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#### WASHINGTON BUREAU.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Pau. SLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure

The GLOBE can be found on sale at t following news stands in Washington: NÅTIONAL HOTEL, METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

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The GLOBE has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The GLOBE office at Chicago is located at room 11, Times building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the GLOBE office, which will be found open during the great er portion of every night, as well as day. The GLOBE is on sale at the following news

stands in Chicago; PALMER HOUSE, GRAND PACIFIC SHERMAN HOUSE.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. 
 Bar.
 Ther.
 Wind.
 Weather.

 St. Paul.
 30.00
 65
 SW
 Fair

 La Crosse.
 29.98
 66
 NW
 Clear
 NORTHWEST. Bar. Ther. Wind. Bismarck ..... 30.05 62 Calm Fair Ft. Garry.....30.07 Minnedosa....30.08 Moorhead....30.04 Quapelle.....30.06 St. Vincent....30.03 NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE, Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather

Ft. Assinaboine 29.97 Ft. Buford....30.05 Ft. Custer....29.98 Helena......29.96 \* 58 · S Huron, D. T....30.05 · 58 · NE UPPER LAKES. Duluth......29.94 63 NE DAILY LOCAL MEANS. Bar. Ther. Dew Point. Wind. Weather. 29,964 66.5 57:0 NW Amount rainfall. 0: Maximum thermometer 78.5: minimum thermometer 59.5; dally range

River-Observed height 3 feet, 2 inches. Fall in twenty-four hours, 2 inches. Note-The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sun days excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jack-son streets, at noon, "Gentral Time," as deter-mined at Carleton College observatory. Note-Barometer corrected for temperature

> P. F. LYONS, Sergeant, Signai Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS. Upper Mississippi-Fair weather; winds gene rally from north; stationary temperature, except a extreme northern portion, higher temperature -Local showers; partly cloudy weather; north to east winds; stationary tempera-

#### Democratic Congressional Convention-Third District.

hereby called to meet in the Village of Glencoe, ednesday, the 20th day of August, 1884, at 12 o clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall be elected a member of Congress from and for said district at the next ensu-

te basis of representation fixed for said Convention, is one delegate for each county of the district, and one delegate for each two hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof, cast at the last general election for the Democratic candicate for Governor. The several counties of the district will, on this basis, be entitled to re-

presentation as follows: Carver ...... 6 Meeker ...... 5 Chionewa ..... 2 Renville ..... 4 Total Delegation..... EDWARD C. STRINGER, ....59

Chairman of the Con'l Com., Third Dist.

# YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets were quiet but firm; wheat that Blaine's course was in accord w advanced 2c for No. 1 hard, and 4c for No. 2 publican precedents and sentiments. regular. The grain market at the great center was very strong. At Milwaukee wheat advanced 14:014; at Chicago August wheat closed %c the consequences. But while it may be two higher, September 1) ac and October 14c above
Thursdays's close; corn was 1/4 cl higher; oats were %c higher for July and %c for August; was steady. The stock market was strong and buoyant throughout the day with slight actions and the market closed strong and from % to 314 per cent. higher. The mi as unusually active and exceptionally firm.

JOHN A. JOYCE'S Blaine campaign songs nocent grand old party organs. These prints should supplement the song matter with extracts from John A's. prison remin-

THE Third district Democratic Congressional convention is called to meet at llencoe, Wednesday, August 20th. The sicial call is printed in this morning's laone. The convention is entitled to fiftycine delegates.

On Inspector Castle and a few other ublican kids profess to believe that Col. rriman cannot be elected to Congress in Fourth district. The fuss they make over nomination is a give-away of their expecon of defeat.

Tur Minneapolis evening Republican orthe is in a flatter of apprehension caused by a numination of Col. Merriman for Con er ss. It practically concedes his election. its opposis for Republican harmony are pitand are poured too late upon stony

LOGAN's presence at the Grand Army enpromote political ends, when the occasion is it do, if we must have a fleet to let the Dem-

sota, and if Logan lends himself to their to let the other party take the matter in schemes he will cover himself with disgrace.

Ir appears that there be cranks and The Chicago News thus develops another one on the Friday question: John Swinton, the newspaper crank of New York, shakes his cap and bells in the face of the public and reminds the people that both Blaine and Cleveland were nominated on Friday, but that Butler's nomination was made on Thursday.

If the workingmen believed all they read in John's paper they would be great fools, but, thank goodness, they are not fools enough to attach any significence to the day of the week on which the candidates were chosen. It is really very unfortunate for the Democracy that they could not have named their ticket on some other day, just to see if they could not carry out the Friday superstition by the defeat of Blaine. Now, if either Cleveland or Blaine is elected, it will demonstrate that the Friday nonsense don't count and possibly the judges will go to hanging people on some other day of the The only hope for the prestige of ill

#### Butler to throw the election into the House. A DANGEROUS MAN.

It ought to be said every day, and every hour in the day that Blaine is a dangerous man, that he is not a statesman, but simply a vicious, tricky politician and demagogue whose whole public career records his utter lack of official integrity.

In his movement to catch the nomination for the Presidency, the plan he pro-By Mail—postage paid, per year......\$1 15 posed a year ago in regard to the surplus in the treasury well illustrates his dangerous tendency. His proposal that the United States government should continue levies to produce more money than it needs and distribute the surplus among the states ought to condemn him as a man devoid of common sense, so reckless that he defies the constitution, and offers the country the prospect of a policy wholly mischievous and ut-terly destructive of stability and integrity.

Another point which reveals the demagogue in his plan to have the United States assume the debt of the state of Virginia. In his race to catch votes he incorporates this scheme in his "book." With it as a basis he bargains with that satanic marplot, Mahone, and consorts with all the outrageous vileness of his following.

Can the people make such a man President. Dare they do it. Do they want to jeopardize everything by installing a man whose only motive is to do and say any specious thing to catch votes. These things are a part of the stained

record of the Republican candidate. Who dare trust him?

### A SNEER ANSWERED.

In a public address at Boston, Hon. Chas. Theodore Russell made a pungent contrast between the Democratic and Republican candidates for President. Addressing himself to the Republican sneer that Gov. Cleveland had never been in Congress or lived at Washington Mr. Russell said:

"It is true that Grover Cleveland has never been speaker of the House of Representatives; has never been speaker for private gain. He has never prostituted that position to a railroad, and made rulings in favor of that railroad. Grover Cleveland has never been a senator of the United States with power to straddle the currency question. He has never been secretary of state to borrow the played-out policy of England in direct opposition, to that advised by Washington

in his farewell address. "It is true that Grover Cleveland has not had an opportunity to start a new foreign policy. He has not trumped up fraudulent claims against the little government of Peru for the purpose of interfering with the internal affairs of Chili and Peru. He has never written a book advocating the assumption of the debt of Virginia by the United States or devised a scheme to divide the surplus funds of the United States among the states, thus creating an additional means of preying upon the national treasury. What is his record? What ever his hands have been needed to do for the public good, that is what he has done. We nede no other record upon which to place our candidate before the American people and ask them for their suffrage."

WAR RECORDS CONTRASTED.

It is charged that both Blaine and Cleveland put in substitutes in a war that occurred some time during the last generation. | prominence. It has as yet never had an oppor-It is cited as rendering Blaine the more culpable, that his substitute never went to the front, and that the municipality of Augusta epidemic of yellow fever since sacitary finally refunded to him the \$200 which he paid for the man to take his place. Cleveland's man, it is said, went to the front and was shot at, and shot at others in the due, regulation style. This is a most delicate difference between these two candidates, and it will be hard to forsee what will be the effect on the number of votes. Generally it would seem as if Blaine is entitled to the more credit in the matter. He showed himself a A Democratic Convention of the Third Con-gressional District of the State of Minnesota is kept his substitute away from the front where he was liable to get hurt. Moreover, in the taking back of the \$200 he showed the possession of a thrift which promises well for his administration of the affairs of the nation. In addition to these points, Blaine's action was greatly in accord with the Republican sentiment of the period, which was that it was the duty of patriots to stay at home and guard against treason at the rear, and garrison the offices so that they could not be seized by copperheads. Grant, Logan, Meade. Rosecrans, Hancock, Steel, McClellan. McDowell, and in fine, all the great generals, and leaders of the were or, are yet Democrats. It was the policy of the Republicans to discourage the shedding of Republican blood. Maine filled its quota with southern darkies, and other strong Republican communities did the same. Hence, it appears that Blaine's course was in accord with Re-

It is bad for Cleveland, but it is too late the consequences. But, while it may be too not be lost on the growing generations.

## THE VERIEST TWADDLE,

Various utterances by leading Republicans prove that the policy of the Blaine campaign is to consist in the exploitation of what is termed an American policy. At the ratification meeting held in New York on Monday coutinue to be published by a few of the in- night, the bright promise of an American policy was hinted at, and seemed to be received by the crowd with considerable enthusiasm. Gen. Hawley, one of the orators of the occasion, announced that it is time that we have a Navy, for, he said, "one thing is worse than war, and that is cowardly This is probably true, but wherein is the application to the present condition of the country? What nation is menacing us? In what direction is there a danger of a cowardly peace, unless we shall have a Navy. There is an attempt in this speech of the valient General, who did not get a vote at the Republican convention, to imbue the minds of his hearers with the idea that we must have Blaine and a Navy to prevent our being

mortified by the affliction of a cowardly peace. Admitting that we should have a Navy, who should build it? The party that is now manœuvering for another lease of power has been in the possession of the government for nearly a quarter of a century, and if there is such pressing need of a Navy why have we not gotten one! It is not because the Republicans have not spent money in trying to build one. They have laid out untold millions in the effort to build a Navy and companent is to be used by his partisans to yet the demand is for a Navy. How would

hand. This clamor about a Nayy and an American policy is the veriest of twaddle when coming from the lips of a Republican. A Republican is a sectional creature. He has no aspirations beyond the northern states. He exists only for a portion of the country. A man whose ideas do not extend beyond the visible horizon cannot be a comprehensive citizen. A party which is confined to a limited section of a country cannot be possessed of the qualities necessary to entertain a foreign policy. A Republican's mission is to hate the one-half the people of the country he lives in, to limit his country to a few northern states, and measure his patriotism by his devotion to sectional success. Such a thing as an American policy, as understood

by a Republican is an absurdity. The leader who attempts to entertain and shape a logical and valuable foreign policy must be a citizen of the United States and not merely a citizen of the northern half of luck which Friday has secured is for Ben. it. If this country shall ever have such a policy it will be when it is formulated and made effective by a Democrat. To administer the affairs of a nation, not only with reference to the nation itself, but with respect to other people, requires a man who is himself national in his views, in his breadth of thought, in his comprehensive knowledge of men and things. Hence, the absurdity of prating of an American policy by the partisans of Blaine. As well might the ward striker of some city, who has devoted all his political life to the few blocks in which he has operated, begin to announce his view of a national policy. If the country wishes a foreign policy, it will elect a Democrat, a man who has prepared himself for a just estimate of other nations by first becoming a

### MISS CARROLL'S PENSION.

Among the subjects which will be considered by the Grand Army of the Republic at its session next week will be the claim of Miss Anna Ella Carroll, whose services to the Union cause during the war were of great value, and whose plan of the Tennesse campaign was of an importance not easily com puted.

The claim of this lady has been long before congress but no practical action has been reached. The military committees of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-fourth congresses examined the claim and reported that it was incontestably established. The committee on Military Affairs of the Fortysixth congress, not only concurred in the conclusions of its predecessors, but in their official report say that the committe believe that the thanks of the nation are due Miss Carroll, and that they were fully justified in recommending that she be placed on the pension rolls of the government, as a partial measure of recognition for her public service. Accompanying the report was a bill granting Miss Carroll a pension, and its passage was recommended.

A strange part of the matter is the fact that because the author of the Tennessee plan was a woman it was decided to conceal her authorship, and while her plan was sought and its suggestions adopted she was requested to submit it unsigned. Hence the neces sity for proof of authorship and great formal ity in considering the claim. President Lincoln was cognizant of the service rendered by Miss Carroll, and so were many other illustrious men of the war, including General Garfield, but these men are all gone. It is not only proper, but just that the Grand Army of the Republic should become the advocate for Miss Carroll. Twenty years have passed and she has waited. Tens of theu sands of others have been rewarded and pensioned and she has waited-not altogether unnoticed, but because she was a woman it has been easy to put off doing an act of palpable justice. Four times her claim has been proven up, justified and urged. The treatment of this case has not been generous, has not been just. But the wrong should be no longer permitted, and the author of the Ten nessee plan, that gave victory into the hands of the Union forces, woman though she be, should not be allowed to go down to her grave feeling the sting of ingratitude, her services unrequited.

It is only within a few years that sanitation as a science and an art has developed into tunity to afford the world a crucial test of its ability. In this country, there has been one science has been in the field, and there seems to be no doubt that it then did some excellent but not perfect work. What it did was not so much in ameliorating the severity of the plague as in preventing its reaching localities, and in estopping its reappearance in the sea son following the outbreak. It is claimed by many sanitarians that the excursions of yellow fever along the Mississippi river has come to an end through their precautions and remedial measures.

The present year is one which will afford sanitation an opportunity to give the world a test of its powers. Its professors in Europe have the cholera to deal with, and in this country, it would appear that we are menaced with both cholera and yellow feyer. The latter has appeared in Mexico, and a communication with that country is now of the most common and open character, there is ample opportunity for the scourge to travel northwards into the states. If sanitation can bar the route from Mexico so that vellow fever cannot pass the frontier line, and if the same agency can confine cholera to a line drawn outside of our coasts, and can be obeyed when it says, "thus far and no far ther," the world will gladly acknowledge the claims of the new science to be all that its most enthusiastic disciples assert it to be. ly be taken from point to point by actual that it has been carried from the first case.

In the matter of cholera, sanitary science has a thousand times asserted that it can oneings. It lays down the dictum that if cholera appears in a second instance, in any place, it is for the reason In other words, according to sanitary exponents, if a person is attacked by cholera, and such a person be completely isolated so that none of the cholera excreta of the victim can be carried into the water, or the food of others, then there can be no extension of the disease. A great English authority in speaking of this phase of the matter says:

"The extension of cholera from place to place is effected by agencies which are usually distinctly traceable, and, in the great maj ority of instances, by the drinking of contaminated water. The contamination is due, always, to the discharges characteristic of the disease, so that Mr. Simon was able to write with certainty several years ago that "excrement-polluted earth, excrement-polluted air. excrement-polluted water are for us the causes of cholera." Whenever these pollutions are permitted the diffusion of the disease is the invariable result. The investigations of Mr. Netten Radcliffe furnished the remaining link necessary in order to complete the chain of causation, and showed how the excretions of a cholera patient had been conveyed without disinfection into the river. An isolated group of cases in an Essex farm, to which the disease had in the first instance been brought from Southampton, furnished similar evidence, and there is no longer any doubt, on the part of those conversant with the facts of sanitary science, that an invasion of cholera is a perfectly controllable event. Thirty years have now elapsed since the last English epidemie, and the isolated cases which have occurred in the interval have been just sufficiently numerous to show in what manner they should be dealt with." If cholera is perfectly controllable by the

sanitary science of England it is equally so

in this country or in Europe, or in both, it human life and enjoyment. will have opportunity to make good its claims

MR, BLAINE HEARD FROM. aunched upon an anxious world this mornrival in length of both of the national cona good deal, forthose docu-ments cover all the world and Utah besides, and do it in a very verbose manner. Hence a presidential candidate who can outwind the platform makers, shows a physical vigor which makes one wonder how the heat of the sun could have

melted him down at the door of a sanctuary. The burden of Mr. Blaine's song is at once a confession of his fears and weakness. He appears to have been deeply impressed by the Tammany raid upon Gov. Cleveland and devotes nearly three of his four columns of space to demonstrating that the Republican party is the friend of "protection" and of the laboring man, and that he, personally, showers all of his "heart of hearts" upon the welfare of the laboring classes. He dwells so elaborately upon this point that he overdoes the matter and the stamp of the demagogue appears between the lines, in his delusive effort to pierce what he supposes fo be the weak point in his antagonist's anatomy.

So far as Mr. Blaine can do so, he has drawn the lines between the parties on the tariff question much more sharply than is done by the respective platforms, and it is at least to his credit that he takes a bold and decided stand, even though that stand is in favor of increased tariff robbery and additional burdens of taxation.

While Mr. Blaine's henchmen have been eatering for the Irish vote, on the pretext that he will avenge their grievances by blowing England out of the water at the cannon's mouth, Mr. Blaine appears to have discovered that a belligerent pollcy is not what is desired by the business interests of the counry, and he professes to be so lamb-like and desirous for peace that instead of making war to capture guano islands, or for other speculations, he would be more meek and 'umble than Uriah Heep, accepting as his soprano. regular diet the fertilizing article he was once so belligerent to obtain.

As Utah cannot vote, his condemnation of polygamy is both timely and safe, being at once a display of good morals and good discretion in the selection of matter for disap-

probation. The ne plus ultra of cheek and assurance is found in the concluding paragraph, wherein he protests against the purchase of votes. Shades of Dorsey defend us! Jim Blaine, the Jingo candidate, pleading for a pure, unpurchased ballot! This is a climax which will cause the reader to lay down the letter with a sardonic smile and reflect upon the degree of sincerity in the remainder of the document, when the representative of a party which goes into the market to buy its victories openly and shamelessly at the ballot box, can gravely indulge in such a sentiment.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION. The original Greely expeditionary force consisted of twenty-five men. Of this number eighteen perished and seven have been escued. The account of the rescue is the more painfully thrilling from the fact that the survivors were at the point of death when discovered, and in twenty-four hours more would bave joined the majority-the great majority of the dead, and the small majority of their own party. The outcome of the effort for the relief of the expedition has all the elements of a romance; one of those romances in which the imperiled hero seems firmly involved in the entanglements of fate. and is relieved at the instant when all hope has been abandoned.

One can fancy something of the prodigious horror of the scene of which the gallant seven were a party a few hours prior to the arrival of the Schley expedition. About them lay the dead, and two of their party were dying. They were environed by the awful solitude of the frozen ocean. Provisions were long since exhausted, and the gony of living was feebly prolonged by an juiceless lichen. Even this was at last gone, and there remained no one with strength to gather a fresh supply. All about them was the limitless fields of ice, whose floes encountered each other like great battering rams and rent the air with the tremendous clamors of their impact. A gale was raging which stimulated the combat of the ice squadrons, and which roared about the tent of the starving survivors, and to their dulled ears and enfeebled souls, must have seemed like the final crash of a shattered world. Two men were fast sink ing in death, and the commander with a prayer book in his weak, trembling fingers, essayed to read the prayers for the dying. At that moment the furious storm dashed their tent to the ground, burying the living and the dead in an inextricable mass. It was to those who yet remained some faint comprehension of the final stroke which was

to end their existence. It was at just this awful moment when each of the living felt as if outstretched hand could reach the thither shore of eternity that over the gale came the faint roar of a steam whistle. It was to them what the sound of the pipes was to the dving garrison of Luck-One instant the little party could touch the confines of the other existence and the next, they were recalled to this life. What a change? What a revulsion? One moment darkness, rayless despair; in the flash of a second life came back, and with it hope, sunshine, the supreme satisfaction of living, the remembrance of home, the hope of again meeting with wife, parent, children. The transition was that of the man around whose neck is the noose, over whose despairing eyes the black cap has been drawn, who feels in his soul all the horror and despair of death, and who suddenly finds the cap withdrawn, the hateful noose removed and in his ear the announcement of a pardon.

Possibly the joy of the reaction compensated for the horror which preceded it. One cannot appreciate the supreme satisfaction of living till one has received the boon of life at the very instant of being enshrouded in the chill gloom of death.

And now, while the world rejoices over the saving of this heroic remnant, what can be said of the eightteen who gave up their lives in this frigid north, this chill cemetery of the nations? But little will be thought of them at this moment when everybody rejoices over the rescue of the few living; and, perhaps, but a thought will be extended to the families of those whose lives were lost in the hi deous gloom of the Northern ocean. It is really to them that the nation should turn at this time, for in their fate is to be found a lesson for the future. They teach that this Artic exploration, as it has so long been conducted, is a wicked, wanton waste of life for which there is no equivalent. For nearly a thousand years have explorations been in progress in the frozen polar ocean, and it annot be truthfully said that, measured in coin, the world has ever received benefit to the value of one dollar from the efforts. All that has thus far been discovered has added scarcely one item to the scientific knowledge of the world. Something has been added to the topo-

graphical information of civilization, and to much to hydrography, but commercial lines what good? established: been which has been discovered has added to the comfort of mankind; and even the science tion has never before been used as a political engine. Better things are not to be expected from the push-pin politicians who control the Republican machine in Minneof meteorology, in whose interest many of

same science shall keep it out of the United as now conducted, to reach the pole or polar States. In any case, the present year, either | sea, be abandoned, the better it will be for

Greely announces that he reached further north than Markham, the English explorer. Admitting this, it is hardly a sufficient triumph for the sufferings he endured and Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance, which is the seventeen lives which were wasted in the effort. When to his loss is added that ing, chief merit lies in the fact that it is a of the Bennett expedition, and that of Sir John Franklin, without at all counting vention platforms combined. This is the innumerable victims connected with docu- nearly a thousand years' attempt to navigate and explore this northern sea, and the sum total is compared with all the physical advantages which have resulted from the attempts, it will be found that the former outweigh the latter as the globe does the down on the

> The clamor against a continuation of these explorations is right as to present methods, but wrong as to the end sought to be obtained. Experience has shown that some other way has to be resorted to. Eight degrees have yet to be traversed before the problem can be solved. Centuries have proved that the use of ships cannot be relied on to complete the exploration.

### CURRENT COMMENTS.

BEN BUTLER thinks very well of Ben Butler. He said to the New York Times' interviewer: "Some men wish to be President that they may send their names down in history. loes not affect me. My name will figure in the history of this country. The schoolboys of the future will know of Butler when the names of some of the Presidents will be lost even to his tory." This is quite sublime.

Conn., have reached their home after a sojourn in Europe. They brought with them the infant son of Mrs. John Russell Young, nee Coleman, whose death occurred in Paris several months ago. The little one is eleven months of age and has been with Mrs. J. W. Mackay in Paris most of the time since its birth.

Two new American singers will enter upon a professional career next fall, namely, Miss Alice Neyma and Mrs. Rammelsburg, of Cincinnati, the latter having adopted the stage name of Mme. Monti. She is said to be very handsome, and possesses a very powerful voice. The voice of Miss Neyma is a delicate, flexible, light

THE Pall-Mall Gazette, in a notice of Sir Lepel Griffin's book about America contrasts, political purity, on both sides the Atlantic, stating that "In England, where the masses have not the slightest power in controlling public affairs, politics reek with a corruption in comparison with tics reck with a corruption in comparison with would be seen in the presentation. It is pleas-which the alleged American corruption is ant to record that such has been the case, and

A WRITER in London Truth says: "I am told that dear old croquet is coming in again. It is a far more becoming game than tennis. Girls get so dreadfully flushed and hot over the latter, whereas they can keep delightfully cool over the more leisurely croquet. It is a better flirtation game, too, than tennis."

A Paris letter goes on to say: "I met Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague at a recent reception. She still has the same handsome face and bright in tellect as in the old day when both shone so brightly in Washington society. Mrs. Chase is living here quietly, studying painting, if I am not

THE Prince and Princess of Wales are prohibited by the Queen from attending theaters or places of public amusement this season. But then the Prince, who will be "King hereafter"perhaps-took leave to disobey the royal mandate by presence at a race meeting last week.

ournate has discovered a process in photolithography, which, according to Mr. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, "will introduce into the art of printing possibilities never yet heard

ILDO RAMSDELL, the editor of an Atlantic

JUDGE LEBARON B. COLT, who has just been appointed to the United States Circut judgeship, was made District judge of Rhode Island by President Garfield. He was graduated from Yale in the "junior famous class" of 1868. THE electric light has been successfully intro-

duced on the People's line of steamers plying between New York and cities along the Hudson.

They have also availed themselves of the lates perfected fire-extinguishing apparatus. Republican voter. They are saying now, as was said of Webster's debts, that Blaine's rascalities

have been outlawed by time. Gold colored silk stockings, with low-cut 'Ellen Terry' half-shoes or sandals of black satin, are considered very chic accompaniments to a toilet of black lace or jet embroidered tulle.

GRANT D. MILLET had some manle sugar in his trunk on arriving in England the other day. The English officials experimented on it for twenty-four hours to see if it would explode.

THE Rev. Anson J. Upson, D.D., now presiding in Ithaca, is mentioned for the presidency of Hamilton college, N. Y. President Darling has not yet resigned.

RICHARD A. PORTER, the astronomer, is to be come a citizen of the United States. Naturally he wants to rally round the starry flag.

Progress at the Minnesota Transfer.

A visitor to the St. Paul transfer yards cannot

elp being struck by the number and extent of the improvements in that locality So extensive are the building operations that a very large lumber yard has been established there. The railroad people have staked out and commenced grading and door factory mentioned son street butcher has built a big slaughter house with extensive cold storage. One firm of packers has selected a site for a packing house and an same purpose. Hitherto the cattle trains have come in only on the west side of the pens, sheds and stables, but the company are now grading for tracks on the east side and putting in chutes in anticipation of an immensely increased cattle trade the compact of t or an immensely increased cattle trade the coming fall. On the road out the city father's are
pushing ahead the new driving boulevard the
men being now engaged in cutting through the
hill: The Minneapolis paper of Third street will
get on to this racket in about three weeks or
three menths and publish it as news. They
have a man detailed to watch the Glorg and rehash—and he's the liveliest fellow on their staff

Minnesota Tomatoes and Raspherries Traman M. Smith, at Stall A, in the Market House, is just now making a specialty of fresh Minnesota Tomatoes and Raspberries, which are the finest and choicest this land of plenty affords. Of course there is nothing in the line of vege tables that Mr. Smith does not supply, and he is tables that Mr. Smith does not supply, and he is always sure to be the first with fresh seasonable fruits and vegetables, and he takes especial pride in being able to supply the best buyers, in any quantities desired, for daily consumption, or for canning for future use. It is a treat to visit his stall and note the rich quality of the garden supplies he offers the public. Mr. Smith's customers always get the freshest, purest and best of everything, for he makes it a rule never to permit anything inferior to appear on his tables. If you want the finest Tomatoes and most delicious Raspberries grown go to Stall A, Market House, and there you find them.

hash-and he's the liveliest fellow on their staff.

Thief Arrested and Horse Recovered Detective D. J. O'Connor returned from a sucessful trip last evening, after the partner of Ed carriage and who lies in the county iail awaiting him some seven miles out of Winona on a farm and taking him along he pointed out between Dodge Centre and Owatonna where they had ta Dodge Centre and Owatonna where they had ta ken the top from the carriage and hidden it in the woods. This was secured, and when some tweive miles from Owatonna the stolen horse was found, the thieves having swapped with a farmer. O'Connor brought Wilkins to the city and lodged him in the county jail and the horse arrived on a freight late last night.

## For the Yellowstone.

An excursion to the Yellowstone National park will start from St. Paul Friday, August 1.

### A PORCINE CYCLONE.

### Cornering Armour's Corner and Sending Coals to Newcastle

With a Vengeance. Phil. Armour, the famous pork man of Chicago, has been amusing "the boys" with a squeeze in pork, and has put the price of July up on the shorts to \$23.50 per barrel while it is selling regular at \$15. Of course, the success of a corner depends upon preventing the man who has sold what he hasn't got from obtaining the articles to deliver to his purchaser. Of course, also, when "the boys have been selling short Armour has been the buyer, and as they could not obtain the pork they must either lie down on their deals or walk up with \$8.50 per barrel for their short sales, and hand it over as the difference. Latterly Ar mour has been discovering a good deal of mour pork" drifting in on him from St. Paul and pork in the country on hand when the month and the corner ends, Armour has been selling, discreetly, as he supposed, to country

customers, they agreeing to use it in their trade and send it into consumption. All this, if carried out, would help the corner, for it would take just so much out of the market en-

would take just so much out of the market entirely.

Fowler Bros., of Chicago, are the most formidable competitors Armour has, and they have sent their agents to St. Paul to buy up all of the Armour pork to be found in the hands of merchants here and are shipping it back to deliver to Armour. The sight of his product returning to him has made Armour begin "to look a leedle out," and he wore a very solemn air yesterday when Fowler Bros. let him have swe cars of his own pork from St. Paul. have ave cars of his own pork from St. Paul. | the unwonted sight of a large black object about have five cars of his own pork from St. Paul. They do say that the telegraph wire got hot between Chicago and St. Paul as Armour fired his messages up to our merchants, and it was with difficulty the wire was kept from melting. Some cf the adjectives were so large and emphatic that they struck against the poles and go; knocked off the wires. In fact a gentleman traveling on horseback along the telegraph line thought he had struck a sort of dictionary cyclone, as he noticed dash lines with caballistic latters at either and dromping off a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about the unwonted sight of a large black object about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock, but he knew there was no rock in that line. Suddenly the approaching steam launch changed its course and Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came from the rock, went toward the been blown down during the gale, and held it for about two minutes until his strength gave out, of dictionary cyclone, as he noticed dash lines with cabalistic letters at either end dropping off the wires as they hit the insulators on the poles. If the poles had not been pretty solid they would the wires as they not the insulators on the poles.

If the poles had not been pretty solid they would then advanced totteringly in the direction of the have succumbed to the racket. As Armour will little steamer, and in a few minutes the warm still have "the boys" "short" fifty or sixty thousand barrels, after St. Paul has sold him back her stock in hand, he can clean np half a million on the deal and pack it away for a rainy by the state of the state day. He's a packer.

### AMUSEMENTS.

#### The "Merry War" at the Grand-Other Amusements.

At the commencement of the "Merry War" engagement at the Grand, by the Carleton Opera Company, the GLOBE predicted that before the how completely the prediction was verified can be attested by those who heard the opera last night.

The beauties of the scene and the many beautiful yocal charms, have paper been beautiful your tiful vocal charms, have never been heard to bet-ter advantage in St. Paul, the renditions being in all respects enjoyable and satisfactory. The au-dience was quite large last night, and very ap-preciative. There will be a matinee performance to-day and the engagement closes to-night, when a benefit will be tendered Miss Jennie Bartlett

#### The Morrisons.

Mr. W. J. Fielding, manager of the Lewis Morrison dramatic company, arrived in the city yesterday, and is looking after the interests of his party.

The sale of seats for the engagement of the

Lewis Morrison dramatic company, which commences an engagement at the Grand Opera house next week, opens at the box office of the Grand at 9 o'clock this morning.

This entertainment is to take place at Market hall, Saturday evening, June 26. Among those who will appear is Patsey Mellen, who lately defeated Jack Keefe, of Philadelphia, and is now matched to fight Sheriff, "the Prussian," John Donaldson, who stood before Sullivan for nine rounds at Cincinnati, Prof. J. S. Barnes, the champion all round athlete of the northwest,

people in attendance, and where the papers read; ussions had and exhibits made of school the work from all over work from all over the country were not only grandly interesting but that the latter were wonderful in their abundance, size and variety. He thought the most interesting themes of the gathering were those of industrial education of the negro and the those of industrial education of the negro and the blind. Of the former the Fisk University, of the party.

The cached meat that Frederick and Rice were the Carlisle school of Hampton, were fully represented by their teachers and an exhibit of their pupils' work. In the exhibit of school worn from the university of Atlanta he examined some of the finest designing and written examinations in grammar, Latin and Greek he ever saw in his life. The Wednesday evening's address was made by a negro and for its good sense, embodiment of sound thought and eloquent delivery it was pronounced by all to be the most interesting one delivered before the association. This negro handled the matter of civil rights, social equality and all such theoretical matters as something unworthy the thoughts or attention of the colored people. The negro community he said when he had something that the white folks wanted and that was to be gained for him by education, and for this purpose he wanted teachers and schools for his race, instead

of theoretical rights and gifts from the nation. the track leading through the purchased for the large sash oor factory mentioned in the a few weeks ago. Mr. Luley, the Jackset butcher has built a big slaughter house of how in his school Indian children had been taught to make shoes, trousers, to blacksmith as well as to read, write tinware, to blacksmith as well as to read, write and cipher, and stating that they showed a great deal of mechanical skill and more than the ordinary average of white children. He spoke at two Indian girls who had been educated at he school, who dressed in the European costume, who had for a father and mother wild aborigines who dressed in blankets and skins and lived in a tent, but whose interest was so great in the education of their girls that the father was building a house for them to live in when they graduated and came home, and who was bound to have them live as good as white folks' children.

Mr. Riggs was at Madison at his own expense with not only a full exhibit of the work of hi Indian pupils, but with a number of them with him, to show that the solution of the Indian problem was in the industrial education of the Indian children. So great was the enthusiasm manifested by the association at Mr. Riggs' enterprise and showing of the results of his labors, that a voluntary contribution was taken up for him of \$175, amid great applause.

The deductions drawn by Prof. Kiehle from the gathering and exhibit was that this country is advancing with mighty strides in the educatio of all its children, and their systematic training mentally and physically, (excluding none and it cluding more and more as time advances) to it them more perfectly for the arduous duties of life when their schooldays are over.

#### Coe's Murderer. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18 .- Yesterday Chief West received a telegfam from the marshal of Appleton stating that he had under arrest a man who answered the description of the murderer of C. B. Coe. The dispatch explains that the prisoner is forty-four years old and that he was giad in a light suit and a low brown straw hat, has a scar across his throat, and wears a dark mustache and gives his name as John Raymond. Chief West will send an officer for him this morning.

## Displeased at Hendricks.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—A Democrat (?) sserts that a number of prominent and influenasserts that a number of prominent and mentical tial members of the party are opposed to Mr. Hendricks' accepting second place on the ticket nominated at Chicago, and they were very much displeased when he appeared at the ratification and indicated that he meant to take the place. of the bulk of the party about his acceptance.

# New York Stores Burned. New York, July 18.—The stores of Stern & Fisher, suit manufacturers, B. Gardner, elastic webs, and Goldsmith & Plant, ladies' cloaks, are hurned. Loss. \$26,000.

## TALES OF TRIALS,

Recounted by the Fortunate Survivors of the Greely Expedition.

Sealskin Boots Boiled into a Stew, Their only Food for a Number

'For God's Sake Let Me Die in Peace," the Cry of the Discouraged Maurice, Connell.

of Days.

The Survivers Doing Well, and Will Soon Leave St, Johns for New York and Home.

ST. Johns, N. F., July 18 .- Sergeant Long. of

the Greely party, who was the first to respond to the welcome tone of the steam whistle, says he sound, and they helped each other to crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of entanglement of the tent, which had been swept to the ground, he rose to his feet with great difficulty and succeeded in clambering up to a rock that gave the most extensive view in that no good. Brainard went to the tent, but Long remained looking out searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At length he saw about two minutes until his strength gave out, and it was blown once more to the ground. He

stated in an interview, that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle. When his comrades shook him up from his prostrate position in camp, and told him of the succor at hand, he wildly exclaimed, "for God's sake let me die in A teaspoonful of brandy applied to his lips called back the fleeting life spark, for Con nell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the sur

within forty-eight hours.

The story told by Connell from his recollection of their starving experience is simply heart-rending. How they burned hair off their sealskin boots and coats, cut them into strips, boiled them into a stew and ate voraciously of them till their stomachs rebelled and nauses and weakness engaged. In several cases nature. them till their stomachs rebelled and nausea and weakness ensued. In several cases nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen and eighteen days, and then bloody hemorrhage, and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victims for several days. The difficulty in keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours—he was awakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, heat his hands and pound his feet and restore circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of intense cold.

Commander Schley has received instructions from the secretary of navy to remain at St. Johns until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bodies of the deceased explorers. The survivors are all doing well, but still weak and suffering from nervous prostration. Lieut. Greely has improved from 120 pounds weight 19nd of type to 189 pounds today. Segment 22nd of June, to 169 pounds to-day. Sergeant Brainerd and others are pulling up proportion-

The weather here is delightful, and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury ranging between sixty-five and seventy-five de-

Great sympathy is evinced by both classes Great sympathy is evinced by both classes here, alike for the survivors and the dead, and every token of respect is manifested for them. The Thetis and Bear, as they ride quietly at anchor in the harbor of St. Johns, wear a sombre and mournful appearance with the flag of the United States at half mast.

Jerry Murphy, Colwell, Dormas, Frank Lowis, Kehoe, Butt, O'Brien, Fay and Thos. Jefferson, heavy weight colored sparrer of the northwest. Mr. La Dow has secured this taient and proposes giving the grandest sparring exhibition ever witnessed in St. Paul. A gold medal for the champion of St. Paul. a gold medal for the champion of St. Paul. open to all colored men, will be awarded. Tickets 50c. and \$1.00.

Prof, Kiehle's Report.

Prof. D. L. Kiehle, superintendent of state instruction, arrived home at his rooms in the state capitol, yesterday, from the great educational gathering at Madison where, he informed a Globe representative, there were fully 5,000 people in attendance, and where the papers read; discussions had and exhibits made. and was interred in an ice grave by his companion. Frederick camped out that night under a fragment of a boat and the

> In search of was brought by them April 6th from Cape Isabella and abandoned the next day in order to drag Elison, one of their party who had been frozen, into camp. Rice was the life of the Greely party, full of hope, buoyancy and energy, and his death was a terrible blow to them. He died in a brave struggle to prolong their exist-

> WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The following tele gram from Commander Schley was received at the navy department this afternoon:

Sr. Johns, July 18.—Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:—The Iron caskets for the dead will be delivered July 25th. As soon as the remains are transferred to them, I will sail for New York, advising you when ready. A week of rest for the officers and men after the incessant rest for the officers and men after the incessant labor and peril of the past sixty days is most grateful to them. Your telegram, and that of acting secretary, Admiral Nichols gave us great satisfaction. Please accept our thanks for them. In respect to the memory of the dead on board the ship's flag will fly at half-mast during my (Signed,) W. S. SCHLEY,

## A REPUBLICAN SCHEME.

## Laborers Under Pay of the Government Instigated to Pass Anti-Cleveland Resolutions.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The stone cutters em ployed on the Washington monument, nearly all of whom hold positions on the recommendation of Republican congressmen, having recently held a meeting and adopted anti-Cleveland resolutions intended to convey the impression to the outside world that the laborers generally were opposed to Cleveland, the action of the labor organization composed of the best and most influential me chanics in the city, will tend to show that there is not much apprehension to be felt of politics being introduced into these strictly non-partisan labor organizations.

labor organizations.

The preamble and resolution adopted by the carpenters read as follows:

"WHEREAS, Partisan politics or secterian discussions are strictly forbidden within the folds of our brotherhood; therefore,

"Resolved, That we do not concur in the action of labors of this city at

taken by the federation of labor of this city at the instigation of political schemers who seek to bring confusion and disaster in our ranks."

## Grant & Ward.

New York, July 18.—In the Grant & Ward suit to-day ex-Senator Chaffee testified that in April, 1883, he loaned the firm of Grant & Ward \$100,000 in United States government bonds. In October he loaned them \$1.200,000. He also loaned them \$125,000 in West Virginia Central & Pittsburg railroad bonds. The governments were worth from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent. premium. No market value for the other bonds, but they sold at par and interest up to six per cent. at the time of the loan. The bonds were in the box of U. S. Grant, Jr. He had left them there for safe keeping. U. S. Grant, Jr., were in the box of U.S. Grant, Jr. He had left them there for safe keeping, U.S. Grant, Jr., had asked him to loan them to the firm, as they had not as much money as they required. Mr. Ward, he thought, had afterward told him the money that was obtained on the bonds was loaned to men who had large railroad contracts, and would pay a handsome profit. He was to re-ceive half the profits made by the firm from the use of his money. Altogether, he had drawn use of his money. Altogether he had drawn about \$340,000 as his share of the profits. Chaffee said he had no written evidence of the transaction as far as the loans were concerned.

## Staten Island Ferry.

New York, July 18.—Erastus Wiman and friends having secured the Staten Island ferry franchises from the city, propose to connect Staten Island with New Jersey by bridges, and thus secure enlarged terminal and storage accommodations in the harbor. It is claimed that the storage from the west and south for export on provisions, flour, cotton and tobacco and other products can be reduced thirty per cent, by completion of the project.