THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Indications—For Wisconsin: Fair; western winds; colder, except warmer in extreme northwest portion. For Iowa: Fair; variable winds; slightly warmer, except in extreme southeast portions, colder. For Minnesota: Fair; warmer; winds shifting to southerly, followed by snow in northern portion. For North Dakota: Fair, followed by local snows; warmer; southerly winds. For South Dakota: Fair; generally warmer: southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	30.54	-4	Helena....	30.08	18
Duluth.....	30.12	2	Ft. Totten.	....	....
La Crosse.	30.50	0	Ft. Sully..	30.52	-6
Huron......	30.60	-8	Minnedosa	30.44	-12
Moorhead..	30.58	-4	Calgary....	30.28	-10
St. Vincent	30.46	-12	Edmonton.	......	-8
Bismarck..	30.4[illegible]	-10	Q'Appelle..	30.38	-10
Ft. Buford.	30.28	-6	Medic'e H..	30.20	-10
Ft. Custer..	30.1[illegible]	14	Winnipeg..	30.46	-12

— Below zero.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair; warmer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Pope Leo is not dead.

Ocean steamers meet terrific hurricanes.

Five couples are joined at once in Kentucky.

Carbondale, S. D., is visited by a $20,000 blaze.

The snow blockade in South Dakota is raised.

Northern Iowa is threatened with a coal famine.

Montana's Democratic senators present their credentials.

Senator Ingalls talks acrimoniously on the Southern question.

Fanny Davenport's appeal to the supreme court is not sustained.

Twenty dollars settles the famous Welch-Erwin criminal libel suit.

Von der Ahe wants to sell the franchise of the famous St. Louis Browns.

Not a single indictment for crime has been found in Benton county in a year.

A Battle Lake man who was charged with burglary wants $10,000 for slander.

Bishops Shanley, Cotter and McGolrick are banquetted at Jamestown, N. D.

Four persons on their way to a funeral are killed by a Chicago & Northwestern train.

Peter Nelson, under sentence at La Crosse, is wanted in Minnesota for numerous crimes.

George M. Smith is arrested in Mille Lacs county on the charge of forging a pension certificate for $1,000.

The lower house of congress begins its bouncing with Mr. Jackson, of West Virginia. Sixteen other Democrats are to follow him.

St. Paul people who do not clean their sidewalks will be assessed for the expense of cleaning by the city, and this amount will stand as a lien against the property.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Gen. MORGAN, the Indian commissioner, submits a supplemental report to the interior department in which he outlines a plan for Indian education that ought to receive the careful consideration of congress. The MORGAN plan receives the unqualified indorsement of Mr. HARRIS, the commissioner of education, whose opinions are worth something on a subject of this character. The main point in the MORGAN plan is the suggestion that the Indian youth must be educated en masse, and educated in a way that the environment of each individual shall be favorable to his persistence in the habits formed at school. Another important recommendation is that the period of school education shall be protracted, because the short period of school training makes but little impression on the form of tribal life. Another important feature of the MORGAN plan is to establish high school and college instruction among the Indians. This is urged upon the principle that among all peoples and nations the chieftains naturally come from the higher educated classes, and are in general the men who make combinations and manage work that requires systematic co-ordination. The Indians who graduate from the high schools and colleges will create the forms of doing and acting, and thereby effectually furnish the directive power for the new civilization into which the Indians are about to rise.

In submitting his plan for Indian education, Gen. MORGAN calls attention to the fact that the American Indians have a school population (six to sixteen years) of 50,000. Excluding the five civilized tribes, which provide for the education of their own children, and the New York Indians, who are provided for by that state, the number of Indians of school age to be educated by the government does not exceed 36,000, of whom 15,000 were enrolled in schools last year, leaving but 21,000 to be provided for with additional school facilities. Gen. MORGAN advises a compulsory system, and urges that for the primary grades the boarding school, as at present established, affords the most thorough means for educating the Indians. He insists that the work should be completely systematized, and so far as possible, there should be a uniform course of study, similar methods of instruction, the same text books, and a carefully and well organized system of industrial training established at each agency. He furthermore recommends that the system should conform as far as practicable to the common school system now universally adopted in all the states, and that it should be non-partisan and non-sectarian. The teachers and employes should have a stable tenure of office, being removed only for cause. In his opinion, only English should be allowed to be spoken in the Indian schools, and only English speaking teachers should be employed in schools supported wholly or in part by the government. Another important recommendation, and fundamental to the whole plan, is the recognition of the complete manhood of the Indians, their individuality, their right to be recognized as citizens of the United States, with the same rights and privileges which we accord to any other class of people. The Indian youth should be instructed in their rights, privileges and duties as American citizens; should be taught to love the American flag; should be imbued with a genuine patriotism, and made to feel that the United States, and not some paltry reservation, is their home. In short, they should be educated, not as Indians, but as Americans.

Another practical suggestion to be found in Gen. MORGAN'S plan is that members of as many different tribes as possible shall be brought together in the large boarding school, in order to destroy the tribal antagonism and to generate in them a feeling of common brotherhood and mutual respect. Co-education of the sexes is insisted upon as the surest, and perhaps the only way in which the Indian women can be lifted out of that position of servility and degradation which most of them now occupy, onto a plane where their husbands and the men generally will treat them with the same gallantry and respect which is accorded to their more favored white sisters.

Gen. MORGAN furnishes an estimate of the cost of carrying out his plan for a system of Indian education, which, while at first glance may seem expensive, will, on closer examination, be found to be a moderate expenditure. He estimates that an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 is necessary to erect suitable buildings and to provide the furnishings. He further estimates that it will cost a fraction over $3,000,000 annually to support the system. When we consider that the government recently expended $15,000,000 for equipping six naval vessels, or enough to support the Indian schools for five years, there ought to be no serious objection on the part of congress to the cost. The cost of the system will not be quite double what the city of Boston pays out each year for the maintenance of its public schools, and is just about one-fifth of what the state of New York annually appropriates for the same purpose. As Gen. MORGAN says, in estimating the cost of maintaining an adequate school system for the Indians, two great economical facts should steadily be borne in mind. The first is that, by this system of public education, the Indian will, at no distant day, be prepared, not only for self-support, but also to take his place as a productive element in our social economy. The second great economical fact is that when the Indian shall have been properly educated there will be restored to the public domain all of the 190,000 square miles included in the Indian reservations not needed for the support of the Indians, which will repay the nation more than a hundred-fold for the amount which Gen. MORGAN proposes to have expended in Indian education.

A CHANGE WANTED.

It is insisted in opposition to the growing popular disposition to have the election of senators brought nearer the ballot box that it would not result in any improvement. The aspirants now operate upon the legislature. In the other case they would have to capture a popular convention. The individual voter could not make his personal choice effective, but would have to take the man selected by the few politicians, or contribute to the success of the other party. It is insisted that the election by the legislature reflects the popular will as much as would the choice of one nominated by a delegate body. The constitution provides for the election of senators by the legislature, and it would be a difficult matter to secure a change. Just how the people can most readily make their will felt in the election of senators is a matter of discussion. There is evident dissatisfaction with the results obtained in the present method. If the claim is well based that the voice of the people finds reliable expression through the legislature, why not give that body in each state the selection of the electors of president and vice president, and so save the costly popular campaign? This was the early practice in some of the states, and only since the war has it been abandoned in all. It may be that men of capacity are as apt to be selected by the legislature, but it is palpably not the fact that the men the people would designate are often the choice of the legislature. It will hardly be insisted that the latest instances in Minnesota and Ohio reflect the sentiment of the states. No matter what the theories, the fact is that the men who have great wealth somehow have the faculty of manipulating legislatures. They may have acquired their fortunes by bending influences and circumstances in the favorable direction, and attained the facility of adepts in shaping legislative forces. Even if a candidate made a corrupt use of his money to obtain the nomination of a party convention the case would go in review before the people in a campaign, and any looseness or dishonest practice would be exposed. If it is said that the men sent to the other branch of congress are not of a better grade, it must be conceded that they come nearer reflecting the popular disposition. They are not so generally representatives of corporations and favored interests. No imputation of being a plutocratic body has been made against the house. The senate has of late years been getting farther away from popular confidence, and the demand is swelling for a change.

NO WINE THERE.

The South Dakota legislature is not likely to be induced by Bishop HARE to retreat from its high stand of absolute prohibition for all. If some of the zealous evangelists are to be credited in their fervent public utterances, the communion cup has turned down many a weak brother who had a perverse appetite. The sip of wine in the solemn moments of divine communion has revived the genii of sheol and the erring ways have been resought. The most vehement maledictions of the platform reformers have been directed at the sacramental use of wine. Some might think that the weaklings who could not pass this ordeal would not pay for the labor involved in their rescue, nor would they be able to stand amid the allurements to worldly ways that cluster about the good all along the highway of life. But the scheme is for the new state to rise above all example and show that prohibition can be made a success. To effect this there should not only be no odor of anything intoxicating, but even the color should be forbidden. Any liquid that has the color of wine, beer or liquors needs to be tabooed. The legislature will stand for the unmitigated statute with no crack or crevice in it. People who cannot conduct their church worship under this sort of regimen must join some other church. The prohibitory system can only be successful in all communities when it keeps the irons hot for those who would regulate their habits themselves, subject only to the dictate of conscience.

GOOD CONDITION.

There is not apparent any great occasion for disquietude among the Demcrats in Iowa. They elected the governor, but otherwise the result of the last election was suggestive of the battle of Bunker Hill. They lost the minor state officers and did not carry either branch of the legislature, but they surprised the Republicans by their exhibition of pluck and ability to fight. They have cemented a good deal of excellent but not quite concurrent material, and although the Republicans have persistently claimed that they had the dominant force in the house they have been unable to organize over the heads of the Democrats. The Republicans have nominated and will elect ALLISON senator, but will in this pave the way to party disaster. His personal presence was required and the employment of all the resources the position affords. He is reported to have promised the most lavish disbursement of the patronage of the federal and state governments and congressional nominations. There are presumptive evidences of deals that will poorly bear the full light, and it is intimated that uncomfortable elucidations may yet be had. The unusual course of forcing the nomination before the organization of the legislature was requisite to shut off the alliance and other hostile influences. The popular Republican governor openly asserts that the election of ALLISON will lose the party several congressmen and insure protracted defeat. Prophets of that kind are worthy of home honors. They are easy to credit in Iowa now. Whatever the Democrats may pick up in the legislature, they are in admirable condition to profit by the situation.

THE LARGEST YIELD.

A South Carolina farmer took the $500 offered by a prominent agricultural publication for the largest crop of shelled corn grown on one acre in 1889. The yield was nearly 255 bushels, which is asserted to be "the most phenomenal yield of corn ever produced in America." The test was made in Marlboro county, in the sandy pine region, and on land said to be worn out and valued at only $8 an acre. The same land two years ago produced only five bushels an acre. The difference was in cultivation and the use of fertilizers. The latter cost $220 and the entire cost of the acre was $264, which was $73 more than the crop was worth. But the farmer took two $500 premiums, and aside from that believes that the land will yield $100 crops for several years. The case affords another suggestion of the possibilities of high culture and fertilizers to stimulate production. It may be of present use in the deserted farm districts of New England.

THEY DIE IN OFFICE.

In the Ohio legislature three Democrats have died, two representatives and one senator. Another senator is in a dangerous condition and some of the Republican papers sadly fear a fatal result. This seems to them specially painful, as they would feel compelled to try to fill the place with a Republican, which, they claim, is quite possible. With his loss the Democrats would be short of a majority. In the house they have now but a bare constitutional majority, and can pass no measure in either branch without the vote of every Democratic member living. That makes it almost impossible to enact the changes needed, as in the case of the apportionment that is arranged to elect sixteen Republicans to five Democrats to congress. Special elections will be held, but they are always uncertain. It seems to be the Republicans who do not die in office in Ohio.

PROPER PUNISHMENT.

Senator PETERS, a member of the Virginia legislature, is a man who has a proper sense of the propriety of things. He has introduced a bill in the Virginia legislature to punish wife beaters at the whipping post. The whipping post is popularly supposed to be a relic of barbarism. So is the wife beater; and they should be joined together. If there is any justification in the world for reviving the whipping post as a penal agency the wife beater furnishes the excuse. Such a creature would be a disgrace to the gallows, and it would be an outrage on felons to compel them to associate with a man who would strike his wife. The whipping post is the only punishment that fits the crime, and Senator PETERS merits the gratitude of our best civilization for his timely suggestion.

THE SUN DOGS.

According to the traditions of the old settlers the sun dogs seen yesterday morning are the unerring sign of a severe and prolonged spell of cold weather. Weather Prophet KELLOGG, who is the most reliable of his class, predicted a thaw about this time, so we will have a fair opportunity to judge whether or not the science of modern weatherology has succeeded in overcoming the agents of nature, or of even interpreting her laws correctly. Our old friend KELLOGG has discounted the goose bone on several occasions, and has even turned the ground hog down a couple of times. If he can now kick the sun dogs out of shape he will have established his reputation as a weather prophet, and hereafter nature will turn the elements over to his direction.

AN ELECTRICAL BOARD.

The New York legislature has before it a bill for the establishment of a state board of electrical control. It is designed to hold about the relation to the enterprises that employ electricity as the railroad commissions hold to the railways. It is to be composed of one Democrat, one Republican and one expert, each to have a salary of $8,000, with $50,000 for carrying on its operations. The need of a supervising body to determine the conditions and restrictions desirable for security and convenience in the varied uses of electricity is evident, and as the extensions of its operations are not confined to cities, there seems to be fitness in a state board. The objection raised to this board is in its composition. It should be composed of at least a majority of experts, not politicians. They have to deal with scientific questions and should be in the front line of investigation and attainment on that subject. The politicians would pander to the interests from which the protection is needed.

THE figures gathered by the horse editors show a surprising development of the racing business of the United States. But a decade ago the whole amount raced for was but $308,637, while last year it had grown to the robust figures of $2,379,192, an increase of over $2,000,000 in ten years. Of this $500,000 was added in 1889, and the number of races had grown to 4,939. This phenomenal increase of the turf business has put up the figures on thoroughbred stock. A yearling was sold a year or so ago for $38,000, while $2,000 or $3,000 used to be big figures.

IN A railroad accident in Ohio last week the car stove caused the cremation of a few individuals; but the gatherers of statistics find that the electric wire is now doing more work than the car stove and toy pistol.

A JOURNAL with the flighty title of the Eagle calls in question the accuracy of the statement of the GLOBE that South Dakota is to vote next November upon the permanent location of its capital. That is still the fact, however. If neither of the contestants has a majority, there will be a final vote between the two highest at the next general election, which is in 1892. The Eagle thinks that the over confidence of Pierre will cause its defeat, but it is not the kind of a community that nods over slipping chances.

THE Red river region settlers in Canada insist that the government shall aid in building a railroad to Hudson's bay. Comparatively short is the rail haul needed in this direction to reach a port that would be almost as near England as New York or Boston. It is presumed that there may be three or four months' navigation, but it is not certain that it would be reliable, even in midsummer. An appropriation of $4,000,000 is wanted to determine the feasibility of this route.

ONE of the scientists specially erudite finds that the mild winter is caused by the fact that "the actual pole has changed ten degrees to the westward." If that is the pole the explorers have been hunting for, perhaps it will slip around far enough for them to get a cable about it. But there have been indications the past week or two that it may be slipping back into the old hole.

ALL through the CLEVELAND administration there were a half dozen Republican chiefs of divisions, and sixteen out of twenty-four assistant chiefs retained in the pension department. That precedent has not been followed under the present management. TANNER and RAUM have eliminated the last Democrat in these positions.

IN SOME play a party perpetrates murder in his sleep, but it has not been regarded as a good theory for the defense in a murder trial. The governor of Kentucky has just pardoned a man who killed a friend while he was himself asleep. It was a bad nightmare.

A GEOLOGICAL publication is the authority for the statement that the earth is constantly increasing in size from the meteoric dust and meteorites. This adds to the surface acreage, but it is rather a tedious way to add to one's land possessions.

THE political humor found in affixing the $ mark to Mr. BRICE'S name was immensely funny for a time, but it is becoming monotonous. A long list of the dollar signs could be used by the Republicans of the senate.

MR. SULLIVAN'S distaste to dark colors will disappear before $20,000. He wants the money, but if PETE JACKSON, colored, should floor him, it would spoil the songs that bore the unfortunate at variety shows.

ONE of the booming political incidents in Kansas is a Republican league that favors a new vote on prohibition.

IF SULLIVAN and JACKSON would go to Africa for their meeting there would be no official annoyance.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Langtry Still Queen. It is wonderful how Mrs. Langtry retains a hold on feminine interest. She has been before the public a long time, long enough to have become familiar as a "twice told tale," but her doings, her fads, foibles and furbelows are as much gossiped about now as when she rose a new star on the theatric firmament.

Every newspaper paragraph concerning her is read by women. She first brought the Empire gown into notice by wearing a beautiful one of white crepe and pearls in "The Lady of Lyons." It was only necessary for an announcement to be made that she retired for an hour every afternoon with her face tied up in veal to have the sale of it increased, while brown paper packages were spirited into boudoirs and mysterious rites were performed behind closed doors.

Whe she is in New York her bijou residence in West Twenty-seventh street, which nestles in its bit of garden beyond the much talked of iron railing, like a transplanted English rose, is besieged by rows of curious-eyed women, anxious to catch a glimpse of her world-renowned profile as she steps into her tiny brougham. Even at the present time, when it is known that the pretty house is without a mistress, a light in an upper window is sufficient to draw a group of watchers. And the sale of her photographs increases as the years roll on.

Speculating in Cemeteries. You wouldn't think of going to a live man and asking him to invest in a cemetery speculation, would you? But if the live man didn't jump at the offer he would make a great mistake, says the St. Louis Globe. Bellefontaine cemetery has been a very profitable thing, so profitable in fact that the success of the stockholders has excited emulation, and a new cemetery will probably be opened to those of the city who want to use it.

The idea is to get all the ground necessary out west, within fourteen miles of the city and near one of the railroads. Trains will be used to carry out the caskets and the people, and carriages and hearses will be done away with, except the conveyance to the depot and back to homes. Prices of lots in a new cemetery would be low, and it would be patronized by the newer class of residents not attached to the older ones by sentimental feelings.

Sentiment, by the way, has much to do with the price of lots in a cemetery In Bellefontaine, for instance, there i one part where lots are in such reques that the prices have been put up. It i the southwestern part of the cemetery I don't know what the cemetery officials call it, but it is known to the undertakers generally as the fashionable part of the cemetery, because of the wealth and position of the people who own lots there.

Latest in Book Canvassing. The latest thing in book canvassing is for a manager and a chaperone to take a company of lady canvassers and travel all over the country with them, says the New York Star. There may be a dozen or fifty ladies in the company. On the evening of their arrival in a city the whole company holds a council of war. The plan of campaign is laid out, each canvasser is given certain firms, for no private houses are visited, and the canvasser is even told just what to say and how to say it. No canvasser is allowed to talk about anything except business. The strictest rules prevail. Breakfast comes at 6 o'clock, after which the canvassers scatter to their work. A number of spotters are employed who watch them, noting how long they remain in each store or office. If more than the allotted time is used, there is a strict reckoning. At 9 o'clock in the evening every canvasser must retire for the night, and any violation of these rules means expulsion from the company. The hotel bills and traveling expenses are paid by the manager, who deducts them from the amount due the canvassers. One of these companies is at present in this city on its way from Boston to the West.

Judge Brewer's Family. Among the ladies who were doing the social rounds of the official circles in Washington during the week were the wife and daughter of the new associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mrs. Brewer was Miss Louise R. Landon. She was born in Burlington, Vt. Her father, Hiram Landon, a carpenter, was highly respected in the community. Her mother having died, Miss Langdon, at sixteen years of age made her home with her sister in Rushville, Ind., and afterward removed with them to Leavenworth. It was there that she met David J. Brewer, then a United States commissioner, and in 1861 became his wife.

In the rising career of her husband as judge on the county and state bench, Mrs. Brewer has kept pace with the extending requirements of her social duties. Her eldest daughter, Harriet, is the wife of A. P. Wetmore, a prominent lawyer of Topeka, Kan. Her second daughter, Etta, a beautiful blonde approaching the twenties, is in society, and is the companion of her mother in her calls of etiquette and assists her in her drawing rooms. The two younger daughters, Fannie and Bessie, are at school.

Betrothal of Miss Bayard. The betrothal of Eleanor Bayard, daughter of the secretary of state of the late administration, to Count Loewenhaupt, of Sweden, has been announced. No date has been fixed for the marriage, but it is understood that the nuptials will occur in the late summer or autumn.

Count Loewenhaupt, the groom elect, belongs to one of the most ancient and noted families in the peaceful and warlike affairs of the Scandinavian peninsula. He is not related, however, to Count Loewenhaupt, former secretary of the legation of Sweden and Norway in the diplomatic corps at Washington. The count, who is in his twenties, is a young man of not only distinguished presence, but of marked ability, and despite his title and family honors, believes in fitting himself for a useful occupation in life. After a careful education in his own country, he is now studying marine architecture in the extensive establishment of the Harlan & Hollingsworth company at Wilmington, Del. History tells the entertaining story of Peter, of the royal family of Russia, turning his back on the sensuous intrigues and idle pleasures of the court and castle to study the art of shipbuilding in the shipyards of Holland, that he might lift his country out of the barbaric magnificence of Muscovite arts into the splendor of the enlightened nations of Eastern Europe. Who can tell but some day the fiance of the bright American girl may be the instrument in the favoring opportunity of circumstances to elevate his hardy countrymen to a high place in the scale of maritime glory. The family circle at Delamere, in the southern suburbs of the Delawarean metropolis, is very happy in the directing care of Mrs. Bayard, who is so well remembered as Mary Willing Clymer. The ex-secretary is enjoying every comfort and a full measure of happiness. He has engaged in the practice of his profession in a manner which is entirely congenial to his tastes.

EVERYBODY LAUGH.

The lawyers in a case are like a pair of shears. They never cut themselves, but what is between them.—Lawrence American.

"Yes, I felt sure I would get stage struck," moaned the new actor as an aged egg struck him side of the head.—Kearney Enterprise.

Tommy—Paw, what is a "Senatorial courtesy?" Mr. Figg—It means that no senator is expected to ask another one what he paid for his seat.—Terre Haute Express.

E.—I wonder what makes Dudely say that neckties are going out of fashion?

F.—I don't know; but I guess he has taken his diamond collar button out of pawn.—Texas Siftings.

C—Taking it altogether, this has been a remarkably mild winter.

D—No t to me. It has been the coldest winter I have ever experienced. I'm a plumber.—Texas Siftings.

THE UNENDING HARVEST.

Time swings his scythe, and night and day
He reaps his victims by the score.
Death still pursues his gory way,
And will till Time shall be no mower.
—Chicago Herald.

Village Landlord—As the proprietor of this house I insist that you shall make less noise.

Stranger—Call this a house? Nice house this is! When the cat sits on the roof her tail drags on the ground.—Texas Siftings.

THE FROG AND THE SWALLOW.

This truth should everywhere be known—
One swallow can't a summer bring;
But yet it can be clearly shown
That just one frog can make a spring.
Chicago Herald.

So It Is.—Belle—Do you think it is a sin to dance? Some people think it is. May (indignantly)—Well, it is for some men.—Time.

Incorrigible—What did you and Mr. Smith talk about? "About fifteen minutes." "I mean, what did you talk over?" "The telephone."—Harper's Bazar.

A condemned murderer thinks it strange that people will talk so jauntily of being wired. To him the idea is positively shocking.—Boston Transcript.

During a Wifely Call—Mrs. Wiggers—What is that thing, William? Mr. Wiggers—Why, mother, that's a—ahem—well, you know; why, that's my new dictating machine. Mrs. Wiggers—Oh! I was afraid for a minute it was one of those typewriters.—Puck.

The Worst of "A Long Lane That Has No Turning."—Laura—Oh, Charlotte, how dreadful! There comes young Mr. Marshall, walking with your husband! I've just received a letter from him asking me to be his wife—and I haven't made up my mind whether to accept him or not.—Punch.

MASSACRE OF EXILES.

George Kennan Receives Proofs of Atrocities by Russian Soldiers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—George Kennan, of Siberia fame, to-night received a letter from a Siberian exile which was covered with postmarks and addresses, and which had evidently traveled a clandestine route to reach him. It comprised eighty-six pages of microscopic chirography, only part of which Mr. Kennan has deciphered, but enough to prove to his satisfaction that the rumored massacre of exiles by Russian soldiers at Yakutsk, which has been denied in a St. Petersburg dispatch to the New York Tribune, is an indisputable fact. Mr. Kennan says this is not the first information he has received of the same nature, and that he has a volume of material in these letters giving a full account of this outrage.

BREVITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

In Paris last week the death rate increased 585.

Britain on this financial year will build four ironclads at Portsmouth.

Rev. Mr. Tallmage and Minister Lincoln have exchanged calls in London.

Cardinals Jacobini, Hohenlohe, Parocchi and Mocenni have the grip, at Rome.

Deputy Consul-General Moffatt at London has been critically ill of pneumonia.

The western division of the Atlantic & Danville railroad was opened yesterday.

Belgians, who went to Hamburg to take the place of strikers, are at work loading steamers.

Up from Delaware comes the complaint that the present cold weather caught the peach and apricot buds in full bloom.

One of the fellows who broke a Montreal window and stole $8,000 in jewelry is now sentenced to fourteen years in prison.

Brained With a Hatchet.

READING, Pa., Jan. 23.—Harry Potzer, son of a wealthy brewer of this city, was killed at Steubenville, O., last night by William Wanter, a saloon-keeper, who cut Potzer's head open with a hatchet.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 23.—It is quite generally understood that the Mail Publishing company will institute proceedings against the Empire for libel in connection with articles regarding the giving of secret information on Canadian affairs to members of the senate committee at Washington, and that the amount claimed as damages will be very high.

QUEEN OLGA'S PERIL.

King George of Greece Comes Very Near Losing His Consort.

Encircled by Electric Light Wires and Freed None to Soon.

Earl Galloway Arrested For Insulting a Woman in Glasgow.

Relatives of the Titled Rake Claim That He is Insane.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—While the queen of Greece was walking in the grounds of the palace this afternoon, an electric wire fell upon her in such a manner as to encircle her body. She struggled to free herself, but her efforts only resulted in binding her more securely. The wire was carrying no current at the time, but the hour when it should be turned on for the evening was near, a fact which her majesty fully realized. Attendants rushed to her assistance, and she was extricated, but not a moment too soon, for scarcely had she been freed when the deadly current was turned on, and brilliant lights flashed in every direction.

Better Hang This Brute.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Earl of Galloway, who was acquitted last October of having assaulted a little girl named Gibson, was arrested in Glasgow yesterday on the charge of accosting and molesting a sixteen-year-old girl named Margaret Brown. It was alleged that the earl persisted in following the girl, but that he only whispered to her once. He was admitted to bail in the sum of £10 for a hearing to-day when he was arraigned before a magistrate, who dismissed the charge on the ground that the alleged offense was not proven.

The arrest of Lord Galloway for insulting a young girl on the public streets has led to the admission by his lordship's friends and relatives that his vagaries of late have warranted their belief that he is mentally unbalanced. It appears that the offense for which Miss Brown had him taken into custody is not the first one of the kind that he has been guilty of, and it is asserted that his wife and several other members of his family have recently had the matter of placing him under restraint in serious consideration. If these stories be true the man is worthy of sympathy, but there is a suspicion abroad that they are told with a view of palliating the offenses of a naturally vicious person, and to forestall the disclosure of still greater infractions of the requirements of public decency.

TAFFY FOR THE IRISH.

Tories Will Hold a Mass Meeting in Belfast Next Tuesday.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The conservatives have completed arrangements to hold an enormous mass meeting in Belfast next Tuesday, on which occasion the Irish policy to be pursued by the government during the coming session of parliament, is expected to be enunciated by speakers authorized to voice the plans of the ministry. The Ulster county boards have each prepared an address to the Marquis Londonderry, late viceroy of Ireland, who is to honor the meeting with his presence, and from these cut and dried expressions of opinion the Marquis will learn that his administration at Dublin castle has enlisted the admiration of the world, while his eminent abilities as a statesman, his solicitude for the welfare of Ireland have endeared him to the patriotic people of the country—the orangemen of Ulster.

MORE THAN WAS EXPECTED.

London Newspapers Criticise the Samoan Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times says the Samoan treaty bears a handsome testimony to Prince Bismarck's reasonableness. That so complete an equilibrium should be established is much more than we could have expected from him. That he quietly consented to the prohibition of arms and alcohol and to the land clauses is probably due to British influence. Their insertion in such a treaty is a remarkable event in the history of the relations of civilized with semi-civilized races. The Standard gives the treaty a doubtful approval. It says while it is good theoretically, it is likely that difficulties will arise. In any case provision is made for revision, and the friendly terms upon which the signatories stand promises well for an honest working contract.

UNION OF THE RIGHT.

A Faction of French Deputies Decide to Pull Together.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A meeting of the chamber of deputies belonging to the party of the right was held to-day. All the deputies of the party were present. On motion of Bishop Freppel it was resolved to form a union of all the conservative members of the chamber to be known as the general union of the deputies of the right. The Duke La Rochefoucauld, M. Jolibois, Baron Mackan and M. Pion were appointed presidents of the union.

POPE LEO STILL LIVES.

The Report of His Death Entirely Unfounded.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The rumor widely current yesterday that the pope had suddenly died proves to have been entirely unfounded. His health is admirable, and at the time the rumor was gaining in strength in passing from mouth to mouth through the city his holiness was giving a special audience to a number of prominent prelates.

Betrayed Her Paramour.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Bompard, the mistress of Eyrand, who is accused of murder, has confessed that he murdered Gouffe. She declares that while they were in San Francisco he wanted her to ensnare a French admirer there in order that he might murder him. It is said that Eyrand has written to the police from New York offering to confront Bompard. Another report says that Eyrand is hidden in Paris.

Sugar Cane Scorched.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Twenty-two million nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds of sugar cane on the estates of Iturralde and Curbelo, near Cienfugos have been destroyed by fire.

A Whole Train Burned.

WARSAW, Jan. 23.—A lamp burst in a carriage forming a part of a railway train near Duenaburg, Russia, last night, and in a short time the carriage was ablaze. The train was stopped as quickly as possible and the inmates were assisted to escape from the flames, which they did with great difficulty, and in some cases at the cost of severe injury. One passenger was burned to death.

Bonapartists at Odds.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Prince Napoleon Victor at Turin sought through his mother an interview with his father. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte declined to see his son, and declared that he would never consent to be reconciled with him unless Victor abandoned politics.

Some One Must Suffer.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The defense in the case of Newton, Taylorsen and Degala, charged with conspiring to defeat justice in connection with the West End scandal, was opened to-day. Mr. Gill, who appeared for the accused, commented upon the police and government for allowing Hammond, the proprietor of the Cleveland street house, to escape and for taking young scoundrels at night around to club houses to whisper men's characters away and for offering Newton as a sacrifice to atone to the public for police delay. The prisoners were committed for trial. They were subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of £100 each.

Portuguese Are Alarmed.

LISBON, Jan. 23.—It is rumored here that a movement is on foot in Washington to apply to congress to subsidize a line of steamers between America and Portugal. The establishment of such a line, it is held, would ruin Portuguese agriculture, which has already been half destroyed by the imports of American wheat. The report gives rise to much uneasiness.

Berliners Cheer Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Prince Bismarck arrived in town at 9 o'clock to-night. He looked well, and was cheered enthusiastically on his way to the palace. All tickets for the galleries of the reichstag for Saturday have been alloted upon the expectation that the prince will make an important speech.

A Blow at Greek Lawyers.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—It is stated that the Porte has issued an order prohibiting the use of the Greek language in the Cretan courts. As the judges and lawyers are ignorant of the Turkish language, which is ordered to be substituted for the Greek tongue, the gravity of the hardship thus imposed can scarcely be estimated.

Told to Stay at Home.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The emperor has requested the princely guests whom he had invited to celebrate his birthday to defer their visit to Berlin, owing to the death of the Empress Augusta. The Prince of Wales accedes to this request.

A Palace for Fonseca.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Letters from Brazil received here state that the palace of Itumaraty has been purchased for a residence for the president of Brazil. The price was $315,000.

All Three Are Unmarried.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—By the death of Christopher R. M. Talbot, Liberal member of parliament for Glamorganshire, last week, his three daughters inherit in equal shares an estate valued at £5,000,000.

Anglophobists Silenced.

LISBON, Jan. 23.—The tremendous patriotic fury against England is abated. The Anglophobists are nearly silent and the excitement and the demonstrations in the provinces have ceased.

Lord Justice Naish Resigns.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Rt. Hon. John Naish, additional lord justice of appeal for Ireland, is in ill-health, and in consequence has resigned the judicial commissionership created under the Irish education endowments act. It is probable that he will be succeeded by Chief Justice O'Hagen, of the land commission court.

Telegraph Wires Prostrated.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The telegraph wires forming the medium of communication between London and the Continental capitals are prostrated to-night, shutting out the usual budget of European press dispatches.

Stanley Proud of His Hair.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In a letter to a friend in London Stanley writes: "My hair is like the snow from Ruwenzori, but it is the crown of a busy period, and I wear it without regret as the gift of time."

RAILROAD WORLD.

Division Headquarters.

Commencing Feb. 1, the freight business of the Wisconsin Central will be handled at the Northern Pacific terminals, instead of those of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway. W. S. Martin, local agent of the Northern Pacific, will be joint local agent for both companies. The personal of the other officials will remain unchanged. George T. Huey will remain as Northwestern freight agent of the Wisconsin Central, with John R. Rowlen as contracting freight agent. E. C. Morse will remain as contracting freight agent for the Northern Pacific. Division headquarters will be established at Minneapolis by the Central, and all freight trains will be run through to this point, thus making the it terminus of the Wisconsin Central division of the Northern Pacific.

Only a Temporary Scheme.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—President Newell, of the Lake Shore, has issued a circular announcing that the duties of the office of the assistant general manager, just resigned, will devolve upon General Superintendent P. P. Wright. This arrangement is doubtless only temporary.

Nickel Plate Changes.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—Chief Clerk Thomas Jackson, of the Nickel Plate general freight department, has been appointed general agent of that company with office at Omaha, Neb., H. A. Cooper, traveling freight agent at that point, has resigned to enter the service of the Lackawanna at Chicago.

Kickers Capitulate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The committee of first mortgage bondholders of the Kansas & Texas road have withdrawn their plan of reorganization and have joined hands with the Olcott committee.

Side Lights.

A meeting will occur to-day between General Passenger Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific, and representatives of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railways, looking to an agreement upon rates for side trips of delegates to the educational convention from St. Paul to the Yellowstone, Helena and Butte.

General Freight Agent Hamblin and Vice President Harris, of the Burlington, are in New York.

G. G. Copeland, of the St. Paul & Duluth, yesterday received his appointment as superintendent. Mr. Copeland was formerly assistant superintendent. W. H. Bliss has been appointed vice president and solicitor general. In an interview with General Manager Plough regarding the appointment of his successor, the gentleman stated that in all probability the appointment would be made and announced to-day.

All the roads have met the $4 rate to Chicago, the latest cut by the Burlington. Mr. Kenyon remarks that he will refuse to advance rates until the abrogation of the system of steamship contracts has been done away with, the scalping offices closed up, and the Soo quotes the same rates to the East as those in force via Chicago.

G. W. Hibbard, of the South Shore, is in Duluth.

Movements of Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Germaine from New York for Liverpool.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Italia from Bremen; Rhynland from Antwerp.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Arrived: Sir William Armstrong from Hamburg.

BOSTON—Arrived: Scythia from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Sailed: Rhaetia, Egypt and Sorrento for New York.

SOUTHRONS INSULTED

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and as one evidence of their grief the people of that town had strung upon a cable an effigy which they had labeled "Red Proctor." (Laughter). To that town of Aberdeen came a tinner named Fauz, small of statute, inoffensive of demeanor and conciliatory of address. While working on the roof of one of the houses to which was attached the cable bearing the effigy of Red Proctor, the traitor. Fauz had occasion to move the cable; it slipped and the effigy fell. He protested that he had no desire to offend the citizens of Aberdeen, yet when he came down from that roof he was intercepted by a man named McDonald, who delivered at least 200 blows upon his person with a large whalebone whip. That evening the citizens had bought a ticket and sent Fauz out of town, and he had never been heard of since. McDonald had been punished. He had been fined $30, and the people about him had raised $60 to repay him. If such an outrage had been perpetrated on an American citizen in England a million men would have sprung to arms to avenge the insult. He said that he did not believe in the Africanization of this country, or any part of it; but, if this was a specimen of Mississippi justice, he would rather a thousand-fold that that state should be inhabited by negroes than by the people now living there. Mr. Ingalls quoted further from Mr. Grady's Boston speech. He spoke of the work done by the negro in developing the South. The black race was capable of civilization. It had already made greater progress than could well have been expected. There was nothing in his origin or history to justify the belief that the African could compete with the Caucasian in art or practical affairs, but there was no reason to believe that he was not capable of high civilization. Measured by the standard of the race that still existed in "indescribable degradation and inexhaustible fecundity," on the dark continent, his development had been magnificent. There were five means of

SOLVING THIS RACE PROBLEM.

The first was amalgamation, the second extermination, the third separation and the fourth disfranchisement. The fifth, the universal solvent of all human difficulties, had never been proposed or tried, and that was the solution of justice, "for which every place should be a temple and all places sanctuary." He appealed to the South to stack its guns and to register every voter, black and white. And if, when the experiment had been fairly tried, it should be proved that the complexion burdened on the negro by an African sun was incompatible with freedom, he pledged himself to unite with the people of the South in finding another way out of this difficulty. Till then nothing could be done. "Those who freed the South ask nothing more; they will be content with nothing less," said Mr. Ingalls. "The experiment must be fairly tried. This is the starting point, and this the goal. The longer it is deferred the greater will be the exasperation, and the more doubtful will be the final result." Mr. Ingalls finished his speech at 4 p. m., and upon taking his seat was loudly applauded. The senate at once adjourned until Monday.

WANTS TO GET OUT.

Von der Ahe Anxious to Sell the Browns' Franchise.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Von der Ahe is so disheartened at Comisky and the other stars' desertion, that he offers to sell the Browns' franchise for $5,000, the purchaser to assume the liabilities of the club, which are $26,000. Von der Ahe said last night: "I have accumulated nothing in two years but debts. Now I want to get out of the business, and I'll sell the outfit, including lease on the park and contracts with fifteen men, among whom are Chamberlain, McCarthy, Stivetts, Fuller, Duffee, and ten others, for $31,000, $5,000 cash and the purchasers to assume the indebtedness. I am disgusted with the way things are going, and I want to get out. I have better business interests in view."

PLUNGERS MAKE A WINNING.

Favorites Win a Majority of the Races at Guttenburg.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Jan. 23.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Japhet won, Glencliffe second, Leander third. Time, 1:19½.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Pat Donovan won, Little Barefoot second, Easterbok third. Time, 1:25½.

Third race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Arizona won, Tyrone second, John Jay third. Time, 1:31½.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile—Folsom won, Owen Golden second, Elmstone third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Carrie G won, Vigilant second, Vendetta third. Time, 1:44¾.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Cupid won, Souvenir second, Ralph Black third. Time, 1:33.

Clifton's Card.

CLIFTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Following are the entries and weights for Friday's races:

First race, selling, one mile—J J O B, 118; Marsh Redon, 109; Manhattan, 109; Bonnie S, 109; Lakewood, 103; Adonis, 103; My Own, 101; Groomsman, 98; Gipsy, 93.

Second race, selling, one mile—Banburg, 109; Bellair, 107; Seatick, 103; Gounod, 103; Ariel, 103; Traveler, 103; Ban Adonia, 102; Annie M, 99.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Linguist, 122; Play Fair, 122; Melodrama, 122; Louis G, 127; Wilfred Jay, 137; Gendarme, 119; Little Duke, 114; Darling, 114; Sterling, 99; Pall Mall, 99; Australind, 99.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs, selling—Brait, 115; Red Light, 114; Pocatello, 112; St. Paris, 112; Autocrat, 112; Barrister, 112; Ernst, 102; Jim Murphy, 102; Mulligan, 102; Romance, 102; Eatontown, 103; Crispin, 109; Jennie McFarland, 101; Lemon Blossom, 94.

Fifth race, mile and three-quarters, handicap—Dunboyne, 117; Frank Ward, 110; Barrister, 108; Miss Cody, 107; Sam D, 102; Banbridge, 100; Charley Russell, 95; Gallatin, 90.

Sixth race, six furlongs and a half—Squandro, 110; Soso, 110; Subaltern, 110; Russell A., 110; The Sinner, 110; Roger, 110; Calera, 11 ; Lady Archer, 110; Pat Moran, 110; Gallus Dan, 110; Little Comfort, 110; Mirabeau, 110; Remember, 110; Rustic, 110.

These should win: First race, J. J. O. B, and Groomsman; second race, Bellair and Ariel; third race, Gendarme and Australind; fourth race, Eatontown and St. Paris; fifth race, Dunboyne and Sam D.; sixth race, Squandro and Mirabeau.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—The races here to-day resulted as follows:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Skobeloff won, Col. Cox second, Lida L third. Time, 1:33¼.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Lady Rose won, Van Ransalaer second, Bob Nance third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Rosa Pearl won, Bonnie King second, Donovan third. Time, 1:08½.

Fourth race, handicap, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Col. Gore won, Harry Ireland second, Buckler third. Time, 1:35½.

Phelps Has Nothing to Say.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—No reply has yet been received from President Phelps to the request of the Syracuse club for an extension of time in which to file its bond.

A QUINTUPLE WEDDING.

Five Brides and as Many Grooms Joined.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—A quintuple wedding took place at St. Alphonso's Catholic church in Daviess county, Tuesday. All the young people are Catholics and live on farms in Daviess county. By a coincidence, they are all neighbors and intimate friends. The parish priest, Father W. P. McCarthy, officiated. The five brides, all dressed alike, came in one carriage, and the five grooms in another. There were ushers, but no bridesmaids, as there would have been so many that they would have been in each other's way.