

UNCLE SAM WANTS MONEY

THE HOUSE PASSES THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

PENSION DEMANDS TAKEN UP.

Loehren Cuts Down the Estimates for His Department, for Which He is Attacked by a Republican Congressman—Two Members Come Near Fighting Over Fraudulent Pension Talk.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The house today entered upon the consideration of appropriation bills. The fortification bill, carrying something over \$2,000,000, was passed in twenty-five minutes, and then the pension appropriation bill was taken up. This bill usually leads to considerable display of political feeling, and today was no exception. An altercation occurred between Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, and Mr. Funk, of Illinois, over the former's attempt to prove that there were many fraudulent pensions on the rolls, which almost resulted in a personal collision. Mr. Meredith, who was the aggressor, rushed over to the place where Mr. Funk was standing, and shook his fist in the latter's face. Hot words were spoken, but friends interfered, and the speaker restored order before any blows were struck.

At the opening of the session of the house this morning, Mr. Meredith, chairman of the committee on public buildings, offered a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to go to Chicago and investigate the postoffice building there, with a view to determining the question of its safety, etc. Mr. Banked explained the pressing necessity for examination. The committee has been considering the matter some time, and there was a diversity of opinion on all matters previous, as to whether there should be a new site, or a new building should be erected on the present site.

It was also questionable whether suitable quarters could be obtained while the building was being prosecuted, which would require from three to ten years. The amount involved was large, and the committee was unwilling to make a recommendation without a personal investigation. The resolution carried an appropriation of \$1,500. It was passed. Mr. Kilgore then presented his resolution of yesterday, calling upon the sergeant-at-arms for his reasons for not carrying out the provisions of the law which require that he deduct from the salaries of the members for such time as they are absent. It was referred.

Mr. McLaue called up from the committee on public lands the bill which has been before the house since it passes to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations. Mr. Sayres, chairman of the appropriations committee, raised the question of consideration of the bill, and the house decided to go on with the bill. Mr. McLaue explained the provisions of the bill. There were plenty of such reservations. The only one applied to reservations of 5,000 acres area, and they were to be opened to the public, and to be paid for at not less than the appraised value. After some debate the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Holman,

EX-SPEAKER GLOW, the newly elected congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, was then sworn in. Mr. Glow, said Judge Holman, addressing the speaker, "after serving as a representative from Pennsylvania for twelve years, left the place you now so highly honor thirty years ago, in the midst of the blood and strife of civil war. After this long period of time he returns again to the theater of public affairs when the flag of the republic is honored and revered in all sections of the country. Inasmuch as his credentials have not yet been received, it was my honor to consent that he be sworn now."

As Mr. Holman finished a burst of applause greeted the tall form of Mr. Glow as he stepped down the aisle to take his place at the bar of the house. His hair and beard were grayer, his eyes are bright and his form erect, and he gives no undue evidence of the weight of years which rest upon his shoulders. Mr. Holman escorted him to the bar, where, with uplifted hand, the oath was administered. Another round of applause followed him to his seat.

Mr. Heaton asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in granting the injunction against the employees of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. Kilgore objected, and on motion Mr. Sayres the house went into committee on the resolution. Mr. Livingston, in charge of the bill, explained the provisions of the bill, which was \$2,219,654, upon an estimate of \$2,428,413. The fortification bill in the first congress carried \$4,222,935. He explained the necessity for rigid economy. Mr. Binghams, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the minority, said that he had no objections to urge against the bill itself, but it was like all the other appropriations that would follow. It was a declaration of a depleted treasury. The Republican side of the house would probably be met with the statement that the present economy was made necessary by the extravagance of the Fifty-first congress, and it would be charged on the other hand that the proposed unwise tariff legislation was the source of the poverty of the treasury and the cessation of industry. General debate was closed, and the bill was then read by paragraphs for amendment.

Mr. Livingston offered an amendment providing that the civil residents of Fort Monroe, Va., should bear one-half of the

JUDGE JENKINS AROUSED.

A LABOR ATTORNEY SHAKES HIS FIST AT THE COURT.

CAN N. P. EMPLOYEES STRIKE?

The Judge, Much Annoyed by the Labor Lawyers, Says the Northern Pacific Men Can Stop Work, Either Singly or in a Body, and Go to Texas if They Desire.

Mr. WALKER, March 2.—Judge Jenkins is today listening to arguments on the application of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Chief Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Firemen; and other labor leaders for modification of the order issued by Judge Jenkins prohibiting the employees of the Northern Pacific road from entering upon a strike. T. W. Harper, of Terre Haute, Ind., opened in behalf of the petitioners. The court room was crowded with labor people and their friends. During his argument Mr. Harper had a hot set-to with the court. Judge Jenkins rose in on him at one point and asked him what he meant by the term "striking." Harper replied: "It is simply a quitting of work."

"No, sir," said the judge. "Then what is a strike?" retorted Harper. "It is a quitting for the purpose of enforcing certain conditions," replied the judge.

Mr. Harper could not agree with the judge, and did not seem to be very much awed by the dignity of the court, which usually had even the greatest attorneys very careful and courteous. "Before I am done with you," shouted Harper, shaking his fist at the judge, "I will show you a special act of congress which gives the men the right to quit their work at any time, and I will show you the very rights which you have enjoyed them from exercising." Mr. Harper then resumed his argument. Attorney Charles Quarles followed in an argument on the application of the federal law to the point at issue in the natural construction of the language of the order. The restrictions were very broad. It restrained the men from striking from any and all causes, present and future, and it would not even let the chiefs of the railroad orders confer with the men.

"Will you please point out the clause which prohibits them from conferring with the men?" asked Judge Jenkins, who exhibited an unusual amount of feeling throughout the argument, and was frequently vehement in his remarks. Mr. Quarles then gave his definition of a strike, and gave several references to sustain his definition. The judge said there never was any intention to prevent the men from quitting. That was their legal right, and, if they quit, they could do so singly or in a body, and go to Texas if they wished.

"If we do not want," shouted a man from the rear of the court room. Court soon after took a recess until afternoon. The receivers were represented by George P. Miller. RECEIVERS PAYNE AND OAKES were in court, as were Messrs. Arthur, Sargent, Ramsey, Clark, Wilkinson, Wilson and the other labor leaders. Robert Schilling and a bevy of local labor men occupied seats on the spectators' benches. There were also a number of attorneys and prominent business men in court as spectators. When Attorney Quarles resumed his argument in the afternoon he quoted a definition of a strike given by one of the labor chiefs present. Mr. Clark, who denied that force and intimidation have anything directly to do with strikes. Judge Jenkins asked Mr. Quarles if it would be legal for men to conspire against the receivers to cripple the property.

"In some cases," replied Mr. Quarles, "I think it would, because it is not the primary object of the combination to injure the property, but only an incident of it." Mr. Quarles went on to argue that the court has no right to interfere with the right of the men to peacefully persuade other men to quit work. "This court may extend its jurisdiction, but not its power," he said. "It has not the power to change rights, no matter what hardships may result from the labor law. The police power is the only one which can interfere here."

J. H. McNaught opened for the receivers. He said the injunctive order had been issued in violation of the constitution, and he intended to bring the right of employees to quit, because he remembered that he asked the court to make the writ read that the men could quit at any time regardless of consequences, and the court refused to include that. Before Mr. McNaught had concluded, court adjourned until tomorrow.

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A PRETTY BRIDE'S SUICIDE.

SHE BELONGED TO THE SWELL SET IN CINCINNATI, AND LIVED ON WALNUT HILL.

She Attempted to Go by the Gas Route, but Was Discovered Before Dead—A Bullet Afterwards Does Its Deadly Work—Forgery of Her Mother's Name the Cause.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—The suicide of Alice Sallow Ireland in her bedroom in an elegant home on Walnut hills today was sensational in the extreme. She was a bride of six weeks. Her family was one of the wealthiest and most highly respected in the city. The first intimation her husband had of suicidal intent was yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Donham, a neighbor, called hurriedly down to the city and told her husband that she had received a note from Mrs. Ireland, with some clothing, telling her she did not need them any more. Mr. Donham sought Mr. Ireland, and they went immediately to the house. It was locked securely. They broke in and found Mrs. Ireland's room locked. Breaking in, they found her unconscious on the bed, and the gas turned on. When she was resuscitated she apologized to them, saying she would do it all over again. Mr. and Mrs. Donham remained all night, and Mrs. Ireland promised to make no other attempt on her life. When breakfast was announced the mistress of the house would join them soon. While at breakfast a pistol shot was heard. Mr. Ireland rushed to her room and found her in bed, where she had evidently hoped to muffle the sound. She was unconscious and died in a few minutes. Her husband, who was in the room, was shocked, but it is apparent there was no occult mental disorder, not known even to her husband. Their married life was ideally happy. The new woman's mother gives a clue to the form of derangement by saying that her daughter was a phenomenal spendthrift and that recently she, the mother, had paid a note of \$500 which had been negotiated by Mrs. Ireland. To make matters worse, she had her daughter that she had taken care of the forged paper. Dread of exposure is supposed to have driven her to desperation.

SUICIDE IN THE GILSEY HOUSE. NEW YORK, March 2.—T. Hammond, forty-five years old, of Chicago, was found dead on the floor of his room in the Gilsey house, this city, tonight at 6 o'clock. He committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

ARBITRATION PROPOSED. By Managing Officials of Leading Roads. CHICAGO, March 2.—The managing officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, Wabash, Alton and Denver & Rio Grande roads today addressed telegrams to President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, and to the receivers of the Atchison road, asking them to submit the differences between the two systems to arbitration. The telegrams set forth that a war in passenger rates at the present time will be almost to the last degree disastrous to some of the lines. It far exceeds the amount of the Atchison road, and the agent of that road in Chicago, and Mr. Nehmeyer summed up the matter by remarking: "The telegrams don't go." He added further that the Southern Pacific would stand squarely on its feet, and that the Atchison road has no right to interfere with the rates of the Atchison. Other association lines are anxious to have the decision postponed until it is seen whether or not the rates will be settled by arbitration. The Atchison, however, announced today that it would wait no longer than Monday for a decision, and if it is not forthcoming by that time, it will withdraw from the Western Passenger association.

CHANCE TO BUY A RAILROAD. CORVALLIS, Wash., March 2.—Judge Enlerton today ordered the sale of the Oregon Pacific railroad at a date not later than June 1, the day to be fixed by the sheriff. Bidders will be required to make a deposit of \$20,000.

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SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. PART 17. MARCH 3, 1894. Date Changed Every Day. Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different scenes are accumulated, then forward them, together with ten cents, in silver or a similar coin, in one or two-cent postage stamps. Address Coupon Department, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised. See our advertisement today on page 5. (CUT THIS OUT.)

PLEADS FOR PROTECTION.

SENATOR HILL REPRESENTS NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS.

HE MAKES A LONG ARGUMENT.

Senators White and Caffery Talk for the Louisiana Sugar Interests—The California Senator, of Course, Wants a Duty on Wine and Fruit—No Definite and Final Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Democratic majority of the senate committee on finance gave the entire day to senators who advocate changes in the Wilson bill as amended by the senate subcommittee on other labor bills. Hill was the first of the senators of this class admitted. He went into the room soon after the committee convened early in the day and remained with them until 3 o'clock. The entire time, except a brief period for lunch which was served in the room, was devoted to the business in hand. Mr. Hill was armed with a large number of documents, which he used to reinforce his arguments. He pleaded for protection for the manufacturing interests of the New England states as well as for New York, as none of those states are represented in the senate by Democratic senators. The committee listened with apparent interest to all the arguments made, some of them apparently falling in with the modifications desired, and others pointing out the difficulties of making the changes suggested. In some cases of minor importance duties usually have been put on, but in a large majority of cases decision was reserved for private consultation by the members of the committee. A large share of the day was given to a discussion of the income tax, and the changes made by the committee were specifically referred to. On these features Senator Hill repeated and amplified the arguments made in opposition to the tax. The committee say that they have not the constitutional right to divide a bill which originated in the house of representatives, and they contend that the ad valorem system is in accordance with the Democratic policy, and that the duty can be collected under this system, and the duties are specific duty if competent officials are chosen. Senators White and Caffery were given a hearing during the afternoon. It was devoted entirely to the

LOUISIANA SUGAR INTERESTS. After the committee had concluded Senator White, of California, was admitted to make a brief statement concerning wine and fruit duties, and when he concluded the committee went into secret session and began the formal consideration of the bill. E. A. Jaggard, who has presided over the association for the past two years, delivered his annual address, which was more in the nature of a pleasant talk, in which he alluded to many incidents of the past year, over which the club has rejoiced, and spoke of the bright expectations of the coming year. He expressed the pride he felt at knowing that the progress of the club has become famous. The contests of the past years

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BOAT CLUB'S ELECTION.

DR. ARCHIBALD MACLAREN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

ARMSTRONG IS CAPTAIN.

Minnesota Boat Club Holds Its Annual Event—Anticipates Another Season of Victory—Retiring President Jaggard Has Much to Be Proud of—An Evening of Enjoyment.

The St. Paul Boat club, as stated last night by the president-elect, Archibald MacLaren, M. D., is an organization that stands in the foremost ranks of gentlemanly athletes. The annual meeting of the club was held last night at the rooms of the Commercial club. The gathering was made up of fine, vigorous and healthy-looking young men as could be picked up in any city. They are jovial, gentlemanly and chiv-

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GEN. JUBAL EARLY IS DEAD

HE PASSED AWAY QUIETLY

Shortly Before His Death, as Lynchburg, He Said to Senator Daniel: "I Want to Tell You Good-bye, Major"—A Brief Sketch of the Old General's Life.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died tonight at 10:30 o'clock. He passed away quietly in the presence of his family and physician, his kindred and several intimate friends. The old general seemed aware of his approaching end early in the day. Before noon he called for the morning

papers, as was his invariable custom, and attempted to read, but found that his sight was failing. Soon after he extended his hand to Senator Daniel, and calmly said: "I want to tell you good-bye, major." He then told his nephew, Cabell Early, farewell, after which he dropped into a quiet slumber. Later in the day the dying veteran asked Senator Daniel not to leave the room, as he wanted to talk with him about certain arrangements; but from that time he suffered such intense pain that he did not receive the subject of his last death wish, with his hand resting quietly in Senator Daniel's

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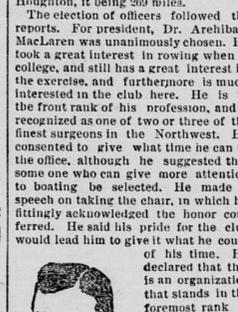
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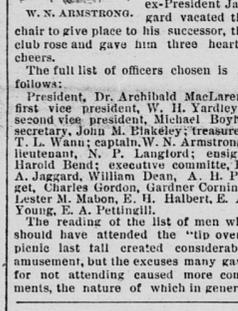
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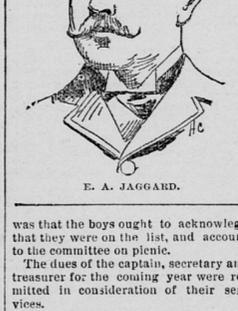
T. L. WANN.



Dr. Archibald MacLaren.



E. A. JAGGARD.



JOHN M. BLAKELEY.

GEN. JUBAL EARLY IS DEAD

HE PASSED AWAY QUIETLY

Shortly Before His Death, as Lynchburg, He Said to Senator Daniel: "I Want to Tell You Good-bye, Major"—A Brief Sketch of the Old General's Life.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died tonight at 10:30 o'clock. He passed away quietly in the presence of his family and physician, his kindred and several intimate friends. The old general seemed aware of his approaching end early in the day. Before noon he called for the morning

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