HAVE YOU BOUGHT IT?
THE GLOBE ALMANAC
FOR SALE BY
ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1891. NO. 61.

GLOBE ALMANAC
—AND—
-:-Political Hand-Book-:-
FOR 1891.
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

INTO THE TREE TOPS.

Thousands of Arizona People Forced to Climb to Save Their Lives.

Many Become Benumbed and Exhausted and Drop to Death in the Water.

It Is Feared That at Least One Hundred People Are Drowned.

Yuma in Ruins--The Losses Foot Up Over Two Millions.

YUMA, Ariz., March 1.—Over twenty-five houses are in ruins from the flood, 1,400 people are homeless and not a single business house remains standing, and it is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gila valley. The telegraph wires are down in the valley, and, as all bridges are gone and roads insurpassable, no reliable reports can be had from there. The river above the town is seven miles wide, and below the town in places the water covers the country in one grand lake over fifty miles across. The railroad company will not have the blockade raised for west-bound trains for four days, and it will be ten days or two weeks before they can get east. The town has provisions sufficient for eight more days, and the Southern Pacific hotel is feeding a thousand people a day. Reports from Jaquano, fifteen miles above here, are to the effect that the flood drove the people into the tree tops, and, many becoming exhausted from cold and hunger, dropped into the water and were drowned. Reports from reliable sources put the loss of life anywhere from thirty up to a hundred. All along the valley for twenty miles everything is in desolation. Costly houses and barns have been washed away like playthings, while stock and fences have been carried down by the flood, leaving the country as bare as a desert. Men who ten days ago were wealthy are now homeless and paupers. Eight miles south of here, where 5,000 Indians live, the country is flooded for eighty miles square, and as there are no hills for refuge it is reported that over 100 of them have been drowned. The great valley of the Colorado is one vast sea of water as far as the eye can see in every direction. The river has fallen six feet six inches in thirty-six hours, and is now nearly at a standstill. The weather is thick and threatens heavy rains. The loss in this county foots up over $2,000,000, of which the railroad will have to suffer to the extent of $250,000. Old Yuma will never be rebuilt. The town will go higher up the hills.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Lower Mississippi Liable to Break at Any Moment.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—Concerning the condition of the levees and the uneasy feeling produced along the Mississippi by the continued rising of the water, the following information has been received from Col. C.E. Wright, editor of the Vicksburg Commercial: The high stage of water from Cairo to the gulf creates uneasiness through this section. Another rise from the Ohio, accompanied by one from the Arkansas, would put the levees to a severe strain, especially the new work just completed or in process of completion. The local levee boards expended last spring large sums of money to protect the levees, and last fall in repairing breaks in them caused by the overflow of last year. The people in this section earnestly hope that the one-million emergency bill passed by the house and now pending in the senate will be passed before congress adjourns, so as to make this sum available in case of need, as the local levee boards are not as strong financially as they were last spring.

A telegram from Capt. Lambert, for many years editor of the Natchez Democrat, says: The situation of the river along the lower Mississippi just now is quite critical. While the water in sight does not appear to be sufficient to cause a flood height attaining last year, yet the indications now are for rains through a considerable portion of the valley; and, if they should occur, it is probable that the floods of last year would be equaled the present season. Many of the tributaries of the lower Mississippi are now bank-full, and even ordinary rains affect them. All the water that they pour into the river increases the danger to that extent, and there is no telling what the final results will be. The levees are not really in so good condition as they were at this time last year, and there is a constant fear of their giving way under the pressure at many points along the line. There is every reason now why congress should come to the relief of the people of the Mississippi valley, and make prompt and liberal appropriations for the levees. Not only the property of the people but their lives as well are dependent upon maintaining the levees, and this can only be done by the national government coming to their assistance. The Louisville, New Orleans & Texas road having suffered great damage by the overflows last season, R. F. Reynolds, commercial agent of the company, was today interviewed concerning the outlook. He said: "I have been in communication to-day by wire with all points between this city and Memphis, and the conclusion arrived at is that the present condition of the Mississippi river and tributaries is liable to overflow from Memphis to New Orleans. The main river, as well as the tributaries, is higher than at this date last year. The greatest apprehension is felt by all living in the Mississippi valley, and if immediate help was given by congress many millions of dollars worth of property could be saved. The planters and people have not been idle, but seeing the great danger that threatens their lands and homes, have done and are doing all their means, limited by their last year's misfortune, will admit. The big flood of 1889-90 is now being repeated with the rivers higher than last year and still rising at an alarming rate. A repetition of the devastation and disaster of 1888 would mean a loss of millions to the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and to the country."

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 1.—The government steamer General Newton returned to-day from the Kempe levee, whither she went with a cargo of lumber and other materials to be used in strengthening the levee. The continued rise in the river necessitates constant and active work in order to make sure that it will hold out against the water. This levee will require constant work until a decline sets in, and the utmost watchfulness will be necessary to save it.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 1.—The Mississippi at this point continues to rise steadily, and will, it is expected, within the next few days attain a heighth within two feet of its maximum of last year. This condition will create a tremendous strain on the levees, many of which are new and untried. On the great part of the levees, for want of funds, no work has been done, consequently the levees furnish no greater barriers to the flood than at the close of last year's overflow. The people of the lower Mississippi valley have exhausted all their available funds in filling up creases caused by last year's flood, and are now without necessary funds to continue the work.

INDIANAPOLIS CATCHES IT.

Big Blaze Among Dry Goods at the Hoosier Capital.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Early this evening fire broke out in the retail dry goods house of Byram & Sullivan, No. 8 West Washington street, and gave the firemen a three hours' hard battle, owing to a partial failure of the water supply. The building, which was completely gutted, adjoined the site of the Bowen-Morrill building, in the burning of which last March twelve firemen lost their lives. The building was owned by Edward Schurman, who estimates his loss at $40,000. Byram & Sullivan place their loss at $60,000. The stock of H. P. Washon, in the new Bowen-Morrill building, is slightly damaged by smoke. The Arcade clothing house of Kaulowitz Bros., at No. 6 West Washington street, carried a $600,000 stock, which is badly damaged by smoke and water. At No. 4 West Washington street is the lace dry goods house of William Harle, who carried a $100,000 stock, which is badly smoked. There is a heavy line of insurance.

PULP MILL DESTROYED.

One of the Workmen Meets Instant Death.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—The largest pulp mill of the Remington Paper Company, about two miles below this city, was almost totally destroyed late last night by the high water, causing damages requiring about $50,000 to repair, and killing John Murphy, an employe, aged sixty-eight. Eleven pulp grinders, the wheel and various other machinery were carried down the river. While the machinery had been shut down for a few minutes to make some repairs, the floor suddenly began to rise and the whole building moved. Then with a crash a part of the building and machinery fell into the river and the roof fell down on the remaining machinery. The workmen rushed for the doors and all escaped except Murhpy and Thomas Stevens, who were struck by the shafting and crushed to the floor. Stevens succeeded in extricating himself and made a perilous trip over the broken roof hanging over the water. Murphy was terribly crushed, and probably died instantly.

Destroyed by Lightning.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1.—A most severe winter thunder storm, accompanied by lightning, visited this city about 9 o'clock last night. In the city proper not much damage was done, but in South Dartmouth, Westport and Mattapoissett the lightning played havoc, destroying no less than six buildings and causing serious injury to two churches, one valued at $8,000 being demolished.

Twenty Houses Burned.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—Twenty business houses at Harmon, St. Lawrence county, a village of 600 inhabitants, were burned early this morning, entailing a loss of $75,000; insurance, $40,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

SHERMAN AND LEE.

Ex-President Hayes Compares the Great Commanders.

FREMONT, O., March 1.—Memorial services were held here to-day for Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter. The affair was under the direction of the G. A. R. posts, and Gen. Hayes was the principal speaker. In speaking of Sherman as the greatest commander, Gen. Hayes said: "The only comparison of value that I choose to offer comes from abroad. We hear in regard to Sherman from the French generals nothing but praise; from the German generals the same; from the English, Gen. Wolseley speaks of him in terms that are altogether complimentary. Says Woolsely, however, Lee was a great general, and next to him was Sherman. I would change the order. I admit for Lee a great character, accomplishments as a soldier and a man, praise in every way except his unfortunate lack of wisdom. I do not now speak of motives, but at least for military genius. Who was the military genius of the war. Place Lee where Sherman was. Place Sherman where Lee was. Place Lee at Chattanooga. Even with Sherman's army, would he have found his way to Atlanta, and, at Atlanta, cut loose from his base of supplies and entered upon the wild march for the sea 300 miles away? I believe no man lacking the genius of Sherman would have ventured on that march to the sea. But come nearer home. Lee had the same opportunity, only it was ten times better than that Sherman had at Atlanta. Suppose Sherman had been in command of the army of Lee. Washington at that time lay completely in the power of an enterprising and daring commander, and with Washington captured intervention from abroad would have come. I don't predict final defeat, for throughout that action the finger of God was present guiding and directing. I cannot believe that under any circumstances the cause of liberty and union could have failed, but at Washington was the chance of victory and Lee failed to take it. More than that, he went to the Potomac, crossed it, and our disorganized army, without a commander, being divided between Pope and McClellan, was ten days behind him, and he marched on into Pennsylvania, and what did he do, and what would Sherman have done? Lee did not care to lose communication with his base of supplies and was driven back from Antietam. Had Sherman been at the head of that army, and that distance between him and the pursuing forces, he would have gone to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and then cut his road back into Virginia. A little band of 4,000 men under Morgan went through Ohio and Indiana, and Lee, with his great army, with nothing before him but wealth and supplies and cities able to pay tribute for not being burned, is not to be compared with Sherman."

Death of a Pioneer.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., March 1.—John Connoughton, one of Hastings' oldest settlers, died to-day, aged eighty-two years.

BROKE THE SABBATH.

Appropriations and Conference Committees Getting Business in Shape.

Only Three Money Bills Are Yet to Go Through the Senate.

Six Others Are Going Through the Various Conference Committees.

Small Likelihood That an Extra Session Will Be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The appropriations committee of the senate has been at work the whole day getting the appropriations bills in shape, and as the committee was not subject to the usual interruptions that necessarily occur during the sittings of congress, good progress was made. It is believed that the condition of business is such as to make an extra session very improbable. Three appropriation bills, viz., the postoffice, agricultural and general deficiency have not passed the senate, but the first named was well advanced towards final action when the senate adjourned last night, and the other two will be reported to the senate early to-morrow morning. The condition of the other appropriation bills is as follows: The army, military academy, fortifications and naval have either become laws or merely await the president's signature to become laws; the consular and diplomatic, pension, Indian, District of Columbia, sundry civil and legislative, executive and judicial bills are in conference and on some of them the conferees have made substantial progress towards agreement. The conferrees on the District of Columbia bill met to-day and will probably be able to report agreement to-morrow morning. The differences between the two houses on the sundry civil bill have been gone over in conference this afternoon and many points adjusted, so as to leave only a few matters yet in dispute. The world's fair paragraph had not been reached at the close of the conference this afternoon. On several of the appropriation bills in conference there are radical differences of opinion between the senate and house, but there is no reason to apprehend that one side or the other will not yield after it has made a stubborn resistance and finds it necessary to give way in order to avoid an extra session. The copyright and postal subsidy bills are in the conference stage of procedure, and vigorous efforts will be made to enact them into laws in some shape before final adjournment. The conferrees on the copyright bill will probably agree on the senate substitute with some amendments regarding lithographs and similar productions, and the friends of the subsidy bill, it is understood, will accept the measure passed by the house on motion of Mr. Cannon, if it be found impracticable to secure a more liberal law. Action on the unfinished appropriation bills and conference reports, and on the questions of copyright and subsidy, will consume substantially all the time of the senate between now and noon of Wednesday. What little time is otherwise consumed will probably be devoted to proceedings in executive session. The work of the house is considerably further advanced than that of the senate, and, in addition to acting upon conference reports, it will very likely give some attention to the Boarman impeachment resolution, to the special report of the Raum investigating committee and to sundry minor matters.

Later—The conferrees on the sundry civil appropriation bill met to-night and were still in session at 1 o'clock. When the paragraph making the appropriation for the world's Columbian commission was reached each side stated its position and the matter was discussed. It was finally passed over temporarily, to be taken up again when the other disputed items of the bill are out of the way.

THE WOMEN RESOLVE

That Women Should Be Given More Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the final business session of the board of National Council of Women there were present the five general officers and the representatives of twelve associations now duly entered in the council lists. The board considered unfinished business and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That the National Council of Women of the United States send a memorial to the clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church asking, inasmuch as 62 per cent of the membership of that denomination has already by formal ballot expressed a desire that women be admitted to the general conference, that the clergy shall, in accordance with the will of the laity, grant the admission of women to that body;

Second—That the council ask that women be placed on the Sunday school lesson committeee, and on all committees appointed in the various churches for the revision of their creeds;

Third—That the council urge upon the National Reform Divorce League the eminent fitness and consequent obligation of placing women on its board;

Fourth—That the National Council of Women shall present to the proper authorities a formal request that in all departments of its service, the government shall pay its employes equal wages for equal work, and that both in engaging and promoting its employes it shall consider efficiency and not sex, and thus set a standard for the country.

Fifth—That, inasmuch as the Columbian exposition of 1893 will afford an exceptional opportunity for convening representatives of all countries, the officers of the National Council shall invite the officers of the International Council of Women, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president, to hold its first meeting in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

The council also resolved to furnish a block of stone or marble, suitably inscribed, to place in the monument to be erected over the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington, and voted to commend to all organized bodies of women the objects of the Mary Washington society.

Resolved, That the general officers shall appoint a committee of women, whose duty it shall be to report within a year suggestions for a business costume for women which shall meet the demands of health, comfort and good taste.

Resolved, That the council approves the movement for preventing the slaughter of birds for the sole purpose of ornamentation, and that it asks American women to imitate the example of the Princess of Wales, who has forbidden the use of the plumage of singing birds on her toilets.

Such has been the phenomenal growth of the council, convening with six regularly entered organizations and twenty-six organizations in fraternal relations at this date, that it numbers twelve regular entered and forty-seven fraternally affiliated organizations. Congratulatory letters have been received from many prominent people. The new president will soon issue an address, and the first annual conference of the executive committee will be held in May. Triennial meetings will always be held in Washington. Steps for the erection of a building will now be taken

WEST INDIES ANXIOUS.

They Want to Promote Their Trade With Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Curtiss, of the state department, who has charge of the Latin-American department of the Chicago exposition, has just returned from a visit to the West Indies, in the interest of the exposition. In his report, which was forwarded to the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. Curtiss announced the appointment by the captain general of Cuba of a board of thirty commissioners to represent the island at the exposition, and to secure a collection illustrating its resources, products and industries for exhibition there. This board, he says, includes the most prominent, enterprising and influential men in the colony, ten of the thirty bearing the rank of excellentissimo, and the others are the mayor of Havana, the rector of the university and the editors of the principal Cuban newspapers. The chairman, the excellentissimo Senor Don Antonio Ctellinn, is a gentleman of great wealth and wide experience in commercial and political affairs, and has a very high standing in Spain as well as the colony. Among the other commissioners is the Marquis Duquesne, a grandson of the nobleman of the same name and title who served under Washington in the War of the Revolution and in whose honor was named the old fortress, which stood on the present site of the city of Phillipsburg. Another commissioner is the Marquis de Balboa, a direct descendant of the discoverer of the Pacific ocean and a man of great learning and influence. Another, Perez Santa Maria, served in the same capacity at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia, and at the recent universal exposition at Paris, and the secretary of the board, Adolfo Saenz Yanoz, has had similar experience. The commissioners at once organized by the appointment of committees to take charge of the several branches of their work, and are determined to present a display that shall fully illustrate to the world the great resources of the "Pearl of the Antilles."

"The desire of the people of Cuba," the report says, "especially the sugar and tobacco planters and manufacturers, to promote their commercial relations with the United States amounts to anxiety; and I may also mention in this connection a matter of news I learned at Havana, which is that the commercial organizations of the republic of San Domingo have raised a purse to pay the salary and expenses of an envoy to be sent by the government to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A similar spirit pervades the entire group of West Indian colonies, and will, I am sure, stimulate their representation at the exposition."

While in Havana Mr. Curtiss secured for the historical section of the exposition plaster casts of the tomb of Columbus and the famous statue of Columbus in chains.

SENATOR HEARST'S FUNERAL.

It Will Not Occur Until Thursday.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Hearst will be held Thursday morning. They will take place at his late residence, and will be brief and simple. The day of the funeral is delayed until Thursday so as to enable members of the senate and house who desire to attend the funeral to do so without interfering with the pressing business that demands their attention during the few remaining days in which congress will be in session. On Thursday night or Friday morning, the exact time not being determined upon as yet, the remains will be taken to the railroad station, deposited in a private car attached to a regular train and started on their way to San Francisco for the interment at that place. Mrs. Hearst and her son, and possibly some intimate friends of the family, will accompany the remains. Many persons called at the house to-day to express their sympathy with the family, and a number of telegrams of condolence were received. Vice President Morton was among those who called. The honorary pall-bearers have not yet been selected.

MANDERSON THE MAN.

The Nebraskan Chosen President Pro Tem of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A conference of Republican senators was held to-night at the capitol for the purpose of selecting a president pro tempore of the senate in place of Senator Ingalls, who has held that office for some years, but who resigned the position recently in order to give the senate an opportunity to elect his successor before the session closed. There were about forty-one senators present. Messrs. Ingalls and Edmunds were among the absentees. Senator Sherman presided, and Senators Hale and Teller acted as tellers. Three senators were nominated for the position—Frye, of Maine; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Manderson, of Nebraska. Six or seven ballots were taken, and on the last ballot Senator Manderson received twenty-one votes, which was a majority of the votes cast. On motion of Senator Frye, the nomination was made unanimous.

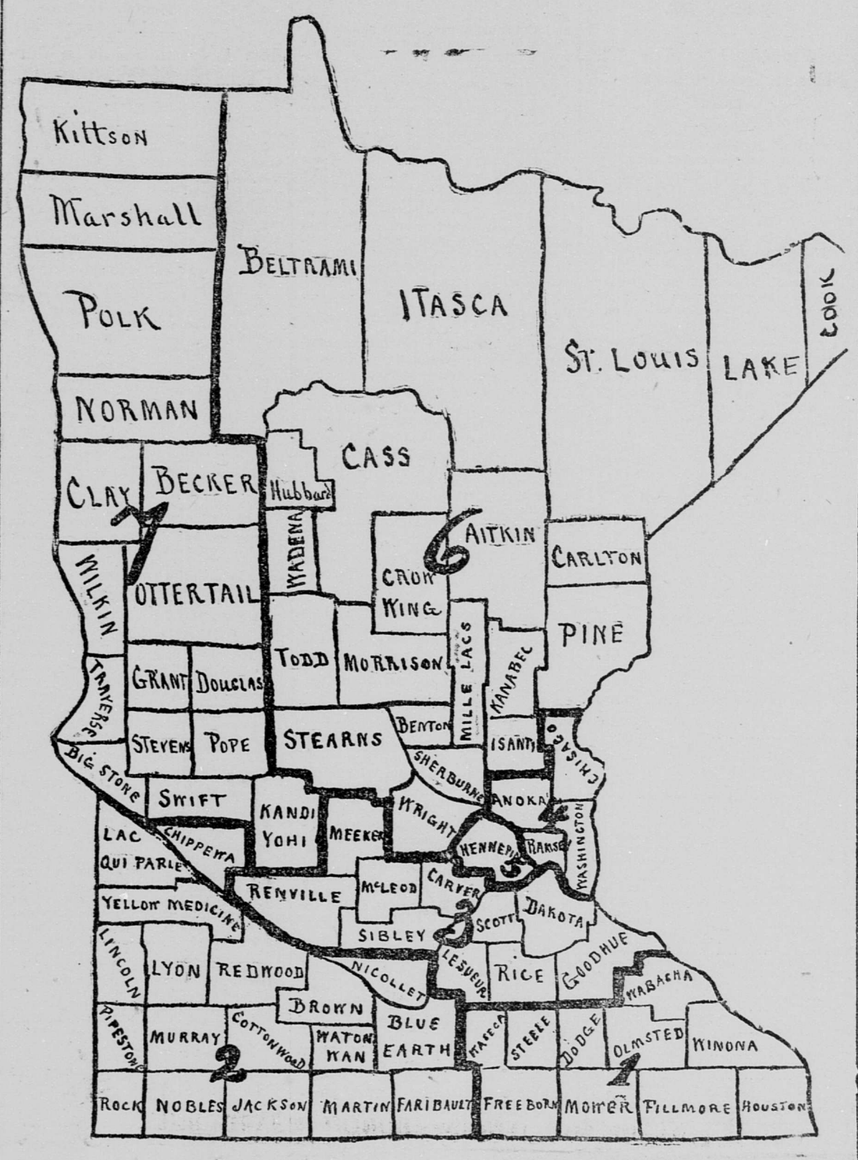
MORMONS MOVING.

They Are Getting Tired of Their Utah Home.

SALT LAKE, March 1.—A regular exodus of Mormons from Utah to Mexico is quietly taking place, and within the next three months a large number of the saints will have left. The Mormons have a tract of land in the state of Chihuahua, 125 miles long and 15 miles wide, which they are settling up. A colony of sixty will leave Provo early in April. All over the territory the saints are preparing to go South to "live their religion." The head of the church is said to be favoring the immigration and putting up funds for those who have none. It is estimated that at least 2,000 families will abandon Utah this summer and go to the land of Canaan.

In a Heavy Sea.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer America, of the National line, arrived at this port to-day on her maiden voyage. Her trip was attended with severe weather. In a gale on Feb. 20 her funnel was tilted to an angle of forty-five degrees, the guy lines having been carried away on the weather side. In the same tempest the tips of her mast went over the side.



FOR SEVEN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Map of Minnesota, showing the Craig Apportionment Bill, as adopted by the Committee.

SOLD MYTHICAL COTTON,

And Fell Into the Hands of New York Police.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The police here have a man who says his name is Max Rothschild, and who is said to have been doing business with dry goods merchants throughout the West. The prisoner, who is a man about thirty-five years of age, has, it appears, a little office at 344 Broadway, and has had a "drummer" traveling agent about the country offering to sell cotton goods at a rate 40 per cent cheaper than the goods could be purchased of any other parties. The drummer announced he represented the firm of William Rothschild, who owned big cotton mills in Maine. The plan was to ask for money before the goods ordered were delivered. Into the trap many firms are said to have fallen. It, however, remained for Kone & Kimball and Morris Campbell & Co., of Red Bluff, Cal., to give the needed pointers in the case to the police of this city. On this information Inspector Byrnes acted. A reputable cotton firm, William Rothschild & Co., of 46 Howard street, has severely suffered through the prisoner's work. On the prisoner was found a check for $234 from Joseph Meyer, of Salem, Or., also an interesting letter from G. Willis, president of the Capital Adventure company, of Oregon. Mr. Willis evidently was suspicious, for, in speaking of the personal flattery contained in Rothschild's circulars, he says in regard to other Salem houses: "I find you have given them all the same song and dance and are trying to run a little game of bluff."

PUCK MEYER'S ASHES.

They Are Scattered From the Statue of Liberty.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A committee of four from the Staten Island Schutzen corps appointed to carry out the request of Henry Meyer, proprietor of the Puck hotel at Port Richmond, that his ashes be scattered to the winds from the top of the Statue of Liberty, on Bedlow's island, fulfilled their mission to-day. When the top of the pedestal was reached by the committee the metal urn containing the ashes of Meyer was opened, and each committeeman put a portion of the contents, which weighed about four pounds, into a paper bag. The delegation then climbed the staircase leading to the crown of the statue, where a brief address was made by the master of ceremonies, after which the four committeemen, each holding one of the bags containing the ashes in his right hand, pronounced these words together: "Here goes the last of Puck Meyer, happy days;" and then scattered the ashes to the four winds. The ceremony was concluded by the opening of two bottles of champagne and the drinking to the memory of "Puck" Meyer.

SMASHED THE BANK.

A Lucky Englishman Strikes Monte Carlo.

LONDON, March 2.—There was great excitement at Monte Carlo Saturday caused by the wonderful luck of a Londoner, who, playing at trente et quarante, won the maximum stakes four times in succession, the whole winnings amounting to £7,000. The Englishman's stroke of fortune temporarily broke the bank, and the croupiers, amid cheering, had to call on the casher for a fresh supply of funds.

Fardon Is Released.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Charles E. Fardon, who was wanted in Connecticut for burglary, and whom Gov. Hill refused to hand over to the Connecticut state authorities on a requisition from M. G. Bulkley, was set at liberty today. He left the Essex Market prison at 4 o'clock, the term of six days' detention having expired. He declares that he will sue the city of Waterbury for having caused his imprisonment.

FOUNDRIES UNITE,

But Their Owners Say There Is No Trust.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—Important foundry interests in Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis and Toledo have been united into the National Malleable Castings company, incorporated in Ohio, with a capital of $3,000,000 and with headquarters in Cleveland. The officers are: A. A. Pope, of Cleveland, president; E. L. Whittemore, vice president, and O. K. Brooks, of Cleveland, secretary and treasurer. The management of the new company emphatically state that it is not a trust or pool of different interests, but merely the marshaling of four foundries owned by substantially the same men into one general company. The stock of the four companies which have merged into the new one is mainly held, they say, by the same men.

SHOT FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Why a Louisiana Levee Contractor Lost His Life.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—O. H. Hamilton, government levee contractor, was shot and instantly killed by a negro named Frank Burgess last night, ten miles above here, at Hamilton's levee camp, under following circumstances: Burgess had a partner who had been sick, and he had guaranteed his board, which was $3, to Mr. Hamilton, who deducted the amount from Burgess' pay. Last night Burgess demanded his pay in full, saying he would have his money or would kill him. He went away and returned armed with a shotgun, and, without saying another word to Hamilton, emptied the contents of the gun in Hamilton's side, killing him instantly. Burgess made his escape.

All a Mistake.

PARIS, March 1.—A most peculiar accident, resulting fatally, is reported from Troyes. The affair occurred near that city at night, near the Chateau Corneliiere. The Vicomte Briailles, armed with a gun, was walking through the woods, when he was shot, it is feared, fatally, by gamekeepers. The vicomte returned the fire, killing one gamekeeper and wounding another. In the darkness the vicomte supposed the gamekeepers to be poachers, while they in turn mistook him for a trespasser.

For the Republic.

PARIS, March 1.—A number of the committees of the Imperialist party met to-day and declared their adherence to the republic. A committee was appointed to prepare a programme to submit at a plenary meeting of the committee.

Pushing Matters.

LONDON, March 1.—It is reported that the cabinet has decided that the labor commission shall meet before Easter and make its report before the end of the year. Mr. Goschen, the chancellor of the exchequer, will preside at the meeting of the commission.

Killed With a Knife.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—Frank Lett, a young farmer, was stabbed to death by his uncle, Andrew Lett, near Painesville, O., last night. There had been a family quarrel, and Frank went to his uncle's house to demand a retraction of a statement his uncle had made. A fight ensued, during which the young man was killed with a pocket knife. The murderer is in jail at Painesville.

ELOPED TO EAST ST. LOUIS.

Harold Chambers and His Inamorata Are Located.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Mrs. Edith H. White, the dentist, and Harold Chambers, who eloped together from Minneapolis about a month ago, have, after considerable traveling, settled down in East St. Louis. The pair reached St. Louis together about two weeks ago. Chambers secured employment in East St. Louis, and they accordingly took up their abode across the river. He had letters from the auditor of the Great Northern railway and had little difficulty in securing, by means of his recommendations, a clerkship in the Ohio & Mississippi office, being assigned to the freight transfer department. When the couple located in East St. Louis they made little or no attempt to conceal their identity, probably supposing that the people in this section would never hear of an elopement from Minneapolis, but, despite this lack of caution, they would have remained, for a time at least, with their true relationship unknown to their new acquaintances but for one little word carelessly let fall at an inopportune moment by Chambers. They contracted for lodgings and meals at a boarding house on Collinsville avenue the 17th inst., which was Tuesday, and the next day they were given notice to leave, the story of their elopement having reached the ears of the landlady.

The couple are living near the National stockyards, close to the Allerton house, and from appearances are not inclined to give the public information concerning the elopement. The landlady says she discovered their identity by hearing the man call the lady doctor. She says:

"I asked Mrs. White, or Mrs. Chambers, as we called her, if she was a doctor, and she said 'yes.' 'A practicing physician?' I asked. 'No,' she replied; only a dental graduate.' She then went on to tell me about the office she had had in Minneapolis, which interested me, as I then remembered the account of the elopement of a female dentist. I questioned her further and she was not at all reticent about her past history. She said she had been Mrs. White, but was divorced from her husband six years ago, and had married Mr. Chambers last Christmas. Speaking of her former marital relations, she said she had two daughters, one in a St. Paul convent and another in Mississippi who lived with her grandmother on a plantation. Mr. Chambers, she said, was a widower when she married him and had one child. When asked where that child was she hesitated, but finally said she supposed it was with his sister, though she had never seen it. What she had said was enough to satisfy me that they were sailing under false colors, and I was not surprised to find them identical with the eloping couple from Minnesota. I notified them to look for accommodations elsewhere, and the next Friday they left my house."

The reporter endeavored to see Mr. Chambers, but was unable to obtain an interview. A call at the transfer station, where he is employed, elicited the information that he was at home sick, but upon applying at the residence the reporter was told by the dashing "doctor" that her husband was "not in."

William's Mamma Not Scared.

LONDON, March 2.—Ex-Empress Frederick wrote a letter to Emperor William last Thursday night, in which she said she could not understand the necessity of shortening her stay or avoiding publicity in Paris. Every one with whom she had been in contact, she said, had been very polite to her, and in fact she felt grateful for the attention she had received. She begged her son to keep cool, saying she was convinced that everything would come out all right in the end.

BIT AND BIRDOON.

Mr. Parnell Would Use These in the Mouths of Irish Landlords.

He Sees a Popular Storm Rising Against English Alliances.

France and Germany Are Guardedly Hinting at Cruel War Once More.

A Londoner Breaks the Bank at Monte Carlo at Trente et Quarante.

DUBLIN, March 1.—Replying to a deputation at Dromheda to-day, Mr. Parnell said he was rejoiced at the proof of support everywhere accorded him. This, he said, showed his opponents that Irishmen would not allow them to degrade the public platform by permitting them to strike below the belt under the pretext of dealing with questions of public moment. If the difference between the two factions were not fought out upon dignified lines the blame would not fall upon his supporters. They would strain every point to accord their opponents a fair hearing, but if their opponents outraged the sense of the people by going outside the limits of decency, the people would justly resent their conduct. On arriving at Navan, Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting in the square. He said that perhaps some day in the distant future somebody would arise privileged to address them, not as men of royal Meath, but as men of republican Meath. It was Meath which first gave him an opportunity to serve Ireland in public life. At what moment during that period had he ever been unfaithful? [Cries of "Never."] They had won a hundred skirmishes together, and now he wanted to be allowed to win the battle with them. Already they had put a snaffle in the mouth of landlords. By and bye, with a parliament in colleague with him, they would fit the same mouths with bit and birdoon. Mr. Parnell then reviewed the struggle in parliament, and referred to the secret system in the house of commons to sap and undermine the independence of his colleagues. Although they were only 30 against 600, his supporters had had the honesty and courage to beat their opponents. They had driven the seceders from the committee room, and they would drive them out of the country before long. His supporters had foiled the weakness, treachery and cowardice of the seceders by resisting English intimidation. Thus they had given time to everything patriotic and brave among their race, at home and abroad, to free the truth and to rally to their support. He had never feared the result. If he had not a colleague left in the committee room he would still have to come back to the Irish people to get their verdict. In conclusion he expressed the hope that his opponents would take warning of the portents—a popular storm was likely to sweep them away. Instead of opposing the rally to his side, let them free themselves from the entanglements and English party alliances woven around them by the "Old Spider." The gate was still open. If they waited too late the gate would be shut and they would become marked on the pages of history as deliberate traitors to Ireland. Mr. Parnell was entertained at a banquet in the evening. He will speak in London next Wednesday.

DUBLIN, March 1.—The McCarthyite faction of the Irish party held a quiet meeting at Rathkeale, County Limerick, to-day. Messrs. Abraham and Filucane, Nationalist members of parliament, made speeches. There were no disturbances at either the McCarthyite or Parnellite meeting. This was due to the fact that Bishop Anwierly had advised the priests to abstain altogether from attending political meetings.

A SPECK OF WAR

Looming Up Between France and Germany.

BERLIN, March 1.—The action of the government in regard to passports in Alsace-Lorraine is ill received by some Conservatives as well as the Friesinnige party. The Reichsbote hopes that the passport measure is due to other reasons than the conduct of French Chauvinists. The Kreuz Zeitung speculates upon the probability of war with France, and, after upbraiding Germany for being of too patient and sluggish a temperament, and expressing doubts of the friendship of Italy and England, it says that Germany, having failed to secure the love of Europe, ought to endeavor to obtain respect. The Journal of St. Petersburg hopes that efforts will be made on both sides to remove the shadow on the relations between France and Germany.

Reciprocity With Italy.

ROME, March 1.—All the American consuls in Italy have joined in a report to the government on the condition of trade between Italy and the United States, with a view of calling the attention of American merchants to the opening afforded here for an extension of their foreign commerce. The consuls, both in the northern and southern portions of Italy, are confident that the subject has been presented in such a manner that it cannot fail to command public attention. The report says the people of Italy are favorably disposed towards American products.

Swell Reception by Porter.

ROME, March 1.—The great event of the season here was the reception given to American residents of Rome last night by Mr. Porter, the United States minister. Invitations had been sent to all the Americans in Rome, including those who had become allied to Italian families by marriage. The guests were received by the American minister and Miss Porter. Seven hundred Americans were present at the reception.

Outside of Parties.

ROME, March 1.—A papal allocation is expected to be made public to-morrow, dealing with the Lavilleire policy in France and with affairs in Brazil. It recommends Catholics to unite and act outside of political parties, aiming solely to obtain a regime of liberty.