

# Daily Globe

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## THE DAILY GLOBE.

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## THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

TELEGRAPHIC and railway enterprises seem to be helping Uncle Sam to getting on favorably with his Mexican neighbors. A direct line of telegraph from New York city to that republic has just been incorporated and is to be built immediately.

It would seem that the old saw is being thoroughly verified over across the Atlantic, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," and besides that, uneasy lies the crowns of those heads which lie anywhere near these crowns.

HENRI ROCHFORD, the noted communist editor, has been threatened by his fellow socialists, and is now under police protection. When the socialists begin to quarrel among themselves and kill each other off there will be hope for honest people.

Two years ago quite a number of gentlemen of the Winona board of trade, in an excursion given by the Northwestern railroad, in striking Huron, Dakota, then a frontier town in the germ, invested largely in tree claims, from the re-sales of which several have got back quite snug little dividends.

BETWEEN young rowdy fools who load up with weapons and ammunition in the eastern states after a generous dime novel education, to come West and fight the Indians, and young gentlemen idiots in eastern colleges, who go out to appease their wounded honor on the duellistic field, it is an open question as to which is entitled to the dunce block and cap.

RUSSIA wants an international detective force to circumvent the nihilists, anarchists, fenians and socialists who are causing such great trouble to the crowned heads of Europe just now. Some such force will be necessary, or else the kings and princes of the continent will be obliged to spend their time in bomb-proof apartments and wear nothing but bullet-proof clothing.

The London papers attribute all the atrocities committed in that country either to Americans or to the influence of the American press. The *News* charges the outrage of yesterday to the baneful teachings of the incendiary press of the United States. It is probable, however, that it was committed by a person who never saw an American newspaper, and could not read it if he had it.

The dynamite fiend has broken out in London, where the local government board offices were yesterday blown into a million fragments. Fortunately no one was killed, but had the hour been later the loss of life would have been fearful. The outrage is attributed very generally to the Fenians. It will fare badly with the perpetrators if they are ever detected, of which there is fortunately a good prospect.

Ir Brady speaks the truth, the entire gang of star route conspirators must be the most self-sacrificing and philanthropic citizens of this great republic. All they did, it seems, was for the benefit of the public at large. They had no selfish or mercenary motives whatever. They were bent on improving the mail service of the west, and did not care whether they made any money out of the contracts or not.

It is quite a pleasure to find that all men do not condemn, utterly, the Forty-seventh congress. The city council of Worcester, Mass., at its last meeting passed unanimously, a vote of thanks to the Forty-seventh congress, for the abrogation of the fishery clause of the treaty of Washington. These thanks, it may be feared, have the flavor of selfishness, but it is better to be thus thanked, than not to be thanked at all.

ALBION W. TOURGEE, author of "The Fool's Errand" and "Bricks Without Straw," pronounces Donnelly's "Ragunok" "one of the most powerful and suggestive books of the age," while the *Churchman*, a leading organ of the Episcopal church of this country, speaks in high terms of it, and is more than half inclined to believe that a comet did strike the earth in the drift age, and that the Book of Job really contains a description of that great event.

The Oxford won the university boat race yesterday, much to the surprise of the majority of sporting men, who were backing the Cambridge crew at long odds. The event is regarded in England as second only to the running of the Derby, and immense amounts of money are staked on the result. The Cambridge crew this year were thought to be in better form than their opponents, and were confidently expected to win the race. The result, therefore, is a great disappointment.

The president has promoted A. W. Wyman, assistant treasurer of the United States, to the position of treasurer made vacant by the resignation of Mr. James Gillilan. This is a deserved promotion, and will give general satisfaction except to the horde of hungry aspirants for the position. Mr. Wyman is capable and trustworthy, and filled the office of treasurer *ad interim* for a short time after the retirement of John C. New and previous to the appointment of Mr. Gillilan.

CONNECTICUT is showing a progressive spirit. The judiciary committee of the legislature have advised the repeal of the ancient law that requires the arrest and fine in the sum of \$20, of "every proprietor or driver of any vehicle not employed in carrying the United States mail, who shall allow any person to travel therein on Sunday, between sunrise and sunset, except from necessity and mercy." Should this law be repealed, it may be expected that the statute which forbids a man kissing

his wife and children will be the next to go. In the course of time the people of Connecticut will doubtless become much as other people are.

The new two-cent postage system is suggestive of the adoption of a one-cent rate for city letters. As one cent is taken off the three-cent letter, it seems reasonable that the two-cent epistle, city delivery, should fare likewise. Next October letters will go for two cents from St. Paul to San Francisco, and it seems a little disproportionate that a St. Paul man should pay two cents for having his letter carried across the street in his own city. The adoption of the one-cent postal card and the one-cent rate for unsealed circulars largely augmented the postal revenue, and the one-cent city rate will likely have the same effect. At all events it should be adopted.

The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, popularly known as "pig-iron," says with emphasis, and all that implies, that the suspicion that the new tariff law is not constitutional is "all pure bosh." Judge Kelley insists that in its protective aspects, in many respects it is an improvement on any tariff law this country has ever had. In the same breath he says: "It operates harshly and unjustly on a few industries." He instances its operation on cotton-ties, the lower rate of duty for the material of steel wire rods than is imposed on iron wire rods, is a gross inconsistency, exposing crucible and openhearth steel to fraudulent undervaluation, and the absolute disaster to the nickel interests. The placing of quinine and cinchonida on the free list, the great tariff tariff pronounces a gross violation of the principles of protection, and even an infraction of a tariff for revenue only. With all its faults, however, he stoutly affirms the law will prove a blessing to the country. Mr. Kelley is about as consistent as his unjust tariff law.

### WHAT WASHINGTON NEEDS.

The malarious atmosphere at Washington is beginning to tell on those not to the district born, quite early in the season, and although the president, heads of departments and others of the higher officials of the government are making preparations to emigrate therefrom, others, not so fortunate in position and means, have got to remain to do the detail business of the government, and dare the foul breath of the Potomac lowlands and the infectious diseases imported from all sections of the southern states by the restless wanderings of its negro population, to whom a pilgrimage to the capital seems to be a thorough necessity.

Although Boss Shepard made a terribly extravagant drain on the United States treasury, with an iron hand and with a really tyrannical rule, he broke the ancient city of Washington into fragments, and therefrom and from its wastes and sinkholes laid out the spacious streets and avenues of what is some time destined to be one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful cities on this continent.

In some respects it was a great pity that Alexander sank his palms so deeply and so often into the treasury and so soon began to pocket his large margins over the actual cost, engendered by the improvements he had inaugurated. The results of his immense peculations, their discovery, and his departure into lehmalle life to the mining districts of old and New Mexico, were that his sanitary plans were not as fully consummated in respect to the national capital as had been his constructive and ornamental engineering, and the Potomac flats were left undrained, to clothe the new Washington as they did the old with noxious and miasmatic vapors, bearing sickness, disease and death upon their wings.

The country is tired of the reign and rule of rings, and of thefts from its treasury, seeming to have no limit, and to permeate almost every department of its government, but it really does need a bold and energetic controller, engineer or adventurer to attack the filth and malaria of its national capital, and make it possible as a place of residence to its presidents, heads of departments, foreign ambassadors, its great army of male and female clerks, and increasing citizenship from January to December. Really the country would forgive a successful sanitary doctor of this description of even outlandish changes, providing his practice proved a success.

### A WASTEFUL RECORD.

The extent of the extravagance of the Forty-seventh congress is not fully appreciated by the public, and can only be understood by comparison. The following table will show the total appropriations made by congress for the past thirteen years:

Year ending	Appropriations.
June 30, 1872.....	\$176,119,183 40
June 30, 1873.....	178,405,015 53
June 30, 1874.....	187,292,222 38
June 30, 1875.....	182,804,929 89
June 30, 1876.....	179,166,209 90
June 30, 1877.....	154,553,639 62
June 30, 1878.....	144,492,143 23
June 30, 1879.....	174,748,008 29
June 30, 1880.....	192,188,000 26
June 30, 1881.....	189,356,251 40
June 30, 1882.....	216,468,197 79
June 30, 1883.....	256,729,015 21
June 30, 1884.....	220,327,511 90

It will be seen by these figures that the appropriations made by the Forty-seventh congress at its two sessions amounted to the enormous sum of \$526,056,526.21, and this does not include appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the year ending next June that ought to have been made. It is very evident that the people repudiated the members none too soon, for there is no telling to what an extent their depredations would have been carried if they had been given another lease of power.

It is difficult to discover what the congress recently adjourned has done to entitle it to the national gratitude. A slight reduction of internal revenue taxation has been effected, it is true, and some portions of the tariff laws have been revised in the interest of the eastern manufacturers. But the taxes remitted are upon the luxuries of life, not upon the necessities. The laboring people will experience no relief from its operations. The civil service reform bill is a measure purely experimental, and although it is now the law of the land neither the president nor the members of congress are paying any heed to its provisions. Though expressly forbidden to solicit office, congressmen are still haunting Washington and hounding the president for appointments for their friends. Thus before it has been tested the law is practically a dead letter.

It is to be hoped that the Forty-eighth congress will take warning from the infamy of its predecessor and avoid its errors and crimes. There is no legitimate call for the expenditure of such vast amounts as have been appropriated during

the past two years. The pension roll is large and expensive, but there is good reason to believe and hope that it will commence to decrease from this time forward. The interest on the public debt is decreasing at the rate of a million dollars every year, and at the present rate of extinguishment it will cease to be a burden within a very short time. We must have greater economy in expenditures in the future. Nearly a million dollars a day is too large an outlay for even so rich and prosperous a country as the United States. We cannot stand the pressure long, especially as the return for the outlay is so insignificant.

### MILLE RHEA.

A Reasonably Successful Introduction to a St. Paul Audience.

Mlle Rhea, the distinguished French actress, made her first appearance before a St. Paul audience at the Opera house last evening in the very French drama of Adrienne. Whether her selection was a good or poor one is immaterial. There are lovers of the French drama and others who detest it, but who, while detesting it, are willing to suffer the outrage of their feelings, if the deed is done in an artistic manner.

"Adrienne" is not a one act play. In fact it has several really good parts to those who think there are any good parts in such a play, but still the acting really centers upon a single character—a woman who loves with her whole soul, and who is driven to distraction by jealousy; who does her rival as great a service as it is possible for one woman to do another; who finally loses faith in her husband and who finally dies in terrible misery by poison conveyed to her through her rival, just as she learns that her lover is faithful in thought, word and deed. Add to this a couple of male rakes in the persons of a prince and an able and faithful friend in the person of a theatrical prompter, and all the essentials for the presentation of Adrienne are provided for.

The movement of the play in the first act is exceedingly tame, but from that on it steadily grows in interest, the situation of each succeeding act being more exciting until in the last three acts it gives full scope to the highest dramatic powers. That Mlle Rhea was equal to all the requirements of the part—that she in fact more than met the critical expectations of her audience, was manifest by the most enthusiastic recalls at the close of each of the acts and the very hearty applause that followed her throughout.

Mlle Rhea has a fine stage presence, and her costumes are both rich and becoming. She has a rich and well modulated voice, and her pronounced foreign accent adds rather than detracts from her enunciation. Her gestures are full of expression and her movements a model of grace and refinement. She has most perfect control of her countenance, and the play of her features in expression of the various emotions which stir her heart is one of her greatest charms. Her support is unusually good, especially so the Maurice De Saxe of William Harris, the Michonet of A. C. McManus, the Prince Le Bullion of Lee Cooper, the Abbe De Chazzeuil of J. B. Amory, the Princess De Bullion of Miss Engene Lindeman, and the Duchess Damouret of Miss Grace Hall.

This evening Mlle Rhea will present "An Unequal Match," a favorite character with Mrs. Langtry.

### Business Troubles.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The wholesale firm of Pfirrmann & Pfarr having failed to meet two drafts of \$5,000 each, placed their affairs in the hands of Thos. G. Smith and A. S. Winslow, trustees, and ask an extension of time. Liabilities estimated at \$425,000, 60 per cent of which is secured by whisky stock. J. Pfarr, Jr., sold his interest in the firm March 7 to Mr. Pfirrmann, who is the sole member of the firm. There is no apprehension that the liabilities will not be all met and business be continued.

Mr. Pfirrmann says no trustees have been appointed to take charge of his affairs, though the persons named were suggested by certain creditors. He will call a meeting of creditors on Saturday and will consent to the appointment of an advisory committee, but prefers to hold the control of his business. He says he is amply able to pay every dollar, but wants time. The firm's surplus above its liabilities, he says is half a million, and personal estate \$175,000. He has been in business twenty-five years and was never before embarrassed. He could have avoided this by selling below market, but had such implicit confidence in the passage of the Sherman bill by the house that he refused to sacrifice his goods. No step has been taken by any creditor to compel an assignment, the general feeling being that all claims are safe.

NEWCOMBETOWN, O., March 15.—English & Dixon, New Philadelphia, manufacturers of agricultural implements, assigned yesterday. Liabilities \$21,000; assets \$37,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Adolph Kappella, surviving and liquidating partner of the firm of Doughty & Kappella, ship builders, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Kappella's assets largely exceed his liabilities and there will be a surplus after paying the debts in full. Kappella had a contract for the dredge "Count De Lesseps" attached by I. P. Morris & Co., who furnished the machinery.

DAYTON, March 14.—The fact that a mortgage for \$80,000 was given by the large lumber firm of Paige, Dixon & Co. of this city, to S. H. Griggs, which was filed for record on Monday, and that its senior member, S. B. Paige, committed suicide on Sunday, has given rise to the report of the financial embarrassment of the firm. The local press contradicts the report.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A report from Montreal says that Fogarty & Bros., wholesale boots and shoes, have suspended. Liabilities, \$100,000.

### Surgical Operation.

Hon. Ebenezer Ayers, of Cottage Grove, underwent a severe surgical operation at Chicago on Tuesday. It consisted of the removal of two cancers. One, on the left jaw, necessitated the removal of a part of the bone, and the other was situated on the clavicle of the shoulder on the same side. Mr. Ayers rallied from the operation, which lasted over two hours, and there are strong hopes that it will prove of more than temporary relief. The operation was performed by Geo. A. Hall, M. D., director of surgery in Hahnemann medical college, at the institute of surgery, 2131 Wabash avenue.

### Fire This Morning.

About 2 o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded from the Fort and Western avenue box. Nos. 1 and 3 engines proceeded a long distance out on Fort street, and concluding that the fire (evidently a feeble one from the light perceptible) was at Fort Snelling or beyond, then returned home disgusted with their tramp.

The Mississippi river commission is at Cairo, but will do nothing there.

# DYNAMITE FIENDS.

The London Government Board Building Blown to Smithereens.

TWO ATTEMPTS ON THE "TIMES."

The Greatest Excitement Prevailing in the English Capital.

THE WORK CHARGED TO FENIANS.

Comments of the Press and in Parliament—General Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 15.—A terrific gas explosion in the local government board offices at Westminster occurred at 9 o'clock to-night, destroying much property. The report was heard in the house of commons and caused alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and the reporters' gallery. It being dinner hour but few members of the house were in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the peers' gallery and seemed alarmed. The speaker rang his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an eighty ton gun.

Later—it is now believed the explosion was caused by dynamite and was a deliberate attempt to blow up the government offices.

The explosion was undoubtedly the work of Fenians. Adjacent streets were filled with myriads of fragments of glass and heavy plate glass lying in heaps on the ground. A stone weighing 200 pounds was projected against the King Street police station, making a hole the size of a man's head. Nothing will be touched until an inquiry is made. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated until daylight. Five hundred constables are guarding the scene. The building has the appearance of having been bombarded. There is a deep trench ten feet by three in one room floor, which has been literally ploughed. Two children sleeping in the house on the corner of King street were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and their faces badly cut. They were taken to the police station. Every pane of glass in the vicinity is shattered. A man was arrested at midnight on suspicion of being concerned in the explosion.

The explosion being the subject of consideration in the commons, Harcourt, the home secretary, said he did not think it right to say anything about the matter until official inquiry had been made. He had heard of an attempt made to blow up the *Times* office, but no injury was done.

The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. Yesterday evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the *Times* office, which, it is rumored, a lighted fuse attached. The police are making an investigation. The officials think the explosion was caused by gunpowder or dynamite. The officers of the gas company declare that they can find no evidences that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot large portions of masonry across the street.

Harcourt has had a conference with the chief of police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred inside the room and not outside the building. After the explosion the force of police at the house of parliament was doubled, and the government offices and the residences of ministers were strongly guarded.

The *Times* attaches little importance to the explosion, which occurred at its office. The canister contained only a small quantity of powder.

The *Daily News* says: It is of course obvious that the explosion was the result of premeditated design. We are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of O'Donovan Rossa.

The *News* says: It is impossible not to connect the perpetration of this outrage with a certain phase of the Irish crime and assassin press of America. The *Times* says the Fenian answer to Gladstone's speech on the land act was not delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out the policy of bringing the war into the heart of London. The explosion at our office occurred at 7:45 on Wednesday evening, but the falling of the canister prevented any serious damage. There is reason to believe the two attempts of this kind were made by some miscreant.

LONDON, March 15.—Oxford won the boat race. The sixteen boats started at 5:41. Cambridge had the Middlesex side of the river; Oxford, the Surrey side. Oxford led by a length at Duke's Head, a short distance from the starting point and won by three lengths.

The Oxford had the best of an uneven start. They pulled a regular stroke, nearly forty to the minute, and were almost clear of the Cambridge boat at Craven steps, about six furlongs from the start. The Cambridge boat here deflected toward the Middlesex shore. The Oxford at the end of the first mile, which they covered in 4:15, were two lengths ahead, and rowing well together. Here the darkness threatened and snow began to fall. The Cambridge crew was splashed considerably by the time the soap works were reached. At Hamersmith bridge, one and three-quarter miles from Putney, Cambridge was nine seconds behind Oxford; at Chiswick Eyot, three-quarters of a mile further on, four lengths astern, and going better. A violent hail storm here broke upon the crews. The Cambridge eight quickened their speed, but at Crorney reach it was evident it was all over with them. The Oxford came in all over with them. The Oxford came in the easiest winners. The result causes the greatest excitement among the Fenian ranks in consequence of the heavy betting on the Cambridge crew, who, at the start, were favorites at seven to two. The defeat of a crew on whom such odds were laid is unprecedented.

LONDON, March 15.—Nothing is known here concerning the reported death of Karl Marx.

Kennard will move in the commons that in view of the complete satisfying of all demands of American citizens upon the sum Geneva conference allowed in regard to the Alabama claims, the house is of the opinion that the balance should be restored to Great Britain.

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, stated at the commons in answer to Coleridge Kennard's question that the government had done nothing towards recovering the surplus Alabama award.

DUNDEE, March 15.—James Mallett, a murder conspirator, has given information implicating Patrick Egan and others. The information is sufficient to justify the arrest of Egan when he returns.

DUBLIN, March 15.—The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Swinford, county Mayo,

passed a resolution in which they charge the government with neglecting the distressed people and condemn the remedies offered, namely the workhouse or emigration.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—Fifteen anarchists visited the office of the *Intransigeant* and attempted to compel Henri Rochefort, the editor, to insert a note in the paper denouncing its report of the riot last Friday as slanderous. The police have since protected the premises, although Rochefort denied their services when proffered.

Explosives have been found in the house of a man named Perigot, who has been arrested. It is expected that information touching the doings of the anarchists more vital than any Louise Michel could furnish will be obtained from him.

The government has concluded to expel, upon conclusion of their sentences, all foreigners who were convicted of implication in the riots here. They are mostly German.

PARIS, March 15.—On a motion being announced in the chamber of deputies to authorize the prosecution of Savary, member of the chamber, and director of Rhone et Loire bank for malversation in connection with the affairs of the bank. Savary prevented the necessity of debating the motion by resigning his seat.

PARIS, March 15.—The government will prosecute the anarchist organ, the *Catayr*.

PARIS, March 15.—At the socialist meeting, on the Champs de Mars, on Sunday, if the crowds refuse to disperse, three legal warnings will be given, and if these warnings are not heeded the rioters will be arrested.

PARIS, March 15.—Four anarchists, including two members of the press, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, for the delivery of seditious speeches.

### RUSSIA.

BADEN-BADEN, March 15.—The funeral of the late Prince Gortschakoff took place from the Russian chapel there yesterday. The physician who attended Prince Gortschakoff states there were enough grounds for suspecting the prince had been poisoned. The evidence of the prince's mistress and his valet confirm the suspicion. In his will, made on his death bed, the prince requested the authorities to suppress any inquiry as to whether he had been poisoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The defalcation of Makoff, president of the society for regulating the social condition of the Jews, and who committed suicide, is eleven million of roubles.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLIN, March 15.—The emperor has declined to accept the resignation of Admiral Von Stosch, chief of the ministry of marine.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—The chamber has authorized the government to negotiate a loan of 60,000,000 florins.

BRUSSELS, March 15.—The court of appeal has decided the case of ex-Bishop Dumont vs. Monsigneur Du Rousseau, bishop of Tournay. The decision acknowledges the bishop of Tournay and ceases all opposition to the election to the delegate of the Belgian government of the money and papers deposited by Canon Bernard in America.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—Perelli, director of the postoffice, who attempted suicide, is suspended from office.

VIENNA, March 15.—The Russian government has proposed to other powers that an international detective force be organized to cope with the anarchists, nihilists, fenians and socialists. France, Switzerland and Austria have acquiesced in the proposal.

ROME, March 15.—At the consistory today the pope appointed several bishops, including bishop for Halifax, Charleston, and Grand Rapids.

BERLIN, March 15.—It seems certain that the emperor has declined to accept the resignation of Admiral Van Slasch.

### A PROSPEROUS PAPER.

The Libel Suits Instituted Against the Chicago "Herald" Multiplying at a Rapid Rate.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Judge Rogers is engaged to-day in trying the libel suit of J. E. Clark, publisher of the *Des Moines (Ia.) Mail Car*, against F. W. Palmer, Jas. W. Scott and others, the alleged editors, proprietors and publishers of the *Morning Herald*, for \$25,000 damages. The alleged libel was published on April 29, 1882, and the offense consisted in saying that Clark was caught in *flagrante delicto* and received a severe beating at the hands of the injured husband, Gen. Stiles' opening speech for the defendants said it was ridiculous to suppose that Clark had been so severely injured by a statement made in a newspaper that not half of the jury had ever read, or ever heard of. The *Herald* will soon need a clerk to keep a record of libel suits. There were recorded yesterday two by Mr. Lehmann of "the fair" who was said to have once been a "fakir," and to be now the proprietor of immoral resorts on State street, all of which Lehmann denies. Mr. Lehmann says further that the attacks on him were published because he refused to advertise in the *Herald*, Coroner Bayden wants \$20,000 for intimations that he was not doing his duty legally, and was unduly influenced, especially in the Elliott inquest.

### Denounced as a Swindle.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 14.—The *Herald* claims to have reliable information which leads to the belief that the bill which recently passed the state senate providing payment of old and new claims will be used, perhaps to cover a large number of fraudulent accounts, probably to the amount of \$2,000,000, so that if the bill passes the house and goes into effect, the United States government, which will ultimately pay these claims, will actually be swindled out of the amount named. The *Herald* strongly opposes the bill.

### The Tallahatchie Rising.

YAZOO CITY, March 15.—The Tallahatchie river, at Sharkey, on Saturday was six feet below 1882, and yesterday had fallen seven inches below. It is rising two inches daily. The swamps of Tallahatchie and Yazoo will absorb much water.

### A Belgium Visitor.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Charles D. Havestenhuy, one of the foremost politicians of Belgium, is a passenger in the steamer *Switzerland*, due here on Saturday. He intends to stay a few months in this country and acquaint himself with its institutions.

### Will Go At Alone.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 15.—Senator Blair denies that he has combined forces with Rollins in the coming senatorial contest, and declares he never will form an alliance with Rollins, Briggs and Chandler nor make a combination with any candidate. That while acknowledging himself a candidate he will not fight for re-election.

### For Rent.

Store No. 137 and 161 West Seventh street, Seven corners. Apply to B. F. Zahm, at the store.

# WASHINGTON.

THE VIRGINIA READJUSTERS' VICTORY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Large Quantities of Whisky Being Exported to Save the Tax—Appointment of A. W. Wyman as Treasurer of the United States—Departmental Gossip.

### [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Virginia readjusters are elated by the recent decision of the United States supreme court, affirming the right of the state legislature to enact what is known as the coupon killer. The effect of this decision is to depreciate the value of tax receivable interest coupons of the bonds issued in 1871 under Democratic rule. The readjusters have fought with all their strength the tax receivable feature of these coupons, and when they got control of the legislature they passed a law imposing restrictions that will diminish to a very large extent the number of coupons that will be offered in payment of taxes to the state. Heretofore the aggregate of taxes paid in coupons has been so large as to seriously cripple the state treasury for cash to meet its current expenses, and the remaining bonded debt of the state not funded in bonds with tax receivable and self collecting interest coupons was neglected or only partially met. The Democrats have stood by the original funding act, objecting to the passage of the act called the coupon killer, and the best lawyers in Virginia are said to have held that the coupon killer was unconstitutional because it impaired the obligation of the contract of the state with the creditors who funded under the act of 1871. A large portion of the holders of these bonds reside in England, but many of them are held in Baltimore, and that city has been the principal market for Virginia securities. Its proximity to Virginia has made the trade on tax receivable coupons very profitable to Baltimore brokers and bankers. It is understood that they and the English bondholders will seek to obtain a rehearing from the supreme court.

### THE WHISKY TAX.

The treasury department is informed that the shipment of whisky out of the country to prevent payment of tax before it is required for consumption, has already begun. "It is going, we understand, in considerable quantities," said an official of the internal revenue bureau, in speaking