THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan and Wisconsin: Fair weather in the northern portions, light local rains in the southern portions, slight changes in temperature and light variable winds. For Minnesota, Iowa and Eastern Dakota: Generally fair weather, slight changes in temperature and light, variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, May 26.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height....	Ther. Exposed...	Change in 24 hours.	State of Weather....
Duluth	29.96	68	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.88	64	....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.90	64	+2	Clear.
Huron	29.92	62	*6	Clear.
Moorhead	29.96	64	+2	Clear.
Bismarck	29.96	66	*2	Clear.
Buford	29.92	64	*2	Fair.
Custer	29.92	72	+2	Clear.
Helena	29.94	64	....	Cloudy.

*Lower. †Higher.

W. F. DAVIDSON'S DEATH.

The loss to a community of a man like Commodore DAVIDSON can not be fully realized until he is gone. The services of a man who possesses capacity and energy and who devotes the best years of his life to the upbuilding of the community in which he lives are of incalculable value. When Comodore DAVIDSON died it was almost like tearing out a chapter of St. Paul's history. He stood by the cradle of this great metropolis. Through all the years of its struggling infancy no hand was more useful or devoted in nursing it into strength and power than his own. And when at last St. Paul arose in the full maturity of a great city his handiwork was visible in every department of its growth and development. From the time he first came to St. Paul down to the hour when he was stricken with the malady that carried him off, there was no more busy, active, public-spirited citizen in our midst than Commodore DAVIDSON. For thirty-two years he had industriously labored to build up the city in which he took so much pride and the expansion of whose material interests was the object of his life.

He was the founder of St. Paul's commercial prosperity.

He was foremost in every public enterprise.

The monuments of his labor and public spiritedness are among the chiefest glories of the metropolis.

His genial nature made him beloved of all, and his generosity knew no bounds. Now that he has gone from us forever we realize how serious the loss is to our city.

The old settler and the new comer, the rich and the poor alike will unite their lamentations over his death and will join together in paying tribute to his memory.

INVITE THEM HERE.

The Commercial club of Boston, one of the most prominent organizations of business men in the country, will shortly visit Chicago as the guests of business men of that city. Its members should be urged to extend their trip to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and, doubtless, concerted action on the part of representative men of the two cities would result in their doing so.

The visit of such men, representing vast interests and great capital, could not fail to be productive of great good to the Northwest, as well as being a source of enjoyment and profit to the visitors themselves. They cannot fail, such of them as are strangers to the Northwest with being very strongly impressed with the commercial advantages by the two cities, and if it is possible to induce them to come, the visit would eventually result in mutual profit.

The only thing necessary is a prompt and cordial invitation from an authoritative source. The hospitality of St. Paul and Minneapolis is proverbial, and a united effort on the part of the business men of the two cities would result in a reception that would leave no doubt in the minds of the Boston men of the warmth attending their welcome.

By all means let us have the members of the Commercial club with us that their eyes may be opened to the never-ending glories of the Northwest.

THE WAR IS OVER.

We desire to call the attention of our Republican friends to the fact that Union and Confederate veterans united recently at several places in the South in decorating the graves of their dead and that the same pleasing sight, as evinced by invitations already sent out, will be seen on Decoration Day.

The war closed some years ago but a good many of the brethren of the opposite political faith, whose prophets are BLAINE and SHERMAN, have not been able to realize that fact. It is not those who participated in the great civil conflict, those who bore the brunt of battle, the sufferings and privatations, who fought, bled and died for the sake of what each believed to be the right, it is not these who strive to keep alive the old animosities which arrayed brother against brother and father against son. These realize that the day for all bitter feeling departed when the sun set upon Appomattox, and now no more loyal men are to be found, nor who would sooner fight for the preservation of the Union, should, unhappily, there be occasion again, than the old Confederate veterans.

No, those who fought against each other appreciated the terrors of war and the honesty of each other's convictions too much to care to rake over the ashes long since cold. It is with commingling sympathy and tears perchance that they can join in placing floral tributes upon the graves of those who, whether they fought for the right or the wrong, were brave men. It is the self-interested politicians alone who, seeking to utilize sectional feeling to their own advantage, endeavor to nurse into life the hatred which has well nigh died away. It is a gratifying fact, however, that in both South and North the selfish intentions of the political manipulators are every year becoming more generally recognized and more universally condemned. The time is but brief, it is to be hoped, until there will be no possible advantage accruing to the politician in appealing to the prejudice of sectionalism.

This is too great a country, and the interests of its people are too intimately connected to permit of continued contention and bickering.

HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The last legislature was impressed with the belief that the rising generation should cultivate an ambition toward physical as well as moral an intellectual perfection, and accordingly passed a law requiring the public schools to establsh a course of instruction in physiolgy, hygiene and temperance. The law says that these courses shall be taught with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the human system. This is one of the most practical efforts at temperance reform that a state legislature has ever made. It is much easier to educate the people into temperance than it is to legislate them into it. Whenever the attempt is made to control the tastes and appetites of people by legal enactments it is the disposition of human nature to rebel against such an act of tyranny. No one individual is willing to recognize the right of another individual to dictate what he shall eat or what he shall drink. Placing man in the possession of the knowledge of good and evil, an intelligent understanding of what the effects of right action or wrong doing respectively would be, is the utmost the Almighty ever undertook in His plans for reforming the world. There is no reason why man should endeavor to surpass the divine reformatory system. The best that mortals can do is to imitate it. And this idea of introducing a course of instruction into our public schools designed to give children intelligent information concerning the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system is the most rational temperance movement that has yet been inaugurated. Ignorance of the injurious effects of stimulants upon the human system is the lead ng cause of intemperance. It is because so many people grow up without an intelligent idea of the injurious effects of stimulants that there are so many drunkards in the world today. It is for a similar reason that there is so much sickness, so many invalids in the world, so many people in broken health and with shattered constitutions. They are ignorant of the construction of their own bodies, they know nothing of anatomy and physiology, possess no knowledge of hygiene, and are absolutely helpless on account of their ignorance of these important subjects. They readily fall victims to disease, because they are not provided with that knowledge which is necessary to guard against it. In view of these facts, we are constrained to approve the wisdom of the legislature in requiring these branches to be taught in the public schools.

In furtherance of the legislative act on this subject the state superintendent of public instruction has issued a circular directed to school officers in which he calls special attention to this law, and gives an interpretation of it. As will be seen from an abstract of the circular, published elsewhere in our columns, that Prof. KIEHLE makes it imperative upon teachers to devote particular attention to this matter. Whatever else may be neglected or whatever other studies may be crowded out there is to be no neglect of this important subject. The children are to be taught respecting the structure of the human body, in its frame-work, muscles, nerves, organs of nutrition and of sense; they are to be instructed in what is necessary to the sustenance of the body and how to take care of the temple in which their spiritual and intellectual qualities find a dwelling place. If children are to grow up into healthy men and women it is necessary that they should have a perfect knowledge of how they are affected by the elements of the world around them. There will be a vast improvement in our educational system when more attention is paid to the physical culture and development of the child and the mental strain is correspondingly lessened. It is gratifying to observe that the friends of education in this state are so fully alive to this subject, and that our school authorities are to give it their attention.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

An English paper, the London News, has been giving its readers some information regarding American political views, particularly regarding the next presidential election. In the main the article is wonderfully correct, considering the dense ignorance usually exhibited by English journals when discussing American affairs, and in one respect it displays considerable foresight. Referring to the projected trip of Mr. BLAINE to Ireland and England, the News asserts that the capital BLAINE may hope to gain by shrewdly calculated speech-making on his tour will be more than counterbalanced by the distaste with which the average voter in America will view the undignified spectacle of a leading presidential candidate endeavoring to bolster up his cause by such methods.

It thinks that Mr. BLAINE was nearer the presidential chair in the last campaign than he ever will be again, and in this view it is sustained by thousands of Americans. The only ludicrous mistake made by the paper is in the assertion that CHAUNCY M. DEPEW, the New York railway magnate, is the strongest candidate the Republicans could put in the field, and the one on whom they are most likely to unite. The Democratic party would be only too much pleased to see the Republican convention of the same mind, for, while the Democrats will of course win again in 1888, they could win with a good deal less trouble and exertion with Mr. DEPEW, good talker though he is, opposed to them, despite all his millions.

However, we congratulate our English friends upon their increasing knowledge of American affairs.

UNION WITH CANADA.

One of the correspondents who has been accompanying Editor O'BRIEN on his Canadian tour has been making exhaustive inquiries on the subject of annexation. His interviews disclose a very general desire on the part of Canadians to become united to the United States. However much the Canadians want to come into the Union, the time has not yet come, though, when it is desirable to take them in. Canada is, first of all, not in a satisfactory enough condition financially to be incorporated with the United States, even if there were not diplomatic difficulties in the way. Nor yet is it clear that with her very different institutions, her radically varying political methods and her diverse social conditions, that she would make a desirable addition to the States. Though actual union may and quite probably will take place in the future, the time for it is not yet ripe in the opinion of those American statesmen who have given the matter consideration.

But one kind of union is both desirable and possible. There could and there should be the most complete commercial union between the two countries. Trade between them, reciprocity in the fullest sense, should be as possible as it is between the states. Union of this kind would infallibly bring the two nearer together in other respects and would pave the way for their actual joining.

Canada and this country can be one in business interests even though they are not one in fact.

WE OBSERVE that the governor of Minnesota met the governor of Virginia in Washington, but we will venture to say that the meeting was not as unceremonious or as convivial as the time the two governors met at the festal board of the Magnolia club in St. Paul. In fact we do not notice that the historic remark of the governor of South Carolina to the governor of North Carolina was even referred to at the Washington meeting.

THE daughter of Senator DOLPH, of Oregon, will marry a New Orleans newspaper man. A more satisfactory method of uniting the far North and the far South could not be imagined. The senator will now probably be able to get his speeches written for nothing.

ST. LOUIS papers are discussing the possibility of a cholera outbreak. We would like to suggest to President C EVELAND, in view of his projected trip to St. Louis, that there is not the slightest possibility of cholera in the salubrious Northwest.

IT SEEMS St. Paul has not been disgraced by another murder after all, but the circumstances attending the death of GILBERT were sufficiently disgraceful to warrant the clearing out of the dive in which it took place.

MRS. LANGTRY is thoroughly impressed with the advantage of investing in St. Paul real estate. MRS. LANGTRY, it should be observed, is a woman of exceptional judgment as well as wonderful beauty.

WAR has broken out afresh between the New York Star and New York World again, and hopes that had been entertained that this would be a peaceful summer must come to an end.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI has departed for Europe and by this time the throes of sea-sickness have made her forget all about Hon. Mr. EVARTS, her some-time escort, and his wonderful hat.

THEY have discovered a "murdering society" in San Francisco. Even the "glorious climate" can not prevent this discovery from being a severe blow to the city's tourist industry.

THURMAN refuses to accept the nomination as governor of Ohio. The anomaly of an Ohio man refusing an office is explained when it is remembered that THURMAN is a Democrat.

COMMODORE DAVIDSON'S death removes one of St. Paul's earliest citizens, and it will be many a long day before the place he has so long and ably filled is as creditably occupied.

ST. PAUL ought to do something for the Lake Linden fire sufferers. Many people are stil homeless, and it is the duty of the Northwest to take care of its own.

A MONTANA stage driver has decamped with $40,000, and old residents have a faintly reviving hope that the good old times may be coming once again.

COLLEGE commencements will soon begin and once more the annual solving of the difficult problems which have worried the world for ages will take place.

IT WILL take two months to count the money in the treasury. Uncle Sam, under Democratic direction of his affairs, is increasing in solvency every day.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

The Union cause had a BENEDICT ARNOLD during the late civil war but his name has never been disclosed. It is known that he was a Federal officer high in command in middle Tennessee about the close of the year 1863, but the secret of his treachery is forever buried in the grave of a young Confederate scout.

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During the month of October, 1863, Gen. BRAGG thought it was necessary for the success of his movements that the strength of the Federal fortifications of middle Tennessee should be accurately known. He selected SAM DAVIS, a Tennessee lad 19 years old, to perform the difficult and dangerous work. Young DAVIS had entered the Confederate army at 17 years of age and had acquired the reputation of being the best scout in the rebel service. He was the son of a Pulaski county farmer, a boy of most excellent habits and remarkable for his bravery and prudence.

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When Gen. BRAGG informed DAVIS what he wanted done the lad readily undertook to perform the mission. On the 20th of November he was captured by a body of troops belonging to Gen. DODGE'S command, and he was then on his return to BRAGG'S camp with the plans of all the fortifications at Nashville and other important military posts in Tennessee on his person. Gen. DODGE was satisfied from the accuracy of the plans and their minuteness of detail that DAVIS had gotten his information from some one holding a high position among the Federal engineers.

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Every effort was made by Gen. DODGE to induce DAVIS to tell the name of the Federal traitor, but in vain. DAVIS admitted that the plans had been furnished by an officer high in rank in the Union army, but resolutely refused to disclose the name of his informant. Finding it impossible to move DAVIS in his stubborn determination, Gen. DODGE ordered a court martial to try the young scout on the charge of being a spy. Col. MADISON MILLER, of the Eighteenth Missouri regiment, presided at the trial and DAVIS was found guilty, sentenced and hung. When on the scaffold he was again offered a pardon and a safe return within the Confederate lines if he would impart the sources of his information. DAVIS said that he could not reveal the name of his informer without violating his own promise of secrecy. He preferred death to dishonor. It is possible that the Federal officer is still alive and in the service. But he knows that the secrecy of his treachery is buried in the grave of a boy whose fidelity to honor only makes his own crime the blacker.

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One, by one, the old settlers are dropping out of the race. There is only a remnant left of the men who laid the foundations of St. Paul's greatness. With Commodore DAVIDSON'S death another link is broken. And within a few years more, at the best, there will be none left to us, from whose lips we can hear the story of the struggles of our pioneers.

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The success which attended the Farmer's Institute at Luverne is encouraging evidence of the wisdom of the legislature in establishing these institutes. The education of the farmer is the highest duty of the state. Superintendent GREGG has made a noble beginning and it is ardently hoped that his labors will be crowned with still more abundand success.

A Credit to St. Paul.

Washburn Times.

The St. Paul DAILY GLOBE, on May 1st, in addition to its regular Sunday edition, which comprised its usual sixteen pages, issued an extra edition of as many more pages, encased in a handsome lithographed cover, in commemoration of the removal of the "truly great" newspaper of the Northwest into the handsome new ten-story building erected especially for its use. Considerable of the space of this handsome number, which is printed from new type, on new presses, is devoted to a history and description of the GLOBE, its magnificent new quarters, and every department of its complete establishment. It is a gratifying evidence of the phenomenal prosperity of the GLOBE, and a credit to St. Paul and the Northwest.

Remarkable Mind Presence.

Shakopee Courier.

For cool presence of mind, in time of extreme danger, award the medal to H. N. Davis, the aged father of Senator Davis, of St. Paul, who succeeded in saving himself, his wife and a Mr. McCarron from drowning last Monday at McCarron lake, after being upset from a boat in fourteen feet of water, where they were fishing. The old gentleman is 75 and Mrs. Davis 72 years of age. When they came up from their sudden capsizing, Mr. Davis swam to shore with his wife and then went back for McCarron, who was unable to swim. It was a remarkable escape that many another party would not have succeeded so well in accomplishing.

The Leading Attractions.

Fergus Falls Journal.

"The Lily" and Gebhardt are the leading attractions in St. Paul this week. They are pictured by the papers in every possible and conceivable position—always together. St. Paul, and every other city where this combination shows, ought to be able to find more exalted idols to fall down before and worship. Mrs. Langtry's acting is characterized by every critic as "bad." In the minds of moral people there can be no doubt that she is acting bad—very bad.

Like Good Citizens.

Litchfield Independent.

W. H. Harrington, chaplain of the Stillwater prison, has issued a plea in behalf of the liberation of the Youngers. We are afraid it will be some time before the majority of the people of the state will sanction their pardon, though we have not the remotest doubt that if released they would behave themselves like good citizens.

To Be Boomed.

Fergus Falls Journal.

Senator Buckman is authority for the statement that Senator Comstock's friends are going to boom him for governor. Says Buckman: "He is a most fitting man for the office. Comstock is a cool, level-headed man, with a cargo of common sense. He is one of the ablest men in the state, and I would like to see him governor."

Abbott Still Ahead.

Duluth Tribune.

The Langtry kiss has utterly failed as a successor to the Abbott kiss. The former may have more centripetal activity, but for indissoluble cohesion and gorgeousness of technique the latter is not to be mentioned on the same day.

A Dying Race.

Dunseith (Dak.) Times.

Among the remains of a lost race the gophers will soon be classed with the buffalo and the Indian—at least if the bounty on tails is kept up for a few years.

METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS.

For the Globe.

When the fishing season's dull,
And around a stream you dangle,
And you never get a bite.
Though for hours doth you angle.
At a little store hard by,
Then you purchase fish from Vadnais,
And you give the boys a breeze,
There's a method in your madness.

When a tough and hardened sinner
Waltzes up before "hizzoner,"
And the judge looks down with wrath
Ere he puts the sentence on her.
Then she moans as if indeed,
Her heart would break from sadness,
She is after a release.
There's a method in her madness.

When a club is being downed,
In the festive sport base ball,
And the boys in any inning
Cannot get a run at all,
How they'll watch the cloudy sky,
While their play teems o'er with badness,
They expect a shower of rain,
And there's method in their madness.

When your wife upon your neck
Hangs with fervor and devotion,
And her eyes look love to yours,
And her breast heaves with emotion.
From her lips gush honeyed words,
While her face bespeaks all gladness,
There's a seal skin in the wind,
And a method in her madness.

—M. T. DONNELLY.

BILLY FLORENCE SNUBBED.

A Dude Club Which Has No Use for Actors.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, May 26.—William J. Florence, the well-known actor, has been posted as a candidate for election to the Union, the most fashionable and richest club in the city, for some time past. Florence was proposed for membership by Wright Sandford, and it is said several letters warmly indorsing him were sent to the governing committee, and that one of the writers was August Belmont, who, with several other friends in the club, espoused his candidacy strongly. At the last meeting of the governors to elect members Florence's name was rejected, as that of young Mr. Bristow was last winter. This rejection annoyed Mr. Florence's friends exceedingly. The explanation was that the club was not run for actors.

Special Election Called.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, May 26.—The city council lsst evening unanimously passed the ordinance submitting to the people the proposition to bond the city for $100,000 in aid of the Winona & Southwestern road. The only restriction in the ordinance is that twenty miles of road shall be completed and fully equipped by Jan. 1, 1889. A special election has been ordered for June 20, when the question will be vote upon. The clauses of the ordinance requiring the building of a depot and shops here, and that the company should contract to have the road completed to Mason City before the bonds were turned over, were stricken out. It was rumored on the streets to-day that Mayor Matthews would veto the ordinance, but he declines to say anything in regard to the matter, and it is thought probable that he will sign it. The Winona & Southwestern company has contracted with a syndicate of capitalists represented by L. J. Munroe. of Minneapolis, to build the road through to the Iowa line, and it is guaranteed that engineers will be sent out within five days after the special election if the city of Winona votes favorably upon the bonds. Winona people are exulting over the fact that the matter will soon be decided, and the general sentiment seems to be that the bonus will be voted by a large majority.

United Presbyterians.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Clergymen from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific were in attendance this morning at the opening of the twenty-ninth general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of North America. There were present about 300 delegates, comprising equal numbers of ministers and laymen. The assembly is the governing power over 865 congregations, comprising upwards of 100,000 members. The opening prayer was followed by the election of a new moderator. The contest was one of especial interest since it involved the instrumental music issue, over which the church has for some time been divided. Two nominations were made: Rev. Matthew McCormick Gibson, D. D., of San Francisco, an earnest advocate of the organ, and Rev. J. G. Carson, of Xenia, O., an anti-instrumental candidate. The former was elected.

SHREWD HETTY GREEN.

She Has Begun a Bitter Fight With Male Speculators.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, whose great wealth and financial ability have made her a power in Wall street, has, caused a sensation by refusing to become a party to the agreement entered into between the bondholders of the Houston & Texas Central railway. This road is a part of Huntington's Southern Pacific system, and Mrs. Green, by her action, has actually pitted her wealth and her cunning against the wealth and cunning of C. P. Huntington and that of his associates. The latter own the stock of the Houston and Texas Central, which they picked up at a very low price, said to be 10. The bonds of the road are widely held, Mrs. Green owning about $1,000,000 of the general mortgage bonds, besides a large amount of first and second mortgage bonds. The road does not run through a very productive section, but owns an enormous grant of public land and its future is believed to be bright. It defaulted on the interest two or three years ago and some time after the bondholders held an indignation meeting and some things were said about Huntington which were not very pleasant. It was intimated that Huntington was engaged in an effort to wreck the property in order to get it more securely in his grasp. A committee was appointed who, after some manouvering around, come to an understanding with Huntington satisfactory to the bondholders. To-day was the last day for them to come in under the agreement. Mrs. Green had promised to go in with others. She attends to all her business personally, though her husband, who was once president of the Louisville & Nashville, is living and is a shrewd business man. But when the time came for action she changed her mind. Mrs. Green, it is understood, believes that by holding out, when all the other bondholders have assented, she can force Mr. Huntington to make a private settlement with her on better terms than the other bondholders will get. She thinks she sees that Mr. Huntington is making a good deal out of the reorganization plan. The bondholders are angry at Mrs. Green and are going to try and push along without her.

TOO HOT HEADED.

An Injured Girl's Brothers Kill the Wrong Man.

ROCKVILLE, Mo., May 26.—The shooting to death of John Vanderburg in the court-room yesterday, during his preliminary examination on the charge of outraging Jennie Anderson, is now believed to have been a horrible mistake, and, notwithstanding the victim of some man's lust identified Vanderburg as the man, yet her identification was of that uncertainty that usually fixes crime on the first person arrested. Vanderburg was cooking for a camping party four miles from the scene of the outrage at 3 o'clock that afternoon and at 5 he was again in camp. The coroner's jury censured the judge for not disarming and watching the Anderson boys and Ed Evans, from whom something desperate was expected, and they brought in a verdict of murder against Lint Anderson and Ed Evans. The testimony shows that constables were watching these men, but were thrown off their guard by their composed manner while the judge was reviewing the testimony. Scarcely had he pronounced, "Hold the defendant in $10,000 bonds," when Lint Anderson sent two shots through Vanderburg's body, and Ed Evans fired two more. Friends of the murdered man have been found and declare that they will prosecute to the end.

THE CHICAGO BOODLERS.

Contractor Nic Schneider Gives Some Damaging Testimony.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Nic Schneider resumed the witness stand at the opening of the boodlers' trial this morning. Evidence was elicited from the witness tending to show that there were general instructions to the bookkeepers of Schneider & Co. to double all articles supplied by the firm and charged to the county, and also as to the partnership between McDonald, McGarigle and Schneider. It was also shown that Schneider & Co. kept two sets of books, in case it was necessary to sue the county for the amount. Witness stated that the items charged the county were 20 per cent. more in the newer set of the two, and that both sets of books had been examined and proved by a committee of county commissioners. Witness said he was told by Commissioner Aldrich that he would have to bring suit against the county in order to recover payment on his bills against the normal school, as he had discovered a mare's nest there. In order to avoid this McDonald said that he would take the vouchers and get them cashed and give Schneider the part of it that belonged to him.

A GAY BALL PLAYER.

He is Made Defendant in a Suit for Seduction.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Charles King, the successful young pitcher of the St. Louis club, is defendant in a seduction suit began against him to-day by Emma Goldenlogen, a comely young German girl. The affidavit was filed in court today. She stated that she became acquainted with him in 1883. After he had been calling on her a couple of years he seduced her, she alleges, under promise of marriage. A child was born, but he did not keep his promise to marry her, alleging that he was not in proper circumstances to do so, but would fulfill his pledge as soon as he could. Last year he told her he was in better financial circumstances and would marry her. Under this promise she accompanied him to St. Joe, where she lived with him as his wife while he was playing ball there. She is now about to become the mother of another child, and she says that he seems to have taken a fancy to another girl, and has no intention of keeping his pledge to her. In her statement she also said that King now receives $250 per month, and was fully capable of supporting her.

Wanted in the East.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Detectives this morning arrested John A. Rose and Ed T. Kinney, two young men, 17 years of age, who are wanted by the police of Cambridgeport, Mass. Rose's mother conducts a boarding house in that city, and had a recent lodger by the name of Crocker who had $1,400 in cash. Young Rose broke into Crocker's room and stole the money, and, accompanied by his young friend Kinney, came to Chicago. Taking up fine lodgings the two young men proceeded to live on the top sheif. When arrested they had $500 in cash and jewelry worth about as much more. They were locked up to await the arrival of Cambridgeport authorities.

An Interrupted Honeymoon.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Robert Rathburne filed a petition in the circuit court yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, which the court granted, making it returnable forthwith. Rathburne is held on a telegram from Kansas City, charging him with grand larceny. He is, or was until recently, a traveling salesman for a Kansas City wholesale jewelry house. He reached here only two days ago, accompanied by a young wife, on a visit to his father. It is alleged that Rathburne, in company with Louis Wilson and Samuel Harris, robbed William F. Hollingsworth, of Kansas City, of $4,000 in government bonds on a train coming to this city.

FIERCE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

It Broke Out Early This Morning in Extensive Car Stables and Cremated 1,600 Work Horses.

It Then Leaped the Street Bounderies and Licked Up Seventy-Five Tenement Houses.

Half Dressed and Panic-Stricken People Forced to Fly in Droves for Their Lives.

Belief That a Number of Persons Have Perished in the Flames--A Cincinnati Blaze.

NEW YORK, May 27, 3 a. m.—Flames broke out at 1:30 a. m. in the south end of the Belt stables on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The building was entirely destroyed, with 1,600 horses and nearly all the cars in the building. Two blocks of buildings are also in flames. The flames were seen by one of the night hands, who gave the alarm. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the building in their folds. The building was a five-story structure and covered a square block, reaching back to Eleventh avenue. The upper stories were occupied by the repair shop and combustible material, which blazed as soon as touched by the fire. The offices were situated in the southeast corner. They were in flames so quickly that there was no chance to save the books of the company. In the stables were over 1,600 horses and several hundred cars. Only ten cars and two horses were saved. At 2 o'clock the walls of the building fell in with a crash, sending millions of sparks and blazing pieces of wood high in the air. The call of the "three sixes" had been made as soon as the fire chief arrived at the scene and engines from all parts of the city, with the water tower andk hoo and ladder companies, were rapidly coming. The heat from the flaming building was so great that several firemen and two policemen were prostrated. At 1:45 a. m. the flames, aided by the strong wind which was prevailing, had leaped across the wide avenue and communicated to the whole block on the east side between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The block was composed of six-story tenement houses and a coal yard. The

TERROR-STRICKEN TENANTS

poured out of the building like a swarm of bees, praying, fighting, cursing, by turns. The scene of terror was indescribable. The buildings burned rapidly, though the fronts facing the avenue were of brown stone. By 2:30 they were completely gutted. The flames spread to the entire square block over to Ninth avenue. At 2:30 the next block below had caught fire and was blazing fiercely. The streets in the vicinity for eight blocks away were filled with frightened, crying and woe-stricken tenants, fleeing from the ravages of the flames. The fire attracted thousands of awe-struck spectators. The loss to the Belt line people is probably not less than $400,000. It is estimated that the entire loss will be over $1,000,000. The tenement houses were

THICKLY PEOPLED.

Every floor had from four to five families. All were poor people, who will lose all their property. It is not known how the fire originated. A number of men slept in the stables. Ambulances have been sent to the scene to be ready if needed. Owing to the distance of the fire, in the upper part of the city, it is difficult to get particulars.

3:30—A telephone message just received from the scene of the fire says it is believed that there has been a heavy loss of life. A number of policemen and firemen were overcome by the heat and sent to the Roosevelt street hospital.

3:40 a. m.—Additional reports indicate that the destruction of property was much greater than at first reported, but figures cannot now be given.

3:45—Seventy-five dwellings, mostly frame tenements inhabited by poor people, a soap factory and a brewery are among the buildings burned. The loss will aggregate over $1,000,000. The fire is believed to be under control.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—At 1:40 this morning the general fire alarm called help to the burning street car railway stables, near the site of the old Brighton house. The stable is nearly 400 feet long and contained about 150 street cars and over 300 horses. About 150 loose horses came stamping frantically through the center of the city, from which it is inferred that a large number of horses have been saved. There is still a possibility of a loss of $100,000 to $200,000 if the stable is completely destroyed.

How Gen. Jackman Saved Money.

"A Republican convention was a novelty in 1860," says a writer in the New York Sun, "and hundreds of Democrats flocked to Chicago to see the fun that year. Gen. J. B. Jackman, the stiffest kind of a Democrat, but a great friend of Cameron, was there, and never missed a chance to give the general a lift. Jackman had built the greater part of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, and had made a fortune that was among the big ones in those days. He was a tip-top fellow, and, being a true gentlemen, nobody enjoyed a quiet game of draw more than he did. The morning after the ratification meeting over the nomination of Lincoln I was at the Briggs house, where all the Pennsylvania delegation stopped, and who should come along but Gen. Jackman.

" 'Hello! Come in and have something.'

"I went in, and after we had had something Jackman began to feel for his money. Every pocket was empty.

" 'There!' he exclaimed. 'Some infernal black Republican has robbed me!'

" 'How much have you lost, general?'

"Fifteen hundred dollars!' he said. 'No,' he said, 'hold on. Let—me—see. There was $250 that Aleck McClure pulled out of me on that full, when I thought sure he had only a bob-tail flush; there is the $150 I had in the jack-pot that Thad Stevens walked away with, and there's the $150 that Andy Curtin coaxed away from me by standing pat on an ace full, and I thought it was only a bluff. By Jove! I'm luckier than I thought I was. There's $550 I saved out of the $1,500, and I'm only $950 out after all."

The Cocktail Feminine.

New York Sun.

A gentleman on his way out of a Broadway theater between the acts asked a lady if he could do anything to relieve her weariness. She said: "Yes, just do by me as you will by yourself." He did. On his return he laid a pretty bunch of flowers in her lap, and, when their extraordinary weight aroused her attention, behold, cunningly fastened by a wire in the center, was a half-pint pumpkin-seed bottle. Through the cork, into the heart of a calla lily, went a straw. With what a wealth of admiration for man's invention did she hold that fragrant bouquet to her pleased face. The bar that had got up this novel way of introducing a mild cocktail to a lady will doubtless prosper. But whenever a lady in a theatre is seen inhaling the fragrance of a huge bouquet it is suspected that she has got right with her that which a man has to go out for.

Afraid of the Negro.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The attention of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterians was entirely occupied to-day by discourses on the advisability of organized union with the Northern church. Rev. J. M. Potts strongly advocated union. Rev. C. K. Vaught, of Lexington, spoke against the minority report. He thought the church could not change its relations as quickly as business men or politicians. He laid particular stress on the color line and after a time he said: "You will see the elegant black gentleman offer his arm to your white girl and she gracefull accept it."

THE BREWERS.

They Will Hold Their Next Meeting in St. Paul.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The convention of the Brewers' association resumed its labors this morning, and after listening to reports of the various committees adopted resolutions appropriating $5,000 for the assistance of the brewers of Michigan, $5,000 for the brewers of Texas and $3,000 for the brewers of Tennessee, the money to be used in defeating the efforts of the Prohibitionists in these states. The sum of $9,000 was also appropriated to the use of the publication committee. On motion of Henry Clausen, of New York, an extra assessment equal to one year's dues was agreed upon, to enable the board of trustees to fight the temperance fanatics in various sections of the country. The nominating committee put in nomination the following ticket, which was elected by acclamation: President, William A. Miles, of New York; vice presidents, Henry Clausen, Jr., of New York, and Thies L. Lefens, of Chicago; treasurer, J. S. Chr. Huhfel, of New York; board of trustees, William A. Miles, Henry Clausen, George Ehret and J. Christopher Huhfel, of New York, and Joseph Leibman, of Brooklyn; Gottfried Kruger, of Newark, N. J.; Henry H. Reuter, of Boston; Jacob Conrad, of Philadelphia; William J. Lempf, of St. Louis; Christian Moeslin, of Cincinnati; Emil Schaudein, of Milwaukee, and Thies I. Lefens, of Chicago. A vigilance committee of twenty-five and an advisory committee of fifteen was also elected. St. Paul, Minn., was selected as the place of the next meeting, and the convention adjourned after passing resolutions of thanks to the local brewers and officers.

MARINE.

PORT OF WASHBURN.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., May 26.—Arrived: Winslow. Duluth. Cleared: Winslow, Buffalo, with 3,660 barrels of flour. Weather clear.

AT SUPERIOR.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 26.—The Hiawatha cleared light for Ashland to load ore. The Iron Age cleared for Buffalo with a cargo of wheat loaded at the Great Northwestern elevator. Weather warm, clear and calm.

AT THE "SOO."

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 26.—Passed down—Waldo, A. A. Avery, H. A. Good, J. E. Potts, Keystone, J. C. Maston, 5:30 a. m.; Raleigh, Polynesia, 7:30 a. m.; Roanoke, 4 a. m; Sheldon, S. P. Ely, 1 p. m. Up—Badger State, 5 a. m.: H. D. Coffinbury, H. R. Newcomb, 8 a. m.; Fountain City, 11:45 a. m.; Alberta, 2. p. m.; A. L. Hopkins, 3:50 p. m.; Monteagle, White Star, Mystic Star, 5:40 p. m.; Middlesex, F. M. Knapper, 6:40 p. m. Wind, northwest; brisk, clear.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Queensown—Wyoming from New York.

Southampton—Wave from New York for Bremen.

New York—State of Georgia from Glasgow, Rotterdam from Rotterdam and La Bourgogne from Havre.

Gen. Steedman's Statue.

TOLEDO, O., May 26.—Fully 20,000 visitors were in the city to-day to attend the dedication of the statue of Gen. James B. Steedman, including a great number of his old comrades in arms. The ceremonies included a procession, oration by Lieut. Gov. Smith, of Illinois, who was Steedman's chief of staff; the formal transfer of the statue, which was erected by William J. Finlay, at his own expense, to the city, and response by Mayor Hamilton; the unveiling by the granddaughter of Gen. Steedman and the recitation of a poem. Gen Foraker, of Ohio, acted as president of the day. Gov. Luce, of Michigan, and staff were among the visitors.

Plot to Kill the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—It is reported that the sultan has dismissed a number of officials holding positions in the palace, who were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow him.

BUCHAREST, May 26.—A plot to assassinate the sultan of Turkey was discovered last Thursday. Extraordinary efforts have been made to conceal the discovery from the public. The effect of the plot on the sultan is visible in the terror he exhibits. He made his usual weekly visit to the mosque hurriedly, instead of with the usual show and pompous parade.

Lansdowne's Welcome.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—Governor General and Lady Lansdowne arrived at home from Toronto at 5:30 this afternoon. They had received an enthusiastic welcome all along the route, and the demonstration at Ottawa was the grandest ever seen in the city. The thoroughfares about the station were blocked for a great distance, while all the streets through which the procession was to pass were lined on both sides by enthusiastic citizens anxious to honor the governor general.

Dead in His Carriage.

Special to the Globe.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 26.—Dr. E. L. Mansfield, one of the wealthiest and widest-known citizens of Iowa, was found dead sitting upright in his buggy, the lines in his hands, four miles out of the city this morning. He was in apparent good health when he left the city an hour earlier. Dr. Mansfield came here forty years ago and was one of the oldest physicians in the county.

Sword Presented.

W. O. Douglass, of George N. Morgan post, Minneapolis, last evening presented Commander C. W. Curtiss, of Plummer post, with an elegant G. A. R. sword and belt in behalf of his friends, associates and comrades.

Why Some Good Men Are Poor.

Omaha World.

Practical Man—Why, dear, what's the matter with dinner?

Impractical Wife—There isn't anything in the house to eat. We'll have to go to the hotel for dinner. Thank fortune, the drug store down street now has a telephone, so you won't have to go far to summon a cab.

"I gave you plenty of money for provisions this morning."

"Yes, but I spent part of it for a set of the latest French cook-books—the French are such wonderful cooks, you know."

"Didn't know you could read French."

"I can't, but I have engaged a French teacher, and that took all the money I had."

Good Pitching.

New York Sun.

"Isn't he a splendid pitcher?" exclaimed a young lady at the Polo grounds, who was witnessing her first game of ball.

"Yes," replied her escort, "Mickey is a good pitcher, but he's way off to-day."

"Is he? Why, he seems to hit the bat almost every time."

It Depends on Who Has the Bait.

Transcript.

Angling is a gentle pastime; but when two fishermen sit on the same log, and one gets nothing but nibbles and devil's apron-strings, while the other pulls in the fish as fast as he can drop his line, it is impossible that there should exist between these two anglers a feeling of entire and unrestrained cordiality.

ROMANCE IN LIFE.

From Forecastle and Coal Yard to the Pulpit.

Boston Record.

The Record has been told a story—a story of real life—a story of struggle with the apparently impossible; of ambition, of success so wonderful that some will say that it is but romance—a story of love and its culmination as a fitting and final triumph.

One evening last week a pretty wedding was solemnized at a beautiful residence in Roxbury. The bride was attired in heavy white silk, and wore a voluminous veil. Scores of intelligent men and beautiful women crowded about with their congratulations. Many and costly were the gifts which were bestowed upon the bridal pair by their friends, and many were the congratulations w hich were showered upon them. But this is anticipating.

It was about thirteen years ago that a vessel flying a foreign flag entered the harbor of Providence, R. I. Among the crew was a young Norwegian, scarcely more than a lad, who, as the vessel entered the bay and finally dropped anchor in the outer harbor, gazed upon the almost matchless beauty of the Narragansett shores. His heart swelled within him as he thought of this as the Western land of promise, of which he had so often heard, and a great determination rose in his heart to make this his future home, to bring hither his widowed mother and establish for them both a habitation in the land of liberty.

His voyage over, he received the pittance due him and went on shore. He was alone, a stranger in a strange land. True, he could speak English, for he had beeh taught the language in the Norwegian schools. Beyond this he was helpless. Where should he turn? Whither should he go?

He wandered along the docks until he reached the great iron draw-bridge which spans the river almost at its mouth. Half crossing the bridge he stopped in mid-stream and stood gazing down the bay. He could see the vessel in which he came, the only home he knew. The flag still fluttered at the peak, and seemed to call him to return to the land of the North. But he could not do that. He had resolved to test this new world and see what it had in store for him. But where should he look for shelter? To whom should he look for aid?

For some time he stood thus gazing down the bay and lost in reverie. He did not hear the slow tramp of a horse and the dull rumble of wheels upon the planks of the bridge. He did not notice that the vehicle suddenly stopped near him, and a pleasant-faced gentleman was leaning from a buggy and looking intently at him. A moment more and he was startled by an exclamation:

"Hullo!"

The young Norwegian turned and saw what has been described. The gentleman in the buggy beckoned to him. He drew near, wondering.

"Who are you, young man? What are you standing here for?" asked the gentleman, kindly.

"I am a Norwegian sailor, sir," answered the young man, "I have just reached your country, and I think I wil stay if I can find a home and work."

"Perhaps I can help you. Get in with me. I will see what I can do for you."

The Norwegian complied, still wondering. He was taken to the house of a Swedish employe of his newly-found friend, where he found a temporary home. In a few days work was provided for him, and his career in this country was fairly begun.

The limits of a newspaper article are insufficient to tell the tale of the subsequent decade. By hard labor he succeeded in saving money enough to bring his mother to his new home. Then his happiness was complete. But not long after her arrival he was thrown out of work. This was in the hard winter of 1876. Nothing opened for him save a situation in a coal yard, where he was employed in delivering coal to customers. But he yearned for something better than this. A great ambition filled his soul. He determined to become a minister.

"What shall I do?" he inquired of a friend.

"Get a thorough education first," was the advice, "and then see what opens."

He had no money, but he had a brave heart. Procuring a few elementary Latin and Greek books he took them under his arm and directly enlisted for a year as an ordinary seaman on board the revenue cutter Samuel Dexter. A queer thing to do you say. So it was, but he knew what he was about. He studied diligently in all his spare hours, and when his term of enlistment had expired he had kept pace with the class at the preparatory school at East Greenwich and, having saved his wages, had sufficient funds to pay his tuition for the second year. He studied hard. The next summer he was employed as a sailor on Lester Wallack's yacht, and so earned and saved money enough to carry him through the third year and fit him for Yale.

The next year he entered Yale and struggled through by teaching and preaching. A portion of the time he was employed by Prof. Phelps, now United States minister to England, as a private tutor in his family. He was rising in the world, you see.

A graduate of Yale, finally, with a high rank, he entered the theological school, and for the first year occupied the pulpit of a church in a small town near New Haven. Then he was called to the theological school at Chicago, where he taught English to a class of Scandinavian students. Meantime he completed his studies in theology, and a few months ago was graduated with honors.

Now comes our love story, adding a charming chapter this romantic life. His widowed mother had taken a second husband and had settled upon a farm in Dakota. Last summer the whilom Norwegian sailor, now a college and a theological graduate, a gentleman cultivated, educated and refined, journeyed to Dakota for the purpose of paying a visit to his mother. While here he met a young lady of Boston, who was visiting friends at the West. The story has already been surmised. The pretty wedding with which this story opens was the result. A few months will be passed in this city among friends, and then the two will go away to the West; but where? Already two Dakota churches have extended to him calls to the pastorate. The American Home Mission society solicits his help in the Scandinavian missions of the great Northwest. The Chicago theological school is holding wide open its doors for his return.

"What a wonderful story," you say. What a wonderful success." Can a stranger story be found in the pages of romance?

Hit With a Club.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, Dak., May 26.—In a dispute a day or two ago between John Doyle and Martin Furlong about some land, Furlong pounded Doyle with a club, breaking his arm and injuring his skull so that his condition is considered dangerous. The parties are employed as section men at Norbet, eight miles east of here.

Popular Science.

Life.

Susie—Oh! mamma, I'll never disobey you again.

Mamma—Why, Susie, what have you done?

Susie—Well I drank my milk at lunch and then I ate—a pickle; and the milk said to the pickle, "Get out;" and the pickle said, "I won't;" and they are having an awful time!

The Lucky Ones.

At the kirmess in Minneapolis last night the gold-headed cane was won by Ald. Mareck; the picture of Mayor Ames by Ald. Kerr; flour, A. F. Pierce; cooking range, ticket No. 380; harvester and binder, No. 542; eight-day clock, No. 99.

A Serious Fire.

Special to the Globe.

ISHPEMING, Mich., May 26.—Fire this forenoon destroyed six business buildings and residences at Point St. Ignace. Loss, $35,000, with less than $2,000 insurance.