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.

St. Paul Daily Globe.

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.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1889. NO. 346.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET.

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

AN ANNUAL DEPARTURE.

Every Holiday season we make a departure from our usual stock and lay in an assortment of goods particularly suitable for acceptable *Christmas Presents* for *Husbands, Brothers* and *Lovers.* Women will now find here in great variety just such useful and sensible articles of dress as all *men will appreciate for a gift.*

Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Dressing Gowns and *Bath Robes,* both foreign and domestic manufacture, at prices from $5 to $25. What's better for a gift?

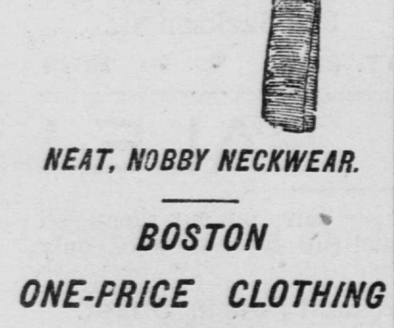
Everything imaginable in High-Class Furnishings at reasonable prices.

Our fine Tailor-made *Overcoats, Ulsters* and *Suits* make gifts that any man will highly prize.

Mothers need waste no time worrying what to buy for their Boy's Xmas gift. Our nobby little Suits and Overcoats will make any boy happy, and they cost but a trifle, considering their durability.

Fur Overcoats at Cost.

Fur-Lined Overcoats at Cost.



NEAT, NOBBY NECKWEAR.

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.

BULL'S BRIGHT GOLD.

Four Millions of It Go to Purchase Elevators in Duluth.

Customs Officers Capture Two Notorious Smugglers of Opium at Tacoma.

The Northern Pacific Trainmen's Strike Is Involving the Engineers.

Democratic Senators Decline to Be Arrested by Republican Conspirators.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—Early this afternoon private telegrams were received by prominent grain men from Chicago parties making inquiries regarding the sale of Duluth elevators. These were supplemented by later ones announcing that the deal had gone through, and an evening paper published a Chicago special announcing the sale to an English syndicate for $4,000,000 of all the elevators on this side of the bay. The companies whose eleven houses are in Duluth are the Lake Superior Elevator company and the Union Improvement and Elevator company, the former having a capital of $912,600 and owning elevators B, C, D, G and I and warehouse No. 1 having a capacity of 7,300,000 bushels, and the latter capitalized at $600,000, owning elevators E, F, H, and warehouses No. 2 and 3, with a capacity of 5,100,000 bushels. The prominent stockholders who reside here are absent from the city at present, but several are known to be in Chicago to-day, notably C. H. Graves, who is expected home Friday. Treasurer Ripley, who is also superintendent, was seen, and at first denied everything. He said there was no deal, no negotiations, and that nothing like

A SALE WAS COTEMPLATED.

He afterwards admitted that there had been correspondence for nearly a year, and that an option was still in force with some agents of English buyers. Other stockholders confirmed this, and said that an option still good was held by foreign parties through Chicago attorneys, but that if the deal had finally been consummated they had not been officially notified. It is believed here by conservative grain men that the four million figure is in excess of the real price, as a rough estimate of the value of the property in question foots up a little less than $3,000,000. If the property includes the Duluth elevator company's house at West Superior the $4,000,000 notch would be about correct. The receipt of the dispatches here and the published notice regarding the alleged sale created intense excitement and is the principal topic of conversation at the hotels this evening. There is a large block of the stock of the two companies held here, but the greater portion is held in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Chicago, and Col. Newport, of St. Paul, is said to hold some shares, but a complete list cannot be obtained to-night. The general impression here is that

THE OPTION ALREADY SPOKEN OF

was given as a sort of bluff with the expectation that it would be refused and the news of its acceptance is an unpleasant surprise to those here who are interested and been interviewed. Persons not stockholders express different views about the sale, some claiming it will be a great benefit to Duluth, and others holding opposite views. Treasurer Rupley's house is being besieged tonight with anxious seekers after information.

Britons Buy Duluth Dirt.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 10.—Moses Greenwood, of St. Louis, is here in the interest of Hon. T. P. O'Connor, Spencer Balfour and other prominent Englishmen and several American capitalists, closing up a million dollar cash transaction in realty, details of which will be fully made public to-morrow.

SMUGGLERS IN THE TOILS.

Two Leaders of the Victoria Opium Gang Captured.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 11.—The most important capture of opium smugglers ever made on the Pacific coast was effected here to-day. For several years the Sound country has been infested with a gang of opium smugglers, and although inspectors have been constantly on the alert, only a few of the smugglers have been captured, and these were only "stool pigeons" for the leaders. To day two of most notorious smugglers, Bill Easton, alias Black Bill, and Jack Powers, together with a confederate named Fisher, a conductor for the Northern Pacific railway, were arrested and are now in the custody of the United States marshal. Two hundred and fifty taels of opium, valued at $2,200 was found in possession of the smugglers. For four weeks the prisoners have been trying to land the contraband opium, and last month they threw $1,500 worth of opium into Puget Sound, where it was picked up by customs officers.

ENGINEERS IN SYMPATHY.

The Strike of Northern Pacific Trainmen Is Extending.

Special to the Globe.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 11.—There is little change in the situation of the Northern Pacific trainmen's strike, except that it is extending. One train was sent out on the Cascade division to-day each way manned by non-union crews. The engineers are being drawn into the trouble, and at a meeting tonight resolved not to haul trains over the mountains manned by inexperienced men, considering it unsafe. Most of the coal mines have been shut down until trains start running regularly. The citizens of Ellensburg are out of coal, and are bringing pressure to bear on the company to grant the demands of the strikers.

STRIKERS CRIPPLE TWO TRAINS.

Special to the Globe.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Dec. 11.—Two trains started from here to-day with full crews and four deputy sheriffs. Thirteen pipes connecting the air brakes were cut by the strikers. Assistant General Superintendent Dickerson, who is at Helena, has been sent for. The superior court has ordered the strikers to keep off of the railroad property, and the sheriff to-day forced conductors to abandon their cabs.

The Salvationists' Troubles.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Dec. 11.—The Salvation Army trouble here has taken another turn. This afternoon a writ of habeas corpus was served on the sheriff commanding him to bring the body of Harry Hurl, one of the soldiers, before Judge Crosby, at Hastings, on Saturday at 10 a. m.

DECLINED TO BE ARRESTED.

Democratic Senators Give Montana Republicans the Laugh.

Special to the Globe

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 11.—The Republican leaders realizing that they can neither trick nor coerce the Democratic senators to unite with them and organize the senate to-day ordered their sergeant-at-arms to arrest all the absent Democratic senators elect. At the meeting of Republican senators to-day Senator Hedges offered a resolution that an order be made empowering the temporary sergeant-at-arms to take the necessary assistance and using no more force than necessary to arrest and bring in the Democratic absentees. After the resolution had been adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes a warrant was made out and signed by Republican members directing Matthew McQuirk, temporary sergeant-at-arms, to take the necessary assistance and bring the absent members before the bar of the senate. The warrant is a voluminous document and recites all the facts in the case and is based upon the old territorial statutes empowering the senate to compel absentees to attend. Mr. McQuirk started on his mission and returned in about two hours, reporting that the Democratic senators had all refused to obey the summons. The Democrats claim that as the senate is not yet organized it has no power to order their arrest, especially as they have not qualified. The only recourse is to declare the absentee's seats vacant and then the governor, if he chooses, can order a new election. In the Democratic house to-day all the committees were named, and in the rump house a bill was introduced fixing the time for the meeting of the supreme court.

MILLER MAY VETO IT.

Fargo's Agricultural College Scheme Adopted.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 11.—The senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $20,000 for the agricultural college at Fargo after a hard fight. The economists still claim that the governor will veto the bill. The capital removal amendment to the constitution was considered in committee of the whole, and, by a vote of sixteen to fifteen, it was recommended that it be indefinitely postponed; but before the report could be adopted and final action taken the senate adjourned. This precipitates another struggle to-morrow, and the capital-removal schemers are laboring to-night to gain the votes necessary to win. The farmers are pushing a bill forfeiting interest and principal in any case where a money loaner charges more than 10 per cent interest. The temperance committee has finally agreed and reported to-day recommending the amendment of the bill so that the law will go into effect May 1 instead of Jan. 1, as originally introduced. It has been understood that this compromise date would be satisfactory to the liquor men, but to-night they are laboring with their friends to insist on making the law take regular course and go into effect July 1. As it will require a two-thirds vote to put the law in force before that date, they feel that they can win. The woman suffragists have prepared a bill, and, as they count on the Prohibitionists as their friends, they have hope of success. Under the constitution the legislature cannot grant suffrage to women, and even if they succeed in getting a majority of the legislature the question must be submitted to a vote of the people.

BEFORE UNHEARD OF.

Rain in North Dakota in December.

Special to the Globe.

AYR, N. D., Dec. 11.—There was a heavy fall of rain here Saturday night, and also Monday night. This is something unheard of before. The oldest inhabitants have no record of a rain storm in North Dakota in December. The weather has been warm and pleasant for several days, reminding one of May. Farmers generally believe this to be a big thing for future crops, and as rain and plenty of it or snow is what is needed to insure crops, a great many think this is a beginning of the fulfillment of the old Indian chief's prediction that the next season is the seventh, and the one in which all the sloughs and coollies will be filled again, and big crops and general good times ensue. If so, good-bye to artesian wells.

THE GAIN IMMENSE.

Traffic on The Great Lakes Gaining Immensely.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Dec. 11.—The appended table shows the shipments by ports this season, and for the season of 1888:

	1888	1889
Marquette	844,693	1,376,335
Escanaba	1,202,965	3,008,632
St. Ignace	107,399	54,853
Ashland, Wis	1,016,414	1,484,802
Two Harbors, Minn	450,475	816,630
Gladstone	....	48,250
Total	4,631,847	6,865,511

The gain over last season's shipments is 2,182,564 tons, and the total brings the quantity sent to market by water up to a figure that leaves no doubt that the shipments by rail will carry the output of the mines for the year above 7,000,000 tons. The year just ended has been a notable one in the history of iron mining on Lake Superior, and the prospect now is that next year will show even greater work by the mines than they achieved this year.

Death of Judge Wetherby.

Special to the Globe.

HUDSON, Wis., Dec. 11.—Judge L. P. Wetherby, who has been for more than thirty years one of the leading lawyers of this judicial circuit, died this morning at 1 o'clock, after a few days' illness. He came to this locality from Allegany county, N. Y., where he had been in law partnership with Martin Grover, an eminent lawyer. He served as circuit judge of this circuit for twelve years, having been elected for two consecutive terms. He has always been a consistent Democrat, and has been considered one of the safest advisers of the local political organizations. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Three Trainmen Killed.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Dec. 11.—A mixed train on the Manitoba ran off the track yesterday near South Shore, twenty-two miles from Watertown. Six cars and a combination car were precipitated down an embankment, instantly killing Engineer James P. Haines, Fireman John Kivlahaven and Brakeman John Rooney, oll of Benson, Minn. Conductor Blake was also injured, but not seriously. The train was running at a low rate of speed, or the accident would have been much more serious.

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT

Congress in Joint Session Celebrates the Inauguration of Washington.

It Was Literally a Gathering of All the American Nations.

Through the Foreign Legations at the Capital, All Were Represented.

Chief Justice Fuller's Eloquent Oration on the Progress of America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Very little interest was taken in the proceedings of the house of representatives when it met at noon to-day, although the galleries were filled to overflowing. They were almost perfunctory, for all interest centered in the joint meeting of the house and senate to celebrate the inauguration of President George Washington and the first American congress. The chaplain in his opening prayer referred to the approaching gathering in a few appropriate words. At 12:25, after the transaction of some routine business the house took a recess of twenty-five minutes. A general air of expectancy pervaded the house during the short recess. The people in the galleries watched the main doorway leading to the floor with an unusual degree of interest, not forgetting, however to chat with those about them. The arrangements for the ceremonies had been so perfected that the galleries were not crowded to the discomfort of those having admission to them. In the executive gallery a number of

SEATS WERE VACANT.

On account of the death of Mrs Scott-Lord, Mrs. Harrison's sister, none of president's family attended. Mrs. Wanamaker, Miss Wanamaker, Mrs. Halford, Miss Halford, and Miss Strong, the daughter of ex-Justice Strong of the United States supreme court, were in the executive gallery. In the diplomatic gallery adjoining, were Mrs. Blaine with Miss Blaine and the wives and families of members of the diplomatic corps. The wife and several of the daughters of Chief Justice Fuller, and the wife of Vice President Morton, with the Misses Morton and the families of delegates to the Pan-American congress and international marine conference were in the private gallery. Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Carlisle, and the wives of many members occupied seats in the member's gallery. Between 12:30 and and 12:45, these having tickets of admission to the floor began to straggle into the floor of the house. Among these were Maj. Gen. Schofield, with Assistant Adjutant General Vincent, ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, Assistant Secretary Batchellor, of the treasury department, the interstate commissioners, and a few members of the marine conference who came in by mistake before their body was announced. At 12:45 Speaker Reed called the house to order. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, was ready with a resolution that the house inform the senate that it was in session and ready to begin the ceremonies of celebrating the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States. After a wait of a few minutes one of the assistant doorkeepers of the house, accompanied by another officer,

APPEARED IN THE MAIN AISLE

leading to the bar of the house and announced: "The president of the United States and his cabinet." It was thought that, on account of Mrs. Lord's death, the president would not be present, and a murmur went around when he appeared leaning on the arm of Mr. Blaine. Following them came Attorney General Miller and Secretary Proctor. Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, while Secretary Rusk and Private Secretary Halford brought up the rear. The president and Secretary Blaine took seats in front of the first tier of desks, and on the immediate right of the main aisle. The cabinet members took seats on the left of the main aisle. The chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court were followed by the chief justice and judges of the court of claims. George Bancroft, the venerable historian, and ex-Justice Strong brought up the rear of the supreme court. Then came the senate, with Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday leading. The major general of the army was next announced, and he advanced down the aisle, clad in his

BRILLIANT FULL-DRESS UNIFORM,

and accompanied by Gen. Rosecrans, also in full uniform, and Assistant Adjutant General Vincent. Solicitor Walker Blaine and Chief Clerk Lee, of the state department, were at the head of the diplomatic corps, the Pan-American congress, the marine conference and the Venezuelan commission. Much amusement was afforded the galleries by the manner in which the assistant doorkeeper, who made the announcements, pronounced the name of the Venezuelan minister. Minister Preston, of Hayti, the dean of the diplomatic corps, and Minister Romero, of Mexico, entered behind Messrs. Lee and Blaine. The sight of the official uniforms of the members of the corps, resplendent with gold lace and variegated trimmings, brought a low hum of admiration from the galleries. The conventional full-dress suits worn by most of the members of the Pan-American congress looked even more sedate, coming, as they did, between the uniforms of the diplomatic corps and those of the members of the marine conference, most of whom are naval officers and were attired in full dress. The supreme court justices were seated to the right of the main aisle in chairs placed before the first row of desks. Behind them, in the seats of members, were the senators. To the left of the main aisle, in the seats of the Republican representatives, sat the diplomatic corps, the international marine conference and the Pan-American congress. On both sides of the house, in the rear seats, were members of the house of representatives, and behind them were the governors of more than twenty states, who

HAD COME IN UNANNOUNCED

and taken their places before the ceremonies began. When the assemblage was seated Speaker Reed resigned his seat to the vice president and took a seat to the left. Mr. Morton gave a quick rap with his gavel, and announced that the ceremonies would begin. He had hardly ceased speaking when the Marine band, concealed in the south corridor, to the rear of the presiding officer, struck up "Hail Columbia." When it ceased prayer was offered by Chaplain J. G. Butler, of the senate, and then Mr. Morton announced that Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States, would deliver an oration. The chief justice was escorted to the speaker's desk by Senator Hiscock and Representative Payne the chairman of the senate and house committees on the celebration. The chief justice spoke in substance as follows:

By the terms of that section of the act of congress under which we have assembled "in further commemoration of the historic events of the inauguration of the first president of the United States, George Washington," April 30, A. D., 1889, was declared a national holiday, and in the noble city where that event took place its centennial anniversary has been celebrated with a magnificence of speech and song, of multitudinous assembly, and of naval, military and civic display, accompanied by every manifestation of deep love of country, of profound devotion to its institions, and of intense appreciation of the virtues and services of that illustrious man whose assumption of the chief magistracy gave the assurance of the successful setting in motion of the new government. Nothing on the occasion of that celebration could be more full of encouragement and hope than the testimony so overwhelmingly given that Washington still remained first in the hearts of his countrymen, and that the example afforded by his career was still cherished as furnishing that guide of public conduct which had kept and would keep the nation upon the path of glory for itself and of

HAPPINESS FOR ITS PEOPLE.

Washington had become first in war, not so much by reason of victories over the enemy, though he had won such, or success in strategy (that, though, had been his), as of the triumphs of a constancy which no reverse, no hardship, no incompetency, no treachery could shake or overcome. And because the people comprehended the greatness of their leader, and recognized in him an entire absence of personal ambition, and absolute obedience to convictions of duty, an absolute love of country, of themselves, and of mankind, he had become first in the hearts of his countrymen Because thus first, he was to become first in peace, by bringing to the charge of the practical working of the system he had participated in creating, on behalf of the people whose independence he had achieved, the same serene judgment, the same sagacity, the same patience, the same sense of duty, the same farsighted comprehension of the end to be attained that had marked his career from its beginning. There were obviously difficulties surrounding the first president. The fear of arbitrary power took particular form in reference to the presidential office, which had been fashioned in view of the personal government of George III., rather than on the type of monarchy of the English system, as it was in principle and as it is in fact. And this fear was indulged notwithstanding the frequency of elections, since no restriction as to re-eligibility was imposed upon the incumbent. No fear, no jealousy could be entertained of him who had indignantly repelled the suggestion of the

BESTOWAL OF THE KINGLY POWER.

Nevertheless, while there could be no personal opposition to the unanimous choice of the people, and while his availability at the crisis was one of those providential blessings which in other instances he had so often insisted had been bestowed upon the nation, the fact remained that the situation was full of trial and danger, and demanded the application of the highest order of statesmanship. The promotion of human happiness was the keynote of the century within which Washington's life was comprised. It was a century instinct with the recognition of the human soul in every human being and alive with aspirations for universal brotherhood. While the general genius of the government was thoroughly permeated with the ideas of freedom in obedience, yet time was needed to commend the form in which it was for the future to exert itself. After reviewing at great length the appointments made by Washington to the cabinet and the supreme bench, the chief justice analyzed Washington's farewell address, showing how he foreshadowed the greatness of the nation, its commercial and political prosperity. The civil war was, he said, the most searching test of the wisdom and lasting quality of our form of government. In conclusion he said: "And so the new century may be entered upon in the spirit of optimism the natural result, perhaps, of a self-confidence, which has lost nothing in substance by experience, though it has gained in the moderation of its impetuosity. No ship can

SAIL FOREVER OVER SUMMER SEAS.

But, as amid the tempests which our ship of state was launched, and in the times succeeding, so in the times to come, with every exigency constellations of illustrious men will rise upon the angry skies to control the whirlwind and dispel the clouds by their potent influences, while from the "clear upper sky" the steady light of the great planet marks out the course the vessel must pursue, and sits shining on the sails as it comes grandly into the haven where it would be.

When the chief justice had concluded his address, which he took one hour and a quarter to deliver, he was greeted with applause from the floor, quickly taken up by the galleries. It was several minutes before these evidences of approbation ceased, and it broke forth again when the president, rising from his chair, grasped the hand of the chief justice as he descended from the platform, and congratulated him on the address. Secretary Blaine also congratulated the chief justice. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house. When he had concluded, the vice president declared the joint assembly dissolved, and while the Marine band played Washington's grand march, the assemblage dispersed in the order in which its various segments had come together. The last of the invited guests were just going out of the main door when the band finished the doxology, into which it had branched, and then Speaker Reed, again assuming his seat, called the house to order for the continuation of business. Mr. Bayne immediately moved to adjourn, the motion was carried, and the house at 2:45 adjourned until to-morrow.

COLLAPSE OF A BIG TRUST.

The Barb Wire Combine Goes to Pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—A private dispatch was received in this city today announcing the collapse of the barb wire trust. It has been known for some time that there were serious dissensions in the ranks of the manufacturers who were to compose the trust, but the chief promoters asserted and reasserted that it was sure to be a success. There were several points on which the manufacturers disagreed, among which may be stated that about half of the men in the combine wanted to be president of the trust; another was in the fact that the owners of some of the mills included in the combine wanted cash instead of stock for their plants, and this the promoters were not willing to give. It is believed that this was the rock on which the combine split.

Chosen to Succeed Silcott.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 11.—W. C. Shurtleff, of Waterloo, Io., has been appointed to the position made vacant by the defalcation of Cashier Silcott, and left for Washington to-day to enter upon his duties. He was appointed upon the recommendation of Congressman Henderson. He is about thirty years old, and has been chairman of the Republican county central committee for several years.

Robbed of Her Jewels.

LISBON, Dec. 11.—The ex-empress of Brazil has received a cablegram from Rio Janeiro stating that all of her jewels, which comprised the finest known Brazilian gems, have been stolen from their place of deposit. This would be a heavy blow to the Brazilian refugees if the Brazilian congress should vote to discontinue Dom Pedro's income. It is stated that Dom Pedro and the Comte D'Eu have had frequent disputes of late.

Harper Declines the Honor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Prof. W. R. Harper, of Yale, has telegraphed the trustees of the South Dakota State university declining the presidency of that institute, which was offered him.

Fire at Conneaut, O., yesterday morning destroyed the buildings of the Conneaut River Paper company and the Herald newspaper office. Loss, $40,000; insurance about $15,000.

SHROUDED IN GRAY.

Jefferson Davis' Remains Laid to Rest in Metairie Cemetery.

The Funeral in Full Accord With the Chieftain's Military Rank.

Soul-Subduing Dirges Blended With The Booming of Minute Guns.

The Solemn Requiem of the Bells Heard Throughout the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The day notwithstanding the threatening and oppressive character of the weather during the past several days, could not have been more propitious or beautiful. The portentous pregnant-looking clouds of the night previous, and the great banks of heavy fog that prevaled during the early part of this morning, had wholly disappeared by 7 o'clock, as the sun burst forth, and a beautiful Southern summer day dawned for the obsequies of the Southern chieftain. As soon as the doors of the city hall were opened a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of yesterday, there being hundreds of people from abroad, whose visit to this city had been delayed until to-day. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the lid of the casket closed down forever upon the features of the dead. By universal request, Mr. Davis was given a funeral in full accord with his superior

RANK AS A MILITARY OFFICER;

in addition to which, numerous civic and other organizations combined to render the cortege to-day in all respects most imposing, not only with reference to numbers, but in the pomp and circumstances of its elaborate ceremonial. There are participating in the obsequies of the father of the Confederacy to-day, besides the veterans of the lost cause, who have once again been called upon to close up their decimated ranks, many gallant soldiers, whose unflinching valor, displayed on numerous hotly-contested fields, resulted not unfrequently in both glory and victory to "the stars and stripes." Half past 11 was the hour at which the funeral ceremonies were to be commenced, but long previous to that time the great square immediately fronting the city hall had become an unwieldy mass of eager, sympathetic humanity. According to programme, the square proper was to be reserved exclusively for the military. In the enforcement of this injunction, however, the large but by no means adequate police force on duty experienced innumerable obstacles, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the swaying multitude was kept beyond the prescribed environments. The streets, banquets and every available place from which either an unobstructed or partial view could be had of the portico of the municipal building, were crowded almost to suffocation. During all this time, the air was

LADEN WITH FUNERAL DIRGES,

the solemn requium of the bells was heard on every hand, and louder and deeper were the sounds of the minute guns that at intervals thundered forth their deep-mouthed tribute to the illustrious dead. The body, notwithstanding the very warm and exceptionally oppressive weather of the past week, was remarkably well preserved. The countenance presented an expression of "rapturous repose," and in no wise had "decay's effacing fingers" yet blotted out, much less tarnished in the remotest degree, the noble lines of a face strikingly attractive when lighted by the fire genuis, as it was wont to be. Indeed, the confederacy's beloved chieftain, as he reposed in his coffin this morning, presented just such a picture as those who knew and loved him in life would like best to cherish in their memory. At 12:10 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to an improvised catafalque in the center of the front portico, whose massive pillars were entwined with a profusion of crape. Over the casket was thrown the soft folds of a silken

FLAG OF THE LOST CAUSE,

together with the glittering saber with which the dead soldier had carved fame and honor for himself and glory and victory for his country on the crimson fields of Chapultepec and Monterey. Immediately surrounding the coffin were the clergy and the armed sentries, they being the only persons admitted to a place on the portico during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to seats in the mayor's parlor, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies. The obsequies, which were according to the ritual of the Episcopal church, were conducted by Bishop Galleher, assisted by five officiating clergymen of various denominations, as follows: Father Hubert, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Dr. Davis, rector at Biloxi, Miss.; Rev. Dr. Markham, Rev. Mr. Bakewell and Rev. Mr. Martin. There were altogether fully twenty surpliced ministers, besides the attendance of numerous clergy of different denominations from the various Southern states. A surpliced choir of thirty-six voices, accompanied by the organ, sang the anthem "Through the Valley of Death," after which Bishop Galleher made an address. He said:

"When we utter our prayers to-day for those who are distressed in mind, when we lift our petitions to the Most Merciful and ask a benediction on the desolate, we remember that one household above others is bitterly bereaved and that hearts closely knitted to our own are deeply distressed. For the master of Beauvoir lies dead under the drooping flag of the saddened city: the light of his dwelling has gone out and left it lonely for all days to come. Surely we grieve with those who wept the tender tears of homely pain and trouble, and there is not a sigh of the gulf breeze that swings the swinging moss on the cypress trees sheltering their home but finds an answer in our burdened breathing. We recall with sweet sympathy the wifely woe that can be measured only by the sacred depths of wifely devotion; and our hearts go traveling across the heaving Atlantic seas to meet and comfort, if we might, the child, who, coming home, shall for once not be able to bring all the sweet splendors of the sunshine with her. Let us bend with the stricken household, and pay

THE TRIBUTE OF OUR TEARS.

And then, acknowledging the stress and surge of a people's sorrow, say that the stately tree of our Southern wood, planted in power, nourished in kindly dews, branching in brave luxuriance and scarred by many storms 'lies uprooted.' The end of a long and lofty life has come, and a moving volume of human history has been closed and clasped. The strange and sudden dignity of death has been added to the fine and resolute dignity of living. A man, who in his person and history symbolized the solemn convictions and tragic fortunes of millions of men, cannot pass into the gloom that gathers around a grave without sign or token from the surcharged bosoms of those he leaves behind, and when Jefferson Davis, reaching the 'very sea-mark of his utmost sail,' goes to his God, not even the most ignoble can chide the majestic mourning, the sorrowing honors of a last 'salute.' I am not here to stir, by a breath, the embers of a settled strife; to speak one word unworthy of him and of the hour; what is writ is writ in the world's memory and in the books of God. But I am here to say for our help and inspiration, that this man, as a Christian and a churchman, was a lover of all high and righteous things; as a citizen, was fashioned in the old, faithful type; as a soldier, was marked and fitted for more than fame—the Lord God having set on him the seal of the liberties of man. Gracious and gentle, even to the lowliest; nay, especially to them; tender as he was brave, he deserved to win all

THE LOVE THAT FOLLOWED HIM.

Fearless and unselfish, he could not well escape the life-long conflict to which he was committed. Greatly and strangely misconceived, he bore injustice with the calmness befitting his place. He suffered many and grievous wrongs; suffered most for the sake of others, and those others will remember him and his unflinching fidelity with deepening gratitude, while the Potomac seeks the Chesapeake or the Mississippi sweeps by Briarfield on its way to the Mexican sea. When on the December midnight, the worn warrior joined the ranks of the patient and prevailing ones who

"Loved their land with love far brought,

If one of the mighty dead gave the challenge: "Art thou of us?" He answered: "I am here."

Following Bishop Galleher, Rev. Dr. Markham read the lesson, while Rev. Mr. Martin repeated a psalm, Rev. Mr. Bakewell the versicles and Rev. Thompson the creed, and thus ended the services at the city hall, which, although simple and brief, were wonderfully impressive. At the conclusion of the religious services, the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the handsomely decorated caisson which had been prepared especially for its reception, and on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery. From the caisson arises a catafalque, consisting of a unique and beautifully designed canopy, measuring from base to dome eight feet in length and four in width and supported by six bronze cannon, creped in between with muskets. The dome of the canopy is ornamented in bronze, with furled United States flags craped upon either side. The sides of the catafalque are superbly draped in black cloth, with bullion fringes and gimp. The casket rests on a slight elevation, and the caisson is

DRAWN BY SIX BLACK HORSES,

two abreast, caparisoned in artillery harness and plumes, and each animal is led by a soldier in uniform. With marvelous military precision the various seemingly unweildy batalions wheeled into line, preceded by a detachment of the city police, and followed in turn by the clergy, pall-bearers and so on in their respective order, until the mammoth procession was at an end. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Honorary Pall-Bearers—Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana; Gov. Robert Lowry, of Mississippi; Gov. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Gov. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Gov. J. P. Richardson, of South Carolina; Gov. G. D. Fowle, of North Carolina; Gov. F. P. Fleming, of Florida; Gov. James P. Eagle, of Arkansas.

These gentlemen represent the Southern states:

Pall-Bearers—Gen. George W. Jones, of Iowa; Hon. Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Sawyer Hayward, of Mississippi; Hon. Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, a member of President Davis' cabinet.

The procession, after leaving the city hall, proceeded up St. Charles to Calliope, and from Calliope moved into Camp, thence to Chartress, to St. Louis, to Royal, and is now on Canal, in a direct route to the cemetery. It was an hour and ten minutes passing a given point. As the grand funeral cortege traversed the streets, from the turrets of every church, a knell was tolled, the clank of sabers and the tramp of iron-shod feet echoed along the interminable lines, while soul-subduing dirges blended with the booming of the minute guns. Parts of the city not directly located on the line of march, or remote from the scene of the pageant, were today literally depopulated, their inhabitants having gathered in countless numbers on the banquettes and in other available places from which a view of the marching columns could be had. Memorial services were also held to-day in almost every town in the South, during the hour of the funeral of Mr. Davis. The bells were tolled, stores were closed and business suspended during the day.

EVERY TRADE REPRESENTED

The Federation of Labor the Largest Organization in the World.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The second day's session of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers, who submitted his annual report. It chronicles a gratifying revival during the past year in the interest of the working people in the trade union movement. The great increase, both in membership and the number of local branches, all testify to the renewed activity and zeal of the toilers, and the recognition of the honest purposes of the federation. It claims that nearly every trade union in the country is now affiliated with the federation. The report says the isolated policy pursued by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is unworthy of that organization, has prevented the establishment of a federation of railway men. The report also says the federation will insist upon reducing the hours of labor to eight until all who can may have an opportunity to work and earn an honest living. The necessity for the strict enforcement of the alliance contract labor law and the Chinese exclusion act is set forth. Secretary Saward, of the National Builders' association, delivered an address approving the principle of organization both by employers and employed. Five minute speeches were made on the state of the different trades and labor organizations. Vicomte Le Meaux and Mlle Le Meaux, of France, who were introduced by the state board of arbitration, were invited to seats upon the platform. A telegram from Chicago stating that the eight-hour day had been granted to the county employes, and letters announcing the affiliation of the New Jersey trades assembly and the probability that the National Operative Plasterers' union would join the organization, were read. Various committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess.

ASHES TO ASHES.

The Remains of Bishop Tuigg Interred at Pittsburg.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 11.—The funeral of Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, bishop of Pittsburg diocese, Roman Catholic church, took place this morning, the remains being interred in St. John's cemetery. The funeral services were held in St. John's church, beginning at 10 o'clock and lasting about two hours. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, assisted by Archdeacon Wall, Deacon Father Tobin and Fathers Duffuer, Canovin and Kittell. Church notables were present from all parts of the country, among the number being Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Ryan. At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to the cemetery for interment, escorted by delegations from organizations from various places in the Pittsburg diocese. In compliance with a proclamation of Mayor Turner, nearly all the business houses in the city were closed from 9 to 12 o'clock, in honor of the dead prelate.

AMONG OUR COWS.

Second Day's Session of the State Dairymen at Mankato.

William M. Bushnell Sends an Address on "Agriculture in the Northwest."

Mr. Howard Shows the Immense Value of Dairy Legislation.

Chicago Is Unanimously Indorsed as the Best Place for the World's Fair.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 11.—The attendance at the second day's session of the State Dairymen's convention was large and the interest increased. This morning P. Brockway, of Rochester, outlined a plan of co-operative creameries. It was developed in the discussion that the lowest price netted to patrons of these creameries during the summer was 13 cents per pound, while patrons of Iowa regular creameries had realized as low as 10 cents. J. A. Lawrence, of the state dairy department, read a paper on "Dairying," and W. S. Eberman, state chemist, gave a description of the food value of butter. Dr. Currier talked on the humane treatment of domestic animals. Frank Tripp, of Chicago, talked on cold storage, advising farmers to build refrigerators and keep their butter and eggs at home until a suitable market was afforded.

BUSHNELL'S ADDRESS.

William M. Bushnell, of St. Paul, could not be present, owing to illness in his family. His address, "Agriculture in the Northwest," was read to the convention. The closing lines of the address are as follows:

Excuse me, if I delay a moment to speak more particularly of St. Paul, which must be regarded as the chief emporium of the commerce of this region. She has attained her present magnificent proportions because of her situatian, and this is now precisely what it was at the date of her foundation; the only difference being that she possesses at present incomparably greater commercial facilities than she had command of, even seven years ago, and these are still susceptible of increase and extension to any degree that the commerce of the country may require. She stands at the point of divergence of the three great routes of travel from all the countries beyond her to all the general markets of the Atlantic seaboard, thus being able to choose whether she will ship produce coming to her for market by the northern, eastern or southern route, and having it in her power to meet successfully whatever emergency may arise. So, too, with her incoming commerce. Her facilities enable her to send it to its destination by the most

DIRECT AND SPEEDY ROUTE.

These are attributes pertaining to her situation, which have given her commercial supremacy, and which will maintain her ascendency. The progress of neighboring cities keeps well abreast with hers. Their existence has the effect of attracting a larger traffic in this direction, thereby increasing the proportions of her share, as well as of their own; and instead of being rivals, they perform the part of auxiliaries, attaining prosperity for themselves, while contributing to each other's advancement. Twenty years ago St Paul was a village of 20,000 inhabitants, possessing taxable wealth valued at $10,500,000. Her people now number 225,000, and the assessments reach nearly $130,000,000. Here is an increase of over 1,100 per cent in population, and nearly 1,300 per cent in accumulation of wealth, resulting, as I have already shown, almost solely from the growth of agricultural industry in the surrounding country; and furnishing an obvious illustration of the influence it exerts upon the general welfare of the community. And, moreover, St. Paul is only one of the many examples. The adjoining city of Minneapolis, with equally rapid and extensive growth, affords another practical demonstration of the same truth; nor can you go amiss for similar evidences in any agricultural country. Therefore, in seeking to further the agricultural interests of the country, I feel that we are engaged in the noble employment of our time and endowments in striving to promote the happiness of all our fellow countrymen, and, I might even claim, of our fellow men throughout the civilized world, for agriculture feeds us all.

A WONDERFUL SHOWING.

Assistant Dairy Commissioner Howard spoke upon dairy legislation in Minnesota. He said:

In 1885 (the year the oleo law was first enforced in Minnesota) we had, as shown by the state auditor's report, 366,000 cows. The average product of these cows I place at seventy-five pounds of butter per annum. I believe "Hoard's Dairyman" claims eighty pounds as the average in Wisconsin, but in this estimate I will only claim seventy-five pounds, as it is possible we raise a larger per cent of calves than Wisconsin dairymen. On this bases we produced 27,450,000 pounds of butter in 1885, the wholesale value of which was increased by the driving of oleomargarine from the market at least 5 cents per pound. 27,450,000 pounds at 5 cents makes $1,372,500, and this only represents the increased value of our butter for the first year after the dairy law went into effect. In 1886 we had 398,000 cows, producing 29,840,000 pounds; the increased value at five cents per pound is $1,492,000; in 1887 we had 432,000 cows, producing 32,400,000 pounds; increased value at five cents per pound is $1,620,000; In 1888 we had 465,000 cows, producing 35,375,000 pounds; the increased value at five cents per pound is $1,793,750; in 1889 we had 500,000 cows, producing 37,500,000 pounds; the increased value at five cents per pound is $1,375,000. This shows a total for the past five years of $8,133,250, and this only represents the increased value of our butter over and above what it would have been worth if we were compelled to compete with oleomargarine. Darymen of Minnesota, do you realize the immensity of this sum—$8,000,000? What does it represent? It represents $16 for every cow reported by the assessors last June. In other words, if our cows were worth $16 apiece, their total value would have been absorbed during the past five years if oleomargarine had been allowed a free market in this state."

Mr. Howard made a similar showing as to cheese.

Committees on nominations and resolutions were appointed to report to-morrow. The afternoon session opened with a paper on "The Analysis of Cheese" by C. W. Drew, state chemist. Prof. A. W. McLean, of the state experimental farm, read a paper on "The Dairy Cow." "Cow Paths or Country Roads" was the subject of an address by A. P. McKinstry, of Winnebago City. Gen. J. H. Baker read William M. Bushnell's address printed above. The evening session drew a very large audience at the opera house. S. M. Owen, editor of Farm, Stock and Home, read an interesting paper on "The Creation of a State Board of Agriculture." The subject of "The Dairy Cow" was handled by Dr. William Dickens, of Litchfield, in his own humorous way to the delight of the audience. Mrs. J. C. Currier, of Lake Crystal, read one of her characteristic papers entitled, "From the Cabin to the Palace." E. G. Potter offered a resolution indorsing Chicago for the world's fair, which was unanimously adopted, after which the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Erastus Wiman's daughter Minnie and N. F. Walker were wedded at New Brighton, N. Y., last night.