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Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern office when in New York and Washington.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Forecast — For Minnesota: Fair; northerly winds, shifting to southerly; warmer in northwestern portion.

For Wisconsin: Fair weather; northwest winds, becoming variable; slightly changed temperature.

For Montana: Fair in southern, loca showers in northern portion; southwest winds; cooler in northern portion Tuesday evening.

For South and North Dakota: Fair weather; slightly warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For Iowa: Fair; northerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 25, 6:48 p.m. Local Time, 8 p.m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul	30.20	40	Med'e Hat.	29.94	54
Duluth	30.08	34	Swift Curr't	30.20	42
La Crosse	30.14	44	Qu'Appelle	29.84	32
Huron	30.40	44	Minnedosa	30.38	28
Pierre	30.28	52	Winnipeg	30.33	28
Moorhead	30.34	38	Port Arthur	29.98	22
St. Vincent	30.34	30			
Bismarck	30.48	42	Boston	42	50
Williston	30.32	44	Buffalo	34	38
Havre	30.08	56	Cheyenne	54	62
Miles City	30.22	58	Chicago	44	50
Helena	30.20	58	Cincinnati	50	56
Edmonton	29.79	40	Montreal	38	40
Battleford	30.14	30	New Orleans	66	70
Pr. Albert	30.28	32	New York	54	54
Calgary	29.88	48	St. Louis	46	56

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

March, blow yourself!

If at first you don't succeed, Zier, Zier again.

Real estate was up yesterday. Boreas truly did a land-office business.

Minister Thurston talked too much. At that he hasn't any advantage over Timothy Reardon.

Mr. Addicks is still running for senator of Delaware. The Delaware "peach" crop is not a failure as long as the boodle holds out.

Did Fair want to marry Phoebe because she wasn't fair, and he could make her Fair? If the question is not fair, Phoebe, pass it up.

The steamer St. Paul is slow getting into the water, but when she gets there she will stir up the old Atlantic with the true St. Paul spirit.

Many of the newspapers picture Li Hung Chang with a dustpan in his hand. Is there any connection between this and his fifty million dollars of dust?

The very latest reports from Chicago indicate that Hinky Dink may be defeated for the council, and by a man with the uneuphonious name of Sol Van Praag.

It was unfortunate that the St. Paul should have an attack of the Cramps just as the ceremony was about to begin. She must mend her ways if she would wear that name.

The shot fired at Li Hung Chang may mark the turning point of the Chinese-Japanese war. If the Chinese have any spunk they will pretty unanimously buckle on their armor now.

Richard Vaux is the only American who ever danced with Queen Victoria. That's nothing, though. George Washington danced with the whole British nation, much against its will.

They are saying in Chicago that George B. Swift, the Republican candidate for mayor, is not the friend of labor. Horrible accusation! Mr. Swift is certainly the friend of labor, at least until after election.

The proposed $5,000 appropriation to establish smelting works for the reduction of Minnesota iron ore would go about as far as a boy's squirt gun would toward raising a steamboat stage of water in the Mississippi river.

Those German reichstagers are getting mighty independent. A while ago they refused to rise and cheer the emperor, and now they defeat a resolution congratulatory of Bismarck's last birthday. It looks as if imperialism was getting shaky in the land of the Teutons.

Inattention to the details of the news is leading some of our contemporaries into awkward situations. Overlooking the item that the resignation of Postmaster General Bissell does not take effect until May, some of them, assuming that Mr. Wilson is already in the saddle, roundly abuse him for some removal or other change made by the department, and go into a frenzy of indignation over the uncivil service acts of the refined, scholarly and reforming Wilson. The Herald-Times regrets that the ponderous Bissell is not in occupancy so that he could sit down with all his avoirdupois on the request of an Ohio hamlet to have its postoffice named Trilby. The pendency of a mayoralty election palliates the offense of the Times-Herald, but what can be said in excuse of the other fellows?

LET'S CUT OFF OUR NOSES.

The governor of Jamaica should go down to Chili and take lessons in political economy of an ex-president of that nation. He might make up a party of visiting statesmen from this country, selected from all the leading political parties, who need elementary education as badly as he does. He advises his council that the repeal of the reciprocity treaties by the late tariff act of this country "leaves us free to restore some of the sources of revenue abandoned under that agreement."

If he believes that "the foreigner pays the tax" he need not go to Chili, but is deserving of a severe reprimand from his superiors for ever having waived or modified the right to make people outside his jurisdiction support his government by becoming a party to our reciprocity treaty system. But neither he nor the originators of that system here really believed that delusion of McKinley's, or they would never have proposed a reduction of duties that would promote reciprocal trade. It was a legislative acknowledgment that the domestic consumer pays the tariff tax. So that now his communication to his council is simply a proposition to make the things his people want that our people make cost the former more. The United States having set the example this imitative monkey proposes to his people to cut off their noses.

He should go, say, to Chili and sit at the feet of the ex-president of that republic and learn the lesson taught a commission sent out by President Arthur about the time that the beautiful and alluring conception of a pan-American aggregation of republics, inclosed in a tariff wall, first found lodgment in political noddies. We believe that William Elroy Curtis, now of the Chicago Record, was the only surviving member of this olive branch, spider-and-the-fly commission that reached Chili and communed with its president, and proposed the raising of a cordon of the great American system about the two continents of the Western hemisphere.

That benighted and belated functionary, it will be recalled, met Mr. Curtis and his proposition with a frankness that was very shocking to William Elroy and the worshipers of the pan-American extension idea. He informed the envoy that his people were free to "sell where they could get the best prices, and to buy where they could get the cheapest." He assured them that trade was capable of regulating itself, and there was no advantage in trying to divert it from one to another channel. With a pride that we can't help thinking truly American, this South American president assured his hearer that "the ports of Chili were open to all the vessels of the world equally," and that "none would be granted special privilege."

Should the governor of Jamaica act on our suggestion we would like to add a number of names of eminent statesmen whom we might ask to accompany him. While we would prefer to name some alleged Democrats of national prominence, we are constrained by our local pride to restrict the list to Minnesota statesmen. There is Senator Davis, who is particularly in need of some elementary drill, especially now that the presidential bee has found lodgment in his bonnet. Senator Nelson, too, has wandered away from his earlier and better training, and needs a rebaptism in the fount of eternal truth. McCleary, too, might go and, in the bath in the pellucid waters of common sense, wash off the crust that political associations have deposited on his pristine ideas of the freedom of trade. We regret that we cannot enlarge the list to include the remainder of the delegation. It would be effort wasted. As Carlyle expressed it, you might as well pour wisdom "into the long hairy ear of a jackass."

COMMERCE AND DESTROYERS.

Some miscalculation of the strength of the ways, down which the City of St. Paul was to glide into the waters henceforth to be her home, caused them to sag beneath her weight when the bracings were removed, and prevented the launch, causing a delay which entailed nothing more serious than a delay of a day or two and some chagrin on the part of newspaper men, who, assuming that the launch would go on according to programme, prematurely treated it as a fact accomplished.

The Twin Cities have now each its craft upon the ocean, Minneapolis represented by a ship of war and St. Paul by a ship of peace. Our neighbor is honored by having named for her a destroyer of commerce; St. Paul is honored by having the latest and best product of the shipwright's art, designed to carry commerce, named for her. We accept it as being more than an accidental coincidence that the Minneapolis is intended to prevent trade, while the St. Paul is intended to further it. It accords well with the spirit of the two cities. To an extent it typifies them.

Again, the advantage is with our city in another respect. Whatever there is of value in the advertisement of the two cities from the bearing of their names by these two ships, is with us. The Minneapolis will be assigned to some out-of-the-way squadron, occasionally visiting some port to coal, rarely seen, and then only by the curious, moved to see a warship of a foreign power. The St. Paul will thread the channels wherein the commerce of mighty nations moves, carrying their products back and forth, her cabins thronged with the passengers of all nations. In her cabin will be seen by these tourists—some day—a painting in oil of our seven-hilled city, linking in their memories the ship and the town, and making the name familiar in every part of the civilized world. So we are glad of the fortune that gave to Minneapolis a ship built to destroy trade and to St. Paul one built to serve it.

WHY NOT BE LOGICAL.

Repeatedly we have asked some advocate of the free coinage of silver at a ratio which assumes that sixteen ounces of silver were of equal value with one ounce of gold, while the world of trade and commerce were buying and selling it on the basis that it takes from thirty to thirty-two ounces of silver to get an ounce of gold, why they did not demand instead the reduction of the number of grains of gold in our gold coins. We have failed as yet to receive any reply, and we confess our inability to comprehend the silence, assuming that these good people are sincere in their belief, and are willing to accept thir own logic.

The crux of the whole contention is that silver has remained stationary in value, and that it is gold that has appreciated. In proof of this, they point to the decline which they assert is simultaneous and universal in the prices of all commodities paralleling that of silver. If this is true, their contention has some merits; if it is false, their whole fabric of argument falls to the ground. But, assuming for the purposes of argument that it is true, that gold, under the greater demand for it, has risen in value, and that, the values of all commodities being measured by it, they have fallen as it has risen. Then what does the logic of the conditions demand?

Values of all products, including silver, are normal; it is only that of gold that is abnormal. If wheat is really worth today a dollar a bushel, measured in terms of silver, and but fifty cents, measured in terms of gold, then it is evident that the gold measurement is wrong, and needs readjustment. It takes too many grains of gold to buy the bushel of wheat; not too many grains of the uncoined, but of the coined gold. The gold dollar, with its 23.22 grains of fine gold, has at present about twice too many grains of gold in it. If it had half as many, then it and the standard silver dollar would be on a parity; the one under the fire test would be worth as much as the other. Melt them down and the bullion in each would be of equal value.

Certainly and clearly, if the value of gold has appreciated, as compared with silver and all other commodities, then the logical step is to pull gold down in our coinage. We do this in other matters. If wages, as measured by value of product, are too high, we reduce them. If freights are excessive, as measured by, say wheat, the effort is to reduce them. Why waste effort in trying to lift the enormous bulk of produce values, including silver, up to the gold level when the same end can be so much more easily attained by pulling the single thing, gold, down? Not the gold as a product, not as bullion, for legislation cannot reach that, but in its shape as a coined measure of value? It is the simpler, easier and more logical thing to do.

But the silver producers, and those whom they have inoculated with their sophistries, do not ask this, and that they do not should set every candid person to questioning their motives. Does it not reveal the naked selfishness underlying their affected concern for the poor farmer and the poor laborer? Does it not show that they only want to use the power of the government to raise the value of their product up to that of gold? If they can compel others to practically pay them $1.29 an ounce for their silver, is there any room for doubt that they will be indifferent whether wheat goes up proportionally or stays where it is? Does any one imagine that a ukase giving them $1.29 an ounce for their silver will also double all other prices? The illogicality of their demand unmasks their purpose, and should drive from them every honest man.

AT THE THEATERS.

Absolutely devoid of clap-trap or catch-penny sensation, "Alabama" is an intensely interesting play and holds the audience spell-bound. "Alabama" is purely a Southern play—true to Southern life in every respect—and is a story of peace and love twenty years after the war. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said of "Alabama:" "It is the olive branch of peace. Its acceptance as a successful play by both communities is proof that the war is over, and its phases can be discussed without engendering ill feeling. It is a sermon to the American people, and its lesson after all is charity." The fame of the company presenting "Alabama" is wide-spread. It includes Frank C. Bangs, for many seasons a joint-star with Booth and Barrett, and of "Silver King" and of "Jim, the Penman" fame. Also Clement Bainbridge, L. P. Hicks, Ethel Irving, Inez Knowlton, Louise V. McElroy and the other actors who have become identified with the success of this beautiful play.

"Alabama" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan the first half of next week, commencing Sunday, March 31, with a special matinee Wednesday.

* * *

Otis Skinner's engagement at the Metropolitan opera house next Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights will undoubtedly be a brilliant as well as an important theatrical event. Clyde Fitch's new play, "His Grace de Grammont," is one of the most fashionable as well as dramatic successes of the season. It was produced for the first time in the vicinity of New York at the Park theater, Brooklyn, and excited quite as much interest as any of the new attractions.

* * *

There was a large audience at the Grand last evening to witness the second performance of Wills' "Two Old Cronies," interpreted by a fair company of comedians. This piece has been changed considerably since its former presentation here, and as revised, it is up to date. The specialties by John B. Wills, Charles Grapewin, Carlotta, W. T. Kennedy and the Three Sisters Helston are good. A matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

Troops Withdrawn.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25. — The negroes went to work on the levee this morning without military protection. The soldiers are held in their armories in case of trouble. As many of the so-called rioters, who made the murderous assault on the colored laborers two weeks ago, are under arrest, it is not believed there will be any further violence until the murderers are well out of their present trouble with the law.

LOVE IS EVERYWHERE.

"Is there nothing but love in creation?
All the poems I find sing of this.
Is there nothing but love
From the heavens above
To the darkest of earth's abyss?"

"Ah! then, what for the fellow who's lost it?
No poems I find point the way.
Is there no way to turn,
But the world to spurn,
And to leave it within a day?"

* * *

"I have found it. A hermit I'll make me,
And from love scenes I'll hie me away.
I'll see nothing of love,
Know nothing of love
Forever, till life flits away."

* * *

He sat in his lodge in the cavern,
One low candle dip at his knee.
And he frowned and he sighed
"Though the world it is wide,
Love is everywhere plain to see."

"I have hid me away from my nation,
I live with the rocks and the rills,
But all over the ground
Some life doth abound,
And down deep in the running rills."

"Each atom of life hath companion,
Each worm hath a worm to his choice,
And each bug and each bee,
Each leaf on the tree,
Hath response to its own sweet voice.

"So back to my home I will wander,
That love waits me there, it may be—
For God from above,
Who makes each insect love,
Will not fail a poor fellow like me."

—Lynn Hamilton.

THE PASSING CROWD.

Minnesota politicians—of the Republican brand, of course—are more alert and interested in the possibilities of next year than they ever have been before with an election so far ahead. This fact is especially noticeable to any one who visits the hotels daily and knows the men who are congregated therein. The article published in the GLOBE of Sunday regarding the intention of a certain crowd of powerful politicians to give Senator Davis the Minnesota delegation to the next national convention has stirred up a great amount of talk. This is not strange, because it simply presented in definite form plans that have been discussed more or less openly for some time back.

Not all of the politicians agree with the conclusions of the article, however. As one man put it, "Merriam is misplaced in that scheme." He went on to argue that the ex-governor and banker can do better for himself than to simply help Davis to a higher place in order to get a free field for the senatorship. "My own notion is," said the gentleman, "that Merriam is going to endeavor to arrange for a McKinley delegation. Then, if the Ohio man should be nominated and elected, Mr. Merriam could probably go into the cabinet. It is all nonsense, I think, to assume that he would rather be senator from Minnesota than a cabinet officer."

Joel Is Non-Committal.

Spoken to yesterday concerning his gubernatorial ambition, Congressman Heatwole took occasion to challenge the correctness of an article published under a Washington date. He said he is not a candidate for governor. But from the general tenor of his talk, it is not stating the proposition too broadly to say that the Northfield statesman is decidedly willing to be chosen as the standard bearer of his party in the next state election. Heatwole is strong in some sections, and he has been on the inside of the state committee long enough to know just how manipulations should be conducted to accomplish the best results. Minnesota is Joel's home, and he really does not like Washington, as he admits. He is clever and forceful in many respects, stands well with a great many of the editors of the state, and when congress meets he will not lose any point that can be made, if he shall make up his mind to enter the race. That he will do this seems now reasonably well assured.

Here, then, is the situation as it presents itself at present: Gov. Clough, nervy, a magnificent fighter, and in the prime of life, rich himself and with all the patronage of the state at his command, will make it the effort of his life to be nominated and elected governor. John L. Gibbs is an openly announced candidate, and in his position as the Republican Nestor of the house he is bringing to bear on legislation all the practical lessons of his extended experience. With the farmers and the quiet element of his party he is ahead of any other candidate, perhaps, but in a convention he may not show up dangerously strong. Speaker Van Sant and Congressman Heatwole are willing, but a bit bashful for the present, and the man who captures the nomination will have to fight for it. Van Sant is not a man to be despised if he goes into a scrimmage for business. Last of all in the public mind, but a magnificent man in the eyes of those who know him, is State Senator James T. Wyman, of Minneapolis. No doubt he will be a leading candidate for the honor if his friends can induce him to enter the field. All in all, '96 promises to witness several of the hottest conventions ever held in Minnesota.

Death of Charles Shields.

A. D. Devitt, a Rice county farmer, told a GLOBE reporter yesterday of the death, on Thursday of last week, of Charles Shields, of Northfield. Mr. Devitt recalled the fact that deceased was a favorite nephew of Gen. James Shields, the only man in American history who represented three states in the United States senate. Gen. Shields had acquired quite a bit of land in and around Faribault in the early days, and the man who has just died was made owner of most of it by his generous uncle. It is likely that the dashing Irish soldier never thought the land would become as valuable as it has in recent years. Charles Shields has always lived where he first settled, and was a man highly respected by the old settlers of that section.

Laughable Apology.

Hon. A. B. Kelly, of Northfield, is one of the quietly efficient members of the house, but, like all solemn and thoughtful men, he can appreciate a joke as keenly as the fat and Jolly Sutton, of Stillwater. In the Merchants' lobby yesterday Kelly was having so much fun he almost missed his dinner. The occasion of his hilarity was a clipping from a Faribault paper concerning one of his constituents. The item of a birth at James Kelsey's, made in these columns last month, was premature. The child did not arrive until last night."

Col. Carson warned Kelly that if he found any more hilarious jokes of that kind in papers coming into his hotel he would levy a duty on them of one visit to the hotel pharmacy for each man tortured by having the thing read to him.

Kibbe's Hard Fall.

For several days during the past week George Kibbe, chief clerk at the Merchants', has carried on his face a look of sadness not unmixed with pain. Now the secret is out, and his friends wonder no more. One week ago Kibbe went to Faribault, where he has some good friends, among them Sam Grant. Naturally Sam took his friend for a ride behind one of the swellest trotters in the land. Their path crossed that of a runaway team with a heavy wagon attached. As he reflected a second on the impending danger, all the pleasure departed from Kibbe's soul. When he struck the ground Grant struck on top of him, and all George could murmur before he fainted was, "Front, sweep up this debris and lay the gentleman's grip in the ice box." Recovery was rapid, however, under careful treatment, but Kibbe won't go riding behind a trotter again for some time.

Judge Littleton Argues.

An article in the GLOBE of Saturday has aroused the people of Dodge county, who expect to have further trouble over the question of county seat removal sooner or later. Judge Samuel T. Littleton, of Mantorville, had this to say to a reporter yesterday, at the Merchants':

"House File 601, introduced by Mr. Wright, and known as the county seat bill, would be unconstitutional, in my opinion. It seeks to provide that no county seat shall be located at, or removed to, any part of the county that is not the geographical center of such county; and further, that such location must be upon the line of a railroad. That would certainly abridge the right of the taxpayers and voters of a county to exercise their best judgment freely and without restraint. I do not think that the passage of an act of this character can deprive the people of a county of the right to locate the seat of county government where they please. For instance, there are many counties in the state, if I am correctly informed, that have no line of railroad running through the geographical center. In a case like that the law would be the cause of mischief and injustice if a few schemers undertook to manipulate it for selfish purposes.

"I maintain also that this bill does not meet the requirements of section 1 of article 11 of the constitution of the state, because it does not provide for submitting the proposition to the voters of counties for approval or rejection. But even if it were constitutional, I should still denounce it as unwise and unjust. The law we now have has been passed upon and clearly construed by our supreme court in the case of Slingerland vs. The County Auditor of Dodge County. All the ambiguous or objectionable features have been thoroughly explained, and the law should be let alone. I hope the GLOBE will call the attention of the people to the disturbing character of the Wright bill, that they may protest against it."

THE JAP WAS CRAZY.

Li Hung's Assailant an ex-Convict—Attack on Foo Chow Expected.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times has this dispatch from Kobe, which will be published tomorrow: Li Hung Chang is making good progress toward recovery from the effects of the bullet wound in his face inflicted yesterday by Koyama Rokunosuki. The wound has developed no dangerous symptoms. The would-be assassin is reported to be a lunatic. He had a criminal record and has served a term of imprisonment.

A Hong Kong dispatch to the Times says that the precautions against a Japanese attack have been taken at Foo Chow, Amoy and Swatou. The harbor of Amoy has been planted with torpedoes, and it is thought probable that the Japanese will make an attempt to capture that place. The Chinese steamers are unable to free the harbor of Tamstui, owing to the torpedoes planted there. The coolies employed on the wharves in Hong Kong have gone on strike. A number of soldiers and convicts are employed in discharging and loading vessels.

SLATTERY AT MEMPHIS.

His Presence Nearly Caused a Riot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.—Ex-Priest Slattery lectured at the Auditorium tonight for the second time within a week. On the occasion of his first appearance no notice was taken of him by the leading Catholic people in the city, and there was no trouble whatever. Tonight, however, the meeting came near ending in a serious disturbance, and but for the ex-priest's hurried exit from the city while the excitement was at its height, he might have encountered rather severe treatment. On the night of the first lecture extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to preserve the peace. Officers in citizens' clothes were freely distributed throughout the audience, and a good-sized guard about the doors.

A big crowd filled the auditorium, and while it was evident that many were present who did not sympathize with Slattery's utterances, there was no sign of disorder until the close of the lecture, when a man in the center of the house arose and excitedly shouted: "'You're a liar; you're a liar against religion!" Half the audience were on their feet in an instant, but before the disturber could say anything more, he was ejected. After order was restored, Slattery concluded his remarks without further interruption. Slattery took the first train for the South. An excited crowd gathered at his hotel, thinking he had gone there, but after learning that the ex-priest had left the city, they quietly dispersed.

MUTE EVIDENCE OF MURDER.

Sickening Discoveries in a B. & O. Box Car.

TOLEDO, O., March 25.—What is taken to be evidence of a brutal murder was discovered in a Baltimore & Ohio box car which arrived over the Michigan Central from Detroit yesterday morning. When the car was opened there was a pool of blood in the center, beside which were a number of bloody stones which had been used as weapons presumably upon the head of the unfortunate victim. The sides of the car and even the roof were bespattered with blood, and a bloody necktie near the scene of the struggle had probably been wrenched from the throat of the victim during his struggles. As nearly as could be judged from the marks and tracks inside the car the victim had been assailed by two men. He had been thrown down and beaten within a few feet of the side door, and, after being killed or reduced to insensibility, his body had been dragged to the door. Prints of bloody fingers showed that this had been opened and then the victim thrown out. The door had been closed from the inside, after which the two occupants had made their exit by the opposite entrance.

Real Estate Transfers.

Frank Lessard to Rose Levallee, south 31 ft of lt 1 blk 20, Beaupre & Kelly's add	$500
George A Whitehorne and wife to Michael P Ryan, south 1-3 of north ½ of lts 1 and 2, blk 4, Bazille & Guerin's add	7,500
Thomas A Gadbois and wife to Lucius A Whitney, lts 1, 2 and 3, blk 3, Lauderdale's East Side add	750
Peter Cloutier to Edward Roberge, lt 6, blk4, Hager's subd of Walcott's add to Cottage Homes, and lt 6,blk 4, Joseph R Weide's Second add	1,600
Adeline Moseman to Edward English, lt 15, blk 1, Bergholtz's subd of Bazille's Out Lots	1,050
Charles T Witherow and wife to Rosina Hughes, lt 3, blk 23, Summit Park add	1,150
Mary E Fenstermaker and husband to Chas Friend & Son, lt 3, blk 1, C W Youngman's Second add	500
Warrendale Imp Co to A P Gauger, lt 9, blk 5, Warrendale	2,250
Five transfers not for publication	17,970
Total, 13; consideration	$33,270

Week's Shipments.

CHICAGO, March 25.—East-bound shipments last week amounted to 57,178 tons, against 64,589 for the previous week, and 85,316 for the corresponding week of last year. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 6,379; Wabash, 9,019; Lake Shore, 7,031; Fort Wayne, 5,571; Panhandle, 4,597; Baltimore & Ohio, 3,129; Grand Trunk, 5,019; Nickel Plate, 4,232; Erie, 10,177; Big Four, 1,769; total, 57,123. Shipments were made up of the following articles: Flour, 5,183 tons; grain and millstuffs, 23,444; provisions, lard, etc., 11,492; dressed beef, 7,906; butter, 1,276; hides, 1, 132; lumber, 5,254; miscellaneous, 1,436 total, 57,123.

Grip Victim Suicides.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—Dr. W. B. Allen, forty-six years old, one of Warsaw's wealthiest citizens, shot himself today. He had been suffering from the grip, and became despondent. His will, leaving his property to his wife, was found in his pocket-book.

Woman at the Bottom of It.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., March 25.—Last night Delvin Hobbs shot and killed Ike Horn, his son-in-law, during a quarrel over the treatment of Horn's wife, he having beaten and threatened to kill her.

DEBS HAS HEARING

Application for Habeas Corpus Argued in Supreme Court.

OLNEY HAS YET TO SPEAK

Before Decision Will Be Rendered in the Case by the Judges.

VOLUNTEERS ARE ENTITLED

Decision Regarding Longevity Pay--Murderer's Sentence Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 25. — The United States supreme court today began the hearing in the case of Eugene V. Debs and others. The counsel numbered three on the side of the defendants, headed by Hon. Lyman Trumbull and including Messrs. S. S. Gregory and G. S. Darrow. Attorney General Olney, Assistant Whitney and Edwin Walker, special United States attorney, appeared for the government. The early proceedings in the court today developed that the question at issue was not complex. Debs and his associates ask for a writ of habeas corpus relieving them from the sentence passed upon them by Judge Woods. The fact was also developed that the main contention of the petitioners would be that the original bill stated no case cognizable in chancery and that therefore the injunction was void and that the persons at whom it was aimed were not bound to observe it.

Assistant District Attorney General Whitney followed on behalf of the government. He thought that when the question should be properly ascertained there would be very little difficulty in arriving at a decision.

He did not suppose the court would find it necessary to go into the general question of strike and boycotts, which was an untrodden field for the supreme court, and involved points upon which the courts and the text writers, so far as they had dealt with the matter, were divided. It was therefore unnecessary to consider whether the anti-trust law applies to conspiracies of the kind in which Debs and others were engaged. The case was a peculiar one, in which none of the parties to the present case were engaged in the Chicago strike as employes of any of the roads. They had organized for the purpose of boycotting the Pullman company, and in doing that proceeded to paralyze the railroad companies, which they were doing when the injunction was issued. The main object of the organization was to secure entire control of the railroads of the country. He dwelt upon the great injury done by the strike, which injury was, he said, irreparable, and asked that the court take cognizance of this fact, as it was conceded on all hands. There could hardly be a question that the strike was unlawful in its aspects, in its attempt at boycotting and at controlling by combination the railroad traffic of the country. The real question was as to the jurisdiction of a court of equity, and he contended that it had it in such a case as the present.

Mr. Whitney contended, in reply to the objection that the United States was not properly a party to the present proceedings, having no interests which were involved, that in a habeas corpus proceeding it was immaterial by what party the proceeding should be inaugurated. Yet he contended that the situation was one which called for the interference of the civil authorities. He also contended that the case was one in which it was proper to invoke the aid of an equity court to the extent at least of granting an injunction, leaving the criminal features of the case to be considered by a criminal court.

He urged in conclusion that the case could only be brought into the supreme court on appeal after the final decision of the case below.

Mr. Gregory opened his argument with a reference to the question as to whether the "information" in the case was properly before the court, and he urged that the case was not one for too close scrutiny, as the matter was one involving the liberty of the citizens. It seemed to be a dangerous power to commit to a single magistrate that he might imprison without regard to facts or the law, and that there could be no appeal to the supreme court. He contended that Debs and his associates had not been enjoined "from ordering a strike," which was what they had been guilty of, if guilty at all.

Regarding the jurisdiction of the court below, Mr. Gregory contended that there was none, because no federal statute had been submitted under which the case could be considered there except the anti-trust law, and he characterized the effort to proceed under this law as "a kind of judicial strabism." He regarded it as significant that the government had virtually abandoned this law as a ground of proceeding.

Continuing, he asserted that the English chancery courts had never undertaken to enjoin the obstruction of railroads owned by private corporations, nor had there been such a proceeding in any of our state courts in this country. In reality, this was a proceeding to punish for conspiracy by an equity court, and such a course was not allowable in advance of congressional enactment. Until such enactment he had called upon the court to prevent.

Mr. Walker asserted the right of the United States to invoke the aid of an equity court to suppress a nuisance, and therefore such a court had jurisdiction in this case. He referred briefly to the condition of affairs in Chicago when the appeal was made to the circuit court, which was, he said, for the protection of the mails and of interstate commerce and for issuance of writs to enjoin such interference. He defended the right of the government to invoke protection of these interests in a court of equity, asserting that such a course is authorized both by the statutes and the decision of the courts. He based his argument largely upon the provisions of the interstate commerce act, and upon the right of the government to protect the mails.

Mr. Walker concluded with the adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock, leaving only two arguments still to be made—that of Attorney General Olney, for the government, and of Mr. Darrow, for the petitioners.

OTHER CASES.

The question whether in computing the time of service which entitles an officer in the regular army of longevity pay, service in a volunteer regiment is service in the army of the United States, was decided in the case of Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, who served as a volunteer in the Mexican war, was made to return to the government a certain amount which he had received as a longevity ration allowance, and on which action the comptroller was sustained by the court of claims. The supreme court of the United States, however, reversed the court of claims, and decided in its opinion that according to the act of March 2, 1867, voluntary service was to be included in fixing longevity pay.

One of the most interesting cases before the supreme court of the United States during the last year was the appeal made by "Sam" Hickory, who was sentenced to be hanged by Judge Parker, of the circuit court for the Western district of Arkansas, and whose conviction was overruled by the supreme court on account of the tenor of the judge's charge. Today the appeal of "Willie" Johnson, alias Willie Overton, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sherman Russell by shooting, was passed upon, and action of Judge Parker's court was affirmed. Johnson was accused of taking a hand in the murder, while the actual shot was fired by Sam Woodward. Exceptions were taken to the charge of the judge relating to Johnson's presence, and the actual effect and intent of certain acts of his, but the court found the charge correct.

CLEAN SWEEP IN SPAIN.

Entire Change of the Diplomatic Service Predicted.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The organization of the new Spanish ministry, formed last Saturday, is being watched with interest by officials and diplomats here, owing to the direct and speedy effect it will have on affairs between the United States and Spain. Official advices received here state that every member of it is Conservative. This is directly contrary to cable reports saying that five of the new ministers were Liberals. The effect of this will be far more sweeping in the change of officers, including foreign ministers, and the adoption of a new policy on foreign and domestic affairs.

It is known that the entire diplomatic service of Spain, with three exceptions, will be changed. The exceptions will be the ambassadors at Berlin, St. Petersburg and the Vatican. These three ambassadors have occupied the anomalous positions of being Conservatives in office during a Liberal administration, just as a few of President Harrison's diplomatic appointes have held over during the present administration. The Spanish diplomats serving in Great Britain, Austria, France, Italy and other leading places, including, of course, the United States, are Liberals, and are certain to tender their resignations. It is believed that in a majority of cases they have already done so. Another change sure to follow will be in the captain generalship of Cuba. He is always chosen from Spain, and not from Cuba, and belongs to the party of the ministry. The present captain general is a Liberal, so that his resignation is regarded as a certainty, and it is thought quite probable by officials here that he has already tendered it. His retirement at this critical time in the affairs of the island, it is believed, will have an important effect on Cuban affairs. It is expected here that the new captain general will share the radical sentiment of the new ministry, which is said to be in favor of crushing the revolution in short order. His presence in Cuba is likely to be accompanied by heavy reinforcements of Spanish troops and materials of war. This being the first day of the new ministry, a reply to the United States on the Allianca affair is not expected, nor had it come up to a late hour. It is thought, however, that it will be one of the first subjects which will engage the ministry. Before reaching the merits of the case, the ministry will have first to decide whether to confirm or reject the preliminary assurance given by the last ministry to Secretary Gresham that a proper explanation would be made when the facts of the Allianca case were ascertained. The new ministry is rather inclined to be belligerent in its tendencies; that is, so far as can be judged by the records of its prior members.

The cable announcement from Madrid that Senor Depuy Delome will be the successor to Senor Muruaga as minister to the United States is not yet officially confirmed here. The statement is generally credited, however, as it appears in the Epoca, a leading Conservative paper in close touch with the new ministry and regarded as a semi-official organ.

Senor de Lome was the Spanish minister at Washington three years ago, serving only six months and being succeeded by Muruaga. He is a Conservative, which in part, led to his being succeeded by Senor Muruaga, a Liberal. Now the politics of Spain has taken another shift and Mr. De Lome is sent back to his former station. He also served in this country as one of Spain's world's fair commissioners, the post being particularly important at a time when one of Spain's royal family, Princess Eulalia visited the world's fair.

HE DOESN'T WANT CUBA.

Senator Proctor Prefers Reciprocity to Annexation.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—"I do not agree," said Senator Proctor, of Vermont, today, "with those of my colleagues in the senate who court trouble in Cuba, in the hope that we may have an opportunity to annex the island. The character of a part of the population of Cuba is such that I should not consider it desirable as a state of the Union, as it would necessarily become if annexed. I consider Cuba of vast importance to this country, commercially, but prefer that it should remain as it is, or be an independent state to its becoming a part of the United States. I am for the commercial annexation, but not for territorial annexation. We can accomplish that result without a war of conquest and without purchasing the island, simply by reviving the policy of reciprocity. We made immmense strides in our commerce with that country under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, and had a trade of vast proportions with the islands when the law was repealed. All that is changed now and our Cuban trade is comparatively of little consequence. It is an object lesson which the people of this country should study with care."

The senator added that he believed that the Republican party would take the first opportunity to revive the policy of reciprocity, but said he did not know whether the effort would be in the next congress, owing to the probability of the veto of any reciprocity measure which might be enacted by congress.

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PAYMASTER SMITH RETIRES.

Minnesota Man Has Served His Country Long and Well.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Paymaster General Smith, of the army, will tomorrow retire on account of age. He was a native of Vermont, but was appointed from Minnesota. He entered the service as assistant paymaster of volunteers in 1861, and served throughout the war with much credit, being brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious service. He entered the permanent establishment as major in the pay corps in 1867, and on March 10, 1890, was appointed paymaster general. There is said to be a lively competition among the officers of the pay corps for his place. The senior is Col. Charles M. Terrell, stationed in Texas, but the fact that he has less than a year of active service ahead of him before retirement has encouraged officers to aspire to the appointment. Among the names mentioned are those of Col. T. H. Stanton, Omaha; Maj. George E. Glenn, Lieut. Col. George W. Candes, Maj. E. J. Bates, Maj. J. S. Witcher and Maj. A. B. Carey.

Naval Officers on the Spit.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieutenant Commander Frankl