# Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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## A TRUE RENAISSANCE

### It Will Be Inaugurated With the Remonetization of Silver.

### Butterworth Handles McKinley's Jug-Handled Tariff Bill Without Gloves.

### He Says It Will Make the Rich Richer and the Poor Poorer.

### Senate and House Divided on the Subject of Pension Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the senate to-day the discussion of the silver question was continued. Mr. Davis, from the pension committee, reported in favor of a disagreement to the house amendment to the dependent pension bill. A conference was ordered, and Messrs. Davis, Sawyer and Blodgett were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. The senate then, at 1 p. m., resumed consideration of the silver bill, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, continued the speech begun by him yesterday. After a long argument in favor of the remonetization of silver, Senator Jones said, in conclusion, I predict, Mr. President, that the restoration of silver to its birthright will mark an epoch in the history of this republic. It will place in circulation an amount of money commensurate with our increasing population. It will give assurance to our languishing industries that the volume of our circulating medium is not to continue shrinking and that the tendency of prices shall no longer be downward. It will increase the wages of labor and the prices of the products of labor; it will reduce the price of bonds and other forms of money futures; it will lighten, but not inequitably, the burden of mortgages; it will increase largely, though not unjustly, the debt-paying and tax-paying power of the people; it will loosen the grasp of the creditor from the neck of the debtor. The lifting up of silver to its rightful plane by the side of gold will set in motion all the latent energies of the people. In a broader sense than any other question attracting the general attention of mankind is this a question of civilization. It embodies the hopes and aspirations of our race. The act of congress which shall happily solve the silver problem will constitute a decree of emancipation as veritable as any that ever freed serf from thralldom, but more universal in its application. It will proclaim the freedom of the white race the world over; it will lift the bowed head of labor; it will hush the threnody of toil; it will inaugurate the true renaissance—a renaissance of prosperity, without which industry, learning, science, literature, art, are but apples of Sodom. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

#### BUTTERWORTH WILL BOLT.

**He Points Out Weak Spots in McKinley's Bill.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The house met, and, after the transaction of some routine business, went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, move to reduce the duty on ammonia. He said he could see no reason why this article of necessity to the farmers should be so heavily taxed. Mr. McKinley, in opposition, stated that since the tariff had encouraged competition in this country, the price of ammonia had been reduced from 20 to 7½ cents per pound. Mr. Butterworth said that the price of an article was not reduced on account of competition alone. It was reduced on account of improved methods of manufacture. He never doubted that the protective system was wise and had scattered blessings on the land from shore to shore. If there was any danger to the protective system it was in its oscillation between the extreme of free trade on the one hand, and, on the other, the extreme which created inequalities among Americans themselves. The country, in the election of Harrison and the Republican congress, had declared unequivocally in favor of sustaining and upholding the protective system. The conflict in 1888 had not been between schedule rates, but between economic policies. The Democratic policy was well known. It was that the tariff should be

**Levied for Revenue Only.**

The Republican policy was that the tariff, whether high or low, should be so adjusted as to establish and protect American interests and industries in competition with the rest of the world. Did that policy mean to remove the inequalities which existed between industries on this side of the water and industries on the other, or did it mean to shut out all importation? He insisted that we should not create any inequalities here. The protective system dealt with conditions and not with national boundary lines, except when the presence of those national boundary lines indicated the presence of those conditions against the influence of which it was necessary to interpose the barrier of a protective tariff. If the tariff did not deal with conditions, then a tariff was good in the abstract, and if it was, the fathers of the republic had paid themselves a poor compliment when they provided that as between the states there should be no restriction of commerce. Competition never created new industries. They were created by the work of the brain—by inventors. The committee had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether on the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. [Applause on Democratic side.] He had indicated his belief respecting the proper function of a tariff act, and would sooner resign his seat than depart one hair's breadth from that belief. Of course he respected the wisdom of the committee, but why was Paul favored and Peter turned down? Why increase the profits of certain classes? He could name capitalists whose profits had exceeded those of all the agriculturists in any state of the Union. [Applause on Democratic side.] He was not, he said, disturbed by the applause on the other side. He was exceedingly grateful that they began to realize in any sense that our countrymen deserved protection. If, when we had protected equally and lifted up all our industries, and the time should then come when we could not hold our own—being the most intelligent, the greatest and the ablest people on the earth—then we had better retire from the field. [Democratic applause.] Mr. Butterworth then proceeded to expound his views touching

**Reciprocity With Canada.**

He said that we were endeavoring to cultivate relations with 50,000,000 people to the southward, and yet we are afraid of Canada. Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Grant were not suspected of lack of patriotism, yet they favored reciprocity. There were some things in the bill he did not like. He had known of an industry that had been able to make $60,000,000 dividends on a capital of $1,250,000. Protection! Why the country could in such cases better afford to keep these men in the Fifth Avenue hotel, pay their board and expenses, and set them up in the banking business. He favored proper protection, but these men held the world in their grip. When he said that he did not favor that kind of protection he was told "you are not sound on the tariff." The time is come when some little concern should be shown to American homes and American firesides. A great body of employes in this country was foreign—in some great factories in the East they were known on the rosters by numbers, because of unfamiliarity with their names. He did not believe it was wise or prudent to make such a sweeping reduction in sugar to be supplanted by a bounty. In conclusion he said that the gentlemen were very much mistaken if they thought that the greatest desire of his heart was not to pass a bill reflecting in the highest degree a protective system. What he wanted to avoid were such features as he had pointed out in this bill—there was such a thing as paying too much for an industry. Such was the case with tin plate. The duty would be a tax on every farmer's patch, on every can of goods. That tax would amount to $50,000,000 before the manufacturers of tin plate could declare a dividend. He was anxious that his party should not

**Take a False Step.**

He did not expect to participate much in the deliberations of the house hereafter. He was quite as anxious to go out as his Democratic friends were anxious to get rid of him when they gerrymandered him out. He was already out before they took that action. After further debate by Messrs. Hatch, of Mississippi, and Dingley, of Maine, Mr. McMillin's amendment was rejected. Mr. Niederinghaus, of Missouri, moved to amend by reducing the duty on refined borax from five to three cents per pound. He figured that the borax syndicate in this country was protected 400 per cent. Mr. Morrow, of California, thought the amendment came with bad grace from Mr. Neideringhaus. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, reading a list of "excessive duties," said the duty on ready-made clothing was in the interest of Postmaster General Wanamaker. Mr. Neideringhaus' amendment was rejected, 61 to 81. Mr. Tracy, of New York, moved to reduce the duty on coal tar preparations from 20 to 10 per cent. Lost. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, attacked the paragraph relating to ethers, and asked for an explanation of the fact that in the case of those ethers not imported, the committee had graciously made a reduction of 20 per cent, but had increased the tax on those ethers that were imported. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, replied that as the gentleman had assisted in the preparation of the Mills bill, which contained exactly the same language and figures, perhaps he could explain himself. Mr. Payne, of New York, explained that the reduction was made in the case of sulphuric ether used for legitimate purposes, and the increase made in the case of those ethers used as food adulterants. Mr. McMillin made an unsuccessful effort to reduce the duty on gelatine, glue, and isinglass, which was followed by an equally futile effort on the part of Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, to have poppyseed oil placed on the free list. Mr. Biggs, of California, offered an amendment increasing the duty on olive oil from 35 to 50 cents a gallon. Lost. After considering 13 of the 156 pages of the bill the committee rose, and the house, at 5:45, adjourned until to-morrow.

#### DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

**The Senate and House Will Fight Over a Pension Bill.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Davis, with the unanimous concurrence of the other members of the senate pension committee, to-day submitted a report recommending that the senate do not agree to the amendments made by the house to the senate dependent pension bill. The differences between the two bodies are radical, and the members of the senate committee announce their determination not to agree to the house bill under any conditions. The bill as it passed the senate was a dependent pension measure, identical to that vetoed by President Cleveland. The house amended the bill by passing a substitute measure—the Morrill bill—which is both a dependent and service pension bill. Senator Davis makes a long written report upon the differences between the two houses. It says that in the opinion of the senate committee the two measures are entirely irreconcilable, and in the committee's judgment the house bill is wholly inadequate. The house provision benefits those who do not need a pension at the expense of those who are in absolute need. It is the opinion of the senate committee, that it is the duty of the government, before entering upon any other pension legislation, to provide for the needs of the disabled and dependent soldiers in the most liberal manner possible. The senate bill was framed upon this theory. Its object is relief to the necessitous, and not to those who do not need it. The report then says that the service pension is a matter which should not be involved with a disability bill. A service pension is a matter requiring the most careful consideration in order that

**Justice May Be Done,**

both to the soldier and to the country. Estimates prepared by Capt. Ainsworth, of the adjutant general's office, show that the approximate aggregate cost of a service pension, upon a basis of sixty-two years as the age limit, will be $1,182,095,525. Upon a basis of sixty years the cost will be $1,333,109,820. Of this amount, $1,079,617,024 must be paid before the end of the year 1915, and the average annual payment would be $41,523,732. It should be stated, however, that these estimates are subject to an annual reduction of $1,174,036, due to 22,595 of the pensioners who are already on the rolls at $4.33 a month, on the average. These estimates are materially greater than those of the house committee; but the senate committee adopts them because they seem to be based on valid reasons, and because all experience has shown that pension estimates have heretofore invariably fallen below the actual cost. The committee does not believe the service pension would give satisfaction to soldiers. It is preferential and invidious. It is a tontine measure. It places the man who served ninety days upon the same footing with him who served four years. It compels the youth who enlisted at eighteen, losing his opportunity for education, and who was discharged a veteran at twenty-three, to wait twelve years before his claim for recognition will be entertained. It is the committee's opinion that whenever it is deemed wise to inaugurate a system of service pensions it should be done for the benefit of all living soldiers who are honorably discharged and that the rate of pension should be graded according to length of service.

## FREEDOM OF LONDON.

### The Lord Mayor and Corporation Tender It to Explorer Stanley.

### He Urges More Aggressive Action in Africa by Great Britain.

### Emin Pasha's Expedition in Germany's Interest Meets With Ill-Luck.

### Italy Will Follow England's Lead in All Matters of Importance.

LONDON, May 13.—The reception given to Henry M. Stanley by the corporation of London in the Guildhall to-day was the grandest of all the demonstrations that have been made in honor of the great explorer since his arrival here. Long before the time appointed for the reception the streets in the vicinity of the Guildhall were so crowded with people that traffic was entirely suspended, a state of affairs that existed for several hours. The speeches, which were delivered by several members of the municipal government, welcoming Stanley to London and conferring upon him the freedom of the city, were of the most eulogistic character. A large number of ladies were in attendance and paid especial attention to the guest of the occasion. The freedom of the city was presented in the usual diminutive casket, and the explorer was also the recipient of a number of pictures and maps of Africa and London, together with the arms of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Stanley, in returning thanks for himself and for his companions, said that the Congo might have belonged to England had Englishmen listened to his lectures between 1878 and 1884. Belgium was reaping 100 per cent. England might have had East Africa. But her journalists see everything through opaque glass. Germany to-day has the lion's share, and cannot fail to win in the long run. The Germans have a wide-awake monarch. Wissmann never heard of such things as Quakerism, peace societies, anti-enterprise companies and namby-pamby journalism—all of which are clogs to every hearty endeavor made by England. He hoped the government would remember the services of his companions, and not chill their young souls with the neglect which first warped poor Gordon after his heroic achievements in China.

#### EMIN PASHA'S HARD LUCK.

**His Expedition Meets With Unforeseen Difficulties.**

ZANZIBAR, May 13.—The Emin Pasha expedition, which was dispatched to the interior of Africa in the interests of Germany, has met with unforeseen difficulties. The expedition took its departure from Ragamoyo April 28, and has only reached a point distant five days' march from the coast. It has been greatly delayed by the death of a number of the porters and by the desertion of others. The total loss of porters by death and desertion amounts to one-quarter of the whole number engaged to accompany the expedition.

#### IT MENACES NO ONE.

**The Policy of the Dreibund Is Peace.**

ROME, May 13.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Premier Crispi stated that the policy of the Dreibund was unchanged. It was a policy of peace and menaced no one, being solely of a defensive character. Our armaments, he said, are not the result of alliances; they are necessary to Italy as a means for defense if menaced in the Balkans. We have always protected the independence of those states. In Bulgaria, acting in accord with Austria and England, we prevented action that would have endangered the peace of Europe. In Africa we remain where we are, and go no further. Nothing menaces us from the Soudan. The English are keeping a good watch there. Our accord with England is complete, and we shall never do anything except in accord with her. In referring to the African estimates, Sgr. Crispi said he was confident there would soon be formed an Italian East African company. Speaking of the condition of the workingmen, he said the government had under consideration a measure which would reform existing regulations regarding emigration. The fact that the number of emigrants was decreasing showed that the reports of the misery existing among the working classes in Italy were exaggerated.

#### HARTINGTON HONORED.

**Liberal Unionists Banquet Their Leader.**

LONDON, May 13.—The Unionist members of parliament gave a banquet at the Crystal palace this evening in honor of Lord Hartington, who returned recently from a foreign trip, which he had taken for the benefit of his health. Mr. Chamberlain presided, and in a speech congratulated Lord Hartington upon his recovery. In reply, Lord Hartington thanked his hosts for the warmth of their reception. Referring to political topics, he said the Unionists at all events had brought it about that the home rule project, if it was ever accepted by the country, would not be accepted without an adequate discussion. Mr. Goschen, the Earl of Derby, and others spoke.

#### JUMPED INTO THE SEA.

**Nine Dahomians Commit Suicide at Kotonou.**

KOTONOU, Dahomey, May 13.—During an exchange of prisoners, nine Dahomians committed suicide by throwing themselves into the waters of the harbor. The Germans have abandoned their factory at Whydah. The king continues hostile. At the last moment the king was inclined to resist, and only restored the French prisoners on the intervention of the Portuguese.

#### BALISTITE IS DEADLY.

**The New Explosive Kills Fourteen Italians.**

ROME, May 13.—A quantity of ballistite, the new explosive, exploded to-day at the factory for the manufacture of arms and munitions at Avigliana, fourteen miles west of Turin. Fourteen persons were instantly killed and many others injured, six of them fatally.

**Albanians Plunder a Train.**

CETTINJE, May 13.—A party of Albanians has attacked and plundered a provision train which was on its way from Irek to this town. A woman who was a passenger on the train was killed, and several other persons were wounded. The Montegrins are greatly excited and conflicts are impending, although the porte has promised to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice and to indemnify the sufferers.

#### CAPRIVI'S TRIUMPH.

**His Speech in the Reichstag Pleases All Parties.**

BERLIN, May 13.—The Berliner Tageblatt, referring to Chancellor von Caprivi's speech in the reichstag, says: "It is only the naked truth to admit that all parties praise his triumph as the greater in that he had to cope with no less an antagonist than Herr Bamberger." The Volks Zeitung compares Caprivi with Bismarck, to the disadvantage of the latter. It says the new chancellor spoke with manly candor and like a polished gentleman. The Boursen Courier says the fact that the chancellor discussed a weighty question, without once indulging in vituperation of the Radicals, or hinting at his opponents being foes of the empire, was indeed a sensational occurrence. The National Zeitung, Vossischezeitung and other newspapers speak in high praise of Caprivi's courtesy to his opponents.

#### GAVE THE CZAR A CHANCE.

**He Changed His Foreign Policy on Bismarck's Retirement.**

VIENNA, May 13.—The removal of Prince Bismarck decided the czar to reverse his policy of an alliance with France and to revert to the policy of forming an alliance with Geamany. The czar, it is asserted, always distrusted the stability of the French republic, but it was impossible for him to agree with Germany while Bismarck was in office. It is thought probable that the meeting of the czar and the kaiser at Krasnoe-Seto will result in a compact which will altogether change the grouping of the European powers.

**There's Light in Hamburg.**

HAMBURG, May 13.—The city is again supplied with gas to-night. The directors of the gas company have notified the strikers that all who fail to return to work within twenty-four hours will be dismissed. They claim that there are plenty of men available to take the places of the strikers.

**Fergusson Nips a Falsehood.**

LONDON, May 13.—In the house of commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, under secretary of foreign affairs, denied that the government had informed Germany, or any other government, that the sugar convention would not be observed by England.

**A Move to Protect Labor.**

PARIS, May 13.—The chamber of deputies to-day passed a bill imposing penalties on employers for the unlawful dismissal of members of trade unions, and for other breaches of the rights of unions. It is doubtful if the senate will ratify the action of the chamber.

**Rioting in Hamburg.**

HAMBURG, May 13.—The strikers resumed their rioting to-night, and were dispersed by the mounted police. The main street is now cordoned by police, and arrests are being made of all disorderly persons.

**Plot to Rescue Panitza.**

SOFIA, May 13.—It is reported that a plot is on foot to attempt the rescue of Maj. Panitza, who is now in prison for conspiring against Prince Ferdinand. Armed bands are said to be forming in Macedonia for this purpose.

**Spanish Miners Strike.**

MADRID, May 13.—Nine thousand miners of Bilbao have struck. Troops are keeping order.

#### CARLISLE'S CHANCES SLIM.

**The Opposition Hopes to Wear Him Out.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—The Democratic caucus at Frankfort, to name a candidate to succeed Senator Beck, has spent the night to midnight in making speeches to put men in the field. Hon. P. Cooper led off with an ambitious effort, putting forward the name of ex-Gov. Proctor Knott. He was followed by the nomination by Laban T. Moore, and then by Senator Mulligan naming Congressmen McCreary and Carlisle respectively. According to the resolutions passed by the caucus last night, the Democrats to-day scattered their votes, complimenting their friends, and in many cases voting for each other. This is to prevent the possibility of rushing through a nomination before the caucus has acted. The Republicans voted solidly for Hon. Silas Adams, of Liberty, Ky., their caucus nominee. Carlisle's men are for pushing the contest to a close, but the opposition united on everything but a candidate, control the caucus and hope to wear out the Carlisle supporters. Just as the chairman of the caucus was ordering a ballot, a motion was made from the anti-Carlisle faction to adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote of 65 to 46—several Carlisle men, however, voting for adjournment.

#### TWIN COUNCILS OF CELTS.

**Conventions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.**

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—A convention of the Hibernian Order began here to-day, committees being organized and a parade of 5,000 men following adjournment until to-morrow. Over 200 delegates were present, representing thirty-three states and territories and New Brunswick, Ontario, Prince Edward's Island and Ireland.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The forty-first annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was opened in Tammany hall to-day. Delegates from all the states and territories were present. Richard Powers, of Chicago, was made temporary chairman. Committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

**Pauncefote Plants an Acorn.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.—When the Prince of Wales was in this country years ago he planted an oak tree at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. The tree died a few years ago. To-day Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister planted the seed of an oak tree almost in the identical spot where the oak planted by the Prince of Wales stood. The seed was sent over to this country by the Prince of Wales. A number of distinguished people were present, and Sir Julian Pauncefote made a speech appropriate to the occasion.

**Movements of Steamships.**

NEW YORK—Arrived: Werra, from Bremen.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Elbe, from New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: British Princess, from Liverpool.

## MAKE A QUICK SNEAK.

### Ashland's Mayor Orders All Gamblers and Thugs to Leave Town.

### North Dakota's Supreme Court Upholds an Important Law.

### A Deserted Husband Locates His Spouse and Prosecutes Her Paramour.

### Pierre's Land Office Overrun With Settlers Anxious to File Claims.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 13.—Instructions have been given the chief of police to order all gamblers, pluggers and worthless rakes to leave the city in short order. Ashland has always been infected with a large number of this class, and at present there are no less than a hundred well-dressed sports who derive their support from questionable sources. These vultures swoop down upon the horde of woodsmen who come from the lumber camps every spring, steer them to disreputable places, and many of them are fleeced in a single night of a whole winter's earnings. This state of affairs has long been a menace to the city, and the new order will be a source of congratulation to every honest citizen.

#### COUNTY ASSESSORS CINCHED.

**That Office Is Abolished in North Dakota.**

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., May 13.—The supreme court handed down a decision in the assessor case to-day. The revenue law, section 80 in dispute, abolishing the office of county assessor, was sustained, Judge Lauder being thereby reversed. The court holds that the office is a legislative office, and section 10 of the schedule in the constitution which provides that "all county and precinct officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected," does not prohibit the legislature from abolishing the office. The new revenue law creates district assessors, and this case was an appeal from Ransom county, wherein the county assessor refused to vacate. The supreme court adjourned until June 3. The assessor case was the most important decision handed down. It is understood that the Northern Pacific tax cases argued at the last term will be decided at the June session.

#### EAGER TO FILE CLAIMS.

**Settlers Besiege the Land Office at Pierre.**

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 13.—The rush of settlers to the newly-opened land office in this city continues without interruption. At midnight last night the line again began to form from the door of the office, and at 9 o'clock it reached away down the street. One man about twenty paces from the door was offered $25 for his place, but refused. This is only a sample of the eagerness with which the settlers strive to present their filings. Several fights were indulged in, but a good police force restored order.

#### CASEY'S COWARDLY CRIME.

**A Nebraska Farmer Shoots an Unprotected Woman.**

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Neb., May 13.—Dan Casey, a farmer living about two miles northwest of here, shot and instantly killed Mrs. James Riordan, wife of his nearest neighbor, this morning about 9 o'clock. Yesterday Casey and one of the Riordan boys had a fight, growing out of an old feud, in which Casey was worsted. This morning Casey came to town and bought a pistol. On his way home he met Mrs. Riordan and one of her sons in a wagon and shot Mrs. Riordan in the left breast, killing her instantly. She fell from the wagon and her son jumped out and ran. Casey started after him, but soon gave up the chase. Casey is under arrest.

#### SQUATTERS TO BE BOUNCED.

**The Wisconsin Central Is Seeking Badgers' Scalps.**

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 13.—S. U. Pinney, of Madison, Wis., a lawyer of national reputation, was in the city yesterday in the interest of the Wisconsin Central railroad, for the purpose of gathering evidence to be used in the prosecution of the squatters who have settled on the lands said to be in the grant of that company. Three of the squatters, Messrs. Forsythe, Lenz and Bekken, have been cited to appear and defend their positions at Madison some time next month, when the case will be argued.

#### FIGHTING IOWA SALOONS.

**Law and Order League Spies Swear Out Thirty Warrants.**

SIOUX CITY, Io., May 13.—The saloon question took a new turn yesterday, when the Law and Order league, in the services of which Rev. George C. Haddock died, caused warrants to be issued against thirty saloonkeepers and the owners of buildings in which the saloons are located, asking for injunctions against both proprietors and owners. This action of the league caused much talk. The saloonists say they cannot be prevented from selling in original packages, and will quit the drink trade and deal in original packages. The league is in earnest, and there are liable to be lively times during the next few weeks. There are now about 100 saloons in the city.

**Huron's New Hotel.**

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., May 13.—A contract was signed to-day between Huron parties and A. Rhinestrom, of Chicago, to build a large hotel here. The building is to be 75x127 feet, built of brick, four stories besides basement, fire-proof, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and will be provided with all modern conveniences. Excavations for cellar and foundations will be commenced at once and the building pushed rapidly. Its cost will be not less than $75,000.

**United Workmen in Council.**

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., May 13.—The grand lodge of North and South Dakota, A. O. U. W., began its first annual session here to-day. Over 100 delegates, representing 670 lodges, with a total membership of over 2,000, are present. J. J. Houtz, of Blunt, is presiding. This is the first meeting of the order since separating from Minnesota jurisdiction. It was voted unanimously to-night to hold the next session in Aberdeen, S. D.

#### FOUND HIS ELOPING WIFE.

**Freight Agent Crawford and His Mission to Duluth.**

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., May 13.—The mysterious passenger who left for Fort Arthur on the steamer Dixon last Thursday is neither W. H. Pope, the fugitive bank cashier from Louisville, Ky., as was suspected, nor a detective, as he asserted, but is J. S. Crawford, traveling freight agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fast freight line. His business takes him all over the United States, and he is frequently absent from home for long periods. During one of these trips, about three years ago, Fred Newberry got possession of his wife's affections and, as the injured husband's story goes, captured wife, household goods and a sum of money amounting to a little over $4,000. To obtain the money, it is alleged, Newberg got Mr. Crawford's bank book and the erring wife is said to have shown him the signature of her husband, and he is said to have drawn a check for the entire amount on deposit. This done, the guilty pair skipped, going from place to place, and finally locating at Port Arthur about two years ago. Newberry became heavily interested in mining properties and prospered. Crawford returned home and found a vacant house and depleted bank account, but no trace of the fugitives. A month ago he heard from a friend that his wife had been seen in Port Arthur. An investigation proved the truth of the report, and also that Newberry and his paramour were preparing to move. Last Wednesday Crawford started on a round-up of the couple, and arrived in Port Arthur, where he had three warrants issued for the arrest of Newberry, the charges being perjury, forgery and adultery. Newberry was admitted to bail, and his trial is now in progress. The meeting between wife and husband was very affecting, the former beseeching piteously to be taken back. It is not improbable that Crawford may forgive his spouse, but he will make things hot for Newberry.

Duluth office of the GLOBE is located at No. 168 Chamber of Commerce building, with Magraw Bros. & Ormsn, real estate dealers, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

#### THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

**Meeting of the Minnesota Conference at Red Wing.**

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, May 13.—The annual state convention of an organization that, though only a year old, boasts of the wonderful membership of 125,000 in the United States, opened here to-day. It is the first annual meeting of the Minnesota conference of Epworth league, the young people's organization of the M. E. church, and the interest that is manifested in its welfare and extension is well attested to by the large number of delegates in attendance—over 100. The convention opened at 10 o'clock this morning with devotional exercises led by Rev. E. C. Clemens, of Waseca; following that came the appointment of the credentials committee and the address of welcome by Rev. H. C. Jennings, the local pastor. To the latter the president of the league, Rev. S. B. Warner, responded. Rev. C. W. Lawson then read a paper on "The Relation of the League to the Church," and Miss Ella Lathrop one on "The Relation of the League to the Sunday School." At the opening of the afternoon session the committee on constitution and by-laws and on resolutions were announced. Revs. H. C. Jennings, Levi Gilbert, F. E. Comgill, A. P. Robertson and Miss Avaa Winchall constituting the former, and Rev. Peter Clare, Miss Ella Lathrop, E. C. Clemens and H. Overlin the latter. Rev. G. F. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, Chicago, and Rev. J. H. Senseny, of Des Moines, Io., were introduced to the convention. Rev. Peter Clare read a paper on "The Cabinet and Its Work," and Mrs. Levi Gilbert one on "Practical Hints for Refined Entertainment at Socials." Both were followed by discussions. Rev. A. H. Gamble addressed the convention upon "The Best Methods for the Devotional Meetings," and Messrs. J. S. Hughes and E. W. Young spoke on "The Pledge." The last paper was on "Active and Associate Membership" by Rev. E. P. Robertson. This evening a platform meeting was held. The convention will continue through to-morrow.

#### TO TEST PROHIBITION.

**The Original Package Question Arises in South Dakota.**

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 13.—The original package question will be tested here to-morrow. Parties at Claremont, Brown county, who received six kegs of beer through a local agent, gave it away. They have been arrested upon information filed by District Attorney Taubman, and will have a hearing to-morrow. This is the first case in the state arising under the original package decision of the United States supreme court, and it is said that John Derra & Co., the brewing company's local agents, have received a carload of beer under guarantee from the brewers that they will defend and indemnify those selling it against all damages.

**Why Not Hang Him?**

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 13.—In the municipal court this morning Charles B. Smith, in the presence of his wife and outraged daughter, pleaded guilty to the charge of incest. The crime was committed a year ago and illicit relations were kept up for some time. Since then the daughter bore a child, which was found buried in the woods. The prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence.

**Demand the Eight-Hour Day.**

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., May 13.—The carpenters of this city have formulated a demand for the eight-hour day, to take effect May 19. Only two firms have as yet conceded the demand, and if other contractors refuse the men will strike.

**Fire Evicts a Rancher.**

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 13.—The store and residence on the ranch of B. F. Fishback, twenty miles west of Yankton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $4,000; partially insured.

**Lennon's License Revoked.**

LOWELL, Mass., May 13.—The $8,000 liquor license recently granted to John Lennon by the selectmen of Dracut was revoked as the result of a conference between Lennon and the selectmen of the town. The town will refund the $8,000 paid as license by Lennon.

## DOWN TO ONE DOLLAR

### Passenger Rates From Kansas City to St. Louis Reach Bedrock.

### The Burlington Expected to Spring a Similar Rate to Chicago.

### Freight Magnates Authorize a Reduction in Rate on Dressed Beef.

### Ticket Agents Meet and Plan a Trip for Next August.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The indications are that there will be a slim attendance at the meeting called by General Passenger Agent Sebastian, of the Rock Island, for to-morrow. Apparently none of the other Missouri river lines is disposed to follow the Rock Island in advancing rates to Kansas City and Omaha. Nevertheless, the majority refuse to meet the $3 rate of the Chicago & Alton. The only road that has taken action similar to the Alton is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which announced to-day that it would put the reduced rate in effect both ways. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy caused a sensation by giving notice that it would establish a rate of $1 from Kansas City to St. Louis, taking effect Friday. No further reductions were made between Chicago and St. Paul, but report had it that the Burlington & Northern was preparing to spring a $1 rate from St. Paul to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy announce that, beginning to-morrow, they will sell tickets from St. Louis to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., for $1, and on Friday to Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., for the same price, to Council Bluffs for $5 and Denver for $8.50.

#### LOW RATES ON DRESSED BEEF

**A Reduction of 5 1-2 Cents From Omaha to Chicago.**

CHICAGO, May 13.—At a meeting of the Western Freight association today a decision was reached to reduce the rate on dressed beef from Omaha to Chicago to 18½ cents a 100 pounds, the rate from Kansas City. The figures heretofore from Omaha have been 23 cents. It was upon the application of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington that the reduction was made. Considerable time was given to the consideration of the reduced through rates to the Missouri river by way of St. Paul with a view to effecting an equalization by way of Chicago, but no conclusion was reached.

#### PLANNING A WESTERN TOUR.

**Ticket Agents Will Meet in Denver.**

CLEVELAND, O., May 13.—The meeting of the executive committee of the International Association of Ticket Agents, at the Forest City house to-day, was attended by William Brown, union ticket agent at Cincinnatti, president; M. G. Carrel, union ticket agent, Cleveland, secretary; R. C. Bliss, Erie ticket agent, Cincinnati; S. H. Wallace, Pennsylvania ticket agent, Philadelphia; Henry Lihon, union ticket agent, St. Louis; T. W. Venemann, union ticket agent, Evansville, Ind.; J. N. Marsh, Big Four ticket agent, Columbus, Ind.; J. J. McCormack, union ticket agent, Pittsburg; G. C. Carpenter, Nickel Plate ticket agent, Bellevue; George K. Smith, Baltimore & Ohio ticket agent, Columbus; J. O. Davis, C., A. & C. ticket agent at Cuyahoga Falls. A number of Western railways tendered to the association transportation to the next convention, to be held at Denver in August. The committee accepted the offer of the Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific going, and of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy returning. The Alton placed at the disposal of the association the gorgeous vestibule train which was used by the general passenger agents in their late Mexican trip. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, and the deliberations of the committee closed with a banquet.

**Tickets, Please.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13.—The national convention of the Order of Railway Conductors was called to order this morning by J. A. Spellman, of the Rochester division. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Carroll. Secretary of State Rice also delivered an address welcoming the members to the state. This morning's meeting was more of a social reunion than anything else. Business meetings commenced this afternoon. They were secret. There are 250 delegates and about 500 visitors here. Many of the delegates are accompanied by ladies.

**Vanderbilts Are Uneasy.**

CHICAGO, May 13.—At a meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central Traffic association to-day the Lake Shore road made a proposition to reduce the rate on provisions from the present basis of 30 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to the seaboard, in consequence of the latest cut in lake and rail rates. After consideration of the subject, it was decided that before taking such action it would be better to request the trunk lines to restore and maintain the lake differentials agreed upon two months ago.

**Good Thing for Scalpers.**

CHICAGO, May 13.—Word has been received here that the Ohio & Mississippi railroad has cut the passenger rate between Cincinnati and Kansas City, made up of a $1 rate from Cincinnati to St. Louis and the $3 rate from St. Louis to Kansas City. It is not known in Chicago what prompted the making of the rate between Cincinnati and St. Louis. The $3 rate from St. Louis to Kansas City is the Chicago & Alton cut rate. The Chicago & Alton road has met the Alton cut from Chicago to Kansas City.

**Southern Roads Follow Suit.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13.—The Memphis slashed rates to-day between Kansas City and their Southern points. The Birmingham rate is cut from $20 to $11.50; the $13 rate to Memphis is reduced to $9, and to Hokie, Ark., a rate of $7 is made, while formerly it was $10.35.

**Transcontinental Rates Cut.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 13.—A telegram has been received at the office of the Santa Fe railroad in this city ordering another cut in rates to Chicago, to take effect on the 15th instant. The first-class rate is reduced from $65 to $63, and second-class from $40 to $38.

**HEADLIGHTS.**

The Chicago lines show every disposition to follow the lead of the Burlington and Milwaukee roads in the cut they yesterday made in Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City rates. It is certain that on the 15th all the roads will have announced their intention to meet the cut.

W. D. Carrick, general baggage agent; A. F. Merrill, assistant general ticket agent at Milwaukee, and George H. Foote, general agent at Kansas City, all of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, are in the city.

A special train via the Burlington conveyed the Boston Symphony company to Chicago after the concert in St. Paul last evening.

C. A. Baldwin has been appointed New England passenger agent for the Kansas City, vice L. N. Hart, resigned.

Emigration Agent Groat, of the Northern Pacific, is on a tour of inspection through Dakota and Montana.

E. K. Wadsworth, the general agent of the Northern Pacific at Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

The condition of Mr. Pierce, of the Omaha, was very critical yesterday.

#### REVISION OF THE FAITH.

**A Majority of the Presbyterians Favor It.**

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Independent of this week publishes returns from all but five of the presbyteries of the Presbyterian church, showing that 183 have voted for revision, sixty-nine against revision, and six have declined to vote. Most of the presbyteries not heard from are foreign. The Independent also publishes the vote in detail for each presbytery. According to its footings, 2,332 ministers and elders have voted against revision and 3,334 ministers and elders have voted for revision. Twenty-seven of the presbyteries cast a unanimous vote—twelve against and fifteen for revision. The largest majority either for or against revision was given by the presbytery of Huntingdon, Pa., the vote being two for and seventy-one against revision. Syracuse gave 52 for and none against revision. New York, which cast the largest vote, gave 64 for revision and 15 against, showing a majority of 49, which is exactly what the presbytery of Brooklyn gave on the same side. All of the Pennsylvania presbyteries, save Erie, Lackawanna and Northumberland, voted against a revision. Most of the presbyteries of New York voted for revision. Many of the Southern presbyteries, composed chiefly of negroes, voted solidly against revision, as did also the presbyteries of California.

#### BRESLIN IS THE BOSS.

**Hotel Men Elect a Gothamite to Office.**

BOSTON, May 13.—The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association convened for business in the Parker house this morning. President M. S. Gibson presided. The annual report showed that the organization was in a flourishing condition. James H. Breslin, of the Gilsey house, New York, called attention to the vast amount of capital invested in the hotel interest, and to the necessity of co-operating in its protection against strikes and incompetence of employes, and also against hostile legislation. The association chose the following officers: President, James H. Breslin, New York, and a vice president from each state represented. Secretary and Treasuaer—W. C. Snow, of Chicago. Finance Committee—J. W. Rogers, M. O'Brien and N. D. Laughlin, of Chicago. Directors—Frank Upham, F. W. Rice, L. E. Howard, H. J. John, E. S. Pinney, C. C. Hilton, C. W. Dabb, of Chicago; Jewett Wilcox, of Kankakee, Ill., and the president and secretary ex-