The paper that's newsiest the people will buy,
And, wherever you searchingly probe,
None better or fresher you ever will spy,
Than this, your favorite, GLOBE.

ST. PAUL Daily Globe.

Man wants but little here below, but should put his little Wants in the DAILY GLOBE and *speedily* want nothing more.

VOL. X. SAINT PAUL, MINN. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1888. NO. 52.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Storm-Ridden City, Mount Vernon, Ill., Makes a Call for Charity.

The Town Shrouded in Gloom and the Funeral Tramp Heard All Day,

How the Place Looks After the Terrible Storm King Had Passed.

A Scene of Sorrow and Desolation That Makes the Heart Sad.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 20.—The following circular was issued this morning, and is now being sent through the mails:

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 20.—To the mayor and citizens: The city of Mt. Vernon, Ill., was visited by a terrible cyclone yesterday afternoon, which carried death and destruction in its path. About thirty people were killed outright, and scores of men, women and children are maimed, wounded and bleeding, and about 1,000 people are made homeless by the disaster. Some 300 homes are swept almost from the face of the earth, among which are the county court house, public school buildings, Methodist and Baptist churches, supreme court house, roundhouse of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and many of the leading business houses are also a total wreck, their contents being buried beneath the debris. A raging fire which broke out also destroyed much of the property which might otherwise have been saved from the ruins. We are sorely in distress, and are forced to call upon the charitable people of the country for money and such other timely assistance as they may feel able to contribute. Money is needed more than provisions, as there are a few business houses that may be able to supply the demand. Send cash contributions, if possible, to George W. Evans, chairman finance committee, Norman M. Ross, secretary.

AFTER THE STORM.

Alighting at the L. & N. railroad depot, the storm seekers' attention is first directed to the two-story supreme court building, a few yards from the depot, without dome or roof, but shreds of tin hanging from its side, marking a pivot around which the storm seemed to swing. All else in this direction is untouched. A few steps further along disclosed to the southwest an appalling sight of devastation. It is in this direction that the laboring classes have built their little one-story cottages, among the timber, and here it was that the cloud first dropped down and in whirling fury, twisted immense oaks from the grounds and mashed the homes flat; then gathering the clinging pieces strewed them along a path, tearing down trees and wiping out land marks. Scarcely a can the direction of the streets be traced, for in this poorer quarter grading had not been attempted. How many houses were here destroyed is not known, for nothing is left in places to mark the spot. Fifteen foundations still remain. In six acres, fomerly well built up, but three houses are standing in the path of the storm, and these are wrecked. On the right and left of the path the debris plunged like catapults in homes more fortunate. Looking northeastward, across the railroad, the scene appears more terrible, because the buildings were larger, heavier and more compact, and the wave that swept for six yards a clean swath, tearing down fences and trees, piled up the debris on either side, and left naked fence posts and foundation walls to mark the spots of residences. There still remains on either side of the path dismantled frame houses half buried with other roofs. To the southeast stands the monumental ruins of the three-story brick floor mill, the walls stripped down and the machinery exposed, and on the uorth, partially surrounded by uninjured houses, the crushed Baptist church and the large brick Commerical hotel unroofed and partly torn down. Six hundred yards further on in the course of the storm brings you to the postoffice corner, and in front stands

THE SHATTERED COURT HOUSE,

with dome thrown down over the entrance, the walls cracked and partially tumbled down, and in the supreme court yard lie the tin and timber and roofs of adjacent buildings. In front of the postoffice, across Bunton street, a brick building was razed to the ground, and nearly all to the south and east fared likewise, but Uncle Sam's quarters were scarcely touched. The streets here are broad, but to-day are filled with the debris of the business houses of Bunton and Washington streets, along the eastern side of which not one house remains standing, or even partially preserved. Unable to thoroughly tear asunder the framework of the buildings, they were mashed and twisted into useless masses, and the roofs carried away and the fronts and rear knocked out. Several brick blocks of three stories gave an air of substantiality to the streets. The cyclone ground the walls to a level, and the furnaces set fire to the woodwork and destroyed the last plank. The Evans bank, on the corner, exhibits a burning pit, and the safe cracked with the heat. Under the ruins yet unearthed, lie the charred remains of J. C. Murray, the owner of the block. Looking to the south and east from this corner the spectator will see a line of saloons, ware houses and a few reputable places leaning against each other but still holding together. The wines and liquors had been swept out, but

THE ENTERPRISING BUMMER

had headquarters and signs up long before the excursionists began to pour in or the ruins were clear of their dead. The reputable portion of this block, a bakery, caught fire and was consumed. Other bakeries were wiped out of existence, and to-day not a loaf of bread was to be purchased in the town, nor will such a state of affairs soon be remedied. However, no one suffers for want of food, shelter or clothing. Along Washington street, just back of the court house, it was hard to tell just where one building began and the other left off. Floors, roofs, sides of buildings and partitions were shuffled up in confusion and crushed against the few brick walls that still remained standing. Everything along here was a dead loss, not even the protection of fire insurance being available. Bunton street, east of Washington, was completely blocked by the walls of Stratton & Johnson's fallen building, from the rear of which the destruction of large warehouses and handsome residences is much like an abandoned lumber yard and rubbish lot. There were buildings here and there and the lumber shows it, but the chaos is complete. Where houses have been torn asunder and swept away, and the timbers scattered hither and thither, there is to the eye the desolation that is presented by a row of mansions with the sides

STIPPED OFF THE ROOFS,

carried away and the upper floors, laid flat down upon the parlors below, yet supporting what shows plainly was a tidy chamber, but now strewn with rubbish, or at many places only a portico or steps and a foundation wall and cellar, covered by a swaying floor, supporting all that is left of once luxurious furniture. This is all that is left of East Mount Vernon, the ruins of luxury. Then the cloud bounded away through the woodland and over the prairie to return no more. The sun came out at once, and since the destruction the fairest weather has brightened the gloom, the dead were laid away, and the wounded were carefully cared for. The able corps of physicians that responded to the first call were quickly organized, and all day long moved from place to place. The shock to many has been terrible, and outside of breaks and bruises the physicians still have been required. A complete list of dead and wounded has not yet been compiled. The property loss will aggregate nearly over half a million dollars, and falls heavily upon a thriving community. The following is a list of the largest losers, though the heaviest losers are the hundred poor, who lost all.

THE LOSS.

Name.	Building.	Stock
John Heiserman, bakery	$1,500	$1,000
Warren Block		2,000
Spalm	3,000	1,000
Cool, drug store	1,000	1,000
Marion	2,000	1,500
Perry hotel	3,000	2,000
Stratton & Johnson	2,000	40,000
Crews	15,000	....
Evans' bank, contents saved.		
A. B. Cox, grocer	......	3,000
R. E. Ryan, dry goods	......	15,000
J. R. Powleson, furniture	......	5,000
G. W. Morgans, jeweler	......	3,000
W. E. Jackson, saddler	......	5,000
Maxey, Westscott & Swift, dry goods	......	18,000
L. Linnan, restaurant	......	500
J. Hilwilliams	3,000	15,000
J. E. Furgeson	2,500	4,000
Mrs. Henry Waters, millinery	1,000	$1,000
Mrs. Herri	1,000	1,000
Louis Rober, tobacco manufactory	3,000	1,500
Jake Schmid	1,000	500
C. S. Sexton	500	500
D. H. Wise	2,500	10,000
Hudspeth & Co	5,000	15,000
Howard Bros. & Co.	2,500	5,000
R. T. Stratton & Co.	3,000	3,000
Mount Vernon Milling Co.	10,000	....
County court house, records saved	40,000	
School building	20,000	
Methodist church	15,000	
Baptist church	5,000	
Porter & Bond	3,000	
Electric light plant	2,500	
People's mill	200	
Skating rink, owned by W. H. Gref	3,000	
Pace block	5,000	
Commercial hotel	5,009	

Prominent residences destroyed valued at from $1,800 to $4,000: T. S. Casey, two brick houses; James Piper, one brick house; William Hill, frame house; M. Balin, brick house; Russell Dewey, frame house; tenement row of six houses, 150 one-story frame residences in the northeast portion of the city and as many of the same character in the southwestern are total wrecks. Besides these are the following residences destroyed, the value of which probably average $1,200: W. C. Barnhart, two residences; C. C. Hoyt, Mrs. Miller, George Howard, Mr. Maxey, J. W. Westbrook, Dr. Madder. The following residences are badly injured. Some of these are the superior residences of the city: Dr. W. Duff Green, S. T. Strarton, A. C. Johnson, Thomas Walsh, E. F. M. Ward, H. W. Seymer, T. S. Casey, T. E. Wescott, J. T. Howard, M. M. Emerson.

Summing up, the county building, the churches, business houses and stocks of goods aggregate a loss of $410,000; fine residences totally destroyed, $38,000; fine residences injured, $10,000; cottages, warehoures, barns, etc., $115,000; total, $573,000. Other incidentals will increase this.

All day long the funeral tramp has been heard through the town, and every little while a body of men passed down the street carrying the remains to the house of a friend to await burial. As yet no arrangement has been made for a great funeral. Some of the bodies have been taken to other towns and some into the country. Following is a

LIST OF THE DEAD:

DAVID YEARWOOD,
Mrs. J. T. WATERS and boy,
J. C. MURRAY,
Mrs. RUSSELL DEWEY,
MARY WESTBROOK,
HENRY WATERS,
JAMES PIERSON,
CHARLES CUMMINGS,
Mrs. CALVIN COOPER,
GEORGE PERSONS and son (colored),
Mrs. WILLIAM JONES and child,
Mrs. ELVINA MARTIN (colored),
JOHNNIE YEARWOOD,
SAM YEARWOOD and wife,
FRANK CLIGHTMAN,
ADA HARPER (colored),
Miss JOSIE SUTTON,
JOHN DODSON, Jr.,
JOSEPH SHEW,
Mrs. JOHN SHELTON,
Mrs. CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
Miss IRWIN,
NETTIE SHIELDS,
AMANDA BIERDON,
An unknown man,
Mrs. L. E. LEGGE,
GEORGE JONES' youngest child.

THE INJURED:

Lizzie Bonnett, limb broken and head crushed; will die.
Charles Poot, squeezed nearly to death by house falling on him, but he is now out on the street.
Lew Emmerson, hurt about the leg and knee.
Henry Ellis, bruised, but not seriously.
Joe Howard, badly bruised.
Walter Jones (colored).
Ed Harper (colored), not serious.
William Hogan, badly jammed up. Hogan's child is dying, both legs being broken.
Zach Brazza, badly shaken up.
Mrs. Zach Brazza, badly hurt.
Mrs. Ab Hicks, very badly bruised.
Dolph Isam's ten-year-old daughter, was burned and very badly bruised.
Mrs. Henry Waters, not expected to live.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Galbreath, seriously injured.
Charles Wier, badly hurt.
Steve Maxey, leg broken.
Mrs. W. H. Henman, slightly.
Amanda Bierden, badly injured.
J. Chambraink, arm broken and injured about the head.
Corrine Hambrink, fatally injured.
Mrs. Jacob Albright, not expected to live.
Mr. Lilliekraft, cannot live.
Mrs. Isam, not seriously.
Mrs. Hattie Snow, badly injured.
Mrs. Emory Mallox, not expected to live.
Jennie Lanth, badly bruised.
Mr. Sheltrn and wife, Joe Safford, bruised, but able to be about.
Kirks and family are unable to be up, but not seriously injured.
Lew Lancy, injured, able to be out.
William Brazzae, wife and child, badly injured.
John Isam, (colored), arm broken.
Mr. Hogan, bruised; wife and boy badly.
Sam Pountney, arm broken.
Mrs. Gabe Geries, not expected to live.
John Dodson and wife, badly injured, not expected to recover.
George J. Jones' children (colored).

As soon as the injured were removed from the ruins they were conveyed to their homes or to the supreme court room, which was quickly fitted up as a hospital. All the physicians of the town were soon in active service, and by 10 o'clock they were reinforced by many from neighboring towns, who have devoted themselves assiduously to the duty before them. Dr. Watson, of the local force, and Dr. Owen, of Evansville, Ind., acted as head of the surgical department. They learn from their efficient corps that the patients are generally doing very well, though there

Continued on Fourth Page.

WESTERN HUSTLERS.

The Nation's Capital Besieged by the Active Western Hustlers.

All Confident That the Democratic Convention Will Come West.

San Francisco Somewhat in the Lead at a Late Hour Last Night.

The Battle-Flag Resolution Answered by Secretary Endicott--Notes.

Special to the Globe.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The delegations from the Western cities are as busy as bees to-night striving to secure the honor of entertaining the next national Democratic convention. The three principal delegations—Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco—are all located at Willard's hotel, and all claim to be confident of success. All three unite in declaring that the convention will go West, and assert that the Cincinnati people realize that their fight is almost a hopeless one. Of the three delegations San Francisco is the most enthusiastic, and it is admitted by the St. Louis delegation that to-night the talk runs toward the Pacific coast, but they assert that this is due to the extravagant promises that are being made. The Chicago delegates are the quietest, but their plan of campaign is well defined, and each committee does what is allotted to it and reports to headquarters without making much noise. Naturally the rival delegations are unwilling to say much, except in a general way, about their expectations. When asked if they would have eighteen votes, Mr. Tarpey, the San Francisco representative, said: "Yes, we will have more than that." The St. Louis people say they expect to be well up with the procession, and Chicago is evidently feared by the others. From the best analysis possible it would seem that San Francisco expects all the country west of the Rocky mountains and a number of votes in the South. It is conceded that Chicago will have the votes of New England with the exception of Prince, of Massachusetts, who is in favor of St. Louis. This, together with the Northwest and some support from the central section, will give the Lake City a good showing to start off with and it expects to add enough votes to secure the convention after a ballot or two of "filial respect" is given by committeemen to their respective cities. St. Louis strength will come from the Mississippi valley and Southwestern states and the territories, and it is said that some of the Southern states favor St. Louis as a second choice after San Francisco.

Some Opinions.

Special to the Globe.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senator Gorman says: "Chicago is a Republican city, in a Republican state, where Republican merchants and Republican hotelkeepers take money brought there by the Democratic national convention and spend it to help elect a Republican president. I am in favor of San Francisco."

W. M. Ham says: "All Democratic precedents are in favor of a late national convention. The party in power idea has nothing to do with the case. I understand that the general sentiment prevails in favor of a July convention. As for the place of holding it I am unpledged and uninstructed, although the state central committee of Iowa passed a resolution advising in favor of Chicago. I shall vote for whatever seems best to the interests of the Democratic party. San Francisco people claim a great deal, and things look not unfavorable for them to-night, but to-morrow no one can foresee, nor its possibilities."

THEY HAVE IT.

Secretary Endicott Makes a Report on the Battle Flag Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The secretary of war to-day returned to the house his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling for information as to where the flags captured by the United States have been removed from the place where they are displayed and concealed, and if so, by what authority and for what purpose; and, further, as to what propositions have been made by government officials for the surrender of these flags, and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession. As a preliminary the secretary gives a brief history of the flags. Of the whole number captured and deposited with the department 236 were United States flags originally captured by Confederates and recaptured from them, and 544 were Confederate flags taken by the United States troops, making a total of 780 in the custody of the department. When received they were deposited in a vacant attic room of a building on Seventeenth street, occupied by the clerks of the adjutant general's office. In 1867 the superintendent of the building, without instruction, so far as can be ascertained, had them removed to his office, where a few were placed upon the walls and the remainder upon shelves or in pigeon holes. At this time an inventory of these flags was entered in a book, in which was also entered a description and brief history of the capture of those that could be identified as belonging to particular organizations. They remained here until the latter part of 1874. It is stated that while some of the Confederate flags have since been given to the companies or regiments capturing them,

NO FLAGS HAVE PASSED OUT

of the custody of the department that were in such custody when Secretary Endicott assumed charge of the department. The order to return the flags and the order revoking it are given, and the statement is made that no flags were actually returned under the first order. As to the law requiring the public exhibition of captured flags and trophies, it is assumed that the construction put upon it by the former secretaries of the war and navy was that the law applied to trophies taken from a foreign enemy, and not to those taken during domestic hostilities. In the autumn of 1874 a portion of the flags were removed from the office of the superintendent of the war department buildings, it is presumed by the oral direction of the then secretary of war, to the ordnance museum in Winders' building, and then placed on exhibition, and others were sent to the same place in 1875. The larger part of the flags, however, still remained in the office of the superintendent. Such was their custody and place of deposit until October, 1882, when all the flags, including those in the museum, were, by the direction of the secretary of war, boxed and stored in a room in the subbasement of the new state war and navy building, then first occupied by the war department, where they remained until January, 1887. They were quite inaccessible in this place, and difficult to find and identify when it became necessary to do so. It was also found that they were decaying rapidly, and by direction of the present adjutant general they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of the war department building, where they can be easily visited and examined. It is well known that in many cases United States troops with the implied, if not the express consent of the war department, retained the flags taken from the confederates in battle, and during the progress of the war the secretary of war ordered several captured flags to be restored to the captors. During the whole period of their custody in this department it has been the practice of the secretaries of war from time to time to deliver up recaptured Union flags on application by governors of states whose troops served in the armies of the United States, or to organizations or to distinguished soldiers of the war on the Union side. Upon such application it was, prior to March, 1885, the practice of the secretaries of war to make inquiry concerning the loss of the flag asked for, and if it occurred under circumstances which did not reflect discredit upon the soldierly and gallant conduct of the troops, it was returned. And, in accordance with this rule, such flags have been returned since March 7, 1875. Such applications have at times been refused, and in some cases subsequently granted. Nineteen Union flags have thus passed from the custody of the department by order from the secretary of war, and three have been delivered upon joint

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

A full list of the same giving a brief history of each flag, and at whose request and to whom delivered and by whose authority is annexed and made a part of this report. Twenty-one Confederate flags were also given up prior to May, 1867. A list of these is annexed. Ten of those were taken from the custody of the war department and delivered to individuals, associations or states upon the written order ot Mr. Stanton, two were given upon an order signed by Asst. Adjt. Gen. Nichols and nine were disposed of under the instructions not now ascertainable, but probably originating with Mr. Stanton. Some of these were given up on promises that they would be returned, which appeared not to have been kept. In January, 1887, a Confederate flag was loaned by Gen. Benet, acting secretary of war, to W. T. Clark, late brigadier general United States volunteers, who had originally deposited it at the war department and who promised in writing to return it, but has not done so. Since the date last mentioned no Confederate or recaptured Union flag has been issued or loaned by this department, and no Confederate flag has at any time passed from the custody of the latter to any of the states lately in rebellion. In April, 1887, the adjutant general addressed a letter to the secretary of war in which he suggested the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective states in which the regiments which had these colors were organized for such final disposition as they may determine. This proposition was submitted to the president and approved by him. Orders thereupon issued that letters be sent to governors of states whose troops carried the flags deposited in the war department, proposing to return the same. Such letters were sent to the governors of states referred to in the order. But before any of these flags were sent or delivered under the order thus issued, the president upon further consideration determined "that the return of these flags in the manner contemplated is not authorized by existing law or justified as an executive act." The order of the department was at once revoked and notice thereof duly issued. None of the flags were given up. The secretary says that no flags have been removed from the place they were displayed and concealed from the public. He asserts that Secretaries Stanton, Belknap, McCrary, Ramsey and Lincoln and the present secretary delivered up altogether some nineteen recaptured Union flags. A full description of the flags remaining in the department that can be identified, accompanies the report.

MACDONALD'S WORK.

One Day's Record of a Hard-Working Public Servant.

Special to the Globe.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Congressman MacDonald introduced memorials from the cities of Faribault, Red Wing, Northfield and Hastings, signed by the mayor and clerk, petitioning congress to discontinue the practice of passing appropriation bills for government buildings, and instead thereof to pass a general appropriation bill for the erection of postoffice buildings in every city of 3,000 inhabitants or over, say not less than $2,000 for each 1,000 inhabitants. It is unjust discrimination to make appropriations for buildings in large cities only, because special legislation is wrong in principle, corrupting and demoralizing. The legislation recommended would result in the erection of about 1,200 buildings at an expenditure not exceeding $20,000,000. This would save the government millions annually now paid in rent. A memorial of the Farmers' alliance of Carver county, Minn., in favor of the reduction of tariff and other legislation. A bill granting a pension to Lewis Telyea, of Appleton, Minn., a Union veteran. A bill to change the rate of postage on seeds, plants and merchandise. This bill is the result of much consideration and extensive correspondence with farmers and small dealers most interested. The rate now is 1 cent an ounce, and the new rate is to be two ounces for 1 cent or half a cent an ounce. This was the rate charged, but under Republican regime the rate was doubled, as is currently believed, wholly in the interest of the express companies whose lobbyists procurred its passage. Judge MacDonald intends to give especial attention to this matter, both before the committee on postoffices and post roads, to which it was referred, and before the house when it is reported for final action. Also a protest from the Minneapolis board of trade against legislation intended to hinder or prevent the transportation of freight over railroads passing through Canada. Also a bill to place upon the retired list with rank and pay of major general any officer of the army of the United State in the late war for the Union of the age of sixty-five years or more, who was a major general and commanded a geographically defined military department and one or more army corps in the field. It is understood that the object of this bill is to allow Gen. John C. Fremont and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to be placed upon the retired list of the army with rank and pay of major general. As an evidence of their purity of character, in addition to their distinguished public services, these soldiers are, in their old age, in limited circumstances, and it would be a graceful act upon the part of the country they served so well to thus recognize their distinguished services.

STARVING INDIANS.

Indians in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in a Starving Condition.

Deer and Wild Animals of All Kinds Said to Be Exceptionally Scarce.

The Wheat Blockade on the Canadian Pacific About Broken.

A Wreck on the Manitoba--One Insane Man Murdered by Another.

Special to the Globe.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 20.—Intelligence received from different portions of Manitoba and the Northwest territories indicate great starvation among the various tribes of Indians. Deer and wild animals of all kinds are exceptionally scarce. A dispatch from St. Peter's Indian reserve, twenty miles from this city, says: "One hundred Indians are in very destitute circumstances. Certain restrictions were placed on them in the sale of their products to white people, and many of them have broken the treaty with the government and will leave the reserve in the spring." Civilization had a very demoralizing effect on the Indians mentioned, and it is probable that all Indians near Winnipeg will be removed to a far north region.

The Wheat Blockade Opened.

Special to the Globe.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 20.—F. S. Shaughessy, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific railroad here, this afternoon, speaking of the blockade in the East, said the weather had caused the trouble, and 3,000 or 4,000 more cars might be used with advantage. Regarding the rumor of the Canadian Pacific cars being used on the Soo route, he said: "So far as I know, not even a single one has crossed the Soo bridge since it was opened, and I would be almost willing to make affidavit to that effect." The rolling stock used on this road was the property of the Canada Atlantic. Shaughessy leaves for Vancouver to-morrow, and will probably travel on to San Francisco. General Supt. Whyte returned from Port Arthur this afternoon. For the past few days he has been giving personal supervision to the unloading of grain at Port Arthur. Arrangements have been made which will enable the Canadian Pacific railroad to receive through shipments of grain to the East Wednesday next. The news was very encouraging to the wheat-buyers, and the farmers rejoice.

Another Liquor Bill.

Special to the Globe.

Des Moines, Io., Feb. 20.—The subcommittee having in charge the preparation of a bill to amend the pharmacy law has been in session again to-day and has virtually agreed upon a measure that will contain nearly all the vicious features of the the Custer and Redman bills- Permits to sell must issue through the district court upon petition of one-third the legal voters of the township or ward and an equal number of women over twenty-one years. Not more than one permit can issue in a township except in cases where it contains a city, and then one may issue for every 2,500 inhabitants. Buyers must swear they want their purchases for lawful purposes, which are medicinal, mechanical and sacramental, and dealers are authorized to administer oaths. Very severe penalties attach for violation of the law.

Train Wrecked.

Special to the Globe.

St. Cloud, Feb. 20.—An extra freight on the Manitoba road, containing forty cars loaded with wheat, was wrecked yesterday evening between Haven and Clear Lake, owing to a defective rail. The engine and nine cars left the track and landed in a ditch, while remaining twenty-one cars were all demolished more or less and scattered over both the Manitoba and Northern Pacific tracks, temporarily blockading both roads. Division Supt. Bryant, of the Manitoba, left with a working train for the scene early this morning. No one is reported as hurt, although the engineer and fireman were on the engine when it left the track.

Four Weeks Unburied.

Special to the Globe.

Langford, Dak., Feb. 20.—Constable Hubbard, of Langford, had occasion to go to Lynn lake, about fifteen miles southeast of here, in Day county. It appears that an old Scandinavian by the name of Anderson, said to be ninety-six years old, was living with his son and grandson on the banks of Lynn lake and was sick at the time of the great blizzard and confined to his bed. On the morning of the blizzard his son and two women went out to do chores, leaving the grandson and two children in the house with the old man and only an armful of hay for fuel, those at the barn expecting to bring in more hay. The storm put in such a sudden appearance that those at the barn did not dare to go to the house, and remained in the barn until the next day. During this time the old man froze to death. His relatives carried him into the granary, threw an old quilt over him and there he was when Mr. Hubbard arrived, having laid there for four weeks. Mr. Hubbard notified the commissioners and they ordered the body buried.

Farmers' Insurance.

Special to the Globe.

Sioux Falls, Dak., Feb. 20.—The Farmers' National Insurance company, with a paid-in capital of $100,000, was organized in Sioux Falls to-day. The company is organized by Plankinton men, the work being done in Sioux Falls in order to have the presence and advice of Auditor Ward, who is now here. The officers of the company are: C. S. Deering, president; Joseph Frendenfeld, secretary; George A. Kimmel, assistant secretary. W. M. Smith and B. H. Sullivan are among the directors of the company. The capital is "put up" by 123 stockholders and their list reveals some of the solid men of the territory, financially. The home office is in Plankinton.

Quarantined the Car.

Special to the Globe.

Fargo, Dak., Feb. 20.—Quite a little excitement was caused this morning by the authorities quaranting the emigrant coach of No. 2 on the Northern Pacific. It was occupied principally by people from the other side of Switchback, in Montana, who were returning to their former home in Arkansas, and it was feared the breaking out on the person of a woman passenger might be smallpox. Other passengers claimed it was only a form of rash, prevailing at the place they had just left. After considerable delay the car was allowed to proceed East.

Promised to Leave Town.

Special to the Globe.

Sioux City, Io., Feb. 20.—Sylvester Ganda, of Haddock murder fame, was arrested last night for fast driving and cruelty to animals. This morning he was taken before Judge Soule, who rated him soundly for his conduct, fined him $65, he to be committed until paid; but the fine was remitted on a promise that he would leave town this evening before 6 o'clock for good. Judge Soule is determined to rid the community of all such. Ganda, it will be remembered, was one of the men under indictment for the killing of Rev. Haddock.

A Storm at Lanesboro.

Special to the Globe.

Lanesboro, Minn., Feb. 20.—All day yesterday there was a drizzling rain falling, which turned into snow about 5 o'clock p. m. During the night the thermometer fell considerable, and almost a blizzard is blowing to-day. This reaction of the weather is felt very forcibly on account of the nice summer weather we have been having here lately.

Funeral of Conductor Murphy.

Special to the Globe.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 20.—A large delegation from the Masonic lodges of this city and Eau Claire left this city this morning by special train over the Wisconsin Central road for Stevens Point, to attend the funeral of Conductor Murphy, who was scalded to death near Duluth. He was formerly a resident here and for many years ran between here and Eau Claire.

Murdered by an Insane Man.

Special to the Globe.

St. Peter, Minn., Feb. 20.—This morning aboout 1 o'clock J. W. Stover killed his roommate, Charles Warner, at the hospital for the insane by means of one of the feet of the iron bedsteads, crushing the skull. The deed was discovered by the night watch while making his rounds. The two patients had roomed together for the past two months and were quiet and considered harmless.

Joel On the Go.

Special to the Globe.

Red Wing, Feb. 20.—Joel P. Heatwole, the Northfield editor, spent Sunday in town interviewing his numerous friends. He had very little to say regarding the general political situation, though it is surmised he was looking over the prospects of his receiving the Republican nomination for congressman in this district.

Dr. Folwell's Lecture.

Special to the Globe.

Hastings, Minn., Feb. 20.—Dr. W. W. Folwell, of the State university, lectured this evening at the court house on "The Grand Constitutional Convention," for the especial benefit of the High school pupils and the Chautauqua circle. A large audience was present, and the lecture proved highly interesting.

A Change in Officials.

Special to the Globe.

Dubuque, Io., Feb. 20.—R. E. Groves, president of the Commercial National bank ever since the reorganization after the great Cabbage failure in 1872, tendered his resignation to-day, to enter into an important business enterprise in Colorado Springs. Gen. C. H. Booth was elected as his successor and John R. Waller vice president.

Skipped Across the Line.

Special to the Globe.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—J. G. Mills, a tea merchant in this city, skipped across the line on a freight train yesterday evening. His liabilities amount to $9,000 and assets $3,000. Mills is a prominent church member in the Methodist church, and was looked upon as a good, reliable man by a host of friends.

Shook Off Its Lethargy.

Special to the Globe.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 20.—The city council has awakened to the fact that this city needs new factories, and has determined to bond the city in order to have ample funds on hand to offer as a bonus to any enterprising manufacturer who will locate a new industry here.

Help for the Needy.

Special to the Globe.

Yankton, Dak., Feb. 20.—Jan. 12 A. J. Winters, agent of the Singer Sewing Machine company, and J. O. Robinson, driver, were frozen to death in the blizzard near Tyndall. Robinson left a family in destitute circumstances in this city. To-day the Singer company sent Mrs. Robinson $1,000.

Traffic Resumed.

Special to the Globe.

Huron, Dak., Feb. 20.—The first Chicago mail for a week arrived Sunday afternoon. The Northwestern is now open in every direction, and an immense amount of freight is moving west. Three hundred cars of delayed freight were sent from Tracy since Sunday morning, all for this part of Dakota.

Diphtheria at Clear Lake.

Special to the Globe.

Mason City, Io., Feb. 20.—The Clear Lake inhabitants are considerably agitated over the prevalence of diphtheria in their midst. The board of health has quarantined and all schools are closed. One case has resulted fatally. A number have been exposed and a spread is feared.

Blockades Continue.

Special to the Globe.

St. Cloud, Feb. 20.—The Willmar branch of the Manitoba is badly blockaded since Sunday night. The train from that point was seven hours late this morning.

Hamilton's Resignation.

Special to the Globe.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—Hon. C. E. Hamilton's resignation was handed in this afternoon to the speaker. Hon. W. L. Jones will contest the vacated constituency of Shoal Lake.

Moody and Sankey.

Special to the Globe.

Cedar Rapids, Io., Feb. 20.—Moody and Sankey to-night finished the second day of their three day convention here.

Want a Receiver.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—H. V. Bemis to-day applied to the superior court for a receiver for the Chicago Horseman Newspaper company. He claims that D. J. Campau is injuring the property by an arbitrary course in ignoring Bemis, who is a director, and that the appointment of a receiver is necessary to save the paper from ruinous litigations. No action has yet been taken by the court.

BY ITS OWN PETARD.

The Senate's Rules Prevent It From Making Public the Fisheries Treaty.

Mr. Edmunds Gets an Indirect Tariff Question Before the Senate.

The House Makes the Pacific Telegraph Bill a Special Order.

Mr. Corcoran's Chances Small for Recovery--Reclassing Postmasters.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate in secret session to-day listened to the reading of the fishery treaty, and then for an hour there ensued an earnest but unsuccessful struggle to make it public. The lead in this matter was taken by Senator Frye, who is anxious that his constituents shall be informed authoritatively as to what they have to hope for from the matter. The motion was gallantly supported and would have been successful but for the discovery that the senate is powerless in the face of its own rules to do what it desires. To publish the document now would require a change of rules, and to make a change, or even to discuss a proposal to make a change, requires a day's notice. Hence, as the matter is expected to come from Ottawa within a day or two, the senate contents it self with sending the treaty to the public printer "to be printed in confidence." The provisions of the document are said to be very much as the papers have already stated them. That which seems to have fastened itself most firmly upon the senatorial memory as the hasty reading was progressing, is the provision that the privilege of going into Canadian ports to buy bait shall be withheld by Canada unless the United States congress passes laws for the free admission of fish and oil. The document is commented upon by one side as practically conceding that the Canadian contention has been correct as to the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. Upon the other hand senators friendly to the administration express the opinion that all has been accomplished by the department that could be expected, and that a quarrel which has lasted over half a century has thus been brought to an end.

THE SENATE.

The Senate Will Observe Wednesday as a Holiday---A Tariff Straw.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Mr. Hoar offered a resolution which was agreed to, ordering that on Wednesday next the farewell address of Washington be read to the senate by the presiding officer at the conclusion of the morning business. Mr. Voorhees suggested that after the reading an adjournment of the senate should be provided for. He thought that that would be a proper mark of respect for the day. Mr. Hoar remarked that that would be within the power of the senate.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric Street Car Company of the District of Columbia was taken from the calendar for consideration. An amendment (reported by the committee) having been reached requiring the rails to be of American manufacture, Mr. Edmunds suggested informally and in a low tone of voice, that that was in opposition to the president's message and at variance with all the principles of the administration. It was formally opposed by Mr. Vance as unusual in a bill of this character and altogether absurd. Mr. Edmunds, in order to have the votes of senators placed on the record on this indirect tariff question, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS:

Blair,	Frye,	Platt,
Bowen,	Gorman,*	Plumb,
Brown,*	Hiscock,	Riddleberger,†
Chase,	Hoar,	Spooner,
Chandler,	Manderson,	Stanford,
Davis,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Dawes,	Morrill,	Stockbridge
Edmunds,	Paddock,	—25
Farwell,	Palmer,	

NAYS:

Bate,*	George,*	Reagan,*
Blackburn,*	Gibson,*	Vance,*
Call,*	Hampton,*	Vest,*
Coke,*	Harris,*	Walthall,*
Daniel,*	Hearst,*	Wilson(Md)*
Eustis,*	Pugh,*	—17

*Democrat. †Independent.

Among the pairs announced were the following: Cullom with Gray; Evarts with Morgan; Hale with Beck. The bill (which was about half completed) was laid aside informally.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry. Placed on the calendar. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of active business and soon adjourned.

POSTMASTERS.

A Bill to Reclassify and Rearrange Their Salaries.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Representative Blount, of Georgia, to-day introduced in the house a bill providing for a reclassification of postmasters and a rearrangement of salaries. Under its terms, with the exception of the cities of New York and Washington, where the postmasters' salaries are fixed at $8,000 and $5,000, respectively, postmasters are to be divided into three classes, according to the revenues of their offices. In first class offices, where the gross receipts are between $30,000 and $60,000, the salaries range from $2,500 to $6,000. In the second class, where the gross receipts are between $1,500 and $30,000, the salaries are to range between $1,000 and $2,500. The salaries of these two classes are to be paid out of the receipts of their offices. Postmasters of the third class, which includes all not covered by the other two classes, are to receive in addition to the commissions on the money order and special delivery business, a compensation based upon the receipts of their offices from all quarters ranging from the whole amount where the receipts are less than $60 up to $117 per quarter. Arrangements are made for an annual adjustment of salaries for the allowance of expenses of rent, light and fuel, clerk hire, furniture and incidentals at first and second class offices.

Mr. Corcoran No Better.

Special to the Globe.

Washington, Feb. 20.—W. W. Corcoran is reported no better to-night. His physician, Dr. Garnett, says that his disease is a form of senile bronchitis, which frequently attacks persons of advanced age. To-day he took a little milk punch and the juice of meat. This is the only form of food that is given him. He takes occasionally a little champagne. He sleeps most of the time, but when any one he knows comes in the room and speaks to him he rouses up and recognizes them. He is conscious, but seems to have lost the power of continuous thought. His granddaughter, Miss Luly Eustis, arrived from New York this morning. She went at once to Mr. Corcoran's bedside and spoke to him. He knew her, and greeted her pleasantly. No one is allowed to see him now except the immediate members of his family, all of whom are now in the city. A great many people are at the house during the day to make inquiries and to get the latest bulletins from the sick room.

THE HOUSE.

Executive Communications—Pacific Telegraph Bill Special Order for March 3.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Among the executive communications laid before the house this morning by the speaker was one from the secretary of war in response to the Boutelle battleflag resolution. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr. Foran, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war for copies of all papers and plans on file in his department relative to the breakwater at Cleveland, O.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted making the Pacific railroad telegraph bill a special order for March 3.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting a report from the secretary of state in relation to an invitation from the Belgian government to the United States to participate in an international exhibition to be held at Brussels in May next. Referred. Also a message from the president transmitting a report from the secretary of state relative to an invitation from the German government to the United States to become a party to the International Geodetic association. Referred.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, on behalf of the committee on the judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and place upon its passage the Hoar joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date of inauguration day and extending the terms of members of congress until April 30. Quite a long debate ensued, though little interest was manifested. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution was lost—yeas 129, nays 128—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative, and the house then adjourned.

Introduced by Gifford.

Special to the Globe.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Delegate Gifford introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to establish and maintain a school for the general education of Indian youths at Bismarck, and an appropriation of $50,000 made therefor; also, a bill granting the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern the right to construct a bridge over the Missouri river in Emmons county, Dak., subject to the approval of the secretary of war; also a bill for the erection of a public building at Yankton for a postoffice, revenue office and court house. It appropriates $100,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of the building. Gifford says: "These bills are all of prime importance, will receive prompt attention, and, I believe, will pass."

The Drive-Well Case.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A decision was rendered in the United States supreme court to-day upon the application for a rehearing of the case of William D. Andrews and others against George Hogue, which is widely known as "the drive-well case." This court held that the patent issued to Nelson W. Green in 1871 for an improvement in the method of constructing artesian wells was invalid because the invention covered by it was in public use more than two years before Green applied for a patent. The court, after an exhaustive review of the whole case, adheres to its decision and denies the application for a rehearing. Opinion by Judge Blatchford.

Montana Reservations.

Special to the Globe.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Delegate Toole introduced a bill extending the laws of Montana over Indian reservations set apart for the Grosventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet and other indians, through which reservations right of way has been granted the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, and said reservations shall form part of Chotean county for judicial revenue and other purposes, and that the Crow Creek reservations, over which right of way has been granted the Rocky Fork & Cook City railway, shall likewise be attached to and form a part of Yellowstone county for the same purposes.

Nominations.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: Interior—William H. Steele, of Colorado, to be register of the land office at Montrose (formerly Lake City), Col.; Henry Charles Fink, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Montrose (formerly Lake City), Col.; Enos G. Hein, of Iowa, to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa; E. P. Briscoe, of Mississippi, to be agent for the Indians of the Crow agency in Montana; Leonard B. Cornell, of New York, to be receiver of public moneys at Spokane Falls, in Washington territory.

Should Become a Law.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senator Blair introduced a bill to-day declaring that any person convicted of carnally and unlawfully knowing any female under the age of eighteen years shall be punished by imprisonment for from five to ten years, and for the second offense during his natural life. A punishment of from ten to thirty years is provided for persons forcibly ravishing any female, and for the period of his natural life for any person who carries out his ends by means of potions or drugs. The provisions of the bill are made applicable to all places within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Joined the Ramabai Circle.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Cleveland to-day joined the Ramabai circle for the elevation of women in India. This organization is the outgrowth of the work in this country of Pundita Ramabai, who has been laboring in various cities of the United States since March, 1886, to awaken interest in the establishment of a normal school for high-caste child widows in Poona, India.

General Land Laws.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate committee on public lands to-day considered the proposed amendment of the general land laws, namely: The repeal of the timber culture and pre-emption laws and the amendment of the homestead law so as to limit the acquisition of available public lands to actual settlers. It will probably report a bill substantially similar to the senate bill of the last congress on this subject.

The Boy Pianist.

New York, Feb. 20.—Josef Hofmann, the boy pianist, is to retire from the stage. His mother says his health is giving way and that he will play no more for some years. The boy is delighted at the decision.