Hickory, Dickory, Dock,
GLOBE Ads. are all the talk;
From rise of sun till day is done,
They Lead and People Flock.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

SUNDAY ISSUE.

While Eastern blizzards carry death
With Angry Howl and Whiz.
Throughout the West the GLOBE
does Sweep
The Advertising Biz.

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WILL COME TO GRIEF.

The Opposition Confident That Salisbury's Policy Will Be Disastrous.

Is England Pledged to the Support of Austria and Germany?

The Government's Irish Policy Anything But a Success.

Irish Peasants Have Been Too Strong for Mr. Balfour.

Copyright Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A more confident feeling prevails in Liberal and Parnellite circles that this session of parliament will end in disaster to the government. Between the local government bill, the foreign policy of the government and the land purchase bill, Lord Salisbury's regime will undoubtedly come to grief. The strenuous efforts of Lord Salisbury to force his nephew, Mr. Balfour, into the leadership of the house, and the silence of the government respecting the allegation that England had joined the Austo-German allianee, have created dissensions in the government camp. The refusal of Sir James Ferguson to furnish the information sought by Mr. Labouchere regarding England's position towards the Central European powers has caused considerable alarm throughout the country lest Lord Salisbury has already pledged England to the support of Austria and Germany in the event of a war with Russia. It is asserted that this feeling caused a number of Tories and Liberal Unionists to cast their votes for the Gladstonian candidate at the Southwark election yesterday. Lord Randolph Churchill is preparing a vigorous attack on the government's foreign policy, and next week's session of parliament promises to be more lively than the present one has been. A leading Canservative, in an interview to-day regarding the alleged foreign policy of the government, said: "The league of Austria and Germany is surely enough to prevent Russia from being the aggressor on Bulgaria unless she turns desperate and goes for her object without regard to consequences. Our adhesion to that league is not required to supply her with an adequate motive for keeping the peace. Moreover, it is possible that the breach of the peace may come from the other side, and that Prince Bismarck, wishing to

HAVE DONE WITH RUSSIA.

is eager to use us as a pawn in the game. An English statesman who would promise the active support of this country in case of war might, in Prince Bismarck's view, give him just the preponderance of force he wants. Our definite adhesion to the peace league might therefore be the signal not for peace, but for war, and it is interesting to find that it has been advocated on that very ground by the St. James Gazette. But the general view of Englishmen is coming to be that while they certainly do not want to see Russia in either Bulgaria or Constantinople, other powers have a still greater interest in the matter. They do not see why they should pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Austria a second time, and they know that if their country leads the opposition to Russian advance upon Constantinople they will have to reckon upon a Russian attack on India, which indeed they are confident of their ability to repel, but which they do not want to provoke unnecessarily. German writers frankly tell us that it is the interest of Germany to push Russia toward Central Asia and India, so as to divert her from Constantinople. If we must choose we had rather see Russia occupying herself with Constantinople, especially as we do not believe in her ability to get it, than with India. On the whole the looking and waiting game seems the best for us; and if Lord Salisbury has departed from the traditional English policy of avoiding entangling alliances his conduct of foreign affairs will provoke opposition not only from the Liberal party, but from many members of his own party."

DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT

during the week clearly refute the assertion of the government that their policy in Ireland has been a success. At bottom, of course, the contest is agrarian. It is a land war pure and simple. The tenants' weapons are the National league, the plan of campaign and the boycotting of an evicted farm. Has Mr. Balfour diminished the power of the National league? It is as powerful as ever and the suppressed branches meet and are reported as heretofore. Has he frustrated the plan of campaign in a single instance? Not one can be named; and, indeed, the most signal victory for the plan—that gained on the Defreyne estate—was won only the other day. Has he enabled landlords to let evicted farms? It is only necessary to name Bodyke. In short, in the fight between landlords and tenants, though Mr. Balfour has thrown all the weight of the executive on the side of the former, the tenants have so far won, and unless Mr. Balfour can raise the interdict on evicted farms win they must and will. The Irish peasants have been too strong for Mr. Balfour. The exposure of the policy he represents is well nigh complete. Mr. Gladstone may often be seen in Birdcage walk, his daily route to the house of commons. Twenty years ago he lived at 11 Carlton House terrace, a house second only in the grandeur of its apartments to the German embassy. His next London house was in Harley street, nearly opposite to that of Sir Stafford Northcote, which is now occupied by Sir Charles Russell. For a good many years Mr. Gladstone held the official residence in Downing street. For the last two seasons he has stayed at the house of Lady Frederick Cavendish, his niece, or at Dollis Hill, the suburban residence of Lord Aberdeen. He is now at Buckingham Gate, a sufficient distance from the house to allow him the exercise he likes in going and returning. At Mr. Gladstone's age it

IS FAR MORE IMPORTANT

that he should obtain rest at home than engage largely in hospitality. That duty falls more especially and fitly upon Lord Rosebery, who for the last season of his term holds Lansdowne's house. Lord Salisbury is in better health than for years past, and seems more able than at any period of his career to sustain before parliament the responsibility of power. The story recently put forward that he dismissed with habitual politeness the French tutor of his son, for speaking with enthusiasm to the young man of republican doctrines, may or may not be true, but it is quite in accord with Lord Salisbury's resolute fidelity to his ideas of government. It is not meant to impute innate love of harsh or vindictive action to him in expressing a belief that the system of rule which he and his nephew are carrying out in Ireland, with a spirit that brushes aside as feeble the less resolute counsels of other members of the government and of the ministerial party, is most agreeable to Lord Salisbury. The peculiarity of Lord Salisbury is his firm faith in resolute government, and his blind disregard of the fact that it has no future. "If Christianity be true," said Cobden, "there is no future for slavery." Of Lord Salisbury it may be said, "If he be right, there is no future for civil liberty." "Stick to the democracy." These were Mr. Gladstone's words in commending a policy to the proprietors of the Metropolitan District railway of whom it has been many times reported that he was himself one. To-day there are doleful rumors as to the nonpayment of dividends upon even the preferred stock. Upon the millions of original stock not a penny of dividend is paid or is likely to be paid for years to come. London has been benefited enormously by the millions of these unfortunate proprietors, but has given them no return. Is this because Mr. Gladstone's policy has not been established? Certain it is that the penny omnibuses roll in scores eastward and westward loaded with clerks and workmen who would prefer the railway if it were as cheap. The railway is going back financially. Only for two or three hours in the day are even the third-class carriages anything like full. It will have to adopt penny fares before long, and then the Democracy will stick to it.

GLORY FOR GLADSTONE.

His Followers Accord Him a Grand Ovation Friday Night.

Copyright Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The moment Mr. Gladstone finished speaking in the house of commons last night, which was exactly at 9 o'clock, the speaker, Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Piel, left the chair to partake of his usual chop or sterk. This afforded an apportunity for Mr. Gladstone's followers to express their appreciation of his great oratorical effort in behalf of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the speech from the throne. Hardly had the speaker vacated the chair before all the Liberal members, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, arose from their seats and sought the floor, where they formed around the grand old man, and as many as could shook him by the hand, while the others gave round after round of cheers. The cheering was kept up without the slightest cessation for fully five minutes. Mr. Gladstone bowed repeatedly and was visibly affected by the demonstration in his honor. It was the most exciting scene witnessed in the house of commons for a generation. A veteran representative of one of the London dailies, who has been reporting the proceedings for the past thirty years, declared to your correspondent that it eclipsed any demonstration he had ever witnessed during his time. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Gladstone, who was much agitated, withdrew, but the

HOUSE RANG WITH CHEERS

until he had disappeared. A relapse from the excitement followed and lasted till 10:40, when Mr. Goschen rose to reply. His style was vigorous and he had been speaking thirty-five minutes, the house listening with marked attention, when Mr. Gladstone re-entered. His appearance was the signal for another outburst by the Liberals. He paid but little attention, however, to the applause which greeted him, and went directly to his seat. His appearance seemed to infuse Mr. Goschen with renewed vigor, and he was hardly seated when Mr. Goschen exclaimed: "Remember Mitchelstown," quoting an oft-repeated expression of Mr. Gladstone's. These fruitful words had hardly escaped his lips when Arnold Morley, the chief Gladstone whip, was seen pushing his way to the front opposition bench with a telegram in his hand announcing

THE EXTRAORDINARY VICTORY

that the Liberals had gained in the election at Southwark. In a moment the Liberals were on their feet, cheering and waving their hats. The news quickly spread among the Conservatives. Mr. Goschen stood aghast, and finished his speech in a low tone approaching entire collapse. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach attended the cabinet meeting to-day for the first time since his illness. As president of the board of trade, Mr. Balfour was also present. On his departure, he was followed by two detectives as a bodyguard. His appearance indicated great mental strain. He removed his hat and wiped the perspiration from his brow almost continuously, although a bitter cold wind prevailed.

The events of the past few days have undoubtedly given the greatest impetus to the hopes of the Liberals that they have ever received.

A BAD REPORT.

Dispatches received from San Remo late this afternoon state that the condition of the crown prince is critical, and that he is threatened with a relapse. That the wound in the larynx caused by the operation of tracheotomy shows little indication of healing is considered by medical men as a dangerous symptom and as almost confirming Dr. Bergmann's diagnosis that the disease is of a cancerous nature. It certainly indicates that the disease is of a malignant nature.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cunningham Graham, member of parliament, and John Burns, a socialist leader, both of whom were liberated from Pentonville prison to-day after a six weeks' durance in that dungeon, for participation in the Trafalgar square riots, will be entertained at a tea soiree to-night at Crown hall. Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, will preside. Messrs. Burns and Graham and others will speak. This is preliminary to a demonstration in honor of the two liberated labor champions which is to take place on Monday and which, it is expected, will be on a large scale. Prince Henry, of Battenberg, the husband of the queen's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his hunting adventures. While hunting on the Isle of Wight on Wednesday, he was thrown from his horse, sustaining injuries to his arm and shoulder. His injuries were slight, however, and he was able to be about on the following day.

Latest From the Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Feb. 18.—Midnight—The crown prince's cough is better, but he is troubled with phlegm. He has no headache. He rose at 11 o'clock this morning and took exercise in his room. His voice was tested, and was found to be much stronger. He is not allowed to talk yet. The grand duke and grand duchess of Baden have arrived here.

Petty Thieving at Anoka.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Feb. 18.—Chief of Police Dinsmore arrested William Butler, colored, Friday, for stealing several several sacks of oats, screenings and a scoop shovel from Andrew Wickstrom, of Oak Grove. The stolen property was found concealed in Butler's domicile. He had a hearing before Justice Fitch this morning and under the charge of grand larceny in the second degree was bound over to the September term of court. In default of bail he languishes in jail.

CREATING COMMENT.

The Fact That Several Members of the Democratic National Committee

Are Holding Official Positions Causes Speculation at the National Capital.

Mr. Day Has a Satisfactory Interview With President Cleveland.

The Senate Committee Discusses the Utah Claim for Statehood.

Special to the Globe.

WASAINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Star this evening, commenting on the membership of the national Democratic comn ittee, which meets here next Wednesday to frame a platform and determine the time and place for holding the Democratic convention, says: "As a number of the members have been appointed to official positions under the present administration, there has been a good deal of speculation as to what these gentlemen will do in view of the president's civil service letter warning public officials against taking part in political affairs. The present national committee was elected at the Chicago national convention of 1884, after the ticket of Cleveland and Hendricks had been nominated. Hence official positions have come to members since they were chosen to represent their respective states on the national committee. The officeholders of the committee are: S. Corning Judd, postmaster, Chicago; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, chief of a division in the treasury; M. M. Ham, of Iowa, postmaster at Dubuque; H. J. Jonas, of Louisiana, collector of customs at New Orleans; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, postmaster general; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio, postmaster at Cleveland; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, collector at Burlington, and William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, secretary of the interior. Messrs. W. K. Meade, of Arizona, and M. H. Day, of Dakota, have been appointed to territorial positions. So far as can be ascertained the officeholders will not resign from the committee, but some of them, at least, will be represented at the meeting next Wednesday by proxies. The term of all the members will expire with the coming national convention, and then a new committee will be chosen.

CALLED ON CLEVELAND.

M. H. Day Calls on the President and Has a Satisfactory Interview.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Hon. M. H. Day called upon President Cleveland about 11 a. m. and remained closeted with him over an hour. Immediately afterwards he said: "My visit has been highly satisfactory. I called for information upon certain topics and am satisfied with such enlightenment as was given me. No, I did not talk about any Dakota appointments. I did not ask any any favors. I have no favors to ask, if I had it would not be a proper time now to ask them. My private business is of more importance to to me at present than anything political. But for the national committee I would not feel that I could neglect my business in New York to come on here. Except for the fact that Judge Bangs and a few other friends are not yet taken care of, I should never touch another office. I want nothing for myself. My friends will be taken care of when I see vacancies suitable to their merits. I do not yet see anything definite in the matter of a choice of place for holding the convention." Later in the afternoon Mr. Day called upon Postmaster General Dickinson briefly, merely to pay his respects to that gentleman, who is an old time personal friend. Secretary McCormack also called upon Mr. Dickinson.

DISCUSSING UTAH.

A Hearing Given by the Senate Committee on the Admission of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on territories gave a hearing to-day upon the admission of Utah as a state. Franklin S. Richards, of Salt Lake City, described the barrenness of the country when the settlers first entered, and the wonderful productiveness, prosperity and wealth which have resulted from their diligence and enterprise. This was Utah's fifth petition for admission, and as the eldest of the territories, it was hoped that her appeal would be heeded. She had reached a point beyond which progress under a territorial government was impossible. It had been objected that the Mormons were polygamists. As a matter of fact, not more than 2 per cent of them ever were polygamists, and less than 1½ per cent were polygamists now. Time was rapidly solving the problem. The members of the constitutional convention took oaths against polygamy, and adopted a constitution which made polygamy or bigamy a crime. As the speaker read the paragraph of the constitution providing that the anti-polygamous sections shall never be repealed or changed without the assent of congress and the president, Senator Butler said: "You don't expect congress to act favorably upon such a proposition, do you? I, for one, say frankly and emphatically I will not vote for it. I don't believe congress or the president has anything to do with changing a state constitution." Senator Stewart assenting, said he did not think congress had a

RIGHT TO MAKE A TREATY

with a state or territory. Mr. Richards said that whatever might be the opinion of the committee, the provision at least demonstrated the good faith of the men who framed the constitution to do all in their power if permitted, to wipe out polygamy. The people of Utah recognized that the country required it and they wished to meet the requirements. They, however, proposed to accomplish it by more humane methods than those provided by the present laws. He sketched the cases of the Mormons who have been tried and convicted by the courts and showed by what he declared to be the indisputable facts that the parties were innocent of the charges brought against them. The prosecution and the courts, unable to produce evidence of illegal cohabitation in fact, had invented constructive cohabitation and had convicted and punished the offenders for this. Members of the committee asked if the stories as Mr. Richards related them, embodied facts which were conceded by the prosecution. Mr. Richards could not say what would be conceded, but said he stated what he—having been present as counsel for the defense—knew to be the truth. It was proposed by Senator Platt and others that the names of the prosecuting officers be taken, with a view to inquire of them as to their version of the matter, and with this understanding the witness proceeded. Touching the marriage relation he said much misapprehension existed by reason of a confusion of the term "celestial" with "plural" marriage.

EXPLAINED THE DIFFERENCE

at great length and read the Mormon revelations on the point. A celestial marriage might, or might not be a plural marriage. Under both, however, cohabitation with more than one wife was permitted. The celestial marriage was made for time and eternity. It was not true that plural celestial marriages were enjoined upon the Mormons; the fact being that it was merely permitted. There was no union of church and state. The tithing features of the Mormon revelation were originally for the community in Missouri. They were, however, held by many Mormons to be binding now; and there was no legal requirement that the tithes be paid. Contributions were entirely voluntary. Ex-Senator McDonald followed Mr. Richardson, discussing the legal features of the case, and arguing that the power of congress to compel submission to any regulation with regard to marriage relations was not impaired by the admission of Utah as a state. He cited the case of Louisiana, where it was required that civil liberty should be secured as a condition of her admission. He argued that congress had a right to protect our civilization. Provision against polygamy and bigamy had been incorporated in the constitution, and the history of the past showed that provisions fixed were effective. He claimed that congress had no right to keep a territory out of the union of states after its people had fulfilled the conditions and complied with the requirements prescribed for admission. The committee took a recess at 2 o'clock, after which Delegate Kane and Judge Jeremiah Wilson addressed the committee on the same side of the question.

A BAD MOVE.

The Adjournment Over Saturday May Prove Unfortunate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Belmont, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, stated to-day, as the unanimous sentiment of the committee, that the adjournment of the house over until Monday, when to-day was specially assigned to the committee, had caused what might prove a most unfortunate delay in matters of national importance; and this was the more to be regretted as the delay had occurred through a contest in the house over private claims and the whole of next week was to be devoted to the consideration of bills for public buildings. One of the measures which was to have been considered to-day, under the special order of the house, was the acceptance of the invitation of the French republic to participate in the Paris exposition. Another matter was legislation to protect submarine cables. This, he said, is called for by an international convention entered into by the United States. It involved no appropriation of money, but simply a legislative enactment providing, in concert with all other civilized nations, for the protection of ocean cables. The United States had bound itself by treaty to enact such legislation, and the text of the new law adopted should be filed in Paris on or before March 13 next, when the proclamation of the convention is to be made. It now seemed highly probable that the treaty would be put into operation with the United States excluded from its provisions, because of its failure to pass the necessary legislation within the stipulated time. Mr. Belmont added that this was a fair illustration of the difficulty, so little understood outside of congress, of obtaining consideration for important legislation, under the present rules of the house. Here, he said, was a perfectly harmonious committee, which had advanced its business further on the calendar up to the present time than any other, which had unanimously reported every bill for which it asked consideration; the disposition of the house was known to be favorable to their passage, and yet the pressure of private claims and bills of appropriation for public buildings, was such that public business could thus, under the rules, be practically laid aside for the next ten days.

The Vacancies Filled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There was a meeting to-day of the house Democratic congressional committee for the purpose of filling a number of vacancies on the committee. Mr. Jones, of Alabama, acted as chairman, and Mr. Shively, of Indiana, as secretary. The vacancies were filled as follows: Colorado, Bela M. Hughes; Kansas, W. K. Carlisle; Nevada, George Cassidy; Rhode Island, Mr. Page; Vermont, Mr. Atkins; Dakota, R. H. McBride; Idaho, John Holey; Wyoming, Mr. Post; District of Columbia, J. L. Norris; Oregon, Charles S. Nichols. There was some informal talk of the work to be done, and then the committee adjourned to meet on Thursday next with the senate Democratic congressional committee to select an executive committee.

JULIUS CÆSAR KELLY'S REFUSAL.

Casca—Why, there was a crown offered him; and being offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand, thus; and then the people fell a-shouting.
Brutus—What was the second noise for?
Casca—Why, for that, too.
Brutus—They shouted thrice; what was the last cry for?
Casca—Why, for that, too.
Brutus—Was the crown offered him thrice?
Casca—Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, every time gentler than the other; and at every putting by mine honest neighbors shouted.

A JACK IN THE BOX.

The Troublesome Chinese Question Bobs Up Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on foreign relations heard arguments to-day from the Pacific coast delegation in congress in favor of further legislation to restrict the immigration of Chinese. Senator Stewart explained the provisions of the bill recently introduced by him amending the Chinese restriction act. He said that under the present law Chinese enter this country in large numbers through British and Mexican ports. Frequently, when the collector of the port refused to allow Chinamen to land, they would apply for writs of habeas corpus, which strung up in the United States courts an immense amount of business, to the detriment of other matters pending before them. These applications, he said, were generally successful and the Chinamen gained entrance. He thought the courts should be relieved or these Chinese cases, and that the secretary of the treasury should, as proposed by the bill, be given enlarged powers in prescribing rules and regulations regarding certificates granted to the Chinese. The practical administration of the existing restriction laws was exceedingly difficult and in attempting to evade their provisions the Chinese would invent all manner of schemes. He held that the various provisions in the bill would involve no violation of the existing treaty. Representative Morrow, of California, said the restriction act was not very effective in its administration. It was the duty of the Pacific coast delegation in congress to take action looking to some radical improvements in the existing treaties. When the Chinaman was refused admission at one port, he always found some other loop hole by which to enter. He hoped for a speedy settlement of the matter, so that people fram the eastern part of the United States, desiring to emigrate, would not be deterred by apprehensions of future trouble in regard to the Chinese. Other gentlemen present spoke in a similar strain. Senator Sherman suggested that the members of the Pacific delegation meet and formulate a bill which will correct all the evils complained of, and which will not violate any of the provisions of the existing treaty with the Chinese nation. Considerable discussion followed among the members of the committee and the gentlemen present in regard to the defects of past legislation on the subject, and the probable effectiveness of that proposed, after which the committe adjourned.

The Omnibus Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The sub-committee of the house committee on territories, which has been charged with the preparation of the "Omnibus" bill to enable the territories of Dakota, Montana, Washington and Arizona to secure recognition as states, was busily engaged in framing that measure to-day. A large part of the session was consumed in an effort to define the amount and location of the public lands to be allowed each of the proposed new states, and the sub-committee still has this section of the bill under consideration. Chairman Springer is hopeful that the measure can be completed by Tuesday next so that the full committee can then take it up.

Dakota's Representative.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the congressional campaign committee meeting this afternoon Robert H. McBride was elected to that body as Dakota's representative. McBride is editor of the Mitchell Mail, and one of the finest editorial writers in Dakota. He is out of the city and knew nothing of the matter until telegraphed by Gale and Purcell. He will return to Washington Wednesday next and attend the committee meeting Thursday.

Liquor Houses Closed.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Feb. 18.—The wholesale liquor houses of William Loyce and E. J. Ressigue were closed by the sheriff to-day, at the instance of the Law and Order league, for making sales in violation of the Clark law. This closes up all the wholesale liquor houses in the city, and leaves the traffic entirely in the hands of the drug stores and "holes in the wall."

BEHIND PRISON BARS.

The Accomplice of Tascott Captured by the Chicago Police.

He Makes a Confession That Verifies Yesterday's Conjectures.

Tascott Is Arrested in California on Another Charge and Escapes.

He Is Well Known in Louisville, Having Been in Jail There.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The man who assisted the murderer of Millionaire Snell by standing watch outside while the residence was being robbed is behind prison bars. The arrest was made today, and the police have already secured a full confession from the prisoner. It confirms beyond doubt the statement that the murderer is young William B. Tascott, the son of Col. J. B. Tascott, the wealthy manufacturer. The man arrested to-day made Tascott's acquaintance this winter in the Garden City billiard hall, on West Madison street, and for several weeks they have been together every day. The morning that Mr. Snell's house was to be robbed he and Tascott went to the house together. Tascott went inside, leaving his comrade on the sidewalk. After the murder was committed, Tascott hurried out, grasped his companion by the arm, and together they went to Tascott's lodgings on West Madison street, where they remained several hours. Tascott told all, and the other was so horrified and so afraid that he would be charged with the murder itself, that he refrained from giving information to the police. He made a sworn statement today, and satisfied the police that he was telling the truth. The police refused to reveal the name of the prisoner.

A Born Criminal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Tascott seems to be a born criminal. When a very small boy he exhibited marked ability as a thief. A boyhood friend of his, talking about him, to-day said: "Tascott used to steal things out of stores and sell them to make pocket money. He was a bright young fellow; wonderfully smart in every way. He used to go to Lyon & Healy's and steal a flute or a fife, or some such thing and sell it. He attended the Brown school when I first knew him. He did not like his step-mother; said she never spoke a kind word to him in her life, and that his home was hateful. Sometimes he ran away from home. He was always talking of going away permanently. About four years ago he did go away. I saw no more of him until about three months ago. He told me that he had knocked around a good deal and finally got a position in a railroad office in Jacksonville, Fla. He said he had made up his mind to be a crook, having been driven from home and being without honest means of support."

A curious assertion is made this evening by persons who should be in a position to know. It is that young Tascott was not, after all, the son of Col. Tascott. The story is that the colonel adopted the murderer when the latter was a babe of three months.

KNOWN IN LOUISVILLE.

Tascott Is Well Known in Louisville, Where He Served a Year's Sentence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—The discovery of the Chicago police that the burglar who murdered Amos J. Snell, the West side millionaire, Feb. 8, was William B. Tascott has excited great interest here. Tascott is well known in police circles here, this city being the scene of his first criminal trial. About the middle of March, 1886, a slender young man, apparently nineteen years old, with a beardless face, clear blue eyes and blonde curling hair, appeared here. He was lavish with his money, and the supply appeared to grow small. One day he appeared at Meader's ticket scalping office and offered some tickets for sale. They were stub tickets, made out by the Florida Southern railroad to various other points. Mr. Meader was suspicious and resolved to notify the police. Tascott was arrested, but gave his name as William Scott. He had a large valise, which was taken possession of by the police, and upon examination it was found to contain about $5,000 worth of railroad tickets. They were issued by the Florida Southern company, and were so arranged that they could be made out to almost any point in the United States. He afterwards confessed that his real name was William B. Tascott, and told about his father in Chicago. Letters were found in his pockets which corroborated these statements. A number of them were from his father, who begged him in the most touching manner to mend his ways and return home to lead a better life. There were also several letters from a young lady living in Oswego, N. Y., who was evidently a sweetheart of Tascott's. When Tascott wrs stripped in the station house to undergo an examination he presented a surprising appearance. With his clothes on he looked a slender, delicate boy, but when divested of his garments showed up like a prize fighter. His muscles were splendidly developed, and as hard as iron, showing great strength. When the case was called in the circuit court Tascott, acting under the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty, and was given one year in the penitentiary. He was sent to that institution, where he served out his sentence, less the good time allowed. In her statement Mrs. Wick mentioned the fact that Tascott remained in his room every afternoon playing on a mandolin. When he was arrested here one of the instruments was among his possessions, and he took it to jail with him. He was an expert performer, and became a great favorite with the other prisoners. The police here nearly all know Tascott, and will keep a sharp lookout for him.

Supposed to Be Tascott.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 18.—A theory is published here to-day that a notorious crook with several aliases, one of which is Clark, who was lodged in jail here Wednesday night and escaped in a few hours by cutting through the wall, is the man wanted in Chicago for the murder of A. J. Snell. His description tallies with that given in the Associated Press dispatches published this morning.

The News Received in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Associated Press dispatch giving the information that a criminal answering the description of Tascott, the Snell murderer, was captured at Los Angeles, but had broken jail, was eagerly perused to-night by Inspector Bonfield and Detectives Aldrich and Elliott, to whom it was shown immediately on being received. The detectives exchanged significant glances and it was plain from their manner that the news was in line with one of their principal theories as to the direction of the flight of the murderer. This much was later virtually admitted by Detective Elliott, who said Tascott was known to have previously been in California and to have expressed more than once a marked inclination to return there at the first opportunity. Detective Elliott showed a dispatch just received from the warden of the Kentucky penitentiary, where Tascott had been incarcerated, stating that the fugitive's body was peculiarly marked, affording a certain means of identification. The young fellow has a scar on the right hip, where he was shot when attempting to escape from Frankfort prison. There were also scars, some, perhaps, yet unhealed, on the right leg and on the knees and on both elbows, the result of having to wear a ball and chain. The detective was anxious the information should be spread, especially to California and the Southwest, that Tascott's upper front teeth exhibit gold filling, a line or surface of the metal extending along the edge. The filling seems to be from the interior, but shows prominently, the upper lip being slightly drawn back.

EXPECTING TO DIE.

Hopkins, Late Cashier of the Fidelity Bank, Is Not Expected to Live.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb, 18.—After many delays the argument for a new trial, and for arrest of judgment in the case of Benj E. Hopkins, late cashier of the Fidelity bank, was begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon before Judges Jackson and Sage, of the United States court. The defendant was not present, not being well enough to leave his bed at the jail. Mr. Bateman made the argument that evidence was wrongfully excluded, that the court erred in its charge to the jury, and the verdict of the jury is against the weight of the testimony. Messrs. Hooper and Burnet replied briefly to to Mr. Bateman's argument, whereupon Judge Jackson, referring to the written charge of Judge Sage, upheld it as correct. Judge Sage then spoke as to the oral part of the charge, and the testimony, and overruled both motions. The judge said that Mr. Hopkins would be sentenced when he was well enough to appear in court. The indictment against Director Zimmerman, of the Fidelity bank, was nolled. Hopkins was on his back in his bed in the jail this afternoon, when the hearing of the motion for a new trial in his case was argued. 'I'm expecting to die any minute," he said when asked as to his condition. The dropsical complaint from which he is suffering has increased his size about the waist from thirty-six to fifty inches. "I never expect to leave the jail alive. I'm dying, and when I am gone after poor Ammi Baldwin there will be another victim added to Harper's list. I cannot even lie on my side. As to leaving the room it's impossible. When I leave here it will be with a wooden overcoat about me, and to go to Spring Grove." He was exceedingly bitter in all his references to his former chief, E. L. Harper.

AN IOWA SENSATION.

The Postmaster at Woodward Skips Out With an Unknown Woman.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 18.—A special telegram from Woodward says that George W. Blackman, postmaster, has run away with a atrange woman, leaving a wife and little child. His official affairs are all straight, and before his disappearance he sent in his resignation and turned the office over to his bondsmen. His escapade contains many elements of the dime novel order of romance. He had made several extended trips from home, ostensibly for the purpose of securing a place as mail messenger and fitting himself for its duties. While on one of these trips he wrote home, stating that when a very young man he had been compelled, at the point of an irate parent's shotgun, to marry a girl, whom he deserted, and afterward saw an announcement of her death in a newspaper. On a recent trip he learned his first wife still lived, and wrote home that he had joined her, and that she had consented to his visiting his family twice a year. People in Woodward are somewhat excited over the strange affair, but they place no credence in Blackman's first wife story, believing it to have been manufactured for the purpose of excusing his flight with some strange woman, but who the woman is is yet a mystery.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Terrible Work by an Insane Man in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Io., Feb. 18.—In Jackson township, near this city, Adam Wirt, between sixty and seventy years old, has been living with his son, William Wirt, but not in the most happy manner. Yesterday the old man attacked his daughter-in-law with a corn knife and cut her in a terrible manner, though she managed to escape from him and make her way to where her husband was at work, a mile a way. Then old man Wirt attempted to murder his two little granddaughters, aged six and four years, but they elnded him and hid in the bushes. Wirt then set fire to the house in which were two more of his grandchildren, aged four weeks and two years, and the house and contents, including the two children, were burned. Wirt proceeded to the hay mow and hanged himself. When Mrs. William Wirt reached her husband and apprised him of what had occurred, he carried the bleeding woman to a house in the neighborhood and hurried to his home, only to find it a pile of ruins. The two eldest children were found in the brush by neighbors who had been attracted by the fire. The old man is believed to have been insane. It is understood that old man Wirt has a wife living from whom he has been divorced.

Killed by a Bald-Knobber.

CHADWICK, Mo., Feb. 18.—The sheriff of Boone county, Arkansas, and a posse of four men, while attempting to arrest G. W. Middleton here were fired upon by the latter, and Charles Richardson, one of the sheriff's men, was instantly killed and another seriously injured, Middleton making good his escape. Middleton is a member of the Tanney county Bald-Knobbers, and was tried last term of court at Forsyth and convicted of murdering a young man. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, but broke jail and is still at large.

A Pastor Resigns.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Feb. 18.—The congregation of the Presbyterian church has accepted the resignation of its pastor, Rev. R. J. Service, and addressed a letter to the St. Paul synod asking that he be released. Mr. and Mrs. Service will leave for their new home in Detroit in a week.

ROW FOUND GUILTY.

A Bloody Record Follows the Iowa Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Joseph Row Is Found Guilty for Killing a Des Moines Constable.

Delegate Gifford Has Lost All Hopes of the Two-State Scheme.

Billings Must Be Tried in Bremer County--Northwest News.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 18.—The trial of Joseph Row for the killing of Constable Logan in the wholsale drug store of Hulbert, Hess & Co., this city, about a year ago, resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Logan was one of the constables from Valley township who had made themselves notorious by their manner of seizing liquors and conducting searches against alleged violators of the prohibitory law. Row was a teamster employed by the firm named. Just preceding the shooting Constable Pierce stopped Row on the street, as he was hauling a load of beer from the cars to the store, mounted the seat beside him, put a revolver in his face and held it there while compelling him to drive through the street away from his destination, and actually took the beer away from him. Sexeral incidents of this kind incensed Row beyond endurance, and he accordingly armed himself. On the evening of March 7 Logan entered Hurlbut Hess & Co.'s store for the purpose of arresting Row. Without making known his identity he commanded him to go with him, but was met with a refusal. Logan reached for his revolver, and Row did likewise, proving to be the quicker of the two. He fired two or three shots, two of which took effect. Logan staggered into the next room and dropped dead, clutching his revolver in his right hand, with none of its chambers empty. A change of venue was taken to Boone county, and at the trial an effort was made to prove a conspiracy on the part of Hurlbert, Hess & Co., the claim being made that they armed their employes purposely to resist the officers and that Row shot without provocation. The defense admitted the killing and pleaded self-defense. The jury were out over night. Here in Des Moines the verdict is a surprise, nearly everybody believing and hoping that Row would be acquitted.

Gifford Gives It Up.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Feb. 18.—A private letter from Washington to-day states that Delegate Gifford concedes all hope of division is past at the present session and that Platt's bill is objectionable to some senators because it would revive the "We are a state" doctrine. Aberdeen is furnishing no money to the memorial committee for capital booming purposes, as reported at Washington. A prominent banker, who knows, says: "Such rumors are without foundation and emanate from division soreheads." A memorial, signed by forty citizens, former residents of New York state, was mailed to Senator Hiscock to-day. He is urged to aid admission as a measure of good policy for his own state.

Change of Venue Denied.

Special to the Globe.

WAVERLY, Io., Feb. 18.—The motion for a change of venue in the State vs. Billings, both as to the judge and county, was denied at noon to-day. An affidavit signed by 850 substantial citizens of this county was presented to the court this morning by the attorney for the prosecution, which stated that Billings could get a fair and impartial trial in Bremer county. After the denial of the change of venue Billings asked the judge to call a special term in order to try his case. The judge has ordered a special session of the district court, to be held here April 3, and Billings will be tried then instead of June 4. This afternoon Billings made an application for bail, which will be denied or else fixed so high that it will be impossible for him to get it. The trial will be lengthy and interesting. Only seventy-five jurymen will be drawn to attend the special term. Court adjourned to-day and the Billings case rests till April 3.

Knifed the Sheriff.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Feb. 18.—Sheriff Martin, of Cambridge, Anoka county, while attempting to arresting Peter Monson, of Stanchfield, eight miles from Cambridge, on a criminal warrant, was assaulted by Monson and shockingly cut with a knife, and had it not been for the timely arrival of a doctor would have bled to death. Monson was captured and locked up.

Judge Collins Lecturing.

Special to the Globe.

COLLEGEVILLE, Minn., Feb. 18.—Judge L. W. Collins, of the supreme bench, is delivering a course of four lectures on "Contracts," to the commercial class at St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn. He lectures on the third Wednesday of February and the first Wednesday of March.

A Singular Invention.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, Feb. 18.—Ald. George H. Kunsman, of this city, has invented an apparatus for locating fires. With it a fireman can stand for hours in the densest smoke without injury. It was thoroughly tested yesterday by ex-Fire Chief Kunsman and Ald. McMullen. It will prove a valuable addition to fire apparatus.

Died at the Same Time.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Matthew and Anna Gardner, aged seventy and seventy-one years, respectively, an indigent old couple, were found dead at their home in this city to-day. There are no suspicious circumstances connected with the case, and it is believed that the couple died of the infirmities of age.

Killed While Coasting.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 18.—A heavy double sleigh, bear