CABINET CONSOMME.

John C. Spooner, of Badgerdom, Dancing on the Rim of the Tureen.

Reports Say He Wants to Stab the Attorney Generalship With a Pike Pole.

Blaine's Prospects of Becoming a Harrison Adviser Rather Slim.

Broad Hints as to Ben's Reasons for Shutting Out the Tattooed Man.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There has been considerable talk concerning Wisconsin's cabinet chances. The antagonisms which arose between Rusk and Payne, immediately after it was ascertained that the Republicans were doomed to dispose of the offices for four years, has not subsided. It was pre-sumed that under the pacific influences of the philosophy of "Uncle Philetus" the grasping ambitions of the two alleged Badger statesmen would "smooth their wrinkled front" and pull together for the weal and glory of the great state of swamp lands and Fox river overflows. But there has been no cessation of hostilities. Sawyer has yelled "Peace, peace," but there is no peace, nor a piece of a peace. Argal, it is needful for the altisonant resonance of state pride that somebody be united upon for a cabinet position. Senator John C. Spooner, the little giant from Hudson, has been making pilgrimages to Indianapolis all winter. He has recently returned from the latest and most magnificent of them all. Wisconsin men believe, or affect to believe to-day, that Senator Spooner will enter Harrison's cabinet as attorney general. This belief is expressed on all sides, and everywhere it is accompanied with expressions of regret that so

SOCIABLE AND POPULAR a man as Spooner should thus sacrifice himself politically by giving up a commanding position in the senate for a subordinate place under the administration of another man. The friends of Henry C. Payne, who was booked for the postmaster generalship, allege that Spooner has unkindly deserted Payne for his own aggrandizement. Rusk's friends speak in a similar manner. One of them says: "I believe that John Spooner has the presidential bee, and expects to make a national reputation for himself as a cabinet officer." It merely reminds me of what Abe Lincoln said in the spring of '64, when he was seeking nination: 'You can't know how hard the bee does buzz until you have had them under your hat.' I believe that Spooner has the bee, and it is buzzing him into political suicide." All these sayings are largely conjectural, but they are not without foundation in the face of recent occurrences. Spooner has been known to say that "a man might do himself, as well as his party, some credit as attorney general or sec-retary of the treasury during the next four years, as there are numerous great questions coming before those two departments for settlement. A good man might make himself felt by the entire

SUCH STATEMENTS casually made, are quoted as indicating which way the Hudsonian's mind is trending. But his best friends believe that Spooner will stay where he is, filling Matt Carpenter's shoes chuck full of senatorial power. An Indiana man, whose relations of intimacy with Harrison during the past year, especially during the campaign, gives weight to ing, in the Arlington hotel lobby: "I am inclined to think that when Gen. Harrison announces his cabinet the Republican party will be surprised to find

that the name of Blaine is not in it. Harrison knows that Conkling was a figure of such prominence that Blaine deemed it wise to strike him down, and take his patronage from him, at the outset of Garfield's administration. Harrison knows that when Conkling was out of patronage he was soon out of office, and out of power. He sees that Blaine is too big a man to be in the Harrison cabinet, with patronage at his disposal. He but follows the example of Blaine's own political advice when he concludes that Blaine, without position, will be powerless. The people worship patronage and its concomitant power. They worship Blaine, but largely because of the power he has wielded. Harrison will not give Blaine a place where he can control anything at all. On the contrary, he wants no Guiteau business connected with his administration. He will not have Blaine, and no one can force the Maine mountebank upon him."

A HOOSIER ROW

In Prospect When the General Assembly Convenes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6 .- When the Indiana general assembly convenes next Thursday it will open with a row in the senate. Already many of the members are here, and the Democratic senators declare that it is their determination that Col. Robertson shall not preside over the senate. The course that will probably be pursued will be to elect a president pro tem., and then refuse to allow Robertson to preside over the body. Col. Robertson has declared himself. "I shall do my duty," he says; "that is, go as the legally elected lieutenant governor of Indiana, and open the session of the legislature Jan. 10. I shali, as before, take whatever action the Republican party thinks necessary. The senate at its last adjournment did not elect a president pro tem., to succeed Green Smith, and consequently their own false claim falls to the ground." The general assembly about to convene is confronted with a perplexing financial problem. For several years there has been a gradual decrease in the amount of revenue collected by taxation, but there has been no diminu tion of expenditure, and the demand for additional funds has become so pressing that the state tax must be increased or else a permanent loan will have to be negotiated. A temporary loan must be made to meet present necessities, and hence the legislators will be forced to give immediate attention to financial matters or go without their salaries. There will not be an available dollar in the treasury unless there is a raid upon funds sacred to other purposes, and no increase of the tax levy can be of benefit for two years

WEST VIRGINIA AROUSED. Wednesday Will Be a Red-Letter

Day in the State. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Wednesday

to be the most remarkable session in the history of the state. Aside from the organization of the two houses, which will be of exceptional interest, because of the nearly equal division of the membership between the two great parties, there will be the sharpest kind of a struggle over the election of a United States senator, and also the settlement of the contest for governor between Judge Fleming and Gen. Goff, all while, outside and beyond this, the Republicans are threatening in retaliation for the contest brought by Judge Fleming, to institute like pro ceedings in the cases of all the other state officers and dispute the election of every one of the Democratic officerselect, including the members of the supreme court. A gentleman direct from Charleston says the prominent party leaders of both sides are on hand to as sist their friends in the organization of the legislature and the settlement

Washington.

of the gubernatorial question. The

"whips" of each side have notified

their people that no absenteeism must

occur, as there is too much at stake.

The movements and result will be

watched with the deepest interest in

Blaine Is Better. Washington, Jan. 6.-Mr. Blaine has quite recovered from his trifling indisposition of yesterday. He took a short walk this morning, and later in the day he and Mr. Phelps joined the afternoon strollers on Connecticut avenue. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Warder and Mr. Phelps were Mr. Blaine's guests at dinner at the Richmond this evening.

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS.

Powderly and Others Repudiated

by Knights of 1869. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6. — The following circular has been issued: "To the Members of the Knights of Labor—Greeting: In behalf of the toiling milloins of the earth, we the surviving founders of the secret order of Knights of Labor, have, after several secret meetings held in the city of Philadelphia, and after due deliberation and investigation into the present auto-cratic form of government, found that the present order of Knights of Labor has departed or diverged from the orignas departed of diverged from the original designs when organized in 1869 to the destruction of the principal of self-government, lying at the base of American institutions. As the order of the Knights of Labor was founded for the purpose of abolishing poverty by se-curing to the laborer the fruits of his toil; and as we, the original founders of the Knights of Labor, who handed to the officers and the membership the principles of the organization, have found, after a lapse of nearly twenty years, that the officers of the organization have departed from the principles transferred to them, and being determined to return to the original text, we extend the hand of fraternity to all those who believe in the principles formerly promulgated, to wit: Secreey, obedience, mutual assistance and the placing of industry on a scientific basis. We have resolved to eliminate all opposition detrimental to the principles and progress of the Knights of Labor as the founders intended. In making this known through the public press we do so to notify those at a distance, and this must be accepted as a reply to many letters received on the subject. As in 1869, numbers for assemblies will be given from Philadelphia. Pa., until a sufficient number have been formed to call a joint convention for the good of the order. Those desiring to be with us will address Box 834, Philadelphia, Pa. All communications will receive prompt replies. All necesbedience, mutual assistance and the will receive prompt replies. All necessary matter will be furnished to carry on the needed work. In conclusion we desire to say that, believing we are dodig right in issuing the foregoing, as we did when promulgating the principles of the Knights of Labor nearly twenty years ago, we have unitedly affixed our JAMES L. WRIGHT, R. C. MACAULEY, R. N. KEEN, J. S. KENNEDY.

BAD MEXICAN JOURNALISTS. Newspaper Men From Greaserdom

Prove to Be Impostors. LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 6.-A Memphis dispatch published this morning, referring to three young Mexican journalists, caused a sensation in official and newspaper circles in the two Laredos. Mexican Consul Varias, of that city, is of the opinion that they are not Mexicans, but Spaniards or Cubans. United States Consul Cisco, of Neuvo, Laredo, Mexico, stated to-day that about a month ago three young men claiming to be Flori Marti, of Eldiaro Espanol, Filippe L'Egnia, of La Epoca, and Francisco de la Vega, of The Monitor, City of Mexico, secured an introduction to the governor of Neuvo Leon, and from himobtained strong letters of recommend-

ation to Mayor Belden of New Laredo. They claimed that they were starting on a tour for pleasure in the United States and would write up the result of their observations for their respective papers. On the strength of their splendid testimonials Consul Cisco gave them letters of introduction to the Memphis Avalanche, the St. Louis Republic, the Nashville American and the Louisville Courier-Journal. It now turns out that they are impostors and leftmany unpaid bills in Monterey and Nuevo Laredo. Consul Cisco has telegraphed the newspapers to which he gave letters of introduction that the young journalists are frauds.

THE CLEARANCES. Exchanges of the Leading Banks

for the Past Week. Bostox, Jan. 6.—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Jan 6, 1889, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the

	Amount.	Inc.	Dec,
New York	\$702,790,117	18.8	
Boston	101.364.79	8.3	
Philadelphia	73,008,531	2.7	******
Chicago	63,499,000	9.2	
St. Louis	19,325,130	5.7	
San Francisco	16,027,739	32.1	
New Orleans	12,057,930	04.1	6.3
Baltimore	13,931,722	5.3	
Cincinnati	11.377.900	ALL DESCRIPTION	0.6
Pittsburg	12,202,089	7.3	0.0
Kansas City	8,497,627	23.2	
Louisville	7,178,663	5.8	
Providence	5,864,500	0.0	5.4
Milwaukee	5,172,000	17.9	0.4
	3,678,559	1.8	
Omaha	4,609,482	29.6	
Minneapolis		57.3	
Denver	3.331,615	4.2	
Detroit	4,672,550	(A) (A) (A)	
Memphis	3.019,758 $2,769,804$	70.5	2.4
Columbus		10.5	
Indianapolis	1,869,605		8.9
Hartford	3,179,968		0.2
New Haven	1,417,927	1.3	
Peoria	1,502,863	11.5	
Galveston	1,209,168		16.3
St. Joseph		5.0	
Duluth	1,790,893	13.3	*****
Norfolk	904,378		6.3
Portland	1,225,500		4.6
Springfield	1,426,604	13.9	
worcester	1,250,906	6.9	
Wichita	620,898		27.4
Lowell		11.4	
Syracuse		3.9	
Grand Rapids	607,972		17.3
Topeka	299,340		4.2
m-1-1	1.005.004.074	110	
Total Outside N. Y	2000 004 057		
Outside N. 1	2002,204,807	1.0	

The Denial by Gladstone LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily News correspondent at Naples says Mr. Gladstone denies emphatically that he ever recommended the restoration of the next, Jan 9, the legislature of West pope's temporal power be made the Virginia will convene in what promises | subject of international arbitration.

LEVI IS A LEARNER.

The Senate Gives Morton a Chance to Study Its Rules of Procedure.

Tariff Will Be the Chief Senate Topic Until the Bill Is Passed.

Reed's Resolution on the Call of States Giving the House Trouble.

The President Approves the **Extension of Civil Service** to Railway Mails.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- An amendment to the senate rules was adopted Friday last, giving to the president-elect and the vice president-elect the privi-

leges of the floor. No reason for adopting this rule was given at the time of its adoption, as there was no objection made to it. It is learned now that the reason for changing the rules was to give the vice president-elect an opportunity to study the rules of procedure of the senate so that he may be familiar with them when he is called upon to take the chair of the presiding officer. A member of the senate went to the president pro tempore, Mr. Ingalls, last week, and asked if Mr. Morton would be admitted to the floor of the senate in the event he came to Washington during this session of congress.

Mr. Ingalls replied that under the rules he would not, and that Gen. Harrison would not be admitted to the floor but for the fact that he had been a senator, and thus came under a distinct rule. The senator stated that Mr. Morton was coming to Washington soon after the meeting of the electoral college to study the rules of the senate, of which he has never been a member, in order that he might assume the chair of the presiding officer with some degree of confidence. Mr. Ingalls said that the only way to obtain admittance to the floor for Mr. Morton would be to change the rule; and, in accordance with his suggestion, the proposition was laid before the committee on rules, and that committee reported the proposed change to the senate, which thereupon adopted it. So when Mr. Morton comes to Washington in February he will find no obstacle to a careful study of the senate rules of procedure.

MORTON IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.-Vice President-elect Morton and wife arrived in this city last evening. They were driven to the residence of Rev. D. Francis L Robbins, whose wife is a niece of the vice president-elect. The evening was spent in a purely social and informal way, and only a few callers paid their respects. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Morton and Dr. Field attended the ceremonies of the dedication of Disston Hall and Beacon dispensaries, connected with the Beacon Presbyterian church at Cumberland and Cedar

LAID OUT FOR SOLONS. What Congress May Do in the Next Seven Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The time of he senate during the coming week will be devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the tariff measure-in fact, no other business likely to provoke discussion will be brought before that body until the vote on the tariff bill is taken Jan. 21. The remaining time given to its discussion will be devoted largely to extended speeches on the principles underlying the bill. There are a few senators who have not been heard at length as yet, and there are others who want to be heard again. before the committee on foreign relations to-morrow for examination confeet during the week just ended, others are to be heard. and understood that no amendment to the bill will be adopted without the sanction of the finance committee, and that no amendment wil be proposed by that committee unless it is known to be satisfactory to all of the Republican majority. As the work of the senate is cut and dried in the committee room, there is but little object in proposing amendments to carry out the views of the majority. So the Democratic members of the senate think, and as far as they have an interest in the bill the vote might as well be taken now. To-morrow, in the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, relating to the Panama canal, will be again taken up and disposed of. It will probably be passed as originally introduced and reported. If any strong objection to it should be developed, will likely be withdrawn. The deadlock in the house is likely to continue during the coming week, un less some compromise can be effected. Mr. Reed will call up his resolution abolishing the call of states and territories on suspension Mondays the first thing Monday, after the reading of the journal, the pending motion being a demand for the previous question on

the resolution is passed. The opponents of the resolution say it cannot pass this congress. They seem to be gaining strength. The fact that Mr. Randall and Mr. Mills, Democrats. voted in committee against the reso lution, and that it was only adopted by Speaker Carlisle voting with Messrs. Reed and Cannon, Republicans, is having much weight as the fight progresses in determining the action of the Democrats who have heretofore been inclined to vote for the resolution. It has also leaked out that Mr. Carlisle voted for the resolution conditionally. It was the understanding in committee, so Mr. Randall says, that if the resolution, when offered the house, should be met by determined obstructive tactics, Mr. Reed would withdraw it. It is rumored in high Democratic circles that it was upon this condition that Speaker Carlisle voted for it. Mr. Reed has not as yet shown any disposition to withdraw it, and there is no reason to believe that he will. The matter is likely to block legislation the coming week. If. however, the resolution is disposed of, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, will on Tuesday call up the contested election case of Small vs. Elliott, of South Carolina, and follow it up the next day with the Sullivan-Felton contested case from California. Thursday is set aside for considation of bills reported from the com-mittee on Indian affairs, but is not likely to get the floor unless it can defeat the friends of the Oklahoma bill. who will at all times raise the question of consideration in favor of their bill. Several appropriation bills are now awaiting action by the house, and will be called up at the first opportunity.

They have the parliamentary right of

determined. Mr. Reed says

NO BUSINESS

bill is completed and will be reported to the house probably Monday. All the appropriation bills are more advanced than for years past, only two import to the house and several of the more im-

APPROVED BY GROVER. Civil Service to Govern Railway

portant having been passed,

Mail Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The president as approved the regulations made by the civil service commission providing for the extension of the civil service rules to the railway mail service. With the exception of the general superintendent, all the employes will come under these rules, and appointments to the service will be made in accordance with the civil service regulations. It is made from the classified railway mail The Horrible Disclosures provided that transfers of clerks may be service to any classified postoffice and to the postoffice department.

THE OMNIBUS BILL. Ex-Delegate Maginnis Thinks It,

Will Pass. Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—At the Arlington hotel this evening, conversing with friends Hon. Martin Maginnis said: "I will leave for Montana to-morrow morning and probably net return during this session. I have seen all of the Democratic representatives and senators and am confident the omnibus bill will pass, unless the Republicans object to and fight it. I do not think we should give up our demand for the admission of New Mexico with the other territories and the Democratic party makes concessions enough it consents to the division of Dakota, and Montana Democrats are willing to stay out until New Mexico comes in. If the bill does not pass this session it will next surely.'

Hon. M. H. Day, of Dakota, is registered at the National. He says: "I think that the Democratic party has merely concluded to do an act of justice in agreeing to divide Dakota. 1 do not regard it as a party concession. The people have long wanted division, and but for certain factional elements in the territorial Democracy we should have been divided long since. However, it is pretty generally understood that I am out of polities, and am not given to talking about public affairs. I am here on business and shall not remain long. We want the Sioux reservation opened up, and that comes first in the minds of many of us, before we ever give a thought to division, admission or any-thing else. Mr. Day is looking like his old-time dominant self. He concedes that he has lost no sleep over Cleveland's defeat.

Hon. G. C. Moody, of Deadwood, arrived to-night. He says: "I shall remain some time. I am here to see what prospects there are for South Dakota's admission. To-morrow or next day Chief Justice Tripp, Judge Spencer and other leading Democrats will arrive to voice the sentiment of their party in favor of immediate recognition of South Dakota. 1 did not visit Gen. Harrison at Indianapolis in company with Harrison Allen, but made a formal call on the president-elect on my way here merely to tender my personal congratulations."

THE SAMOAN QUESTION To Be Investigated by the Senate

at Once. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Frye returned to-day from his home in Maine. He was accompanied by Mrs. Frye and by Mr. Sewall, consul general to Samoa. Senator Frye was detained at his home after the holidays by the illness of Mrs. Frye and by the death of her sister, Mrs. Garcelon. Mrs. Frye has almost recovered her health. Now that Senator Frye has returned and Mr. Sewall is here, the investigation of the Samoan question, authorized by resolution of the senate several weeks ago, will begin. Mr. Sewall will probably appear cerning the state of affairs in the Samoan islands. As soon as the committee is through with him he will start for his post. He was on his way there when he was summoned to return at the instance of the committee.

Thanks, Awfully,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The inaugural committee informs all persons wishing to visit the capitol during the Harrison and Morton inaugural ceremonies March 4 next, that they can secure good cooms and board at private houses throughout the city at prices ranging from \$2 to \$4 per day by communicating with Col. I. P. Wright, chairman of the public comfort committee.

Work Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The state de partment is informed that owing to misunderstandings between the government of Venezuela and the Breakwater company all work on the Languayra breakwater has been suspended.

At the Capital.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Hon. C. W. Butz, Lisbon, Dak.; E. C. Waters. Billings, Mont.; W. McCrory, Minneapolis. and Wendell A. Anderson, La Crosse, are at the Ebbitt.

THE MILITIA OUT.

the resolution. Both sides seem equally Col. Haines and Two Companies Sent to New Castle.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 6.-Two companies of militia, under command of of any kind shall be transacted until Col. J. C. Haines, yesterday morning went up to New Castle to quell any re newal of the outbreak that might occur. All was quiet there, and Company E returned to the city at noon, leaving Company D to be relieved later, if necessary, by Company F. Miners to the number of 150 returned to work in the New Castle mine this morning, the presence of the soldiers having, no doubt, relieved their apprehension of a renewed attack from the Gilman miners and Knights of Labor.

HOW IS THIS, JAY? A Little Evidence You Will Like

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The Rock Island officials claim to have indisputable evidence piacing upon the Gould system the responsibility for breaking the "Gentieman's agreement." The testimony goes to show that the Missouri Pacific broke the agreement by selling a ticket from Kansas City to Pueblo for \$15, a cut of \$3.15. It is in the shape of a ticket, with affidavits from the parties who purchased it, and copies of the same forwarded by the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska people to General Manager S. W. H. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific. This evidence points to Mr. Jewett, passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City, and Mr. Pennington, his assistant, as the guilty parties. These gentlemen have steadfastly denied thus far that they have sold any ticket at cut rates. President Cable, of the Rock Island, leaves for New York to-morrow for the purpose, it is understood, of laying the matter personally before Jay Gould. to Read.

Movements of Steamshins. London-Steamer Polazia, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

New York—Arrived: Steamer La Norway. The sundry civil appropriation mandie. Havre.

Dr. Kate Bushnell Tells Chicago of Her Dis-

The Dens of Infamy Hidden Away in the

Bull Dogs Kept Fierce Enough to Eat Up

Made in the Interest

of Purity.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.-Dr. Kate Bushnell lectured here Saturday on the infa-mous dens of North Wisconsin. Last May Dr. Bushnell went North. At the end of a month she felt that she could not conscientiously report on what she had heard; at the end of four months she felt as if she had scarcely begun, and then she began to realize that there were features of the iniquity and depths of infamy of which she had little con ception, and from which she turned with sadness of heart. Quietly she went from place to place interviewing different classes of people, here a minister and there a lawyer, and she could always go to the physicians and could converse freely with them in regard to the social conditions of the towns where they resided. She never found it very hard to hear of young girls, who had been inmates of dens of infamy in that part of the country, from whom she got their stories not only, but the proof of

But it was necessary to do more than But it was necessary to do more than this. The existence of stockaded dens in Wisconsin had been denied again and again. Dr. Bushnell looked for herself, and she found one at Warsaw, one at Merrill, two in Marinette, one at Antigo, two at Kill River and one at Rhine River. She drew sketches of these dens so as to have proof at hand, and one of these sketches enlarged.

and one of these sketches, enlarged, was exhibited at the meeting.
"These dens," said the speaker, "are a combination of a saloon, a dance house and a den of infamy. They are nearly all licensed as saloons; there is dancing going on every evening, and nearly all licensed as saloons; there is dancing going on every evening, and the men who go out to these places must pay 25 cents for each dance. Then there is the den of infamy attachments. These houses hold all the way from six or eight to seventy-five girls. These dens are, for the most part, situated in the woods, all the way from half a mile to a mile and a half from town, in the dense forests of Northern Wisconsin, often separated far from civilization, every crime under the heavens that is conceivable is committed there without fear."

Denkeepers and their friends claimed that these fences served as a sort of screen for the more respectable outer world, but Dr. Bushnell has come to world, but Dr. Bushnell has come to he conclusion that these fences serve not only the purpose of keeping the in-dignant righteous citizens out, but keep-ing the unwilling inmates in. The lat-ter purpose was also served by ferocious bull-dogs, and the speaker illustrated the savage breed of these dogs by citing a case where one got out of the inclos-ure to a neighboring farm and chewed a calf to death. a calf to death. The sketch exhibited at the meeting

about half a mile from Merrill, and kept by Hugn Doyle. Of this den Dr. Bushnell gave the following typical description: "The place is completely inclosed with a fence, the back yard inclosed by itself completely and the closed by itself completely and the fence of the front inclosure overlapping it, making a double fence at the side. The fence is as high as the door of the lower story of the house. In driving in from the main road from Merrill you drive in the main road from Merrill you drive in between the two fences around to the front of the house, and no one can ap-proach or leave the house without be-ing seen perfectly well from six win-dows on the side of the hose and three windows in front. The upper story is divided off into twelve little rooms, All the windows of the lower floor are All the windows of the lower noor are barred; the front room is a combination of concert and dance hall and saloon; next back of that are the keeper's apaitments, then comes the little stairway leading to the upper part of the house, and on this second floor the girls are kept, except as they come down to dance. It is utterly impossible for the girls to leave the upper story of this house and go down and out of it without running the gauntlet of the keeper's room and through the bar-room and dance hall and out, undergoing the sur-veilance of two sides of the house be-

veilance of two sides of the house before they can escape in any possible way
to the street."

Having given this typical picture of a
Northern Wisconsin den, the speaker
demonstrated that there are some few
ruling individuals who control the
whole traffic. While the contr records
showed Mary, or Mollie, or Emma
Somebody as ostensible owner, a little
investigation proved that Jack Mahoney,
of Ashland, who was recently murdered: investigation proved that Jack Manoney, of Ashland, who was recently murdered: Charles LeClaire, of Hurley; Bill Diamond, of Marinette, and Press Wade, of Washburn, were the four notorious capitalists in crime. Bill Diamond is stated to be worth all the way from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. He has retired from business. \$1,000,000. He has retired from business and lives in fine style in Marinette. His name appears more than that of anybody else in the court records as holder of mortgages and lender of money. H. O. Fairchilds, formerly speaker of the Wisconsin house of representatives, who wrote a letter to a Milwankee paper, and prosecuting attorney of that district, who publicly denied the horrors of Diamond's den, had his property mortgaged to the identical

nied the horrors of Diamond's den, had his property mortgaged to the identical Bill Diamond. Dr. Bushnell saw the telephone lines way off in the woods, connecting the dens and the livery stables, so as to prevent the escape of the inmates by vehicles.

The lecturer then proceeded to demonstrate that procurers for Hugh Doyle's dens were about the neighborhood of Green Bay while she was in that region. Two girls from Neenah while on a visit to Green Bay were accosted in the streets by Sid Bartow, of Appleton, a procurer. The girls refused to go with him. Then they were arrested for street walking, fined \$25 and costs by Justice Grignon and given twenty-four hours to leave town. Bartow paid the fines and the chief of police took the girls to the depot and saw them off in Bartow's company. On the train two Bartow's company. On the train two ladies of the W. C. T. U., who returned from a convention at Stevens Point, found that Bartow had five or six girls found that Bartow had five or six girls with him. He refused to give up the two girls indicated, stating that he had bought them from the chief of police for \$25 apiece. Dr. Bushnell subsequently found the girls in a den at Merrill They were in the usual short dresses, their other clothing having been taken from them.

A Mrs. Hunter or Mrs. Johnson came to Chicago and persuaded two of the chambermaids in a second-class hotel to follow her to a den at Warsaw. One

to Chaggo and persaded two of the chambermaids in a second-class hotel to follow her to a den at Warsaw. One day the deluded girls managed to escape, but they were captured by the chief of police and most brutally pounded while the official stood by. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the woman, but before it could be served the girl most mercilessly pounded was taken away in a hack during the night. The inmates of the den believe that she has been foully dealt with. The other girl finally managed to escape and Dr. Bushnell located her, but the girl begged most pitifully to conseal her whereabouts for fear that she would be taken back to the den. Her secret was kept, as well as that of quite a large number of girls who were inveigled into these dens.

The lecturer then exposed the alleged

WISCONSIN'S SHAME.

coveries.

investigations by the governor of Wisconsin. She found the detective, James Fleiding, who was said to have made a tour through Northern Wisconsin. He admitted that he only went to one den, that of Mike Leahy, at Marinette, and his statements concerning this place were so untrue that Dr. Bushnell does not believe he even went there. Dr. Bushnell believes that in the matter of dens such as described, Wisconsin is the most infamous state in the Union. All over the northern part of the state there are so-called hospitals, ostensibly for lumbermen, but in reality for the treatment of vile diseases. Dr. Bushnell found a man who had been manager of eleven of these so-called hospitals.

Up in a house at Ashland W. H. Griffin emptied a can of kerosene upon the person of a young girl and set fire to her. "Burned to death by W. H. Griffin," was the coroner's verdict. The case was never prosecuted, because the prosecuting attorney refused to do so. Whenever things graw too hot and min-Woods.

Calves.

prosecuting attorney refused to do so. Whenever things grew too hot and ministers and others insisted upon a raid the keepers of the dens were promptly notified. They sold their female inmates to other keepers, and after affairs had quieted down the dens were started At the conclusion of her lecture Dr. Bushnell announced that she goes to Madison to-morrow to push the matter of legislation on this subject. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the women of this country to come to the relief of their sisters who are buried the relief of their sisters who are buried to the relief of th in living graves in the dens of Northern Wisconsin.

MINNEAPOLIS AMUSEMENTS.

At the Pence last evening "The Irish Princess" was given its first presenta tion in this city. The play is from the well-known novel, A Princess of Thule, and is fully as romantic and interesting as the novel. The cast included the whole Pence company. Frederick Bock as Con O'Mary, the Frederick Bock as Con O'Mary, the legendary king, as usual, gave a careful and forcible portrayal of his role. The leading role of the Princess was taken by Jessaline Rogers. Those who are acquainted with the character in the story found an almost ideal reproduction on the Pence stage last night. In look, dress and act she was the beautiful, free Irish lass who knew neither the conventions of society nor its wiles and hypocrisy. Mrs. Beebe as Mrs. Holcomb made a hit; George Cadden as Hugh Holcomb, Connelly as Capt. Ingram, Neil Scully as Phadny and B. W. Wilson as Dennie were all good. The ship scene was a surprise. "The Irish Princes" will run until Thursday.

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At The Peoples.

The version of that prehistoric drama, "Uncle Tom," played at the People's theater last evening, is, perhaps, the best of them all. It is the famous London version, with some slight changes by Manager Sterling. The play was handsomely put upon the stage, and it seemed to please the large audience immensely. The scenic tableaux were very elaborate, among them being The Vision, the Apotheosis of Eva, and the allegorical picture, Mansions in the Skies. The cast was a strong one. W. E. Sterling gave a powerful and sympathetic portrayal of Uncle Tom, putting a great deal of delicacy and feeling into his work. Miss Marie Wellesley was Eliza, and in make-up and conception of the part she was excellent. J. B. Brown was a sufficiently villainous Legree, the slave driver. J. E. Nelson did very good work as George Harris. J. W. Burton was an uproariously funny Lawyer Marks, and James Harrison a bluff, thoroughly characteristic Phineas Fletcher. Carrie Strong convulsed the audience with her whimsicalities in the role of Topsy. Miss Alice Kemp as Mrs. St. Claire and Miss Mary Clifford as Aunt Ophelia, were both acceptable. Little Florine was a cute and precocious Eva. The North Star Jubilee club, composed of colored vocalists of this city, introduced plantation melodies, giees and dances, while Miss strong gave a clever song and dance specialty. One of the features of Miss strong gave a clever song and dance specialty. One of the features of the performance was the appearance of Miss Wellesley's famous trained dogs, Sultan, Cæsar and Monarch, which, as the three bloodhounds, fairly divided the honors with the human actors. The play ran very smoothly for a first night. It will be continued all the week. THE FLORENCES.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence open their engagement at the Grand opera to-night in "The Mighty Dollar." Mr. Florence will appear as the Hon. Bardwell Slote, and Mrs. Florence will be seen as Mrs. Gen. Gilflory. To-morrow night "Our Governor; or Facts," will be presented. The sale of seats for the Actors' Fund of America benefit at the Grand next Thursday afternoon, will be put on sale at the hotels and theaters to-day.

RIFLES IN READINESS For a Descent on Bad Blacks at

Arcola, Miss. VICKSBURG, Jan. 6.-There has been considerable excitement in this city during the day over expected trouble at Arcola, Washington county, Miss. Several negroes were arrested there some days ago, charged with burning Col. Paxton's residence. It was also stated by one of the negroes that the plot was to also murder the family. The latter part of the programme was not carried out. The prisoners, it is stated, succeeded in making their escape. The cause of the excitement is that the negroes in that vicinity have assembled in considerable numbers and threaten vengeance. About fifty Winchester rifles were sent from this place to Arcola this morning. A train has been held in readiness all day, and on receipt of the first news of danger the Southrons, under command of Capt. S. Earls, will leave for that point.

HOW NOW, DOOLITTLE? The Chicago Times Has Good Boodle Evidence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 .- The Times to-morrow will print the story of the attempted bribery of Mr. Cloud one of the paper's employes, to steal certain documents supposed to reflect upon James Doolittle, attorney for one of the elevated roads seeking franchises from the city council. The Times has been charging that boodle was being used in behalf of the Doolittle road, and has been scoring the lawyer himself unsparingly. The documents desired were those on which the Times relies to support its charges. Mr. Doolittle did not get the papers, as young Mr. Cloud was acting throughout the affair with the full knowledge of Mr. West, the editor of the Times.

Cloud contracted for \$100 a week and twenty-six weeks to serve as Doolittle should direct. The actual amount paid was the first week's salary in full and \$80 of the second week's.

Cutting Expenses ST. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.-It is an-

nounced that a circular will be issued to-morrow from the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific railway that the salar-Missouri Pacific railway that the salaries of all employes on that system whose pay is \$100 per month and over will be reduced 10 per cent. This applies to all heads of departments as well as others, but does not affect conductors, engineers or those connected with the mechanical departments. The object of the cut is to reduce operating expresses.

Kimball a Hustler.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Over \$30,000 of the Bedford Avenue Dutch Reformed church's \$50,000 debt was lifted to-day by the aid of Church Debt Raiser Kimball.

if you want to hire a enement read The Globs Want" Columns.

HIPPOLYTE TO WIN.

Legitime Must Succumb to the Superior Army of the North.

A Philadelphia Youth Proposes While He Is Drunk.

war while attempting to make a landing at Gonaives and subsequently released. arrived here last evening. Capt. Collins, in speaking of his experiences said: I was overhauled by the Toussaint at the 'platform' Oct. 20 and was told that Gonaives was blockaded. asked if I could have communication with the town but was refused that privilege. I proceeded up the bay and was dogged until daybreak by the manof-war. In the morning he ran along of-war. In the morning he ran along-side and ordered me to heave to and give him my hawser, and I told him that I had none. He then seized the vessel and put eleven men aboard and ordered us to Port au Prince. We had made about twenty knots when the Toussaint came alongside again and made fast to our windlass towed us to port. We arrived at Port au Prince late in the evening, and were compelled to port. We arrived at Port au Prince late in the evening, and were compelled to stay there eighteen days awaiting the action of the Haytian government. I spent a large part of the time of my detention endeavoring to effect a settlement with the legal authorities, which finally culminated in their agreeing to pay me \$10,000 as an indemnity for demurrage. This offer I finally accepted, and payment was immediately made in American gold."

Capt. Collins says that he was well

American gold."
Capt. Collins says that he was well treated by the authorities, and was allowed his liberty. From what he saw and heard the Northern insurgents have the advantage in the contest. Said he: "I should not be surprised to hear within a short time that the Southern carn crue under Legitime had been hear within a short time that the Southern army under Legitime had been completely routed, and that its opponents, under Gen. Hippolyte, had marched into Port au Prince and captured the entire government. It is a fact that the people of Port au Prince are really in sympathy with the Northerners, though they dare not make their preference known for fear of instant death. The army of the North is by far the better body of men, are better equipped and clothed, and are armed with the latest improved rifles."

Regarding the Haytian army, he continued: "The strength of their army is fixed by law at a maximum of 6,828, including officers and enlisted men.

cluding officers and enlisted men, though, of course, every negro will bear arms upon occasion. The officers of this small army wear a gorgeous French uniform, while the privates are notice-able principally for what they do not

"How about the alleged blockade at Port au Prince; does it exist in fact? was asked.
"Well, I should say not. In the first

place the government does not control vessels enough to form an effectual blockade. While we were detained at that port vessels were coming in and going out without being interfered with in any way.'

PROPOSED WHEN TIPSY. Rich Young Philadelphian Who Got Himself Into a Scrape.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.-There is some talk in local society of a young bachelor of fortune here on account of a little scrape of a rather humorous description into which he got himself at a one night and, tipple, proposed to one of the daughters of the host. The girl—not unnaturally eager to capture an acknowledged beau and a man of birth, position, money, and good looks—promptly accepted him, as probably four out of every five mar-riageable maidens would have done

under the circumstances.

Next morning the bachelor woke up and began to dimly recall the occurences and began to dimly recall the occurences of the night before. He had become unduly stimulated—though certainly he was far from being intoxicated—and had offered himself to the daughter of his host. Worse still, he had been accepted. Of course he could not marry her. There was but one honorable thing to do under the circumstances. It would be rather painful, but it must be done. He would go and see the old gentleman and tell him it was all a mistake. He did not want his daughter after all. He had only thought he did because he was drunk.

after all. He had only thought he did because he was drunk.

The sooner the affair was over and done with the better. He went to the old gentleman's house and asked to see him. The host of the night before had been informed by his daughter of the proposal she had received and accepted. He was, therefore, prepared for a visit from his intended son-in-law, whom he received in the library with a smile and a cordial grasp of the hand.

"I have come, my dear sir," began the visitor, "with something serious to say." And he sunk into a chair, looking pale, indeed.

"My dear fellow," replied the old man, cheerfully, "I think I know what you have to tell me already. Let me assure you that you are needlessly alarmed.

But let us throw a veil mon the pain-

assure you that you are needlessly alarmed.

But let us throw a veil upon the painful expianation that ensued. Whether or not the recalcitrant suitor walked out of the house or was kicked out is unhappily not recorded. The most unfortunate part of the affair was that the girl who was thus summarily jitted had, with not unnatural pride, already communicated the fact of her engagement to many of her friends. The story, as told here, soon got about, and the victim was both blamed and laughed at for her indiscretion and immodesty in accepting a man who was tipsy.

As for his part in the afair—inasmuch as he was rich and yet eligible matri-

as he was rich and yet eligible monially—it was regarded rather as a good joke than otherwise.

DOG CATCHERS HELD IN BOND The Three Who So Cruelly Treated a St. Louis Boy Bound Over.

ST. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6 .- In the crimi-

nal court to-day Judge Noonan held Robert Guerke, Michael Anglerodt and William Burke, the three dog catchers who are accused of having caught little Willie Maierse and thrown him into Wille Maierse and thrown him into their wagen Oct. 13, in \$15,000 each, or \$45,000 for the three. Mrs. Nellie Finch's testimony was particularly strong against the defendants. She stated that she was attracted from her stated that she was attracted from her house by a noise on the outside, and saw a man catch Willie Maierse in an alley and shake him, dragging him by the neck. One man had the boy at that time, but another grabbed him and the two threw him upon the wagon. She protested and told them they had no right to treat the boy so. Then one of them raised the lid of the wagon to put the boy in among the dogs, which were inside, and she and Mrs. Klosterman held onto his legs. Finally they drove off and at Tenth and Biddle streets threw the boy off. She Biddle streets threw the boy off. She had followed them and had thrown away their wire to get them to let the boy go, but the driver held the child while another man got the wire. The man to whom she spoke was among the

defendants. The victim has been subject to fits similar to hydrophobia since his terrible experience, and physicians say he connot recover.

SHE LIVES ON WARM WATER.

Josephine Bedard Has Not Tasted Food for Over Seven Years. LEWISTON, Mo., Jan. 6.—Lewiston has a curious visitor in the person of a

French-Canadian girl by the name of Josephine Bedard, who comes from Tingwick, province Quebec. When the child was ten years old her mother died, leaving her seriously ill. Josephine, however, being of strong constitu-tion, recovered; but when she learned Dog Catchers Held Under
Big Bonds for
Cruelty.

A Maine Girl Who Lives
Only on Warm
Water

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—The Boston schooner William Jones, which was recently seized by a Haytian man-ofwar while attempting to make a landing with recovered; but when she learned of her mother's death she was prostrated with grief. She refused all food, and took only a small quantity of warm water each day in the way of nourishment. Seven years have now passed since the girl has tasted a particle of food. She seems to never feel a desire for it, and when the family is at the table she leaves the dining room, the sight of food displeasing her. Despite the long fast, the girl seems to be in good health, and certainly is rosy-cheeked and well developed for one of her age. He father is something of a spiritualist, and thinks he sees visitations of the hand of God in her case. The case has baffled the best physicians and experts in Canada. The girl comes to Lewiston on a visit to an uncle, Joseph Bedard. Joseph Bedard.

CLAUS SPRECKELS WARY. Failure of the Mectric Scheme on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 6.-The report of the collapse of the Electric Sugar Refining company in New York and London caused much comment among sugar refiners here. The scheme was tried here, but the local refiners did not bite the bait. An agent of the new company named Keller came here about three months ago and opened an office in the board of trade rooms. He claimed to have the machines with him, which he rigged in a private room. The investigator could see the raw sugar go into the chute; he could hear the mill churning away in the secret room, and then he could see the beautiful white sugar appear, with crystals unlike any-thing known to sugar refiners. Keller sold some stock, but he did not have any success with the big men.

any success with the big men.

Claus Spreckels came to see the machine, but when he found there was a "dark room" process which he could not see he dropped the whole thing. Keller tried to get his aid, declaring he could break the sugar trust, but Spreckels was too wary and would not yenture any coin mon a scheme, which venture any coin upon a scheme which he had to take on faith. Other refiners refused to put up coin, so Keller de-parted, leaving only a few dupes who fell victims to his plausible tongue.

Given to Her Son.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 .- Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, in answer to a question as to what disposition she has made with the what disposition she has made with the Ironsides homestead and the adjoining property at Bordentown, N. J., said that it has been all deeded over to her son, Charles Stewart Parnell, of Ireland. She said: "I have had this matter under consideration for a long time, and have at last conveyed the house, its furniture and the other property over to my son, who, I have no doubt, will in the near future be in need of all the money that I can manage to give the money that I can manage to giv



THE CHAMPION

Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all others in age, merit, and popularity. It tones up the system, improxes the appetite, strengthens the nerves, and vitalizes the Blood. Just what you need. Try it. "I am seiling your goods freely, and more of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than of all other bood medicines put together."—R. A. Mc Williams Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,



Produce a polish without the old brush, and the shi will last a week on men's, and three on women's sho Why stick to old ways in these days of progress!

WOLFF & RANDOLPH. PHILADELPHIA [OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

Vacation of Terrace Court and Alley in Terrace Court.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Dec. 6, 1888, Whereas, A petition has been filed in this office by order of the Common Coun-cil, as required by law, asking for the vacation of Terrace Court and the alley

vacation of Terrace Court and the alley in said Terrace Court; and Whereas, The petitioners state that they are residents of said city of St. Paul, and are the owners of all the property in the plat of ground known as "Terrace Court, St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minn.," and the owners of all the property fronting upon the court or street known as "Terrace Court" in said plat, and the alley contained in said plat, and that the reason for said vacation is that said "Terrace Court, St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minn.," has been rearranged and platted into what is now known as "Summit Court," in which reknown as "Summit Court," in which re-arrangement a new street and alley have been made and dedicated to public use.

been made and dedicated to public use, containing a greater area than the former court and alley in said Terrace Court: now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given that said petition will be heard and considered by the Common Council of the city of St. Paul on Taesday, the 19th day of February,

A. D. 1889, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at the Council Chamber in the City Hall.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST,
Dec31-5w-mon.

City Clerk.