,
But the Briton so much wont allow.
The Scotch and the Welch, the Canadians, too,
Have all a fair shake, but for Pat
He must pay the rent, sir, or die in the ditch,
And he ought to be thankful for that.

Oh, happy the man who's a father you say,
All joy and all pleasure his life,
With a sweet little cherub—an innocent child—
And a dear little duck of a wife.
His sleep is disturbed at all hours of the night
By the fiendish yells of the brat,
While his wife snores away at a terrible rate,
And he ought to be thankful for that.

The spoilsmen at present are tearing their hair,
Indeed they're exceedingly warm,
And they're cursing their fate and they're lying in wait
To choke civil service reform.
For the past twenty years they have voted one ticket,
And that, sure, the straight Democrat;
And now that they've won, they get nothing at all,
And they ought to be thankful for that.

When the hot weather comes we hie ourselves forth
To a summer hotel by the sea,
And there we can bask in the beautiful breeze,
Or, sit 'neath the shade of a tree.
At night we can lie on a soft, downy couch,
Not bothered by ant or by gnat.
They remove all these pests, but they leave us the bugs,
And we ought to be thankful for that.

You'll perceive if you pick up the last fashion plate
And casually give it a glance,
That a new innovation has lately arrived
In the shape of a change in men's pants.
The broomsticks that used to parade up our streets
Now encircled in bags will look fat,
And dudes will appear human beings again—
We ought to be thankful for that.

M. J. D.

# ARIZONA SHAKEN UP.

## An Earthquake Violently Agitates the Towns and Cities of the Southern Border.

## It Also Makes Things Lively for the Inhabitants of Northern Mexico and Texas.

### Several Volcanoes Begin Active Operations Not Far From Tucson and Benson.

### Twelve Lives Lost in a Tunnel Disaster--The Casualty Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Benson (Ariz.) volcanic eruption is pronounced genuine. Parties on the train last night report that fire was seen coming forth from the mountain. Lava and smoke can be seen from the streets of Benson, nearly twenty miles from the disturbance. No one has yet personally inspected the marvelous discovery, but parties are arranging to go there in private conveyances, when particulars will be learned. At first it was thought the woods were on fire, but the constancy of the burning appearance at night indicates that it is a volcano caused by the earthquake. Yesterday another volcano was said to be in existence in the Catalina mountains. Smoke is now pouring forth. Authentic news comes from Wilcox that another volcano has made its appearance in Winchester mountain about forty-five miles from there.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

### It Creates Havoc in the Southwest—A Volcano Starts Up Near Tucson.

CENTREVILLE, Cal., May 4.—A heavy earthquake was felt here yesterday at 7:12 a. m. The direction was from north to south. The shock was preceded by a heavy, rumbling explosion.

AT TUCSON.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 4.—An earthquake occurred here at 2:12 p.m. yesterday. No one was injured, but considerable damage was done to buildings. Goods were thrown from the shelves of stores and many houses were cracked. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound. Many clocks stopped in the city, and the entire population fled to the streets terror-stricken. The court house cupola swayed like the masts of a ship in a turbulent sea, and the building seemed as though it were toppling over. When the shock struck Santa Catalina mountain great slices of the mountain were thrown to its base. Vast clouds of dust rose above its crest 7,000 feet above the sea level, and it was believed for some time that a volcano had burst out. The crest of the mountain, one towering peak known as Old Castle, a prominent landmark from Tucson, has entirely disappeared. The extent of the damage cannot be told for several days. This was the first earthquake ever experienced in Tucson. The public school building rocked to and fro like a cradle, and some of the plastering fell, creating the utmost consternation among the scholars. School was at once dismissed for fear of a repitition of the shock. Shortly after the earthquake a volcano broke out twenty-two miles south of this place in the Total Wreck mountains. The sky is brilliantly illuminated.

AT WILCOX.

WILCOX, Ariz., May 4.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 2:10 yesterday afternoon. The vibrations were from north to south, and lasted one minute and forty-five seconds. The two-story residence of M. J. Wilson is ruined. No one was injured.

AT GLOBE.

GLOBE, Ariz., May 4.—There was an earthquake here at 3:11 p. m. yesterday. The vibrations lasted twenty seconds. At San Carlos they lasted two and a half minutes. The Indians were badly frightened.

AT PHŒNIX.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., May 4.—The first distinct earthquake shock ever known in Arizona was experienced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The vibrations were north and south and of several seconds' duration. People living in upper stories rushed down stairs, and several large pendulum clocks stopped.

AT BENSON.

BENSON, Ariz., May 4.—A sensation was created here at 2 p. m. yesterday by a severe earthquake, and minor shocks were felt at intervals far into the night. Great excitement prevailed, and everybody rushed from their places of business and homes. A Southern Pacific engine on a turn-table was moved backward and forward with brakes set. A party just in from the vicinity of the Gonpedro river reports the ground as opening about six inches and water rising in places that were before perfectly dry. Smoke was noticed about 5 o'clock, which appeared in the neighborhood of the Wheetstone mountains, eight miles from here. Some say it is a volcanic eruption, and as nothing of that character has ever been known in this region, the greatest surprise and curiosity exists. Several buildings in the city were materially damaged by serious cracks, and the losses are estimated on each at from $200 to $1,000.

AT TOMBSONE.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., May 4.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred here yesterday about 3 p. m., and continued to shake furiously for forty seconds. This is the first occurrence of the kind experienced in this territory for twenty years. Windows were broken, buildings cracked and injured, but no person hurt. Ten miles from this city a lake, covering an acre of ground, completely disappeared. An embankment along the Mexico & Arizona railroad was moved from its former position as much as twelve inches.

AT GUAYMAS.

GUAYMAS, Mex., May 4.—At 12:45 yesterday afternoon two earthquake shocks were felt here with intervals between, lasting but a few seconds. The direction was from east to west. No damage is reported so far, though all the clocks stopped running. Similar shocks were felt along the line of the Sonora railroad. Following is from the agent at Torres station:

One minute after the first quivering sensation the highest cliff of the Chivato mountain fell, causing a cloud of dust to rise like the smoke from an explosion of a large amount of powder. From the station it had the appearance of a volcanic eruption.

## A MINE HORROR.

### An Unknown Number of Men Killed by an Explosion.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 4.—A Nanimo special says: A terrible explosion occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Victoria Coal company's mine, at 6 o'clock last night. One hundred and fifty men are believed to be in the mine. At midnight twelve persons had been recovered, and some were dead and others seriously or fatally burned. There is little hope of rescuing alive any of those yet in the mine. A rescuing party went down, but owing to the black damp were unable to do anything. S. Hudson, one of the rescuing party, died shortly after coming out. The mine is now on fire. The scene around the shaft is most heartrending. A special train with surgeons arrived from Victoria at 2 o'clock this morning.

### Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—A fire on Julia street this morning, destroyed a cistern making establishment, three brick boarding houses, a double frame cottage and a two-story brick building belonging to Chief O'Connor, a two-story frame wagon factory occupied by O'Connor's sons, together with much valuable furniture and property belonging to Chief O'Connor and his sons and the Firemen's Charitable association. Lyon Loughlin, a paralytic, and his three-year-old grandchild perished in the flames. The aggregate loss is $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

### Freight Trains Collide.

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided at Plainsborough this morning. Harry Donohue and Harry Garber, tramps who were stealing a ride, were seriously injured. Howard Turning, a flagman, was badly wounded about the head. Harry Boggs, the engineer of one of the locomotives, and Albert Rees, the fireman, were hurt about the limbs. Both locomotives and several cars were badly wrecked.

### Emigrant Train Wrecked.

FREDERICK, Md., May 4.—A west bound emigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was derailed by a broken flange a few miles from this city, early this morning. Five cars were badly wrecked and eight or ten of the passengers slightly injured. Travel was delayed for several hours.

### Twelve Men Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Men working on the Goodwater extension of the Georgia Central railroad bring news of a frightful accident on that road in the Coosa tunnel. One white man and seventeen negroes were working in the tunnel when a blast prematurely exploded with terrible force. Twelve out of the eighteen men were killed. Five bodies have been recovered. The white man escaped death.

## FELT IN CANADA.

### How the Interstate Law Affects Our Trade With the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The United States commercial agent at London, Ont., writing on the effects of the interstate law between the United States and Canada, says:

The result of the act has been most damaging to us both, as regards exports and imports, and is severely felt by the buyers and sellers to and from the United States. The records of this office for the month of April show less activity and fewer exports than ever before for the same period, and the same, I believe, to be true throughout Canada, in fact for a week after the bill took effect business was at a dead standstill, and is at present confined almost exclusively to points like Buffalo and Detroit, which are immediately across the line and require no haul over American railways. The Canadian railways cannot yet give a through rate over their own and connecting American lines, and shippers are consequently unwilling to let the goods go to the frontier, not knowing what the further delivery to an inland or seaboard point will cost. This, however, is by no means the worst feature of the case, as the importance of receiving Canada exports is lost when compared with the damage done our import trade into Canada. As I showed in my annual report, we last year lost some 10 per cent. of our advantages over England in this market, and where competition is so keen, and freights from England and New York so near the same, and in this, the busy season of selling goods, we give the Englishman a great advantage over us by his being able to name the exact rate of freight, while the American salesman in the present chaotic condition of railway tariffs cannot say whether the rate on his goods will be $1 or $5 per 100 pounds. A settlement must shortly be arrived at, or our commerce will receive such damage that it will take years to regain the lost trade and the prestige which we now enjoy in this country. To exemplify: A case has just come under my notice of a Canadian merchant who tried to make a purchase of California goods amounting to about $19,000, but had to give it up on account of the inability of the American railways to give him a freight rate and consequently purchased elsewhere, and in some cases where shipments have gone out the rates have been so much higher then before the passage of the bill that they have absorbed all profit and discouraged shippers from repeating their consignments. The increase has been 25 to 100 per cent. above the old rates, which is a bad condition of affairs while prices remain the same. This is also true as regards American goods coming into Canada, and rates are so high and irregular that merchants here are grumbling and will find other places to purchase if the evil is not corrected. There are now lying here thirty-one carloads of a single commodity waiting rates over United States railways, which will probably be so high that it will be impossible to export it. I submit the above facts without commeut as to remedy. But they are bare facts and one for which relief should be found at once. I have the honor, etc.,

WILLIAM D. H. WASHINGTON.

## QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

### She is Officially Received at the White House by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Queen Kapiolani, Princess Liliuakilani and the members of their suite called at the White house at noon to-day and paid their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland. The queen's party was accompanied by Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian minister, Mrs. Carter, A. S. Brown, of the state department, Capt. Taylor, of the army, and Lieut. Rodgers, of the navy. They were met at the main entrance by Secretary Bayard and Assistant Secretary Adee, and escorted to the blue parlor, where President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited them. The room had been decorated for the occasion with palms, fans and flowers, and the adjoining parlors were similarly adorned. The queen was presented to the president and Mrs. Cleveland by Secretary Bayard, and the other members of the party were presented by the Hawaiian minister. The reception was rather informal in character. No set speeches were made, and the visit, which lasted about fifteen minuteen, was devoted to general conversation. The queen was elaborately attired in a rich black satin dress, the center front of which was embroidered in gold. The princess, who is in mourning, was dressed in plain black. The gentlemen of the party wore rich court costumes, of which gold lace formed a prominent feature. The representatives of the army and navy wore full-dress uniforms. The rest wore plain civilian dress. After the reception the queen and party returned to their hotel, and devoted the afternoon to receiving official callers.

Among those who called on the queen were Mrs. Cleveland, cabinet officers and their wives. In the afternoon the queen and suite left the hotel for a drive. They were driven to the Washington monument, the National museum and the capitol, where Queen Kapolani displayed especial interest in the house of representatives on account of the reception her husband was given there when Blaine was speaker. From there the party went to Kendall Green, where they witnessed the commencement exercises of the National Deaf Mute college. The drive was continued to the Hawaiian legation, where the queen and suite were entertained at dinner by the minister and Mrs. Carter.

### Stricken With Apoplexy.

CHICAGO, May 4.—William C. Depauw, the capitalist, whose gifts to the university at Green Castle, Ind., bearing his name, aggregate $100,000, was stricken with apoplexy to-night at Dearborn station. He is unconscious, and the physicians are unable to predict the outcome. The stroke came just as Mr. Depauw was entering a passenger coach in the depot. He was accompanied by his son, and was about to return to his home at New Albany, Ind. Next to William H. English, with whom he is associated in many enterprises, Mr. Depauw is the wealthiest man in Indiana. His chief interest has been in the American Plate Glass company, of which corporation he is president.

### She Wants Her Money.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Judge Barrett, in supreme court chambers to-day, listened to arguments in Madame Fursch-Madis' case against Charles E. Locke, former manager of the American Opera company, to recover $5,000 as damages for breach of contract. Counsel for Locke moved to have a commission appointed to take the manager's testimony in San Francisco, where now is with the National Opera company. Judge Barrett granted the motion, and gave Locke's counsel twenty days to have a commission appointed to take the manager's testimony and have it forwarded to New York.

### The Chicago Bakers.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A conferencet held to-day between representatives of the journeymen bakers and a committee of their employers, it was agreed that ten hours should constitute a day's work instead of twelve to sixteen as at present. There is to be no corresponding reduction in pay. All other demands by the journeymen were practically withdrawn. The agreement has yet to be ratified by both sides.

### He Took Chloral.

NYACK, N. Y., May 4.—Rev. Charles Ward, the Englewood, N. J., rector accused of attempting to murder his wife, was found dead at the house of Judge Drew, his counsel, at Rockland Lake at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. It is supposed that he took an overdose of chloral.

# RUMBLE OF THE RAILS.

## The St. Paul Road Discontinues Paying Commissions.

## The Lake Shore Statement--An Atchison Extension.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul road to-day acceded to the wishes of the allied Eastern lines regarding the payment of commissions. By this action the passenger boycott becomes inoperative so far as