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VOL XIV. SAINT PAUL MINN., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1892. NO. 102.

## PRAISE FOR THE POPE.

### Archbishop Ireland Speaks Feelingly of the Head of His Church.

### He Regards Leo XIII. as the Central Figure of the Age.

### His Encyclicals Indicate That the Pope Thoroughly Understands Mankind.

### Although Past Eighty-Three, Many Years of Life Predicted for Him.

ROME, March 28.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, speaks as follows in regard to Pope Leo XIII.: "The letter of Leo XIII. to the president of the European commission of the Chicago exhibition is an unusual document, and has surprised churchmen of the old school tenacious of traditions and forms. The pope is constantly giving new proof that he is really the Pontiff of his age, understanding thoroughly its aspiration and methods, while repressing its evils, encouraging its healthful throbbings, blessing its achievements, opening up new vistas to its hopes. A few weeks ago he broke with time-honored customs which, under plea of guarding his dignity, confined his power and in an interview with a Parisian journalist, addressed himself to the public press, to the people of France upon the gravest political and religious questions. Today he opens his mind in a most cordial letter to a non-Catholic gentleman, and through him to a nation largely non-Catholic, bidding God-speed to the gigantic enterprises which, on the shores of Lake Michigan, is to bring together as never before in the universe the fruits of the earth and the work of the genius and industry of man. Leo finds words of soulful greeting for all men whether they be without or within the fold, nor is he mindful only of the work to come; all that tends to the betterment of the present life interests him and

**Wins His Approval.**

All this is true religion, of which Leo is the truest Pontiff. The letter to the representative of our exhibition is another manifestation of his high esteem and warm love for the United States. When promising to give the letter, in the audience accorded to Thomas B. Bryan, he had said that he wished it to be taken as a token of his most friendly sentiments towards our country.

"I could quote numerous instances, continued Archbishop Ireland, "among which expressions which I had the honor of listening to myself, as proofs that there is no other European personage of note so American in his thoughts and sympathies as Leo XIII. He sees in the United States the perfect blossoming of this rational liberty, which he so ardently desired for all nations, the fullest stature of this modern Democracy which he understands so well, and to which he knows the future of Christian civilization must assuredly belong. Indeed, I venture without fear of being mistaken, the assertion that the pope has derived from the United States if not a good share of the Democratic inspirations which he has been sending out over the world from the Vatican, at least a solid encouragement for them. In this we can well take honor to ourselves. American influences are reaching out over all lands. Whatever be the precise outward form it may wear, the government of all countries henceforth will be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and America will have largely contributed to the transformation. It is no wonder that

**The First Statesman**

of Europe studies us attentively and gives us his love. May we be always worthy of our great mission in the world, and of the deep interest which is taken in us. The Roman pontificate today is embodied in the greatest intellectual figure of Europe. One cannot be long in contact with the person of Leo, or have perused with any care his encyclicals, without being struck with the acuteness of his mind, the depth and universality of his knowledge. He is impatient it made to listen to verbiage or lengthy discourses. Put before him ideas in a few short and concise sentences, he grasps at once the thought, and his reply is equally precise and pregnant with meaning. He embraces at a glance all the aspects of the case. He knows not in himself what narrowness of view is, and he detests it in others.

"What was the secret of Ledochowski's appointment?" "'I appointed,' he said to me, 'Cardinal Ledochowski perfect of the Propaganda because he is a man of large views. His information is most extensive.' Bishops and diplomats coming to the pope from all parts of the world, each one speaking of his own special business, go away, each one believing that the pope has made a special study of the matter which had been under discussion. A French writer has lately remarked that Leo knows the social and political world of today as well as he does the manager of a great newspaper in New York, Paris or London. He has all the qualities to be the pontiff of his age, and he puts them to profit. His name will go down to history as that of a pope who

**Understood His Age**

and had both the intelligence and courage to put himself at the helm and guide it amidst its stormiest seas. Ours is a remarkable period, such a one as appears only at rare intervals in the life of humanity. It is the birth-time of a new order of things, social and political. A new spirit permeates the world. The world of tomorrow will be very different from that of yesterday. During the years of transition clouds hang above the horizon, and only the most acute mind foresees what is coming. The break, too, with the old traditions is painful to many, and courage is required in him who with the master's voice must announce that change. It is fortunate for the church, and for the whole world that in this time of crisis the watchman on the tower is Leo. He sees across the darkening ocean spread out before him and he speaks. His encyclicals have dealt, one after the other, with the pressing questions of the age, and each one comes out from the Vatican more significant in tone than the preceding. Leo's historic personality has been from the beginning of his pontificate constantly growing in amplitude and in intellectual meaning, until today he is saluted by all, whether adherents of the faith or mere observers of thought, as the first thinker and teacher in the world. Despoiled of territorial domination, his physical orbit reduced to the

**Walls of His Palace**

grounds, he is the premier sovereign, reigning by the power of intellect. He has lifted the church high above all the shifting scenes of the movable and the contingent; freed her from all hurtful alliances with political parties and transitory social formations, and landed Peter's barque upon the most advanced waters of all legitimate progress in modern times. His pontificate will be historic, marking one of the brightest pages in the annals of the church, projecting its luminous rays far beyond its own years. Indeed, he is the pope of the future, even more than of the present time, in this sense, that his work today is the drawing out of large lines, the sowing of fruitful germinal ideas, the full growth of which cannot be seen for years to come. The future alone can judge Leo in plenary justice. His last encyclical, addressed to the people of France, reveals him most lucidly in the characteristic features I am ascribing to him. Many Catholics in France, the bishops and priests particularly, were blinded by the shadows of the old monarchy. To their minds a contract made long ago by their forefathers with Hugh Capet was indissoluble, and moreover the monarchy and religion were wedded in closest ties. A school of theologians was on hand to unearth from musty tomes principles upon which to support those notions, and from the summit of which to throw shells

**Against the Republic.**

and all modern political forms. The result was discord in France and war between the church and the republic. Leo speaks. Empires, monarchies, republics, and all of them and each one of them good, if they provide duly for society and respond to the present needs of the nation—Catholics have the fullest right to prefer one form of government to the other. Indeed, the church has dealt during her long history with all forms, and it is a question which she could best answer which one has brought her the greatest comfort or the deepest sorrow. Where the republic is the established form Catholics are bound in conscience to recognize it and serve it loyally. Finally, Leo teaches the great principle which underlies all modern political transformations, that no one form of government among a people can be considered so definitive as to be immutable for all time even if in the beginning the nation had declared to be such. This encyclical will bring peace and union to France. In their hearts the French people are republicans, and it angered them to see church officials separated from the country's chosen government through an alliance with monarchists. The latter rejoiced in the alliance which gave them power and adhesiveness. Leo has put the church totally

**Above Political Parties.**

A few years ago he did as much for Spain, and more recently yet for Brazil. But the effect of an encyclical of this kind reaches out far beyond the confines of France. Americans cannot fail to see in it the official confirmation of their own institutions by the highest school of thought in Christendom. In the same line of popular and democratic ideas was the encyclical on labor published last year. While teaching in the plainest manner the rights of property and of capital, the pope throws the full weight of his mighty word into the scale in favor of the toiling masses, and gives notice to the guardians of nations and the possessors of wealth that the hour of reckoning is nigh, unless justice be done. He deals in no vague declamations, but goes at once to the root of the question, declaring that the workman is entitled to a retribution for his labor which shall permit him to live in frugal comfort in keeping with his dignity as a man and a child of God, and that organized society must see that his rights to life, health and salutary surroundings be protected. Leo has been called the workingman's pope, and few appellations more noble and more Christian could be thought of. He has had pity on the multitude, and in this single fact there is more grandeur and glory by far than to have been hailed by monarchs and served by the rich and powerful of the earth. Leo bids fair to direct for several years yet the onward movements of the age. He has just entered upon his eighty-third year, and while apparently most frail in body, he is

**Healthy and Capable**

of much labor. His mind is as clear and vigorous as it ever was; his memory most retentive. The hours of the day are occupied in receiving visitors, and the several heads of the different congregations or departments among which the business of the church is divided. The evenings are for his own personal labors, and long towards midnight he retains his seat at the desk. His immediate secretaries are never idle. They aid which they give, however, for his encyclicals and other very important documents is largely that of copyists. He dictates, corrects, revises so much that what goes to the world under his signature is indeed his mind and his word. I saw him at his best a few weeks ago, on the eve of the anniversary of his coronation. He was surrounded by all his cardinals, the prelates of his court, and numerous archbishops and bishops from various countries. The dean of the sacred college read to him an address of congratulation. The pope, while listening, showed signs of restlessness and fatigue. Then he replied, speaking at first from his seat, and in a calm, unimpassioned manner. Soon, however, he was in the heart of his subject, his eyes gleamed, his cheeks flushed, he arose, and his eloquence of thought and word transfixed his hearers. No one hearing him would have believed the end of his pontificate to be near. When it does come, what a void will there be made. Let us hopa that Providence has in Its keeping the man able to fill it. It is a difficult task to point him out."

**Widow Barrios to Wed.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—The marriage of Mme. de Barrios, widow of the president of Guatemala, to Senor Manual de Roda, will take place on the evening of Wednesday, in Easter week, in the drawing room of Mme. de Barrios' house, 855 Fifth avenue. The civil marriage will be performed by Mayor Grant. It will be followed by the religious ceremony, which will take place before a temporary altar erected in one corner of the drawing room. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate. Only the relatives and a small number of Mme. de Barrios' most intimate friends have been invited to be present at the ceremony.

**Died of Yellow Fever.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamship Phidias, from Santos, arrived at this port today short seven in her crew. While lying at Santos yellow fever broke out on board and three of her crew were sent ashore and left. On the trip to this port, Ross Larsen, Nicholas Woolen and Patrick McCloskey, all members of the crew, died of the fever. Engineer William Coombs was drowned while taking a sea bath.

**Firemen Overcome.**

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The Passiac Chemical works was destroyed by fire today to the extent of $50,000. Owing to the heavy fumes of the chemicals the firemen had difficulty in fighting the fire. About twenty firemen were overcome by the fumes.

## TWO SLICK RASCALS.

### Brace of Shrewd Swindlers Captured by the Police of Chicago.

### A Scheme Out of Which They Would Have Made Many Thousands.

### How They Proposed to Unload 30,000 Lottery Tickets.

### Fourteen Persons Lose Their Lives by Floods in Mississippi.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A clever confidence game has just been broken up here by the arrest of the two bright young men who have been working it. A few days ago the police came in possession of a circular bearing this letter head: "H. N. Royal & Co., New Orleans, New York, Chicago and Omaha. Financial standing $100,000." It was dated Chicago, March 28, and offered to arrange matters so as to enable the person to whom the circular was addressed to make $1,000 without a cent of cost to himself. The only thing required in return was "absolute and total secrecy," to insure which the sender inclosed two oaths, exactly alike, one of which was to be signed and returned by express. The firm agreed to send by express full particulars and a check for $1,000 as soon as the oath, properly signed was received. In conclusion the circular said: "We will withdraw this offer unless we hear from you by Monday, April 18. Send oath by express and be sure to pay the charges. We will explain why this is necessary in our next letter. We presume that you would not object to receiving $1,000

**Through a Lottery.**

Do not use the mail, but send all communications by express." It was thought that the scheme was a new feature in the time-honored green goods game. Detectives visited every express office in the city and found that a great number of express packages were being forwarded to room 8½ at 185 Clark street. Yesterday Detective McDonald found a pretty young girl alone in the office. She was signing an express receipt. She said she did not know what business was conducted in the room, as she had only been employed there since Thursday to receive packages. She did not know the name of the man who had employed her, as she had secured the position in answer to an advertisement in a newspaper. Detective McDonald was in the room when a well-dressed, good-looking man, with a brown mustache and gold-rimmed glasses, walked in. "That is the man who employed me," the girl said, and he was at once arrested by the detective. At the central station the prisoner said his name was L. A. Dumas, but from letters found on him it was believed that is name is Frederick G. Bonfils. After a long session in Capt. Shea's innermost office, the man broke down and told the details of his scheme. Bonfils' lodging room, at 269 Wabash avenue, was visited by the detectives, and a bright young man, fashionably dressed, was arrested. In the room were found

**30,000 Lottery Tickets**

in exact imitation of the ticket of the Little Louisiana State Lottery company, for a drawing May 10, 1892. The capital prize was to be $300,000, and the ticket assured the buyer that "a larger per cent of prizes are given in this lottery than in any other lottery on earth." Both men acknowledged that they had everything ready to send out the tickets and reap the harvest. They said they were secure against prosecution from agents or buyers, as the law looked on them as severely as on the lottery company, and they guarded against violating the postal laws. They intended to let the agents retain a certain amount for their commissions. The prisoners had plenty of money. They had deposited $600 to assure the payment of express charges to the different companies, and their engraved, printed and typewritten literature was of the finest kind. Both men came from New York to Chicago March 8, and are believed to have worked their swindling scheme in the East. Bonfils is said to be a graduate of West Point and to be a member of a prominent family in Missouri.

**FOURTEEN DROWNED.**

**Terrible Fatalities by a Flood in Mississippi.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 10.—Disastrous flood news is coming in from Columbus, Miss. The river rose over two feet higher than ever in its history, and up to tonight has fallen only six feet. The town is full of people who come from the surrounding plantations, and are being fed by the citizens. The loss of life is great. Fourteen persons are known to have been drowned. Wha the loss of life is in the wide territory covered by the flood cannot be told.

The situation at Columbus, Miss., is so bad that the people have already decided to ask the government for aid. The town is now feeding over 500 refugees from the floods. It is impossible here to ascertain the names of any of the drowned, who are reported to number twenty, as far as ascertained.

**THREE STEAMERS OVERDUE.**

**Much Anxiety Over Their Probable Fate.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Shipping circles are at present greatly alarmed over the probable loss of three vessels, the crews numbering forty-eight persons, and property to the valuation of about $248,000. The vessels are the German steamship Alaric from Huelva Feb. 22, for Philadelphia or New York; the Italian bark Immacelate, which sailed for Cienfuegos Jan. 28, for this port, and the schooners Taylor and Mathias from Norfolk March 2 for New York. The British steamship Walby, from Bermuda March 30, for this port, is slightly overdue, and some anxiety is felt concerning her.

**Fatally Burned.**

WHEELING, W. Va., April 10.—Late last night the residence of James Hawley, at Midway, twenty miles above this place, caught fire and burned to the ground. Mr. Hawley, his wife and sister-in-law, who were in the top story, escaped through a window in their night clothes. Joseph Linton, aged ten years, an adopted son of Hawley, was sleeping in the attic and was fatally burned.

Hawley, when he realized that his home was being burned, became sudden insane, and attempted in several ways to kill himself, but was prevented. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is not known.

**TO AID HIS BROTHER.**

**How John McDonald Came to Go to Prison.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—George Bidwell, recently pardoned by the English authorities while under sentence for the noted Bank of England forgery, has made a curious appeal to the San Quentin prison authorities for the release of John McDonald, who is serving a ten years, sentence for a forgery committed here four years ago. McDonald was convicted of having a wooden die of a five-pound Bank of England note. Bidwell says that McDonald's incarceration is due, not to an attempt to defraud the Bank of England by the issuance of forged notes, but to the use of them in an endeavor to secure the release of his brother, George McDonald, a pall of Bidwell's, from the English prison, where he is now serving a life sentence. McDonald, Bidwell claims, in order to get his release from prison, devised a scheme to bring pressure on the bank. He sent word to his brother John to procure a die of a five-pound note, strike off a package of them and forward it to an agreed-upon address in Paris. This done, George would make an appeal to the bank for clemency on the promise of furnishing the location of other forged notes. The scheme was a very cunning one, but in some manner it miscarried and John was arrested.

**SHOT IN BOTH LEGS.**

**Serious Trouble Over a Mining Claim in Arizona.**

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 10.—A serious shooting affray took place today twenty miles from this city. Capt. John King two years ago located Dam Site claim and has expended nearly $5,000 improving and surveying it. Six months ago a company of Minneapolis capitalists jumped the claim and began a series of improvements. They have been working a force of twenty-five or thirty since that time and have likewise acquired title to about 50,000 acres of neighborhood land. Yesterday King ordered the party to quit work at the point of a rifle, which they did. Later he insisted upon them leaving their camp, and upon their refusal to do so he fired several shots, none taking effect. The camp cook, named Crum, returned the fire, nitting King in both legs. He was brought to this city in a precarious condition, and it is thought he will die. Crum is under arrest. It is likely a bitter feud will follow for the possession of the Dam Site claim.

**TALKED IN HER SLEEP.**

**A Husband Jailed on the Charge of Murder.**

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 10.—Gaylor Plimpton, who is in jail here on suspicion of having murdered his sixteen-year-old wife yesterday, protests his innocence, although he admits that he and his wife frequently quarreled. He says he never had trouble with his wife until two weeks ago, when, as he claims, she talked in her sleep about being led astray by a man in the neighborhood. The next day she denied her husband's charge, and, before her father, said she had never been unfaithful to her husband. A member of the coroner's jury says that the reputation of Plimpton and his brother is such that the neighbors fear to tell all they know about Mrs. Plimpton's death. Some of them believe that, if she was not murdered, she committed suicide on account of her husband's accusations. An unsigned letter in Mrs. Plimpton's handwriting, which was found in her room after her death, reads: "I have been true, God knows that I have. Do not bury me until I am dead."

**BURNED TO DEATH.**

**A Miller Loses His Life in a Big Fire.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—At Catlettsburg the flour mill of J. G. Patton & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Charles McCoy, the miller, was burned to death. The fire started, it is supposed, of incendiary origin, in the rear. McCoy ran in to get the books, which were on the second floor. Before he could return he was cut off by the flames. Driven back, he climbed upon the roof. Efforts were made to save him, but before he could be reached the roof went down, carrying him into the whirling flames. McCoy was to have been married in a few days to a young lady of Catlettsburg. The loss on the mill is $50,000, uninsured. A barge of lumber in the river near the mill was burned.

**Connors Again in Tow.**

EASTON, Pa., April 10.—A dispatch received here today states that County Detective Johnson is on his way from Santa Anna, Ky., with Wallis Connors, one of the bank sneaks who last July robbed the Easton National bank of $4,000. Connors was arrested and convicted at Santa Anna for the attempted robbery of a bank there, and upon his release was taken into custody upon the charge of robbing the bank here. The dispatch further states that the prisoner made an unsuccessful attempt to escape by jumping from a train.

**Philadelphia Suburb Scorched.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—A spark from a locomotive set fire this morning to the car shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, at Wayne Junction, on the outskirts of the city, and the structure, with eighty box cars, was destroyed, the total loss being about $60,000. The flying embers ignited the residence of Henry Summers, some distance away, and it also was burned with a loss of $18,000.

**Sulphur Mill Destroyed.**

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The sulphur mill of the Passaic Chemical works was burned today. Five small buildings adjoining the works were destroyed. Loss $75,000, partly insured. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment.

**Cotton Destroyed.**

NAVASOTA, Tex., April 10.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed Norwood & Henderson's warehouse, together with contents, including 1,000 bales of cotton. Loss, $35,000; partially insured.

**Dakota County Fires.**

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, April 10.—The bridge across the Vermillion slough, in the First ward, was burned this morning, the work of incendiary. The dwelling of W. R. Mather, upon his farm in Marshan, was burned last evening, the fire catching from the chimney.

## GREAT MAY PARADE.

### Chicago Workingmen to Have a Mammoth Eight-Hour Demonstration.

### Seventy Thousand of Them Will Move in the Great Procession.

### Chief McClaughry Will Regulate Flags and Speech-Making.

### New York Will Also Take a Whirl at the Short-Day Movement.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A grand international eight-hour demonstration will take place Sunday, May 1. It is estimated that members of trades unions, socialistic societies and their sympathizers to the number of 20,000 will march through Chicago's streets on that day. The great crowd will gather at the lake front after it has paraded the city and a dozen speakers will orate in English and German on the wrongs of society in general and the benefits of the eight-hour day in particular. The latter arrangement hinges, however, on one proviso—if Chief of Police McClaughry will permit speechmaking on the lake front. He will also have something to say about the color of the flags carried on that day. On neither of these subjects has he been yet approached by the labor leaders, and they are somewhat in doubt as to his willingness to allow the demonstrations in those particulars. The committee having in charge the arrangements has issued a circular in German and English to the trades unions of the city, calling upon working people everywhere to furnish a practical illustration of solidarity and union. The English portion of the circular is particularly mild in tone, but the one in German is decidedly anarchistic. Translated, a portion of it reads:

"In no city in the world is the workingman treated as he is in Chicago. Capital and the police have secretly conspired to give labor its death wound. All efforts on the side of labor to better its condition will be violently opposed. All means are in the hands of our enemies, but if we, the working classes, resting our strength in the national constitution, vote to incorporate an eight-hour law in the constitution of Illinois, in order to secure an eight-hour day, as was done in 1886, when they shot us down like wild beasts, or if we celebrate a day in honor of our fallen brothers, then will they strike us down and shrink back from no bloodshed. They provoke the working classes to the extremity, and it is only attributable to the apathy of the workingmen of Chicago that in the last five months blood of men, women and children has not been shed. The demonstration this year will, therefore, be of a two-fold character—in advancement of the eight-hour day and an open protest against the oppression of the workingmen of Chicago by the police. Therefore, workmen, arise en masse. Freedom from the political and economical yoke can only be obtained through your efforts."

**New York to Take Part.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—The New York Federation of Labor will take part in the coming May demonstration by holding an eight-hour mass meeting on April 30. The Central Labor union today appointed a special committee to secure a permit for the use of Union square on May 1 for the purpose of holding an eight-hour mass meeting.

**NOW COME APPROPRIATIONS.**

**Money Bills to Be Given Attention by the House.**

WASHINGTON, April 10.—After several weeks devoted more or less steadily to the tariff question, appropriation bills will now have the right of way in the house for some time to come. The appropriation bills are now in an advanced condition of forwardness for this stage of a long session of congress, and if the programme outlined by the party leaders for the next two or three weeks be carried out the question of an early final adjournment will then rest with the senate. The house, however, is pursuing a policy of retrenchment in all branches of the government expenditure, so that long and to some extent, probably, acrimonious conferences between the two branches of congress must follow action by the senate on appropriations before the bills can be enacted into law.

Tomorrow is District of Columbia day under the rules, but it is proposed to spend a part of the day in action on the urgency deficiency appropriation bill, and the district will doubtless secure only a part of the time. The Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills, which have passed the senate, will be put in conference during the week. The naval appropriation bill will be taken up Tuesday unless some unforeseen emergency prevents. Its consideration will occupy at least two days, and may possibly run until almost if not quite the close of the week. There will be little discussion on the bill as a whole, but the Republican minority, aided by some Democrats, are opposed to the recommendation of the majority of the naval committee that only one new cruiser be authorized, and will make an earnest fight to have the bill amended so as to authorize the construction of two new line of battle ships and perhaps some torpedo boats. The sundry civil appropriation bill will follow the naval bill, and will probably occupy the rest of the week, if there be any part of it left. Besides these bills there are on the calendar the consular and diplomatic and the river and harbor appropriation bills, which in the following week will be taken up in the order named.

Committees are at work on the appropriation bills not yet reported to the house, and before the bills now on the calendar are acted upon most of the following bills will have been reported to the house: The postoffice, agriculture, legislative, executive and judicial, fortification and general deficiency bills.

The senate is to listen to several set speeches this week. Mr. Gallinger has given notice of his intention to speak tomorrow on a subject of popular interest, viz.; his bill for the creation of a sanitarium for pulmonary diseases, and his colleague, Mr. Chandler, is to follow with a speech on the subject of the election of senators by direct vote of the people. The West Virginia direct tax bill is a special order for Tuesday, but it is subject to further postponement owing to the absence of Senator Morrill. The Hoar bill amendatory of the circuit court appeals act is unfinished business, but before it is taken up again the senate, according to a recent order, will devote two whole days to the consideration of bills on the calendar which do not encounter objections. It is also expected that during the morning hours of the present week additional speeches on the subject of silver will be delivered by Mr. Teller and others.

**THEATRICAL BILLIARDS.**

**Foy Closed the Sinbad Handicap With a Clean Score.**

The Sinbad company closed a most delightful handicap billiard tournament at Foley's rooms yesterday. They have been playing all week, and the series consisted of forty-five games. Considering the fact that the company had two matinees, beside the evening performance, and the games were all played in the last four days, the work has been of the unusual, to say the least. This tourney was planned long before reaching St. Paul, and would have been played elsewhere were it not for the reason that the company failed to find facilities where they were that gave satisfaction. The company hung up a fine gold emblem, and Tom Foley will present Eddie Foy, the winner, with an elegant jointed cue. The latter will be known as the Foley trophy, and the present owner will hold it for a year, when it will be open for play to all the members of the company to which Foy happens to belong at that time; but the stipulation is made that the games must be played in St. Paul.

This is an innovation in billiard amusements. That is, this is the first time that a theatrical company has conducted a tourney, and the handicap was arranged entirely among the participants. While the allowances are open to criticism, there is no question that the design was to make them equitable. Some of the short players should have been given more points in the arrangement. Foy quits with a clean chain of victories and the highest run to his credit, but Carter's grand average is the best. That Parry should have won one more game than Carter was a surprise to everybody, for it was commented by every one that Carter outclassed him even with his handicap allowance.

The relative standing of the contestants is:

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foy | 9 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Parry | 8 | 1 | .888 |
| Carter | 7 | 2 | .777 |
| Norman | 6 | 3 | .666 |
| McKisson | 5 | 4 | .555 |
| Vogel | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| Eyles | 2 | 7 | .222 |
| Crawford | 2 | 7 | .222 |
| Vande Worken | 2 | 7 | .222 |
| Marchett | 0 | 9 | .... |

**NO GAME YESTERDAY.**

**The Grounds Too Muddy to Play Ball On.**

Five thousand people, bent on seeing a ball game between the St. Paul and Minneapolis teams, went out to Athletic park, West side, yesterday afternoon, but were doomed to disappointment. There was no game because the grounds were too muddy. Some explanation is due the public because of the failure to have a game after it was duly advertised. Early last week it was announced that there were to be games at Minneapolis Friday and Saturday, and at St. Paul Sunday and Monday. It was too cold to play Friday and Saturday, but no change was announced in the programme, and the inference was that there would be a game. As Manager Thompson did not come to the GLOBE office Saturday evening, the sporting editor of this paper a few minutes before 11 p. m. telephoned Capt. Alvord at the Clifton hotel, asking him if there would be a game Sunday afternoon. He answered: "There will be if it isn't too cold and the grounds are in fair condition." Hence the announcement that a game would occur. It seems, however, that on Saturday Mr. Thompson examined the grounds, found them too muddy to play on, and telegraphed Manager Morton not to bring his team over yesterday. Through an oversight Mr. Thompson failed to notify the newspapers of this action. He regrets this occurrence very much, and trusts that the public, which turned out so generously yesterday, will overlook the misunderstanding. If the weather continues fine he will yet be able to play one game here before going to Omaha. St. Paul and Minneapolis will play in Minneapolis on Tuesday and Wednesday, and probably in St. Paul on Thursday.

**McHugh Wants Another Go.**

As has been related, Smith McHugh is dissatisfied with the outcome of his Armory hall match with Charley Moth. Late Saturday night he challenged Moth to another match for $500 to $1,000 a side, and Moth lost no time in accepting. A forfeiture of $100 a side was posted with Charles J. McDermott, who was elected temporary stakeholder. The balance will be put up soon. McHugh makes the stipulation that he shall have the privilege of naming the date and place of the meeting, and Moth has assented. McHugh says he was not in as fine condition as he wanted to be, and he grew weak after the first fall.

**They Open Up Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow the championship season of the new twelve-league club will open. Chicago plays in St. Louis, Cleveland in Louisville, Pittsburg in Cincinnati, Boston in Washington, Brooklyn in Baltimore and New York in Philadelphia.

**Scraps of Sport.**

The Merchants' hotel will have the billiard room supplied with a complete outfit of Brunswick-Balke-Collendar tables, and it is the purpose of the new management to have a billiard carnival there as soon as these new tables are in readiness for the play. The Chicago billiard concern that is fitting up the place will engage the premier experts, Schaefer, Ives and Carter, for the event.

There is talk of a match series of games in the near future between the Capitol and University bowling teams. Should this prove true, the admirers of the admirable sport may take it for granted that it will be one of the most exciting events of the bowling season. The judgment of the adepts is that these two organizations are very nearly matched in point of prowess.

**"O'Dowd's Neighbors" in Trouble.**

BURLINGTON, Io., April 10.—The "O'Dowd's Neighbors" company had its baggage seized here Friday night on an execution in favor of D. L. Hughes, manager of the Keokuk opera house, who had a claim against the company for $175 for violation of contract. The company was booked to appear at his house about three months ago, but canceled the date without notifying him. A bond was given for appearance in court, and the baggage was released to allow the company to leave town.

**Frightfully Injured.**

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 10.—Ivor Benson was seriously injured this afternoon. His horse took fright and ran over an embankment, throwing Benson out, his head striking a stump and frightfully cutting his face.

## "PEDS" FOR M'CLEARY

### An Old-Time Contest for the Congressional Nomination in the Second.

### The Mankato Professor Is Losing no Points in the Game.

### School Teachers All Over the District Are Shouting for Him.

### Some of the Men Who Are Mentioned as Likely Candidates.

The past few weeks have been full of important developments in Minnesota politics, and in several of the congressional districts, if not in the state, the lines upon which the battles of this year will be fought are already well outlined. The result of the elections two years ago in the five congressional districts were not exactly satisfactory to the Republican party, only one district out of the entire lot being saved. This, the Second district, re-elected Mr. Lind by a majority so small that he at once made up his mind not to make another race. For some time after Mr. Lind made this announcement nothing was heard from the Second district, and there seemed to be no Republicans there anxious to take Mr. Lind's place.

But this had all been changed, and the liveliest kind of a fight is in prospect. The district comprises within its limit the southwestern corner of the state, where statesmen seem to spring up as naturally as prairie grass. The candidates are numerous already, and the fun has only commenced. Among those mentioned and actively in the field are Hon. O. B. Turrell, of Redwood; Prof. J. T. McCleary, of Blue Earth; Hon. C. R. Davis and Lieut. Gov. Ives, of Nicollet; Senator George T. Bair, of Blue Earth, and H. J. Miller, of Rock. This is quite a lengthy list, but it by no means includes all the possibilities, although it does in all probability contain the name of the man who will be nominated by the Second district Republicans to make the race for seat now filled by Hon. John Lind.

The withdrawal of Congressman Lind for several months after he made the announcement was not generally believed to be positive, and with one or two exceptions the would-be congressional candidate kept quiet and awaited developments. One of these exceptions is a man who may give the politicians a surprise when the convention is held. His name is J. T. McCleary, of Mankato, where he has for some years been a professor in the state normal school.

Prof. McCleary, while not a politician in any sense of the term, has always taken great interest in political questions and issues, and is a student of past as well as present problems of government. His duties during the past few years have taken him to all parts of the Second district, and given him the opportunity to make the acquaintance of almost every prominent man, and especially the teachers and educators of the district. This acquaintance Prof. McCleary was not slow to turn to account and as soon as he made up his mind to enter the race, he sat down and wrote to at least one man in every precinct and township in the district announcing his candidacy and requesting the support of the man to whom he had wrote. In almost every case a letter secured a supporter and today the modest normal school professor has a representative almost everywhere throughout the district and it really looks as though the nomination will be his.

"The school teachers are shouting for McCleary all over the district," said Daniel Shell, of Worthington, one of the leading Republicans of Nobles county, at the Merchants' yesterday. "I belive he will be the nominee, and in that case his election is certain."

Prof. McCleary's chances will be much better in case of a hard fight between the politicians. He has no antagonisms, and all factions can come to him without feeling particularly sore. While he has not expressed himself on the tariff question, it is pretty well understood that Mr. McCleary is not as ardent a protectionist as Mr. Lind.

Although the election is many months distant, the Republicans are already looking after the senatorial seat left vacant by the death of Hon. J. Grinnell, of Dodge county. Mr. Grinnell was a popular man, and carried Dodge county in 1890, when almost any other Republican would have been defeated. In previous years the county was strongly Republican, but it is a purely agricultural county, with few towns and villages, and the Alliance movement took strong root there. The result of the election two years ago follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Grinnell, Dem. | 1,091 |
| W. H. Edison, Dem. and Alli. | 969 |
| A. R. Cohoon, Ind. | 114 |
| Grinnell's plurality | 122 |

This is too close to be safe and Senator Davis' friends are nervous. The senate now has an opposition majority of at least five, with a probability of several other senators refusing to vote for Mr. Davis. W. B. Parsons, the Dodge Center banker and member of the Republican state central committee, has been placed in charge of the work, and no effort will be spared to elect a Republican in Mr. Grinnell's place.

Several times during the past two years the GLOBE has predicted that Hon. A. R. Reed, of Glencoe, will be the Republican nominee for congress in the Third district this year. The captain declined to declare himself a number of times, but never said that he would not accept the honor if tendered him. The GLOBE based its predictions on the fact that Capt. Reed was entitled to the nomination after the treatment given him at Red Wing in the convention, which nominated Hon. D. S. Hall, in 1888. A recent issue of the Valley Herald, of Chaska, contained the following:

Capt. A. R. Reed, of Glencoe, "bald-headed charge of the prairie," says that while he will not make an active canvass for congress from this district, yet he will accept the same if it is tendered him unsolicited. Well, there are many worse men in the district than Capt. Reed, still we believe that Hon. O. M. Hall will be his own successor, as he is making an enviable record as a legislator for and in the interest of the people. He is the best representative in the Minnesota delegation.

Attorney Joe Reynolds, of Herman, better known as "fighting Joe Reynolds," gives it out cold that the Republicans of Grant county do not want ex-Congressman Comstock to be given another nomination for congress.

There are nine counties in the First congressional district, and nearly all those that have not candidates for the Republican congressional nomination have aspirants for places on the state ticket.

Hon. Daniel Buck is mentioned as a possible nominee for congress by the Alliance in the Second district. His consent would insure him the nomination as well as the election.

Charley Davis, of Glencoe, who represented Renville county in the lower house in the legislature of 1889, is being mentioned as a possible candidate against Congressman O. M. Hall in the west end of the Third district.

Hon. W. E. Lee, of Long Prairie, has a healthy boom for the Republican congressional nomination in the Sixth district.

Capt. H. H. Hawkins, of Carlton county, will be a strong candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination in the Sixth district in case the Zenith City man cannot get there.

The Republican aspirants for the congressional nomination in the First district are not declaring themselves on the silver question very rapidly or fully these days. Capt. Harries' fulfillment of his pledge to the Alliance has won him friends, even in the ranks of the anti-silver men. It demonstrated that he does not forget his promises and obligations.

A close friend of Senator Ignatius Donnelly states that the sage will favor the nomination of Daniel Buck, of Mankato, for United States senator by the People's party combination, with the expectation that the Democrats will indorse him. President Donnelly is said to have a great admiration for Mr. Buck.

**UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.**

**It Is Decided to Establish a Seminary to Train Lecturers.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The American society for the extension of university teachings has decided to establish a university extension seminary for the training of university extension lecturers and organizers. Prof. Edmund J. James, Ph. D., of the Wharton school of finance and economy, university of Pennsylvania, has been elected director. This seminary will offer for the first time in the history of American education the opportunity for college graduates to prepare themselves thoroughly for higher educational work along administrative lines. It will become the center for post-graduate work in education and put the university extension movement on a permanent basis. President Charles De Garmo, of Swarthmore college; President Isaac Sharpless, of Havorford college, Hon. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, and other distinguished educationists have been elected to positions in the faculty.

**Wants to Be Governor.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—Hon. Claude Matthews, present secretary of state, and heretofore a candidate for re-election, in a letter to the Sentinel in the morning, will announce himself a candidate for governor at the Democratic convention April 21.

## THE GLOBE BULLETIN

Weather--Showers.
Archbishop Ireland on the pope.
George Gorham refutes Senator Sherman
Two swindlers arrested in Chicago.
Marvelous cure reported from Lourdes.
Queer Kansas matrimonial mistake.
Chicago's eight-hour demonstration.
McCleary's congressional candidacy.
George M. Seymour seriously ill.
The Junior Pioneers' monument.
Three steamers long overdue.
Fatal fight over Arizona mine.
Frost does damage in Ohio.
Fourteen persons drowned in Mississippi

**Movements of Steamships.**

NEW YORK—Arrived: La Gascogne, Havre; Servia, Liverpool; Denmark, Liverpool; Fulda, Genoa; Venetian, Hamburg.

LONDON—The steamship Ems, Capt. Sander, which sailed from New York April 2, arrived at Southampton today.

You Compliment Your Customers:

You pay a compliment to your patrons when you pay money for advertising space in which to address them—through which to speak to them cordially of the ways you have devised for interesting them in your store. They know that it costs you money to talk thus to them. That's one reason why they patronize advertisers, and pass by others. The favor of the average person of