

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The Home for Destitute Innocents—A Masher Young Man's Vanity Severely Disciplined—Status of Washington to be Placed in Grand Avenue—Supervisor Brigham's Case—New City Buildings—McGeoch vs. Wells—Personal and General.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—In last week's letter, in noting the novel charitable ideas practically formulated in Milwaukee, mention of the Baby's Home was inadvertently omitted. It deserves the best words that can be used in mention of its work, which is in the direction of the tenderest motherhood. It is not a foundling hospital, but attends to the wants, so far as its slender means will allow, of the babies left to the cold charity of the world by the death of their parents, or infants snatched from the arms of fathers and mothers brutalized by drink. St. Vincent's Foundling Hospital, a Catholic institution on the south side, occupies the ground so far as genuine faith is concerned, leaving the Baby's Home the field already outlined. Mrs. W. S. Wells, wife of the donor, has been the life of the Home for some time past, managing its affairs in the economical way necessary to prolong its existence with a slender purse. The Home is now located in a frame dwelling on Grand street, between Cass and Marshall streets, but will, in the near future, remove to a building which is to be erected for it on a lot opposite the Seventh ward school, on Jefferson street, donated to the Home by Ephraim Mariner, a well known lawyer of this city. The proximity of the school would seem to make the place undesirable for a nursery where babies will be asleep at all hours of the day and night, but a lot could not very well be refused for other than very serious objections, and consequently the poor little babies will some day have to trust to the persuasive abilities of the matron and assistants against school day absences. It will be a hard matter to quiet the school children, at recess especially, and one can imagine the shrill echoes that will answer the shouts of the playing children on the street, from the little cribs in the home. A. W. Rich, one of Milwaukee's prominent dry goods men, is an officer of the Associated Charities, and is deeply interested in the infant poor. He has for some time been agitating the establishment of

DAY NURSERIES, and some of these days he will succeed in founding one. His idea is borrowed from the French, whose establishments of the kind are known as creches, where mothers who are obliged to perform day work away from home may leave their young children in good hands during their hours of absence, paying a small amount daily to the manager of the creche for the privilege. In France, however, these baby homes are growing into disrepute through a general abuse of their privileges, and the debasement of the object of their existence through the establishment of private nurseries for the purpose of financial profit. As a result thousands of babies die through neglect in Paris, and thousands of other young innocents suffer at the hands of mercenary wretches who have become hardened to the business. A like state of affairs cannot obtain in this enlightened land, however, and the promoters of the good work of the Baby's Home may proceed with calm conscience.

A "MASHER" CURED. The employes in H. Bosworth & Son's wholesale drug house performed a cure last Saturday evening without wasting any of the patent nostrums in the stock of the establishment. A young man named Fred. Eberhardt, connected with the bookkeeping department of the establishment was afflicted with indigestion, and believed himself to be an irresistible conqueror of the fair sex. His friends in the store noticed this failing, and as Eberhardt was prone to all hints, and blind to the fact that he was making a long-earred quadruped of himself, they resolved to cure him in a heroic manner. Decoy letters in a dainty, feminine hand were dropped, and an appointment was made for Saturday evening at the north door of the court house, a place of deep shadows and deeper quietude. Freddie appeared at the appointed time, faultlessly attired, swinging a slender cane, the striped back and forth before the entrance with eyes alert for the victim of his manly charms. Suddenly, from shadowy corners, and from behind duted columns, came a discordant chorus of tin horns, followed by a charge of his co-laborers at the store, who totted him to the extent of their lung capacity. Then followed merry-making, that was in strong contrast to the feelings of the victim, who was compelled to stop the mouth of his tormentors by the use of his hands and soothing smokers, to an extent that was debilitating to his pocketbook. One of the Bosworths was of the party and the clerks at the store, known for their ability to make Rome howl when necessary, set themselves out to full extent for the occasion. Freddie is cured, but at what cost? The city papers spared him somewhat by omitting his name.

A STATUE OF WASHINGTON. Statues of Milwaukee is at last to have a statue. A wealthy resident of the East side, who does not wish to have his name made known until the statue is ready for unveiling, has commissioned R. S. Park, the sculptor, to make a bronze statue of Washington about eleven feet high, to be placed on a pedestal of Scotch granite of about the same height. This work of art will cost \$12,000, and will ornament the east end of the Midway park, just finished, in the broad park of Grand avenue, between Ninth and Eleventh streets. The splendid gift to the city will be ready for unveiling on the 4th of July, 1885. It is generally believed that W. H. Metcalf, the east side millionaire, is the donor, as he is a known lover of works of art, and at one time made an offer to found an art gallery on certain conditions, which were not accepted by Milwaukee's few public spirited men. Mr. Park, the sculptor, is now in the city to work on a bust of the late Matt H. Carpenter.

THE BRIGHAM CASE DROPPED. The movement against Supervisor W. H. Brigham, of the Seventh ward, which promised at one time to lead into a racy tangle and the ensuing of Brigham by quo warranto proceedings, has been dropped by the board for reasons best known to the members thereof, much to the disgust of the District Attorney Clark, who had carefully prepared the necessary papers in the case, knowing that outsiders are of the opinion that certain other members of the board feared a general throwing of stones that would result disastrously to their own glass houses. Hence, the leading figure in the opposition, was himself under a like stigma, and as Brigham threatened to clasp a pillar of the legislative temple of municipal honesty and bring it down in ruins, it was thought best to call a halt.

THE CITY BUILDINGS. The annual budget just published provides for the building of a new bridge and viaduct at the foot of Sixth street; the building of a handsome Normal school on

the West side, and the construction of a new central police station on the corner of Broadway and Oneida streets, northeast corner of the square. The last named improvement is one long wished for, as the present police quarters on Broadway are a disgrace to civilization. The new building will contain a court room.

THAT NEW ROAD. Railroad men here do not credit the report that a new line is contemplated in the near future from a point five miles west of Chicago northward through Cook and Lake counties, in Illinois, and Kenosha and Waukesha counties, in Wisconsin, to Waukesha, thence to Schleislingville, Washington county, about thirty miles northwest of this city. The story is looked upon as the revival of a rumor that was punctured not a very long while ago. The need of another line parallel to those of the St. Paul and Northwestern roads does not seem very pressing at this particular moment.

THE MCGEOCH-WELLS CASE. The new phase in this great case brought about by the suit of Tabor & Wilson, Chicago commission merchants, who lost heavily by McGeoch's failure, is causing a great deal of talk among speculators here. The Chicago firm mentioned is endeavoring to open up the settlement of McGeoch's affairs, by Receiver Bandy, on the ground that some of the creditors, recalled 100 per cent, when the agreement called for only half that amount. If the matter can be reopened Wells may have to pay more than he was called upon to furnish on the first settlement. It is barely possible that the belligerents may be forced to unite against a common enemy, as a reopening would be a bad thing for both of them.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL. John Johnston, of Mitchell's bank, has resigned his position as school commissioner of the Fourth ward.

Julius M. Wheeler, aged sixty-seven, a resident of thirty-one years standing, died the other day at his home on Island avenue, from injuries received by a fall on an icy walk on Grand avenue.

The will of Peter Salentine, the south side hardware merchant who hanged himself on the 6th ult., has been admitted to probate. He leaves property valued at \$15,000 to his wife and nine children.

Fred. Korn, an ex-conductor of the St. Paul road, who has been partially paralyzed for some years, has gone south to endeavor to recuperate. His old railroad associates gave him a purse of \$2,500, and his first gift to help him along.

The year's mill work started in the state of Wisconsin was put in motion in the iron works at Bay View, Wednesday. The first nails from the machines were in good demand for mechanics. A large crowd witnessed the beginning of a work that will give employment to several hundred men.

The report that Thos. G. Shaughnessy, late of the purchasing department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in this city, has been promoted from the position of purchaser of the Canadian Pacific road to that of assistant general manager, has been confirmed by advices from Montreal. Mr. Shaughnessy is not far past thirty years of age.

Joseph Bond, an old Wisconsin pioneer, was buried at Mukwanago, Waukesha county, Sunday afternoon last. Andrew E. Elmore, of Green Bay, a life-long friend, was delegated by Bond to make a eulogistic speech at his grave. Elmore followed his dead friend's orders to the letter, cutting his remarks down to the limit and informing his audience why his eulogy was so brief and halting. Bond had his coffin ready for some months previous to his death.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of the Board of Public Works.

Adjourning Meeting. ST. PAUL, Jan. 21, 1884.

Board met at 7:00 a. m. pursuant to adjournment of this day.

Present, Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Koch and Peters.

Absent, Mr. Terry and Mr. President. (By motion Mr. Koch took the chair. Minutes of the 14th, 16th and 17th insts. read and approved.

Wm. Stockton and John Lindquist made application for license to tap and connect with city sewers for the year 1884, which was granted and bond approved.

Kenny & Hudner made application for license to tap and connect with city sewers for the year 1884. Laid over.

Kenny & Hudner made application and submitted bond for plumbers' license, which application was granted in accordance with the rules and ordinances and bond approved.

Louis Schauer notified the Board that he had elected to remove the building situated upon the following described land, to-wit: Commencing on W. line of Rice street, 10 rods S. of N. line of SE 1/4 of section 26, town 23, range 23; thence N. 10 rods; thence N. 10 rods to beginning, and that he would accept the amount \$300 awarded for damages to said building, arising from the opening, widening and extension of Aurora avenue between Rice street and Western avenue. Placed on file.

M. Breen notified the Board that the assessment of \$13.75 against N. 5-6 of lot 3, block 3, Bazille, and Guerin's addition, for constructing, relaying and repairing existing Third street, between Berkey (estimate No. 6) for term beginning April 1, 1883, and ending November 1, 1883, is erroneous. No walk having been built in front of said property, and he requested that the amount thus assessed be abated. Referred to the Engineer for report.

M. Koch, President pro tem. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Regular Meeting. ST. PAUL, January 21, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m. Present—Messrs. Koch and Peters. Absent—Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Terry and Mr. President.

On motion Mr. Koch took the chair. There being no quorum the Board was adjourned to meet at 7 p. m. this day, to which time all business coming up at this meeting will also be referred.

M. Koch, President pro tem. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Special Meeting. ST. PAUL, Jan. 24, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m. pursuant to call. Present: Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Koch, Peters and Mr. Terry.

On motion at 2:15 p. m. the Board proceeded in a body to view the following proposed improvements to-wit: Mississippi street, from Grove street north to Nash street, with reference to straightening same.

Mississippi street, between Williams street and Minnehaha street, with reference to change of grade of same.

Having viewed said improvements the Board returned at 4:30 p. m. and adjourned until the 26th inst. at 7 p. m.

JOHN FABRINGTON, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

was laid over until the 28th inst. at 2 p. m. The Engineer having submitted plan of land to be taken, the Board ordered the following report sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul: The Board of Public Works have under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved Dec. 20, 1883, relative to the widening of Iacona street to fifty (50) feet in width, from Fuller street to First street, and having investigated the proposed improvement, specifically report that said improvement is necessary and proper, and that the estimated expense thereof is \$100; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the damages, costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of the property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, if you deem it to make the improvement. Year 4; may 0.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost in the matter of the order of Council to Board for formal report on the construction of a sewer on Ninna avenue, from Selby avenue to Laurel avenue, it was ordered that the same be returned to the Council with adverse report, no being proper and necessary at this time.

The Engineer submitted amended plans and specifications for grading Fillmore avenue (formerly McCarthy street) to a partial grade and full width, from State street to the proposed levee. Laid over to January 28, 1884, at 2 p. m.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost in the matter of order of Council to Board for formal report on the construction of a sewer on Mississippi street, from Nash street to Pennsylvania avenue. It was ordered that said matter be laid over until February 18, 1884, at 2 p. m.

In the matter of the order of Council to Board for formal report on change of grade on Mississippi street, between Williams and Minnehaha streets, the Engineer submitted profile. Referred to whole Board to view premises.

The Engineer having submitted plan of land to be taken in the matter of the order of Council to Board for formal report on opening, widening and extension of Dale street, from north line of section 26, town 23, range 23, for a distance of one-half mile northward. Referred to the City Attorney for report on the 28th inst.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost for grading Payne street from Minnehaha street to Magnolia street, and bridging railroad crossings, the same were accepted, and the Engineer was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the required bridge.

In the matter of the order of Council to Board for formal report on straightening the line of Mississippi street from Grove street north to Nash street, it was ordered that said matter be referred to the assessment committee to view premises.

In the matter of the communication of Michael O'Brien, claiming \$315 as balance due him for paving Fort street, referred by Council to Board for facts in the case—the same was ordered referred to Engineer for report.

In the matter of the request of John D. Moran, contractor for grading Beech street for the allowance of the sum of \$27 charged for inspection and deducted from his final estimate, referred by the Council to Board for investigation and recommendation, it was ordered that the same be referred to the Engineer for report as to facts in the case.

In the matter of the petition of Mrs. Delia Rogers for a reconnoissance of the assessment against 1/2 of lot 3, block 4, Paterson's addition, for sewer on St. Paul and Somerset streets, referred by the Council to Board for investigation and report, the same was referred to the Engineer for report.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on grading Aurora avenue from Rice street to Western avenue. Laid over for further consideration.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on grading Dakota avenue to a partial grade sixty-six feet wide from the end of the Wabasha bridge to Goffe street, and Goffe street full grade from Dakota avenue to Dearborn street; also, for opening and extending Waverly street through block 5, East side, between Westminster street and Lafayette avenue. Laid over to the 28th inst. at 2 p. m.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on change of grade of Concord street, from Isabel street to Eaton street. Referred to Engineer for profile.

Order of Council to Board for formal report on paving Fifth street, from St. Peter street to Broadway, with cedar blocks and granite curbs. Laid over one week, and property owners above St. Peter street to be notified to be present on the 28th inst., at 2 p. m. Year 3; may 1 (Mr. Koch).

Pursuant to due notice and the adjournments thereunder, the matter of making and completing the assessment for grading Rice street, from Beaver street north to north line of city, on the property on the line of said Rice street between College avenue and the north city limits, came up and after hearing all persons present interested, the same was upon motion adjourned to the 28th inst., at 2 p. m.

Pursuant to due notice and the adjournments thereunder, the matter of making and completing the assessment for the opening and extension of Mississippi street, from Minnehaha street to Acker street, came up and the same was, upon motion, adjourned until the 28th inst., at 2 p. m.

Pursuant to due notice the matter of the communication of the assessment for widening Third street, between Berkey to K. Olson street, came up and the same was, upon motion, duly confirmed.

Estimate No. 3, St. Clair street sewer, J. C. McCarthy, contractor, amount due, \$399.50, was examined and allowed.

Adjourned. M. KOCH, President pro tem. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Regular Meeting. ST. PAUL, January 21, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m. Present—Messrs. Koch and Peters. Absent—Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Terry and Mr. President.

On motion Mr. Koch took the chair. There being no quorum the Board was adjourned to meet at 7 p. m. this day, to which time all business coming up at this meeting will also be referred.

M. Koch, President pro tem. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Special Meeting. ST. PAUL, Jan. 24, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m. pursuant to call. Present: Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Koch, Peters and Mr. Terry.

On motion at 2:15 p. m. the Board proceeded in a body to view the following proposed improvements to-wit: Mississippi street, from Grove street north to Nash street, with reference to straightening same.

Mississippi street, between Williams street and Minnehaha street, with reference to change of grade of same.

Having viewed said improvements the Board returned at 4:30 p. m. and adjourned until the 26th inst. at 7 p. m.

JOHN FABRINGTON, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

THE OLD WORLD.

GOSSIP FROM THE SANCTUM SANCTUM OF ROYALTY.

Baker Pasha Defeats the Rebels in the Sudan—The Austrians Are Ridding the Country of the Socialists—Other Items of Importance.

[Special Cablegram to the Globe.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The queen will hold two drawing-rooms at the opening of the session before going to Darmstadt to attend the wedding of the Princess Victoria of Hesse. The wedding dress of the princess is made of Irish poplin from Dublin. The queen has ordered Irish poplin for the curtains and upholstery of the state furniture in two suites of apartments at Windsor Castle. One suite for guests will be furnished in gold, the others in royal purple with gold fringe.

The German imperial family is greatly disturbed at the renewal of the matrimonial differences between Prince Frederick Charles and his wife, Princess Maria Anna. The princess has returned to her family at Anhalt, and has refused for once and all to live under the same roof with her husband.

COMING OVER. Prince Victor Napoleon, son of Prince Napoleon (2nd-son), who was designated by the emperor as his successor, contemplates making a visit to the United States the coming summer.

JUDICIAL SEARS. Mr. J. P. Benjamin writes to papers from Avenue Jena, Paris, that he never entertained any idea in any wise resembling that which has been made current in America by the publication of an article in his paper, the effect of which he proposed the return of the southern states to their allegiance to Great Britain.

A DISTINGUISHED SUICIDE. Herr Ellinger, of Vienna, who committed suicide last Wednesday at Monte Carlo was one of the most successful men connected with the stock exchange in Germany and Austria. His suicide was due to his heavy losses.

SUPPRESSING GAMBLING. The pope this morning gave audience to a deputation of Catholics from Nice and Cannes, who asked him to lend his assistance in suppressing the gambling tables at Monte Carlo. He listened attentively to what they had to say, and gave them a favorable answer.

RELIEF OF TOSAR. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The advance of Baker Pasha to the relief of Tokar has been postponed until Sunday. The original intention was telegraphed by Col. Sartorius, was to start on Friday.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT SOON. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The queen held a cabinet council this morning at Osborne, Isle of Wight, where she is now residing, preliminary to the opening of parliament. The subjects to be considered in the queen's speech were discussed.

POLICE ACTION. VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The police have compiled a list of foreigners, who are to be expelled from the country. (They also closed Jacob's printing office, at which the socialist paper, the Future, was published.

DAMAGE BY GALES. LONDON, Feb. 2.—Serious gales are again reported in various quarters, and they have been especially severe on the island of Jersey, Birmingham, Chester, Harwich, Wick and the Isle of Man. Many rivers have overflowed their banks, and floods are causing much damage. The streets of Dunfermline, Derbyshire, are inundated. A portion of the breakwater at St. Ives has been demolished and the iron bridge at Rhodes bank, near Oldham has been blown down.

AN INFORMER INTERFERED WITH. DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—William Meagle, an important witness in the Phoenix Park trial, complains that his life is made miserable owing to the continued persecution and the frequent assaults which he suffers at the hands of sympathizers with the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

Wendell Phillips. BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Wendell Phillips is dead. He began to show signs of dissolution at 4:30 this afternoon, and died at 6. He was conscious up to within an hour of his death. Mr. Phillips was ill just one week, but not until Thursday his condition considered dangerous by his physicians.

On Thursday night he failed rapidly, but on Friday he rallied slightly and passed a fairly comfortable night. This afternoon his illness took a critical turn, and he gradually failed and passed quietly away about 6, in the presence of his wife and niece. Phillips was in his seventieth year. Arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, and probably will not be held for several days.

Wendell Phillips was born in Boston Nov. 29, 1811, and his city has been his home. His father, John Phillips, was the first mayor of Boston. He was a graduate of Harvard college, completing his collegiate course in 1831, and following this with a law course at the Cambridge law school in 1832. Though thoroughly educated for the bar Mr. Phillips never practiced law. The slavery agitation was attracting much attention when he had completed his education, and he became one of the most ardent advocates of the abolition cause.

He declared that the constitution of the Free State was always with him, and as he could not practice law without taking an oath to support it, he refused to enter upon the profession. He also refused to vote so long as slavery existed and openly advocated the dissolution of the Union. His non-voting resolution headed to until there was not a slave in the land. His first memorable speech was made in Faneuil hall in December, 1837, at a meeting "to notice in a suitable manner, the murder, in the city of Alton, Ill., of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell in defence of the press." At a moment when the state of the meeting seemed likely to be dissolved, and its resolutions rejected by the opposition of Attorney General Austin, Mr. Phillips, who was among the audience, in an outburst of indignant eloquence at once rebuked Mr. Austin for the sentiments he had uttered, and secured the passage of the resolutions. While his sentiments were so extreme as to be oftentimes unpopular with his audiences, he came to be recognized as one of the finest orators the country had produced, and thousands flocked to hear him simply because of his eloquence. He traveled through every northern state, and his name and sentiments became household words. It was the agitation of Phillips and his followers which laid the ground work for the final abolition of slavery. When the war broke out he continued his agitation more violently than ever and was often ejected while lecturing at Cincinnati during the first year of the war. His lectures were always prepared with the greatest care and were scholarly and forcible. While he stood second to Garrison as an anti-slavery orator, he stood first as a man among all the abolitionists. He was more humane, more humane measures in the conduct of prisons, favored giving the ballot to woman, and was, in fact, a progressive in every direction.

Though originally in favor of disunion as a means of abolishing slavery, when the South rebelled, he became one of the stalwarts in favor of the Union as a means of securing freedom. He was bitter in his criticisms of Lincoln because he did not make a more savage onslaught upon the institution of slavery, during the early part of his administration.

When the war ended and Slavery abo-

lished, Mr. Phillips' life work was largely accomplished. While he has to some extent continued to appear before the public, it has been much less frequent than before, and his utterances have attracted less attention. While he was an extremist, he was sincere and scrupulously honest, and leaves a name without a taint.

JANUARY WEATHER.

The Variations of the Thermometer and Barometer in St. Paul During the Last Month.

Following is the report of the signal service officer at this point for the month of January:

SIGNAL OFFICER, PRESLEY BLOCK, ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2, 1884.

The meteorological conditions had last month at this station are the most remarkable on its records. The lowest temperature 31.5 degrees below zero is one-half a degree lower than the lowest January minimum for the last ten years, and the highest 45 degrees above every maximum of the month and period named above except 1879 and 1880. Occurrences still more remarkable took place on the 18th and 29th, for rain fell on both occasions, but one other instance of rain in January is on record, and that is for 1880. The monthly mean temperature 39.9 degrees, is considerably below the average (42.4 degrees) of the last thirteen years. The month was decidedly warmer than January, 1875, much warmer than that of last year, and slightly so when compared with the first month of 1879; there, it shows no margin at all over the same month of 1881, and falls considerably below all other Januaries from 1872 to 1883.

PRECIPITATION. The total rainfall including melted snow was 0.48 of an inch. The average of the last four months of January is .31 inches; deficiency last month 0.23.

WIND. The monthly mean barometer 30.15 inches corrected to "sea level" is decidedly above "average," and with the exception of that for January, 1875, is highest on record. However, this instrument was free from extreme changes or rapid fluctuations, consequently the wind movement was very moderate, and the month in question passed by without a single "gale" or an approximation to a "blizzard." The highest wind velocity was had on the 27th, the direction being southeast with a speed of 24 miles an hour. Of 98 observations of the wind, taken tri-daily at 5-5.5 a. m., 5.5 and 9.5 p. m., was observed blowing from the north 3 times; east; south; 11; south; 7; southwest, 11; west; 23; northwest; 18; and calm (0), 17 times.

All that is of additional importance with reference to the four elements, viz., temperature, weather, wind and pressure, is given in the following tables:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Highest, Lowest. Rows for 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.

TEMPERATURE. The monthly mean barometer 30.15 inches corrected to "sea level" is decidedly above "average," and with the exception of that for January, 1875, is highest on record.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Daily Mean, Daily Maximum, Daily Minimum, Daily Rain-fall, Daily Wind, Daily Clouds.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE. 1871.....1878.....32.5 1872.....15.1 1879.....16.6 1873.....6.7 1880.....26.1 1874.....18.3 1881.....19.1 1875.....18.6 1882.....19.1 1876.....10.0 1883.....7.9 1877.....10.0 1884.....7.9

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS. 1871.....inches. 1878.....1.00 inches. 1872.....0.28 " 1879.....0.11 " 1873.....1.81 " 1880.....0.81 " 1874.....0.49 " 1881.....4.34 " 1875.....1.41 " 1882.....0.67 " 1876.....0.73 " 1883.....0.64 " 1877.....0.55 " 1884.....0.48 "

Observer, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

To Raise a Large Amount. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The central centenary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church south has been in session here for two days past. It is anticipated that a monumental fund of not less than two million dollars will be raised during the present year for education, missions and church extension. Plans are being presented to realize this end.

Heavy Suit for Slender. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Foster Bros., printers, commenced an action in the circuit court to-day against McGeoch, Everingham & Co., in which they ask for \$500,000 damages for alleged slander and misrepresentation. The action grows out of the celebrated land investigation case which came before the board of trade, and in which plaintiffs claim they were damaged by the testimony of defendants to the amount demanded in the suit.

Steamship Arrived. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, Abyssinian, Liverpool.

At White Heat. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—The interest in the senatorial contest is at white heat and will remain so till a nomination is made. With Sweeney withdrawn the deadlock would seem to be broken, but the indications are that Carlisle will take his place with a probable deadlock the result. There is much talk of Carlisle

and his chances appear better than ever before. Sweeney thinks that Blackburn will win. The caucus meets again on Monday.

The Questions Discussed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2.—The Inter Collegiate Young Men's Christian association convention, at Amherst, continued in session to-day. Methods to be used in crossing to Christian work, claims of the ministry, the necessity of true Christian spirit in all the association's works, inter collegiate relations and individual work, were the subjects discussed.

TRIMS ACCEPTED. READING, Feb. 2.—The stove moulder at the works of Orr, Painter & Co., have accepted the reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. The Lebanon Manufacturing company has reduced its laborers' wages 10 cents a day, and the wages of mechanics of all kinds 10 to 25 cents.

Might be Tight. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—The common council (Democratic) last evening removed the Republican police officials and installed Democrats to-day. Two sets of lieutenants are at headquarters. The disposed officials will carry the case to the supreme court.

Sealy for Thilly. OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Papers laid before parliament, regarding the default of Exchange bank, show that the finance minister was aware of the bank's condition when he loaned them three hundred thousand dollars, without security. His action was severely commented upon. The circulation of the Exchange bank will be re-considered in a few days.

The Indians Out. TOMESBONE, A. T., Feb. 2.—A messenger has arrived from Oposura, Sonora, and reports that the Apaches are murdering and robbing in that section. Four men have been killed since January 25, thought to be a portion of Geronimo's band, for which Capt. Hafferty with the troops are on the look out.

A Race. BOSTON, Feb. 2.—J. A. Sutton, Huffy Jack, challenges any man in the world to a five ten or twenty mile race for \$500 to \$2,000, the race to take place in Rhode Island or Massachusetts, and to be ridden on unbroken bronches with California outfit.

The Carnival. MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—All the arrangements for the winter carnival are completed. The ice palace is finished and was lighted to-night, making a grand and novel spectacle. With the arrival of the governor general and Marchioness Lansdowne on Monday the revelry begins.

Will Not Strike. LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 2.—The mill spinners in the Atlantic mills held a meeting last night and decided not to strike, although formally protesting against the reduction. The decision gives general satisfaction.

No Better. BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Wendell Phillips presented an uncomfortable night. This morning his condition is somewhat improved and amending. His physicians express slight hopes of his recovery.

Everybody Knows It. When you have Itch, Salt Rheum, Galls, or Skin Eruptions of any kind, and the Itches, that you know without being told of it, A. P.