MANITOBA THE GOAL.

The Duluth & Winnipeg Pushing Toward the International Boundary.

An Increase of Capital Stock to Defray Cost of Construction.

Chicago & Northwestern Decides to Build to the Black Hills.

Western Railway Magnates Evolve a New Scheme to Restore Harmony.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., May 5.—President B. N. Baker, of the North Star Construction company; Robert L. Chamberlain and Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore; W. H. Fisher, manager; R. C. Munger, W. P. Warner, W. A. Barr and W. H. Knowlton, of St. Paul, stockholders and officers of the Duluth & Winnipeg railway, and Grant & Foley, contractors, are here to close up important business, chief of which is the building of docks and terminals, the locating of big repair and construction shops, a contract for the extension of 300 miles of road to the international boundary, the building of the line from Duluth to Cloquet and the removal of the general office from St. Paul to this city. Extensive ore docks will be located above Rice's Point just west of the city limits. Coal and merchandise docks and warehouses will be located in this city. The company has such positive assurances of great business that improvements will be made on a large scale. From Duluth to Cloquet the engineers report an excellent line, which can be built at comparatively small expense. There are about six miles of steep grade and all curves are easy. The length of the line from the union station in Duluth to Cloquet is eighteen and a half miles. The contract for the extension to the boundary has been let, and Foley Bros. & Co. will at once begin operations. As soon as they can be hired and set to work 3,000 men will be shoveling dirt and laying rails. By November the line will be graded to a connection with the Winnipeg & Duluth at the boundary, and by 1891 trains will be running to Winnipeg. At a meeting of stockholders it was decided to raise the capital stock of the road to $2,000,000, to be paid in at once and be used in the work of construction.

Duluth office of the GLOBE is located at No. 108, Chamber of Commerce building, with Magraw Bros., & Osmun, real estate dealers, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

TO TAP THE BLACK HILLS.

Two Lines to Be Extended to Deadwood.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 5.—It was definitely announced to-day that the Chicago & Northwestern railroad will build into Deadwood. The contract was let on Saturday to build the road in from Whitewood. Work is to begin at once, and the road is to be completed by Oct. 1. This makes two roads, the Burlington & Missouri and the Northwestern, that intend building into Deadwood this summer.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 5.—Word was received here this evening that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company's surveyors are preparing to leave for the recently opened Sioux reservation, it being their intention to definitely locate their line of road between this city and the Black Hills. This begins to look like business.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

The Western Railway Magnates Evolve a Plan to Pull Together.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The much-talked-of meeting of the Western railway presidents convened here to-day to discuss the rate situation, and attempt once more to adopt an agreement strong enough to hold the roads together. The gathering was entirely distinct from the Interstate Commerce Railway association. Every line in the West was represented in person or by letter of its chief officer. Chairman Midgely's statement that there could be no legal objection to dividing earnings after they had been honestly earned by means of reasonable rates met with unanimous approval, and it was practically decided in advance, to all appearances, that the outcome of the gathering, if successful, would be that of a division of traffic. Nearly the entire day was given up to the consideration of freight matters, the question of passenger rates being left to the general passenger agents, who are to meet to-morrow. All the roads represented were ready to sign an agreement for a division of traffic, provided such an arrangement could be devised by not violating the section of the interstate law which prohibits pooling. No suitable plan could be decided upon, and the meeting finally adjourned until to-morrow, when the subject will be taken up again. Before adjourning a resolution was adopted providing that the traffic managers of the companies represented should meet Thursday for the purpose of forming one or more organizations to govern the freight traffic in the territory of the Western Freight and Trans-Missouri associations, and to arrange for the restoration of freight rates at the earliest possible date.

ANXIOUS TO LITIGATE.

Maurice O'Connell's Plea for an Opportunity Denied.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Judge Blodgett today denied temporarily a motion to make Maurice D. O'Connell a party complainant in the suit of Morris K. Jesup, trustee, against the Illinois Central Railroad company, the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad company and the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad company. The court, however, gave O'Connell leave to renew his motion when the case was reached for hearing. The motion was made on a petition, which contains some serious allegations. Jesup some time ago began, in his capacity of trustee, proceedings in the United States circuit court to compel the Sioux City and Illinois Central railroads to fulfill their contracts in leases made by the Cedar Falls and Minnesota road. These contracts provided that the lessees should keep the roadbeds in repair and the plants in operation. The suits are said to have never been prosecuted. O'Connell's petition alleges that the neglect is caused by Jesup being interested in the Dubuque road, which is affiliated with the Illinois Central. O'Connell is trustee of a mortgage executed by the Cedar Falls & Minnesota road, and claims to be ready and anxious to push the suits, adding that there is every reason to believe the Illinois Central can be held liable.

MILLIONS TO BACK IT.

A Movement for a New Line From Ocean to Ocean.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 5.—A big railroad scheme, with millions to back it, is on foot for a transcontinental short line from New York to the Pacific. The enterprise is in the hands of a body of English capitalists and American railroad men. The syndicate has been secretly at work for a long time. From Leavenworth to Denver the route surveyed two years ago, and known as the Denver short line, and more recently as Leavenworth, Denver & Utah short line, will be used. This survey is eighty miles shorter than any of the existing lines of railroad now running into Denver. From Denver to Salt Lake City, the continuation of this survey, 200 miles is saved. The Denver short line surveyed north of Topeka and Manhattan, Kan., and runs midway between the Omaha Union Pacific and the Kansas Union Pacific, through a rich territory hitherto untouched by railroads or railroad feeders. The prime object of the scheme, however, is to shorten time and distance between the Atlantic and Pacific. Col. Hoar, of New York, representing the syndicate, arrived here last week and attended a meeting of the Denver short line directors held Saturday in the private office of the First National bank of this city. What transpired at the meeting cannot be learned, but this morning H. M. Allen, one of the stockholders, and Col. Hoar started with a team of horses to drive overland along the survey to Denver. The trip will take about three weeks' time.

Polls Open at 6 and Close at 5.

THE FIGHT FOR SELF.

Mr. Doubleday's Great Problem Discussed at Length.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I have read with a very deep interest the communication which you published in the GLOBE written by Mr. Doubleday. He touches on a problem which is being turned over in the minds of many earnest, thoughtful citizens with intense energy; and we may well believe that upon the conclusions reached in those minds depends in a certain measure the future of our country. Will you then kindly permit me to venture, without any assumption of authoritative knowledge on matters so important and profound, to add a few remarks? I doubt not that the writer referred to represents an immense number of our citizens who put forth in their own minds the same query as he does, but are yet awaiting some satisfactory answer to their thoughts. An exchange of ideas, conducted in the moderate, gentlemanly and wholly impersonal manner of which he sets such an admirable but unfortunately rare example, is perhaps never without its good and lasting fruits in some quarter. Did I not at least hope so, I should waste no time over these lines.

I have been impressed with the thought that Mr. Doubleday sees and thinks aright when he concludes (as I understand him) from the extent and magnitude of the patent evils which he points out—evils all the more striking in a country of the well nigh unlimited natural resources and immense area of these United States—that the mere existence of a protective tariff is not sufficient to account for them or solely responsible for them. In other words, may we not conclude justly that we are considering no mere question of political economy: but that a state of affairs so universal as he shows it to be existing in all parts of our country and affecting indiscriminately all classes of its population, and by which 96 per cent of the inhabitants are seemingly placed at the disposal of the remaining 4 per cent; that such a state of affairs must have a common or first cause equally universal, and of sufficient force or power to produce such direful effects? I understand the gentleman to possess a mind expansive enough to grasp this great idea; and with hearty sympathy I place myself by his side on a ground of inquiry so worthy of deep thought and earnest study. Alone I could not hope to get very far in such a study; but with the aid of his suggestions we may reach some practical conclusions. For I agree with him in a desire to rise above all secondary causes to the one great defect or first cause which is to blame for so strange a canker in the very heart of so fair and promising a land.

Now, assuming the truth of all his facts, which I am in no way desirous of disputing or minimizing, it assuredly is of paramount importance to discover the true effective and universal cause, if there be one; and then we could hope to be in a better position for seeking out a remedy equally effective and universal; a remedy powerful enough to neutralize and overthrow so powerful a cause.

First, then, we unite in asking: What is the true cause of the evils stated as existing here?

By way of suggestion I would ask another question. Can we separate the physical or material from the intellectual or spiritual part in treating of man? For example, can we consider a properly developed man's acts as independent of his thoughts, or his thoughts as entirely without connection with his deeds? If a man carries on a plan of action in commerce or in agriculture could we justly treat of that simply as a material matter, independent of his intelligence and will? Surely not. In so doing our conclusions must necessarily be worthless and devoid of all practical value or utility. You may not see the object of all this, but what I desire to illustrate and suggest as a first principle in our study is that the truth just stated in regard to the individual man holds equally true in regard to a community or entire people. Society is only a combination, as it were, of individual men, and just as the individual man is composed of mind and matter, which, when acting in harmony make the perfect man, so society is made up of combined intelligence or mind, united with combined bodies or matter; and just as the intelligence in the individual man must rule the body, so the mental or intellectual faculties combined in society must rule the material. If then we find certain seemingly material or physical evils existing in society, or certain combinations which seem injurious to men, we can safely conclude that it is caused by some false principles or some faulty application of true principles by men.

Now I venture to assert that the evils which the communication referred to describes are the result of a disregard of principles of right and justice between man and man. Are we likely to differ as to the fact that our evils come from want of principle in man? In the case of the owner of the mine what is there to cause him to cease his oppression of the miner on the one hand, or his forcing of prices on the other? Is not his one thought and aim to care for self, and not for his fellow man? I sincerely think that we are on the verge of a great discovery, though perhaps by no means a new one, viz., that oppressions or injustices are the results either of an imperfectly or wrongly-developed intelligence, or rather of a wrong motive for our actions. Man is possessed of will power; and the great universal cause of all injustice or oppression I claim to be in the use or misuse of his will. The principle that might makes right prevails to-day as it did in the days when the populace were slaves and the few ruled. The 4 per cent rule the 96 per cent by virtue of superior talents and the assertion of self as the one end of life on this earth.

Now if this be true, how, I would ask, are the 96 per cent to free themselves from the oppression of the 4 per cent? It may be answered: By the enactment of just laws. But what constitutes a just law; or how are we to make our opinion of what is just prevail over powerful interests which we have no means of resisting? Mere force of numbers evidently does not suffice; for ancient peoples remained enslaved for centuries despite their complaints; and if they threw off one combination of oppressors it was simply an exchange to another.

It may be said that there are certain generally recognized principles of justice and human rights which all should obey. Granting this, the fact still remains that those rights are set at naught, and money and unscrupulous talent rule the people.

From all this I conclude that virtuous men alone will respect the rights of their fellow men, and only the virtuous man can make the good citizen. A training, then, in virtue and sound principle is essential to good citizenship; and the very fact of the existence in this country of the evils which we deplore is proof conclusive that virtue and sound principle have not the hold on our people which they merit, and which can alone insure the prosperity of the country. To treat, then, merely the secondary causes, such as protection, monopoly, etc., is to fence with little straw men, whilst the real enemy does his work unchecked. I submit, then, as my grand conclusion, that the evil condition of our country is to be ascribed to some radical defect in the education and training of our citizens, and the need of some power (whatever it may be) capable of developing a full intellectual grasp of true principles of action and of drawing the human will to the practice of those principles.

If Mr. Doubleday thinks that we agree as to the cause of the dangerous evils existing in our country, I would respectfully ask permission, Mr. Editor, to propose the second question as to the nature of that defect and the practical means of applying a remedy.

LORENZO J. MARKOE.

St. Paul, May 3.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

This is the Year Fixed Upon For Its Reappearance.

For ten years the eyes of astronomers have been turned toward Cassiopeia, one of the circumpolar constellations in the hope of discovering there the star of Bethlehem, about which so much has been written. It will appear again this year, if calculations are correct. Lovers of the marvelous have read with eagerness everything relating to this wonderful celestial visitor, which is said to have appeared only six times since the birth of Christ, when it guided the wise men on their journey from the East; and many persons unfamiliar with astronomy have been led to dip into the lore treasured by students of the heavens. Astronomers are expecting the star now, and would not be surprised if it should burst into sight from the blankness of space at any time.

In 1572 Tycho Brahe saw the star for which many are now looking. He says in his description of the discovery: Raising my eyes as usual during one of my walks, to the well known vault of heaven, I observed, with indescribable astonishment, near the zenith in Cassiopeia, a radiant fixed star of a magnitude never before seen. In my amazement I doubted the evidence of my senses. However, to convince myself that it was no illusion, and to have the testimony of others, I summoned my assistants from the laboratory and inquired of them and of all the country people that passed by if they also observed the star that had thus suddenly burst forth."

The astronomer pronounces the star brighter than Sirius, Vega or Jupiter, and compares its radiance with the splendor of Venus when nearest the earth. In a few weeks the orb began to decline, and in sixteen months it became invisible to the naked eye. As the telescope was not invented till seventeen years later, its subsequent career could not be followed. In its waning its hue changed from white to yellow and red, and lastly became white. Its place in Cassiopeia is clearly marked by a faint star.

Tycho Brahe's discovery gave rise to all the discussion about the star of Bethlehem. In 945 and 1264 brilliant new or temporary stars had appeared, according to tradition, and, roughly calculating its period of 300 years or thereabouts, Cardanus concluded that Brahe's star was the orb which the Magi saw and identical with those of 945 and 1264. From 1264 to 1572 is 308 years, and from 945 to 1264 is 319 years. If the greatest period is used in a calculation regarding the next appearance of the star it should be visible in 1891. Scientific men say that there is a probability of its reappearance during the latter part of the century, but only a probability, as the evidence of its having appeared in 945 and 1264 is unreliable, resting on the statements of a Bohemian astrologer, Cyprian Leowitz.

But even if Tycho Brahe's star is one with periods of about 300 years, there is no scientific propriety in calling it the star of Bethlehem, as no star known to astronomers could have appeared and disappeared in accordance with the Biblical account of the star of Bethlehem.

It has been supposed by some that the star of Coma Berenices, another temporary orb, was the Star of the Magi. It appeared shortly before the birth of Christ and was visible by day. It is spoken of by Ptolemy and Hipparchus, and Ignatius says its brilliancy was above that of all the other stars. Chinese records speak of a new and brilliant star about this time.

The star of Bethlehem has been thought to be a conjunction of three planets that might have taken place shortly before the Savior's birth. Keppler believed the appearance due to a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, and Ideler's "Handbuch der Chronologie" stated that to weak eyes the two planets would have appeared as a single star. In the year 7 B. C there were three conjunctions, occuring in May, September and December, and it is pointed out that if the Magi had set out from some distant place in the East in May they would have seen the two planets gradually separate, then approach in early September and once more separate, till on the arrival in Jerusalem in December they would be in conjunction again. Astronomers in New York doubt the appearance this year of the star of Bethlehem.

Hardly a Recommendation.

Light.

Tangle—I want a set of false teeth, Dr. Stumps.

Dr. Stumps (the dentist)—Well, sir; this is the place to get them. I'm making the best teeth in the city.

Tangle—Will you guarantee that they will look natural?

Dr. Stumps—Certainly I will. My false teeth are so natural that they fairly ache.

A Serious Defect.

Yenowine News.

Artist (to Agriculturist) — Possibly your knowledge of art is a trifle limited?

Agriculturist—Mebby; but I know suthin' about cows.

Artist—Isn't the cow well drawn?

Agriculturist—Drawed good 'nough, but b'gosh, she ain't chewin' her cud.

Opposed to the Practice.

New York Sun.

"Why doesn't that man pull the bell instead of monkeying all night with the latch key?"

"He's a horse car conductor, and doesn't like to ring them up."

Accommodating.

Light.

Brown—Why do you make your paths zig-zag fashion, running this way and that way?

Proprietor Summer Resort (Prohibition plan)—Why, most of my customers leaving my place prefer to walk that way.

DEFEAT.

Conquered at last, she in his arms stood
twined,
And in her eyes he read confession true,
That all her many victories combined
Less sweet were to her than her Waterloo.
—Chicago Herald.

STILLWATER SILHOUETTES

Undertaker Spindle Makes a Voluntary Assignment.

CREDITORS WILL SUFFER.

Rival Boom Companies Seek to Condemn Lands for Flowage Purposes.

The assignment of E. J. Spindle, undertaker, was made known yesterday by the filing of the customary documents in the office of the clerk of the district court. The assignee is Frank Foster, of Minneapolis, and the action of Mr. Spindle was wholly voluntary. The liabilities will probably reach $4,000, and the assets, it is thought, will not be sufficient to pay more than 15 or 20 cents on the dollar. Mr. Spindle attributes his trouble to the inheritance of bad debts left him by the firm which he succeeded as sole proprietor. The chief creditors are the Northwestern Casket company, of Minneapolis, about $1,500, and Mrs. M. E. Capron, of Stillwater, whose claim is upwards of $1,000.

An application of the St. Croix Dam and Boom company for the appointment of commissioners to condemn lands for flowage purposes above Nevers will be heard to-day by Judge McElner in the Chisago county court at Center City. At the same time the rival, or Staples company, which has already been engaged in condemnation proceedings for dam purposes will ask leave to condemn additional lands. In view of the recent decision of Judge Marshal, holding that the St. Croix company had obtained no rights on the Wisconsin shore, the corporation's course will probably be to buy up, as best it can, the lands comprised in the disputed territory.

At a meeting held in the vestry of Ascension church Sunday evening a committee of five was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws upon which to base the organization of a young men's club, auxiliary to the church, but comprising in its membership non-church members. The object is for mutual intellectual and spiritual help, and to establish public rooms for the use of young men who, for lack of other chances for social pleasures, frequent the saloons.

It is probable that the city printing will be awarded at to-night's meeting of the council.

William Garrison, the young man who stole some clothing from Bronson & Folsom's rafting shanty, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

The street railway company has heretofore favorably considered the matter of some time extending the electric line west from Third street by way of Pine street, but it is probable that the scheme may now be expedited in anticipation of the coming four-days' races at Lily lake. There is at present no convenient method for the masses to reach the driving park.

The Stillwater junior base ball club will play a Hudson with the Buckeyes, of the latter place, Saturday forenoon, and in the afternoon the senior clubs of Hudson and Stillwater will play here.

The Clyde, Ravenna and Mike Davis were the boat arrivals yesterday, the former leaving in the evening with a raft for Dubuque. The Ravenna came in with all her colors flying, betokening a quick trip.

The directors of the city hospital association will hold a meeting at the Elliott house to-day.

Polls Open at 6 and Close at 5.

The Warning Wasted.

New York Sun.

Father (who had put an attachment on the gas pipe, so that the gas would be extinguished at 10 o'clock)—Were you surprised last night, dear?

Daughter—No, papa. Something curious happened, though. Just as Charley was going to turn down the gas it went out, and we couldn't light it again.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Have Your Carpets Cleaned

And laid by first-class workmen at St. Paul Renovating Co., Sixth and Cedar

The People's Favorite.

Fresh Eggs, per doz., 10c.
1-Gal. can Maple Syrup, 75c.
Messina Oranges, per doz, 20c.
3 Cans Tomatoes, 25c.
6 Cans Sweet Corn, 25c.
Schoch's Best Patent Flour, per sack, $2.60.
30 Bars Imperial Soap, $1.
Olives, per quart, 25c.
Buy your goods from us.
THE ANDREW SCHOCH GROCERY CO., Corner Seventh and Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the St. Paul Trust company for the election of six directors to serve for three years, and of one director to serve for one year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said annual meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 East Fourth st., St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1890, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Charles W. Eberlein, Secretary.