WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Do you want Servants, Clerks or Mechanics?
Do you want to rent a Room, House or Store?
Do you want to buy or sell a Horse, Wagon or any kind of Vehicle?
Do you want to Rent or Sell your House, Office, Store, Lot or Farm?
Do you want to sell your Good-Will and Fixtures?
Have you Second-Hand Goods of any kind that you wish to Sell or Exchange?

If So, Try The Globe Want Columns

And You Will Be Happy.

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1889. NO. 343.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

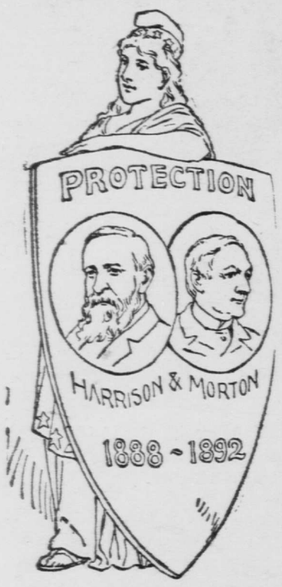
Do you want Agents?
Do you want a Situation?
Do you want to buy anything?
Do you want Boarders or Lodgers?
Have you Lost or Found Anything?
Do you want any "Help," male or female?
Do you want Pupils? Do you want a Partner?

Use The Globe "Want" Columns

And Secure the Greatest Results.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET.

A St. Paul Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by St. Paul Men.



WELL PROTECTED.

Are you well protected from the cold winter that's coming? Ulsters and Overcoats here of all kinds and at all prices, from $19 to $59. Garments that will protect you, and they'll not only keep out the cold, but wear until you are tired of them.

The most serviceable and generally attractive Overcoats we have are Chinchillas at $18, $20, $22 and $25. We've cheap Chinchilla Overcoats if you want them, but it isn't always economy for you to see how little you can pay for an Overcoat. Better pay a fair price. You'll find it much cheaper in the end.

Men's Suits $10, and up by easy stages to $40. Men's Overcoats $10, and up by easy stages to $50. The size of your pocketbook dictates the price you want to pay. We'll guarantee to give you a big dollar's worth for every hundred cents you leave here.

All our Fur and Fur-Lined Overcoats we are closing out at cost. Consequently there's some extraordinary bargains here in Fur and Fur-Lined Overcoats.

Attention Mothers! Boys' Knee Protectors we have.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats by the cargo. Stylish and well-fitting Suits from $4 to $10. Overcoats same price.

Many thousands of men and boys and many thousands of mothers of small boys will buy clothing this month at the Boston. Why? Solely on account of the reliability of our Tailor-Made Clothing and the low prices for which we sell it

Highly Handsome Holiday Haberdashery.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

N. B.—Out-of-Town Orders solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the West. Price-List and Easy Rules for Self-Measurement mailed free upon application.

JOSEPH McKEY & Co.

GENE HAY OR NOTHING

Washburn Flatly Rejects Davis' Proposition for a Compromise.

Davis Would Appoint Steenerson for United States District Attorney,

And Donahower Marshal, Giving Washburn Marcus Johnson,

And Agreeing to Allow Gene Hay the Rest of the Universe.

Ever since the inauguration of President Harrison it has been a fact, more or less well known, that the representatives of Minnesota in the United States senate were at loggerheads on the question of the the distribution of the federal patronage. With one exception. Messrs. Davis and Washburn had each a candidate for every one of the patronage plums conceded as belonging strictly to the senators. While everything has borne a semblance of peacefulness on the surface, little excavation was needed for some time past to discover the fact that the fight was being waged in dead earnest both at Washington and throughout the state. Meantime the souls of many Republican patriots have been tried severely over the fact that good, fat places, like those of collector of internal revenue, United States marshal and United States district attorney, were still being held down by such reliable Democratic warhorses as Marshal Campbell, Collector Eiermann and District Attorney Baxter.

But yesterday there was a rumor afloat that a compromise was to be made, by which each senator would concede something, and in this way secure these soft jobs from the wicked Democrats. But laudable object as this was, it has strange to say, fallen through, and the Democratic federal appointees will continue to draw their salaries as of yore, while the Republican aspirants will be obliged to stand aside, eating free lunches and wearing their old suits of clothes for an indefinite length of time while their worthy senators keep up their squabble at Washington.

DAVIS OFFERS A SOLUTION.

Last evening a GLOBE reporter, with the view of securing the facts in relation to the proposed compromise, called on Messrs. Kellogg and Severance, the law partners of Senator Davis, and bluntly asked them whether there was anything in the rumor.

"Yes, sir," was the answer. "Senator Davis made a proposition to Senator Washburn in regard to the federal appointments a few days ago, which was fair and just to both—this proposition Mr. Washburn has declined. This proposition was as follows: Senator Davis proposed to recommend Marcus Johnson, Washburn's candidate for internal revenue collector, provided Senator Washburn united with him in recommending Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, for district attorney, and Capt. Donahower, of St. Peter, for United States marshal; Mr. Davis also agreeing to unite with Senator Washburn to secure something adequate and appropriate for Eugene Hay, of Minneapolis.

"Senator Davis has all along insisted that the country districts were entitled to their share of the important offices for the reasons, first, that they give the overwhelming Republican majorities in the state, and secondly, because the cities, notably Minneapolis, have had several appointments. S. R. Thayer, minister to The Hague; Fred Bracket, chief clerk in the treasury department; Tim Byrnes' appointment as clerk in the treasury department, and Capt. B. F. Shuler, Indian agent at the White Earth reservation, are all Minneapolis appointments. St. Paul has had three small ones—Sloan, Krayenbuhl and Lowenstein. The country

OUTSIDE THE CITIES

has had just one, that of collector of the port, given to Senator Edwards, who was recommended by both senators.

"The two cities now have two senators, one governor, one congressman, two supreme court judges, the secretary of state and a railroad commissioner. Senator Davis' proposition is eminently fair and just and would have the several congressional districts represented as follows:

"First district, Edwards, collector of the port.

"Second district, Donahower, United States marshal.

"Third district, Marcus Johnson, internal revenue collector.

"Fourth district, abundantly provided for.

Fifth district, Halvor Steenerson, district attorney.

"This arrangement," continued Mr. Kellogg, "would also give one office to a Swede, Johnson, and one to a Norgwegian, Steenerson."

"Well, what did Senator Washburn do; did he accept Mr. Davis' proposition?" asked the reporter

"No; he absolutely declined," answered Messrs. Kellogg and Severance simultaneously, "and at the same time he made no counter proposition."

AND THE WAR IS ON.

While the above beautiful little schedule is in no danger of going into effect, it is worth while to examine it closely and see why it wasn't enthusiastically received by Senator Washburn. It is a fact worth noting that it leaves out in the cold both Mr. Stacy, of Wright county, and 'Gene Hay, protges of the Minneapolis senator, the latter of whom he expects to be appointed because he was formerly an Indianian. A "suitable and adequate" sit for Mr. Hay doesn't "go" with Washburn at present, besides Mr. Washburn isn't sitting up nights trying to figure out a way to procure offices for country Republicans. He is a more astute politician than Senator Davis, and knows the country Republican vote is sure, anyhow, whether they get office or not.

If this compromise had been effected what a jolly howl Senator Ward, Candidate Stacy and 'Gene Hay would have set up. But as it didn't work, let the Democratic federal officials continue to draw their salaries with their usual regularity and let Messrs. Davis and Washburn fight it out.

Took His Clothes, Too.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Raphael Michel, living at 839 West Indiana avenue, was assaulted and robbed last night near the the Dearborn street bridge by three unknown men and badly cut about the head. After he had fallen the highwaymen pounced upon him and took his coat, vest, pants, hat and shoes. He was found in this condition by an officer and taken to the Dearborn street engine house, where he was furnished with a suit of clothes and removed to his home. The miscreants made their escape.

COONEY'S CLOTHING.

His Blood-Stained Garments Found in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—Supposed bloody relics of the Cronin tragedy have been discovered in this city, and are at Milwaukee police headquarters. They are clothes thought to belong to the missing suspect, Cooney, and with them in a trunk were four blood-stained handkerchiefs, a number of photographs and a bundle of letters. Police Captain Schuettler, of Chicago, made the find, acting on an anonymous letter from Milwaukee calling attention to the fact that the suspicious articles were in the possession of a Milwaukee expressman, James H. Mooney. Capt. Schuettler left Milwaukee to-day, taking with him the letters and photographs. His destination could not be ascertained, and the inference was drawn that he had started to run down a clue furnished by the letters. On May 26, the Sunday following the discovery of Cronin's body, Expressman Mooney was accosted by a stranger at the union depot looking for a quiet boarding house. The stranger was taken to Mooney's home, and remained there a few days, but went out for a stroll one night with another stranger and has not since been seen. The boarder forgot to pay his landlord and never claimed the trunk. The Mooneys broke open the trunk, and the mysterious circumstances have been a matter of gossip in the neighborhood for some time. One of the pictures in the album and Mooney's description of his boarder both tally, it is said, with the missing Cooney.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS

And Other Things Go Up in Smoke at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Fire broke out this morning in the basement of the five-story building, 36 East Fourteenth street, and soon enveloped the building. Shortly after the fire was discovered an explosion took place that shook the whole building. The fire traveled through the elevator shaft with great rapidity to the top floor. The roof was constructed of very inflammable material, and the flames made short work of it. Firemen Livingston and Vincent were overcome by smoke, but were rescued and will recover. Following are the estimated losses: Simpson, Hall & Miller, dealers in silverware, $50,000; Dempsey & Carroll, printers and stationers, $100,000; Morise Kann, chocolate manufacturer, $40,000. F. W. Stammler, importer of French satin, and also agent of Marie, Brigard & Rover, cordial manufacturers at Paris and London, carried an immense stock. His loss is placed at $50,000. The building, which is owned by Henry Maillard, the chocolate manufacturer, was damaged $25,000. All the losses are covered by insurance.

Flouring Mill Burned.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The large seven-story flouring mill in this city, owned by Saxton & Thompson, of Troy, was destroyed by fire to-day. There were 35,000 bushels of wheat and about 7,000 barrels of flour in the mill. A large portion of the wheat ran into the canal. The canal bridge adjacent to the mill was ruined. The total loss is estimated at $250,000; insurance about $100,000.

The Building Collapsed.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 8.—Herbert McCracken, contractor, Philip Bricky, carpenter, and G. M. Haines, carpenter, were terribly mangled by the falling of the new street car building at Salem, O., yesterday. The entire structure collapsed, and the men were taken out of the ruins insensible and bleeding at the nose, mouth and ears. All are injured internally and it is thought fatally.

RACING AT ST. LOUIS.

Programme for the Spring Running Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The programme for the spring running meeting of 1890 has been arranged by the fair association. The important changes are longer races for three-year-olds and upwards, the sprints being confined entirely to two year-olds. Two new stakes have been added, both for two-year-olds, the Debutante, with $1,000, and the Great Western, with $2,500 added. There has been a liberal increase in the purses, none of which are less than $500. Many of the purses are $600, and the handicap sweepstakes range as nigh as $750. The event of the first day is the Derby at a mile and a half, $2,500 added. On the second day the Debutante stake for two-year-old fillies, $1,000 added, will be run. The Southern Hotel stakes, for three-year-olds, $1,000 added, will be decided on the third day. The Ellwood Percheron stake, $800 added, is down for the fourth day. Then comes the St. Louis Fair oaks, $1,500 added, and the sixth day, the Great Western, a sweepstake for two-year-olds, $2,500 added, penalties and allowances. The Charles Green Stakes, $1,500 added, will be run on the seventh day, the Bankers and Brokers', $1,000 added, on the ninth day. The Turf Exchange stakes, $600, on the tenth day, and the Brewers' cup, $1,000 added, on the eleventh day. The features of the last day are the Directors' handicap, $600 added; Granite Mountain Mining handicap, $1,000 added, and two good purses.

Farrel is Willing.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—Dominick McCaffrey's challenge to fight Pat Farrell, of this city, is not at all likely to be unaccepted. In speaking of it this evening, Farrell said: "You can state for me that I am personally desirous of meeting McCaffrey in a fight to a finish for $1,000 a side, and any amount in the way of a purse an athletic club which will want to accommodate us may offer."

Buffalo Also In It.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—The Erie County Athletic club, recently organized by a number of wealthy men in this city, has decided to offer a $30,000 purse for a fight between Sullivan and Jackson. It is said that Sullivan has responded favorably, but Jackson has not yet been heard from.

A Graceville Joke.

GRACEVILLE, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Graceville Sparring club last night it was decided to offer a purse of $45,000 for the Sullivan and Jackson fight, and the secretary was directed to telegraph the above offer to Sullivan's manager.

Searle Is Dying.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Adelaide, South Australia, says Searle, the sculler, is dying of typhoid fever.

Washburn in New York.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Washburn is in New York on private business and is expected back on Monday

OUR WHITE ELEPHANT.

Director Leech Speaks at Length on the Vexed Silver Question.

The Proposed Measure of Secretary Windom Strikes Him Favorably.

Expressions of Opinion by Papers of the East and West.

The Lower House Still Stirred Up Over the Silcott Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Director of the Mint Leech, in a statement furnished for publication, says that he believes Secretary Windom's proposed silver measure not only the best plan for the present utilization of silver, but that it contains in itself the solution of the silver problem. "It will afford, I believe," says Mr. Leech, "a ready market for the surplus silver product of the world, the normal effect of which will be to gradually and permanently enhance the value of silver until it reaches a point so nearly corresponding with its value in coinage ha e can with safety do away with all temporary measures and restore the law as it existed from the foundation of the government to 1872. I have not seen a single objection in newspaper comments which was not fully considered by the secretary in the preparation of his report. It is a curious fact that the papers representing the extreme gold sentiment of the East, and the extreme silver of the West should both oppose the plan, and for diametrically different reasons; the former because it proposes to utilize silver more fully as money, and the latter because they say it degrades silver to the level of a commodity. It is not true that the secretary's plan is similar to one

SUGGESTED BY SHERMAN,

or, so far as I am aware, by any one else. The plan in its essential characteristics is entirely original with Secretary Windom, and, while a suggestion to issue certificates on silver bullion based on market value, redeemable either in quantity or value, was contained in a pamphlet published by L. W. Sylvester, of the New York assay office, one of the brightest and strongest writers on monetary subjects, the plan of the secretary in its ramifications and details is essentially different from that preposed by Mr. Sylvester, which is the nearest approach to it I have seen. With regard to the objection urged by some of the advanced silver men that this measure would degrade silver from its position as money, I fail to see how it is any more degrading to silver to receive it in unlimited quantities and issue notes upon it redeemable at the option of the holder in full legal tender dollars, the notes themselves being for all practical purposes a full legal tender; first, because they are receivable for government dues, and second, because they are interchangeable with a full legal tender coin, than the present law to buy silver as a commodity. The only difference is that in the latter case we

COIN IT INTO DOLLARS

and in the former we issue notes upon it, for which the holder can receive dollars. The proposition to issue certificates on silver bullion is not new, but has been advocated in congress, in various forms, by the most advanced silver men. In the same manner it has been repeatedly proposed in congress to issue certificates on gold bullion, and in my judgment this proposition should become a law. It would have been recommended by the present secretary of the treasury but for the fact that he did not wish to entangle the present measure with any other proposition. Gold bars are used more extensively in the settlement of international balances than coin. Of the shipments of gold from the United States to Europe in the period extending from May, 1888, to July, 1889, for the purpose of settling the balances of trade and the amount due on letters of credit, over $61,000,000 was in gold bars, showing that gold bullion is preferred as money in the settlement of balances of trade. Why is it not just as degrading to make payments in gold bars, instead of gold coin, as it would be to receive bars and issue the representative of coin upon it? The plan proposed by the secretary is far more advantageous to silver producers than the enforcement of the extreme limit of the present law, for the reasons; Because under its operations more than $4,000,000 worth per month could be received. Any restriction

ACTS AS A MENACE

to the price of silver. Increased coinage under the present law could not continue indefinately, and it would be only a question of time when it would have to be discontinued. By supplying an unlimited market for the product of silver, it leaves it open to all the natural operations of the laws of supply and demand. The tendency of this will be to gradually and permanently enhance its value, thus enabling producers to realize a large r price for their product. At the same time it will materially enhance the intrinsic value of the large stock of silver in circulation in this country, either as coin or its representative, I believe that the adoption of the measure recommended by the secretary would in a few years so enhance the value of silver that an international agreement looking to the opening of the mints of the world, or at least the states of the Latin union and the countries of this continent, to the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, would not only be possible but desirable and readily accomplished. So far as concerns the criticism that the plan of the secretary would make a large addition to paper currency based on silver and thereby imperil the continuance of the gold standard, it must be evident to every one that the predominant sentiment of the country is in favor of the use of silver as money, and the only thing to be considered is what is the best way to safely use it."

FORECAST OF LEGISLATION.

Events Likely to Occur in the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The recent defalcation in the sergeant-at-arms' office and the consequent loss or inconvenience to many congressmen, have been the engrossing questions of interest around the house of representatives during the past few days, and little thought has been given to the course of business in the coming week. If the committee investigating the defalcation completes its work in season to make a report to the house to-morrow, it will undoubtedly give rise to much discussion, but the committee does not expect to be able to finish its labors until some later day. It is thought that a joint resolution will be introduced and pressed to prompt passage to provide for the payment of the lost salaries, though there are intimations that this will meet with determined opposition. The committee on rules has not yet held a meeting, and when the house reassembles to-morrow it will be governed merely by parliamentary practice. In former years it was the custom to permit representatives to introduce bills before the committees were appointed, but this led to such confusion in the docketing of measures that in the fiftieth congress the practice was discontinued, and it is hardly probable that it will be re-established. There is reason to believe that, instead of waiting, as usual, to complete the entire list, Speaker Reed will announce several of the more important committees this week; in fact, he has indicated to one or two members of the house a strong probability that he will do so. Until these are announced, however, short sessions and long recesses may be expected. Wednesday at the capitol will be devoted to the programme of exercises commemorative of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington. The senate and house of representatives will assemble together in the hall of the House, and there will be music, a prayer by Rev. J. G. Ruttler, chaplain of the senate; an address by Chief Justice Fuller, and the benediction by Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the house. The exercises are to be attended by the president and his cabinet, the supreme court, delegates to the Pan-American and International Maritime conferences now in session in this city, and all the principal officials of the government in Washington. It is not expected that any business of importance will be completed in the senate this week. Bills will be introduced and referred, and some of the committees will begin their regular work. To-morrow the Republican caucus committee will meet, and they expect to conclude the work of rearrangement at that session. Senator Voorhees this week will probably call up his resolution, in accordance with the notice given at the time it was introduced, declaring in favor of tariff reform, and make a speech in support of it. Action will probably be taken upon the nominations sent in by the president last week. These number 133, all recess appointments except that of Judge Brewer to be associate justice of the supreme court. The holiday recess will probably come up this week for settlement. It is believed on the senate side that the recess will begin Dec. 19 and end Jan. 6.

THREE AMERICA EXPOSITION

The Washington Board Agrees Upon a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Washington National Board of Promotion, in charge of the Three Americas' exposition movement, has agreed upon a bill which will to-morrow be introduced in both the senate and the house. It provides that a Three Americas' exposition be held at the national capital in 1892, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and that the president of the United States appoint a governmental board of nine directors to formulate and superintend the execution of a plan for such exposition, that said committee include: A Three Americas' museum to remain as a memorial building commemorative of that great historical event, and as a repository of the antiquities and history of the Western hemisphere. A Three Americas building for an exhibit of the representative resources, arts and industries of the eighteen American sister republics, the Dominion of Canada and the West India islands. A state and territorial building for an exhibit of the representative resources, arts and industries of the forty-six states and territories of the United States. A building for an exhibit of working models of great American inventions. A building for a temporary exhibit of the representative resources, arts and industries of all nations, other than American. A statue of Christopher Columbus, to be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th of October, 1892. That the president of the United States, through the department of state, shall make proclamation, setting forth the dates at which the exposition shall open and close, and inviting the participation of all nations of the world, and all the states and territories of the United States. That the president of United States specially invite the presidents of the eighteen American sister republics, the king of Italy, the queen of Spain, and the presidents and reigning sovereigns of all other nations, to visit the United States in 1892 and join with him the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Christopher Columbus. That the issuance of $15,000,000 of the bonds of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized, or so much thereof as may be found necessary for the purpose, to bear such rate of interest and to mature at such time as to congress shall seem best, to be sold at not less than par, the proceeds to be paid into the treasury of the United States for a fund for the expenses of holding such exposition at the national capital; any unexpended balance thereof, together with the receipts over and above the expenses of said exposition, to be placed to the credit of the District of Columbia for the liquidation of any indebtedness of said district.

Dunnell Wants a Secretary.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mark H. Dunnell, of Minnesota, fails to see the reason for senators having private secretaries allowed them while representatives are allowed none. He says that the work of a member of the house is at least as great as that of a senator, and the constitution recognizes no difference between them. He would not care much which was done—the senators' secretaries removed or the representatives given one each. From the amount of work he is doing he would probably prefer the latter course. He is likely to introduce a bill providing each member with a private secretary at the expense of the government.

Circuit Court for Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Davis, realizing that Duluth and the northern part of the state have outgrown their present judicial status, has introduced a bill into the senate providing for a term of the circuit court in Duluth.

Heavy Rains in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Heavy rains have prevailed throughout California for two weeks past. Though damage has been done in some localities, the general effect has been highly beneficial to grain and other crops.

PEDRO'S DEPARTURE.

First Accurate News of the Deposition of the Brazilian Emperor.

The Letter of Gen. da Fonseca and the Reply of Dom Pedro.

A Brief, Feeling Letter to the People by the Comtesse D'Eu.

The Imperialists Gratified by the Action of Their Late Ruler.

LISBON, Dec. 8.—The steamer Atrito has arrived with advices from Rio Janeiro to Nov. 22. The dispatches she brings confirm the statement that the revolution in Brazil was precipitated by the attempt of the government to remove disaffected troops stationed at Rio Janeiro to the provinces. The revolt was confined to the military and the students. The populace were passive. The only act of bloodshed was the attack upon Minister of Marine Ladario, who was shot in three places. He is recovering from the effects of his wounds. In Bahia and Pernambuco business proceeds as if nothing had happened. The Bank of Brazil addressed a letter to the chief of police, advising him that a guard for the bank was no longer required. Gen. De Fonseca, the head of the provisional government, in the message sent by him to Dom Pedro on Nov. 16 said: "The democratic sentiments of the nation, combined with resentment at the systematic repressive measures of the government against the army and navy and the spoliation of their rights, have brought about the revolution. In the face of this situation, the presence of the imperial family in the county is impossible. Yielding, therefore, to the exigencies of the national voice,

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

is compelled to request you to leave Brazil territory with your family within twenty-four hours. The government will provide at its own expense the proper means for transport, and will afford protection for the imperial family during their embarkation. The government will also continue the imperial dowry fixed by law until the constituted assembly decides thereon. The country expects that you will know how to imitate the example set by the first emperor of Brazil on April 7, 1831." Dom Pedro's answer, which was sent on the same day, was as follows:

"Yielding to the imperiousness of circumstances, I have resolved to start with my family to-morrow for Europe, leaving this country so dear to us all, and which I have endeavored to give constant proofs of deep love during the nearly half a century in which I have discharged the office of chief of state. While thus leaving with my whole family, I shall ever retain for Brazil the most heartfelt affection and ardent good wishes for her prosperity." The Comtesse d'Eu issued the following declaration: "With a broken heart I part from my friends, from the whole people of Brazil and from my country, which I have so loved and still do love, toward whose happiness I have done my best to contribute, and for which I shall ever entertain the most ardent good will."

A PAINFUL IMPRESSION.

The passage in the Comte d'Eu's letter to the provisional government in which he offered to serve, no matter what form of government, produced a painful impression among the monarchists in Rio de Janiero. Others defend his course on the ground that a military man in active service could not do otherwise. The order of expulsion extends to Admiral Prince Augustus of Coburg, the commander of a Brazilian iron-clad, which is expected to reach European waters shortly via the Suez canal. The action of Dom Pedro in sending a dispatch to his major domo, refusing the subvension offered him by the provisional government and accepting only that which the laws allow, has gratified the imperialists. On quitting the Alagoas Dom Pedro thanked the captain for his unremitting attention and kindness throughout the voyage and presented him with portraits and autographs of himself and family. The Alagoas pulled down the old Brazilian flag on the emperor's departure. She flies no colors now.

D'EU IS DISCONSOLATE.

Comte D'Eu was interviewed to-day on the situation in Brazil. He said the Republicans there were few in number, but that they profited by the immediate abolition of slavery, which measure estranged the land owners and merchants, who had hitherto been Conservatives. The Republicans pretended that the abolition of slavery was entirely due to the throne. Meanwhile the army had become tyrannical and insolent, and the only means of checking it was to revive the Garde Nationale, which had always been a Conservative body, the crown nominating its officers. The government, therefore, resolved to create a regiment in Rio Janeiro, whereupon the Republicans spread a report that the authorities intended to revive the garde nationale generally, and to check and disarm the regular army. The military thereupon decided to revolt under the leadership of Gen. Da Fonseca, who is a weak man and easily managed. At the beginning of the uprising the troops only cried "Down with the government," "Vive la liberdate." In the evening the students cried "Vive la republica," and the soldiers joined in the cry. Regarding the prospect of a restoration of the empire, Comte D'Eu said that Brazil was too far from Europe, and that a man was wanted who could bring the army around to the empire. If the emperor had appeared on the streets when the rebellion broke out the crowd would have cheered him. Now it was too late.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

An Englishman, the agent of an important English bank at Rio Janeiro, who was aboard the Atrato, said: "The ministers were made prisoners. Before the arrival of the emperor, the premier handed in his resignation, but said nothing to the emperor about it. We know nothing of the provisional government. Business was suspended. The greatest fears are entertained, not of the soldiers, but of the blacks. Sunday the telegraph was seized. No messages were delivered, not even those addressed to the British consul. I went to the consultate at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was stopped by soldiers. Nicola, the acting British consul was stopped also. We feared that exchange would fall to nothing, but the provisional government notified the English bank managers that if they allowed exchange to fall their establishment would be suppressed. The provisional government also offered to guard the bank, but this offer was declined. The next day exchange only fell from 27¼d to 27d. I saw the emperor on a balcony guarded by soldiers. Nothing could exceed the feeling of kindness which every one, including the provisional ministers, entertained toward him. The cowardice of those who ought to have resisted was contemptible. The wealthy classes were timorous rather than indifferent. The old loyal feeling began to wear out after two days. The Republican leaders had intended to issue a proclamation in December, but seeing that the national guard was increased, they resolved on a coup d'etat. I do not believe the North is strong enough to separate. The only possible secessionist movement will be from the Germans. We have 250 passengers who are fleeing from the country. The fall of Count Prete excited very slight sympathy, and

BUT LITTLE REGRET

was expressed. All officers who favored the monarchy have been removed. Titles are disappearing, and public functionaries are addressed as "Cidado." Official letters will henceforth terminate with the words, "Salutaion, health and fraternity." The restriction on commercial telegrams was removed on Nov. 17, but political telegrams were rejected. The government provided against the publication of anything unfavorable or disquieting. Even telegrams to foreign ministers were quietly suppressed. The Rio legislature on the 18th approved a reconstruction of the constitution on the basis of a thorough democracy. The same day was a public holiday throughout Brazil. Gen. da Fonseca is officially styled president of the republic, and Dom Pedro ex-emperor. On the officers' uniforms a star replaces the crown. On the 20th the official proclamations were dated the "fourth day of the Brazilian republic. The minister of marine, at the head of a small body of sailors and marines, tried to suppress what he believed to be a revolt of the infantry at their barracks, but the marines fraternized with the rebels, who summoned the minister to surrender. This he refused to do point blank, and tried to draw his revolver. The soldiers immediately shot him down in the presence of either Gen. da Fonsaca or his aide, Gen. da Fonsaca and the disaffected troops anticipated that the government would move against them at the head of two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of artillery surrounded the Santa Anna barracks, where the ministers had assembled. The troops inside fraternized with those outside. The barrack gates were thrown open and the ministers witnessed Gen. da Fonseca's triumphal entry and exit, saluted by the troops.

RECONCILED TO THE INEVITABLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamer Capua, which has just arrived here from Brazilian ports, was at Maccio when the news of the overthrow of the Dom Pedro government reached that port. Capt. Kuchenthal says the news caused considerable excitement. People gathered on the wharves and streets, and excitedly discussed the situation. The presence of troops, however, prevented any disturbance, and in a short time the most ardent supporters of the emperor became reconciled to the inevitable. So far as he could learn the captain says there was no bloodshed or rioting at Maccio while he was there.

THE PEOPLE INDIGNANT.

An Archbishop Makes an Unpopular Move.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8, via Galveston—The jubilee of Archbishop De Labastida was celebrated to-day. The city was crowded with strangers and the cathedral was filled to overflowing, it being estimated that there were over 25,000 persons in and about the church. A pontifical mass was celebrated, and a beautiful sermon was delivered by Bishop Ygnacio Montes De Oca, of San Luis Potosi. The entire ceremony lasted nearly three hours. Thousands of visitors are encamped in outlying towns, and the proprietors of hotels are asking exorbitant prices for sleeping places. Five hundred policemen were employed to keep order in the cathedral during the services. The people are indignant at the archbishop for his action in establishing a difference between the poor and the rich in the matter of admission to the cathedral.

Stanley Will Stick to It.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 8.—Henry M. Stanley has received congratulatory telegrams from Queen Victoria and the khedive. Mr. Stanley attended divine service in the British man-of-war Turquoise to-day. In a brief address to the crew he said he considered that Livingstone's mantle had fallen upon his shoulders; that his work had only commenced, and that he would devote the remainder of his life to it.

Emin Still in Danger.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 8.—Emin Pasha is still in a dangerous condition, but Dr. Parke hopes for his recovery unless a complication sets in. The patient has a bad cough and experiences difficulty in clearing his lungs.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.—The anti-slavery conference has resolved to send a congratulatory address to Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha.

In Foreign Collieries.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Meetings of miners were held to-day at Dortmund, Essen and Gelsenkirchen, at which it was resolved to wait until the 15th inst. to see if all the colliery owners accept the advice of the Essen colliery owners' committee, which recommended a redress of the grievances of which the men complain.

Presented With a Wreath.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The emperor and Grand Duke of Hesse visited Worms today to witness a festal drama. The city was lavishly decorated, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. A party of workingmen presented the emperor with an address and a wreath of laurels.

Frost vs. Influenza.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—The epidemic of influenza is subsiding under the influence of frost.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The influenza which has been epidemic in St. Petersburg and Vienna has spread to Berlin and Vienna.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

ROME, Dec. 8.—Earthquake shocks have been felt to-day in the central portion of Italy, but they have caused no loss of life or danger to property. Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.

FAIRMONT IS AFLAME

With Excitement Over the Discovery of Natural Gas in Martin County.

The Great Luminant Flows Freely From Wells Very Near the Surface.

Republican Senators of Montana Refuse the Democratic Proposition.

The Deadlock Stands Just Where It Did at the Beginning of the Week.

Special to the Globe.

FAIRMONT, Minn., Dec. 8.—Martin county is ablaze with excitement and natural gas. On Tuesday four men digging a well on the farm of C. J. True, twelve miles southeast of Fairmont, struck natural gas at the depth of seventy-five feet. On striking the vein the gas rushed out with great force, and on being lit, the flames shot up ten feet. The noise of the escaping luminant can be heard forty rods away. After striking this vein the men in search of water went to the foot of the hill and commenced boring for water, and last night, at the depth of 42½ feet, they again struck gas, and without moving their trucks touched a match to it. The flames from this eighteen-inch hole shot up eighteen feet in the air, and a portion of their machinery was destroyed by the fire. Gas was struck in both cases after passing through two inches of sandstone. A portion of the $10,000 appropriated by the state will be asked for at once to develop this incalculably rich find. Several thousand people visited the wells to-day.

STANDING FIRM.

Montana Democrats Will Not Give Up the Fight.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 8.—The Republican senators have definitely decided to refuse the proposition of the Democratic senators to investigate the Tunnel precinct election case, giving as a reason that it would be discourteous to the house of representatives for the senate to interfere in a question which related to seats of members of the latter body. The flimsiness of this excuse is shown when it is stated that the same sort of proposition for an investigation was made by the Democratic house to the Republican house. This latter proposition has been kept secret until to-day, when the Democratic committee of the house furnished the press a statement of negotiations and their result. The document is very lengthy, but the principal points are as follows: "On the afternoon of the 4th a resolution was offered and adopted in the Democratic house caucus to meet a committee from the Republican house to see if some arrangement could not be made to

BREAK THE DEADLOCK.

The committee met, and after a lengthy and full discussion of the deplorable state of affairs now existing, it was admitted that a full investigation of the Tunnel precinct, about which so much has been said, would or should either dispel or confirm the allegations of fraud which have been made in regard to the manner of conducting the election held at that place Oct. 1. The Democrats present said that if it could be shown that their five men from Silver Bow were not rightfully holding their seats they would be ready and willing to unseat them; and that, not only the committee, but all the Democratic members courted the fullest investigation. It was decided by the joint caucus committee, as there was no regularly organized body which both sides were willing to recognize, that each contesting body in caucus should name eight of their number who were known to be conservative and fair, and that the other side might in each case reject three of such eight, leaving a joint

COMMITTEE OF TEN,

five from each party, who were to take such measures as they thought best to bring about the fullest investigation of the election held at the disputed precinct. The Democratic members of the joint committee were chosen, and Dec. 6 this committee met that of the Republicans. The latter said they had decided to reject the arrangements agreed on by the joint caucus, and proposed that twenty-four Democrats join with twenty-five Republicans in organizing the house, and that a desirable committee for investigation might be appointed. It was also included in the Republican proposition, through their spokesman, and was to be part of the agreement, that the senate be organized at once. The Republican proposition was refused, the Democrats saying they did not want an eight to seven game. The Democratic statement concludes: "The Democrats had nothing to gain by an investigation. They have already established their case and claim their seats from having

RECEIVED A MAJORITY

of the votes cast in their respective districts. This fact is known beyond doubt, and we claim and demand the support of all right-minded people in the stand which we have taken, and which we expect to uphold now and for all time. The results of these conference meetings were not intended for the public, but we have been so misrepresented in the matter that we now consider it our duty to give to the people a true statement of facts. We are not here as willing tools of a party or 'prince,' nor is our organization the result of returning board machinations. We are here, fortified with law and justice, as representatives of the people, who have elected us by their votes, and we propose to defend their rights to so choose us." The chairman of the Democratic state committee is receiving telegrams from chairmen of different Democratic state committees throughout the country, commending Democracy on the stand it has taken, and exhorting the party to stand firm.

The Czar Is Ill.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Prof. Leyden left Berlin to-day for St. Petersburg, having been summoned to attend the czar Prof. Bergmann was summoned, but was unable to do so, as he is sick with inflammation of the lungs.

Exiled to Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—Moussa Bey and his family have been exiled to Syria. The porte will increase the force of gendarmes in Armenia with a view to checking Kurdish outrages,