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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.97	9	NW	Clear
La Crosse	29.85	13	NW	Fair

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.30	−7	NW	Clear
Ft. Garry	30.32	−18	N	Clear
Moorhead	30.22	−12	N	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.48	−15	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	30.24	−17	NW	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	30.34	0	N	Fair
Ft. Custer	30.21	22	NE	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	30.08	32	NW	Cloudy
Huron, D. T.	30.28	−4	NW	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.38	5	NE	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.91	8	NW	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.725	13.5	1.2	NW Cl'y.	Sn'y.

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .07, maximum thermometer, 21.5; minimum thermometer, 0.4; daily range, 21.1.

River, frozen.

– Below zero.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

MOST EXCELLENT DOCTRINE.

In the Albany *Times* we find the following:

Above all, these delegates must represent a broad and harmonious Democracy. There must be no captious opposition to any organization that represents the Democracy and appears with honest credentials. The whole delegation to Chicago should go all together in one immense train, with no inharmonious or dissentient mottoes. This is the duty of the Democracy. Neither threats nor insubordination nor personal ambition must be allowed to stand in the way of harmonious action, or, at the most, a generous and friendly rivalry upon candidates alone.

Such counsel is wise and should be the chart and guide of the party. Occupying that ground it is sure of success. A candidate selected under such an aspiration need not belong to any state in order to be available. If that spirit prevails it will be unnecessary to urge that in order to be elected the nominee must reside in New York. The ticket once chosen will command the whole effort and all the votes of the party.

We subscribe to the platform of our esteemed cotemporary and join in the hearty choice for a broad and harmonious Democracy. By that sign we conquer.

COPYRIGHTING NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers have secured the introduction of a bill in congress, giving them a copyright for twenty-four hours upon all matter used in daily publications. This bill has been pretty generally received with acclaim by the larger newspapers of the country, and every one not in favor of it is styled a "thief" who is stealing news and wishes to so continue. That style of argument may be very pleasing to the papers using it, but it is not convincing, partly because the papers applying the term, are themselves, by their own criterion, most extensive and inveterate thieves.

The GLOBE buys and pays for all of its news, expending over thirty thousand dollars per annum for the pure collection of news, and hence would be interested, if such a law was sensible or practicable, in having it placed upon the statute book. It is useless, however, to encumber the statute book with legislation which cannot be enforced. It would be utterly impracticable to enforce such a law. If it was in existence the person desiring to use the news of the daily papers in some other publication would simply revamp it in a manner to give the news in other language without identifying it as the same publication. Different newspapers would, as they do at present, obtain the same news for simultaneous publication, each one working legitimately but independently. This would open the door for vexatious and malicious suits among newspapers, accomplishing nothing in the end.

As a matter of fact, a paper that publishes *news* needs no copyright protection. The fact that it gives the news first to the public secures it the business of the radius within which it circulates, and gives it a "protection" against any other paper, better than a whole volume of general laws. The very nature of the business of giving news to the public, precludes copyright. The public buy the paper because it has, or is supposed to have, the news. That is the basis of the sale, and each purchaser buys it to do as he wills—to carry it about as a "dead secret," or retail it to his neighbor. The paper is offered for sale on the ground that it has news to give, and there is practically a contract that the publisher gives his news to a purchaser for a consideration, and it then becomes the property of the purchaser.

The New York papers, owing to difference in time, are enabled to publish by cable the cream of the news in the London papers the same morning of the issue in that country. The Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis papers, owing to difference in time, are enabled to take the New York papers and publish the cream of their news simultaneously. The new York papers who are howling "stop thief" are using the foreign papers as we mention, and the Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis papers, who are howling "stop thief" are doing the same thing with the New York papers. If these papers are so extremely virtuous on the question of "borrowing news," they might work a reform among themselves, without awaiting the intervention of the strong arm of the law. They will have more ground to ask for legislation if they show their own skirts are clear.

In reality no one is wronged by this. The London papers can, under no circumstances, be circulated for *news* within any radius reached by the New York papers, and the New York papers will never be bought for their *news*, within the radius of the western cities named.

The whole scheme is an effort on the part of the leading cities to curtail the rural press, and is a confession of sensitiveness and weakness which is surprising to see exhibited. As there is little danger of the bill becoming a law, it scarcely needs very serious consideration.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Republicans of Ohio appear to realize that this year they will be obliged to attend strictly to business. The state convention, to choose delegates at large to Chicago, and to nominate a state ticket, has been called to be held at Cleveland, April 23 and 24.

Sherman and Arthur are both wire-pulling for the delegation from the state. Logan has friends, but not enough to give him any delegates, and the same in regard to Edmunds is true.

Last Wednesday a conference composed of postmasters, office-holders and expectants was held at Columbus, to try to patch up a compact for future operations. There were probably a hundred persons present. Index Noyes was made chairman of the conference. Noyes never could bear to be out of office, and he bewailed the loss of the state to the Republicans, but said that on strictly national questions Ohio was safe for the Republican candidate. Mr. Hayes, ex-minister to France, disclosed that the issue of the campaign would be the tariff. The Democracy, he said, were pledged to free trade in the election of Speaker Carlisle, on the principle of protection to the laboring interests. Noyes, who is a Sherman man, and one of the 1876 Fraud gang, favored an unpledged delegation to Chicago, which means trades and dickers, or Noyes wouldn't be in favor of it.

Charley Foster, of course was on hand, and handed in his credentials to show that there had been a reconciliation between himself and John Sherman—a sort of compromise-at-fifty-cents-on-the-dollar affair. If John Sherman was nominated Ohio would roll up one of her old-time Republican majorities. A part of the compact between Foster and Sherman is for brag of that sort. Foster, privately, don't think he can carry the State, and as long as whatever Republican is run will be defeated, Calico Charley would as soon see Iceberg John discomfited as any other man. Foster said the issue for the campaign would be the tariff and the Southern question. As he did not know anything about the tariff, he didn't say anything about it, but introduced the bloody shirt with all the modern improvements, and finally pledged the forty in Ohio as good for anything asked of it.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor was the next talker. The old Athenian was for an aggressive campaign in Ohio in October, to make Ohio the battle-ground on which the presidential question is settled. Grosvenor said if Payne was the Democratic nominee the Republicans would have to put forward their most popular man, and was cruel enough not to name the man.

Judge Jones, of Delaware, thought the greatest danger to the country lay in the menace of a "solid South," and said the party should address itself to the same condition in the North. Col. R. E. Doane, of Wilmington, referred to the recent Southern troubles, and said the next campaign would be fought on the principle that freedom was not guaranteed to all citizens. His effort was a purely sectional one and was loudly cheered, thus showing the spirit of the meeting.

The name of John Sherman awakened great enthusiasm. Gen. John Beatty, for years a stalwart Republican and alienated from the councils of the party, boomed John Sherman, which was loudly cheered. He made a bitter sectional speech. Col. Bob. Harlan, the colored orator from Cincinnati, said the colored voters were safe for the Republican candidate. T. C. Campbell, of Cincinnati, would be pleased to march under the banner of Arthur or Logan and Foster. Both of these announcements were loudly cheered. The South was solid, but either Grant or Secretary Lincoln would break that solidity. He thought Northern speakers should be sent South to stem the tide that was now setting towards the Democracy.

In this style the conference ran along until midnight, when the inquiry was made if John Sherman had made any provision for paying the hotel bills of the men he had called together. It could not be learned that he had, and the conference broke up instanter.

So far the men quoted wear John Sherman's collar, but there are a good many men in Ohio that do not, and some one else has been as busy as Sherman. There is not a county of the State where work has not been put in for Arthur, and with effect, too. A correspondent gives an interesting view of the Arthur tinteres, which is reproduced below:

Work is going on quietly and unnoticed. There is not a county in the state in which some sort of political organization has not been going on. The state committee rooms have been the scene of earnest work for over a month. For two weeks I have been hearing a word here, a sentence there, and, although the real presidential condition of Ohio cannot be diagnosed, it is possible to draw mighty close.

Although Chairman Oglevee, of state central committee, is favoring Sherman in his sayings, I have a notion that he is secretly aiding the cause of Arthur. J. O. Converse, chairman of the state central committee, is a fair, unbiased politician, and his closest friends say they cannot get from him whom he prefers for president. There is no doubt but that Clark Montgomery and George Dekebach, members of the committee from Hamilton county, are for Arthur. They are both holding office under the administration. No more reasons are necessary.

Frank Sterrett, of the Piqua district, is a postmaster and consequently Arthurian in principles. There are other committeemen who have probably no reason to be one way or the other, yet some of them are with the Blaine element of the party. Blaine means Foster, and Foster means bossism and political methods that won't bear the glare of a calcium light. While east Foster gave out that Arthur could not carry Ohio if nominated. Foster can be excused for this for he is by no means thoroughly posted on the situation.

I was surprised at the vigorous manner in which Hon. George H. Ford condemns Foster's saying. Ford represents Geauga county in the legislature and is serving a third term. He was a great friend of Garfield's and has always lived in the old Garfield district.

"Foster made a mistake when he said that, remarked Ford.

"Then there is no such feeling against Arthur as he represents?"

"No. The people of the Western Reserve, where it is supposed the enemies of Arthur live, think he has been a good president. There is not the 'fetechism' about Garfield that some people believe. The Western Reserve voters have good sense as well as others. It is my opinion that Arthur could carry Ohio and get a big vote in the Reserve.

"There is only one man that doesn't want Arthur and that is Captain Henry. He was bounced from the place Garfield gave him and, of course, was sore. His was one of the worst appointments Garfield ever made. Henry was of no particular political value, but he would make Garfield believe that the district was only to be saved by Captain Henry. So he is now going about telling the old neighbors of Garfield that Arthur was responsible for Garfield's death, etc. But Henry's influence will do no harm."

I think the old Nineteenth district will send to the national convention Senator S. P. Wolcott, of Kent, and J. O. Converse, of Geauga county. The senator is known as an Arthur man. How would this suit C. Foster & Co., to see a delegate from Garfield's home vote for Arthur in convention?

Honest Emerson Brooks, who represents Meigs, a southwestern county, in the house, says that no definite feeling exists in his section for president but that Senator Sherman is probably ahead. He condemns Foster's words and adds: "Our people think that Arthur has done well, and would willingly vote him another term."

In the contest Arthur is likely to get a division of the vote, and will at least have as much strength against Sherman as Blaine did four years ago. Now we have quite fairly got the bearings of the case we shall be interested to see the fight going on in the celebrated Ohio case, Sherman vs. Arthur

Telegraphers Dissatisfied.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 2.—The reported strike among the telegraph operators at Galveston yesterday is incorrect. The report, perhaps, grows out of the fact that seven operators resigned on Friday, owing to the order of restricting the extra pay to twenty per cent. of the regular salaries, regardless of the amount of time put in, and taking from a number of the men ten dollars a month, which they have been receiving regularly but nominally as extra.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A PAPER at Erie, Pa., publishes replies to a letter of enquiry to chairmen of Republican county committees and other prominent Republicans in every county of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, asking them to name their first and second choice for president and vice-president. These replies show that Blaine is everywhere except in Illinois the first choice. The grand summary gives Blaine 151 counties, Logan 66, Edmunds 33, General Sherman 32, Arthur 29, John Sherman 31, Gresham 8, Ben Harrison 7, Lincoln 5, Foster 2, Cullom 2, Washburn 1, Warner Miller 1, Evarts 1, the nominee 22, anybody 18, no choice 18. For second choice Blaine has 72 counties, Edmunds 62, Arthur 41, Logan 35, General Sherman 33, Gresham 21, John Sherman 9, Harrison 3, Lincoln 2, Grant 2, no second choice 129. For vice-president Lincoln is largely in the lead, having 232 counties, Hiscock 39, Harrison 61, Hawley 5, and Gresham 16.

THE United States senate very quietly passed the house bill last week repealing the test oath. Thus one of the last vestiges of war legislation was obliterated. Even John Sherman kept quiet, and not a stalwart lifted up his voice or placed his vote against repeal. This is rather peculiar, as there are among the senators several candidates for president. The bloody shirt outrages are something that can be used as deception and dressed up to order, but this was a matter of law only, and the Republicans did not want to talk about it. But no matter what the motive, a just act is done.

THE annual volume of the oyster business of Baltimore is $14,000,000. The largest house in the trade, and the world for that matter, opens 11,000 bushels a day, while the average one opens 4,500 bushels. Fully 25,000 men and women, called "shuckers," are thus employed, earning $2 to $3 a day. The famous Chesapeake Bay oyster beds are lowing so much every year, that it is feared they may be exhausted before many seasons come and go, in which case Baltimore's oyster trade will be done forever

THE House of Representatives is about evenly divided upon the question over which the greater portion of last week was spent, to-wit: Legislation to affect in a comprehensive manner the cattle interests of the country. It will be noted that the House jumps at no conclusions, and is not rash in legislation, but moves thoughtfully and carefully.

THE cost of attending to the White House conservatories is $5,000 a year. In the conservatory proper there are 8,000 plants, and in the various hot-houses are 12,000 more. Every day fresh flowers are placed in every room in the White House, and a large bouquet placed upon the President's table in his business office.

THE House committee on railways and canals is favorable to appropriating a million dollars for the Maryland and Deleware ship canal, on the ground that the canal will cheapen freights to the Atlantic, and thereby to the foreign markets, where our cereals are threatened by the products of the East Indies and other lands.

ANOTHER treasury clerk has his nose out of joint. Butler, the appointment clerk, has resigned. He wanted Secretary New's place, but it was so long coming, that in a moment of pique he stepped out and locked the door. He has since wanted to get back, but Secretary Folger will not unbar the door.

IN New York city, according to some figures recently published, there are more than 800 rag dealers, and the pickers, who are mostly Italians, gather $750,000 yearly in the streets and roads, while the money realized for cotton rags alone in the United States is put at $22,000,000 per annum.

THE New York *Star* suggests that the proper place for Arthur is in the fashion plates, not in history. The Shreveport *Times* thinks Brewster would also figure admirably in those plates, if represented with a lady's fan concealing his face.

JEREMIAH RUSK, the "stage driver of Viroqua" and governor of the good state of Wisconsin, irreparably damaged his chances for re-election the other day by wearing a swallow-tail coat and a white neck-tie at a Fond du Lac banquet.

A NEW YORK city paper says, and without question truthfully, that it is believed that a more jaded and used up fashionable community never more eagerly welcomed the advent of Lent for selfish and physical reasons.

LONG ISLAND CITY wants to be annexed to Brooklyn, and then wants Brooklyn annexed to New York. The annexers must be queer mortals, who probably have never had the felicity of being tax payers.

SINCE 1810 twenty-three floods have visited Pittsburg, and the town is getting used to that sort of thing. Thirteen of these came in the winter, and the six worst floods in the month of February.

MR. DORSHEMER is to write a life of Martin Van Buren for the American Statesman series. He has had made arrangements with a New York publishing house to furnish the manuscript by October 1.

THE New York *Tribune* indulges the public with a long editorial to show that Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, will be the Democratic nominee for president and will be a very strong candidate.

BOSTON is agitated upon the great American question of HIGH LICENSE. It has 2,764 saloons, and from this source it had last year the revenue of $298,685.

LENTEN breakfast parties are announced to take place at 1 p. m., and to be followed by readings by a "professional."

A NEW YORK society journal says social festivity for the next six weeks will be largely under Presbyterian auspices.

THE latest eastern suggestion is the establishment of a school for the education of after dinner speeches.

WILSTACH'S TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL.

The works of Virgil, translated into English verse, with *variorum* and other notes and comparative readings, by John Augustine Wilstach, counsellor-at-law. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Two volumes, crown octavo.

During the Augustan era, PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO attained unrivaled contemporary fame—a majestic supremacy among poets—and no succeeding age has failed to lend his magnificent poems an enthusiastic audience.

The deep philosophic insight into human nature, the accurate portrayal of human passion and human experience, the pleasant pictures of rural life, and the various lessons of rural economy, the histrionic art with which history is brought into epic verse the pathos, eloquent grandeur, and panoramic power displayed in his writings, imbue them with an interest felt by all nations and times, an interest which invests them with immortality.

To render into English verse the poems of the great Latin bard, and thus unveil to English speaking people the glories of Virgilian genius, is a task worthy of the loftiest literary talents, and worthy of the most ample reward. Surely no greater service than this could be rendered to English literature. Like some chivalrous knight, ambitious to obtain the highest rewards of valor and prowess, and urged by this ambition to undertake most doughty feats, Dryden, the poet laureate of King Charles II, essayed an English translation of the Virgilian poems. Although this translation could not fail to exhibit, in some measure, the masterly genius of its author, yet many are its glaring deficiencies. No less an authority than Macaulay has deprecated the use of rhyming verse in treating heroic subjects, and in Dryden's translation of the æneid we have exampled the ill results which flow from an attempt to link an expression of the sublime conceptions of an epic with the jingle of a rhyme. Nor is this all. Dryden was not a profound and critical classical scholar. The accurate knowledge of ancient civilization, customs and modes of thought which profound research confers, was not at his command. His translation is lacking in that quality, which, to render it pre-eminently successful, it should possess—the *spirit* of the original. Dryden's translation of the Æneid might be more aptly described as an English poem by Dryden, upon the subject, "The Wanderings, Toils and Battles of Æneas." It presents the spirit of the translator rather than that of the Roman poet.

Notwithstanding the faults to which we have adverted, the translation of Virgil's poems by Dryden has for 200 years maintained, without formidable rivalship, its position as the standard translation.

Pitt, Symmons, Conington, Cranch, Pierce, Long, yes, and Morris, with his wonderful, mellifluous and faithful line for line rendering, have in succession "paled their ineffectual fires" as Virgilian translators, outshone, as they were, by the lurid, famed achievment of Dryden.

No translation of Virgil hitherto presented to the world has equaled in correctness, literary taste, and true scholastic finish, that of John Augustine Wilstach. It is a marvel of excellence. In accurate reproduction of the original it is phenomenally successful. The current of thought, the mode of expression, the various moods, the play of fancy, which seem, as we read the Latin text, incapable of representation in modern speech, are wrought into masterly English verse by this latest of Virgilian translators.

It will be found by those familiar with the classics, an interesting experiment, to read a score of Virgil's lines, in Latin, and then to read the translation of the same lines as given by Wilstach. The translation will be found to mirror forth the sense and sentiment of the original with wondrous fidelity. No shade of meaning has been lost. Virgil is not imitated, but endowed with a new language, seems to address us in his proper person and with his own unrivaled poetic inspiration. It is a common opinion that no English translation of a Latin author can be at once minutely accurate, and also elegant; that a "liberal" translation is necessary to avoid the use of unpardonable solecisms. To this opinion Wilstach's exquisite rendering of Virgil offers a happy confutation. The English employed by Wilstach is vigorous, chaste and elegant. His rhetoric is admirable. Blank verse is employed throughout the entire translation, and with rare felicity. We have before us, evidently, the work of one who possesses not only clever skill as a translator, but also the genius and imagination of a poet.

Let us bestow a moment's glance upon some of the most beautiful passages of Virgil's writings as interpreted in this new translation. In the first Pastoral, Meliboeus sings:

"Thou fortunate old man! Here 'midst thy streams
That so familiar are, and 'midst the rills,
The consecrated founts, thou shalt enjoy
Thine own cool shade; and oft, as in the past,
The hedge that marks thy bounds shall, with its bloom
Of willow sprays, feed the Hyblean bees,
Whose hummings soft shall lull thee into sleep.
Nor will, meanwhile, thy pets, the murmuring doves,
Their cooing cease, nor from the lofty elm
The turtle fail to trill her plaintive song."

In the first of the Georgics, we find lines 312—330 thus translated:

"Of Autumn's storms and stars what may I say?
And what men now must watch, when shorter hours
Have come and milder heat, or when the Spring
In showers comes rushing down, while in the fields
The bearded crop is bristling, and while swell
Upon their green supports the milky grains.
Seen have I oft, when to his golden fields
The farmer would the mower bring, and while
He and his men were binding brittle stalks
Of barley ripe, in conflict clash the winds
In all their fury dire, which, from its roots
Deep-set, the heavy crop would tear, and far
Expel sublime, and, in its whirlwind black,
The storm light stalks would bear and stubble flying.
Oft from the heavens I've seen the host immense
Of waters come, the gathering clouds whose march
From all the mighty depths drives on the gale
That hideous with the pitch-black deluge is.
All ether headlong falls, and torrents vast.
Swim joyful harvest fields, the work severe
Of many a bullock's toils: the ditches fill;
Rise hollow rivers fast with rushing sound,
And boils the sea as through its straits it pours."

A good description of a Minnesota cyclone, and an Ohio river flood.

The happiness of a country life as described by Virgil (Second Georgic, 455), reads thus in Wilstach's translation.

"O happy they o'ermuch the soil who till,
If they their own good only knew, to whom
Remote from wars and discords placed, pours forth
The earth herself, most just, from out her breast,
The easy means of life."

The words in the commencement of the Third Georgic, "*Victorque virum volitare per ora*," descriptive of Fame, are translated with an alliteration happily imitative of the original:

"Tried the way must be
Whereby myself I also may lift upward, scorn
The common earth, and fly a victor forth,
Renowned through all the *mouths of marvelling men*."

The famous description of the shield of Æneas, fabricated by Vulcan, at the sovereign command of the hero's goddess—mother, Venus,—that shield upon which was sketched in bronze-wrought pictures, the future history of Rome—finds in the present translation a rendering possessed of great vigor, force and skill:

"The shield, its depths
Of meaning wonderful and pomp of art,
Which all the power defies of words or thought.
For here the Italian state, and here of men
In all her history long the triumphs were,
Brought from Ascanius down, and wars fought through
In order of the years. Such things had made
The Ignipotent, himself informed of all,
If prophecies old that seers and poets sung,
And of the events to come, which well he knew."

The entire translation of the lines describing the shield is too long to be given here, but it breathes the "*Mantuan afflatus*" in every line.

In connection with the preparation and publication of this work, some interesting coincidences may be noted.

Virgil (first Georgic, lines 284-6) mentions the *seventeenth* day of the month as a propitious day.

Virgil was born six hundred and eighty-three years after the founding of Rome. We observe, from the account given by the translator of his labors that the translation was commenced on the *seventeenth* day of the month (January 17, 1880). The work was announced by the publishers as ready for sale on the *seventeenth* day of the month (December 17, 1883).

Wilstach's Virgil was published A. D., 1883, *six hundred and eighty-three* years after the year commonly assigned as that in which the English language had its birth—the year marked by the appearance of Layamon's "Romance of Brutus."

These are striking coincidences, and, if we indulge a superstition, closely allied to that justified by Sir Thomas Browne when he says:

"That two suns or moons should appear at the point of some decisive action, that these two should make but one line in the book of Fate, and stand together, in the great ephemerides of God; beside the philosophical assignment of the cause, these things may admit a Christian apprehension in the signality,"

we may believe that as Virgil's spirit led Dante through the unseen world, so Wilstach has wrought his literary task under the inspiration and guidance of Virgil's spirit.

Mr. Wilstach has prefaced his translation with a most valuable dissertation upon the manuscripts of Virgil's works, the commentators upon the writings of the great Mantuan, the various editions of the Latin text and the various translations which have hitherto appeared—in brief, a complete Virgilian bibliography. The work abounds in historical, antiquarian and critical notes of the greatest value, and its many characteristics of surpassing excellence merit the high appreciation of the literary world.

A Poor Piece of Work.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Col. G. A. C. Smith, who has been here some days examining into the government building, has forwarded his report to Washington. He finds that the roof of the mailing room consists of glass, supported by iron stringers, and, on account of settlement, one of these pieces of iron recently broke and fell to the floor. He does not hesitate to say the building is in a very bad condition. While he does not apprehend any danger of its falling, he intimates that pieces of iron and stone may become detached. The foundation, he says, was not properly laid, and the sinking at one end raises the opposite end of the building. He says the tile floor is poorly laid with a poor quality of cement, and maintains that the building needs a complete overhauling.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

A Lady's Glittering Mementos of a Love Experience.

Excitement Over the Discovery of a Diamond in Waukesha County.

Latest in Regrad to The Mayoralty—Abner Kirby Prays—General Notes.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—The death, at Denver, Col., on Sunday last, of George H. Fryer, once a wealthy and successful mine owner, recalls a rather romantic episode in his career, in which a Milwaukee lady figures prominently. In the summer of 1880, while Fryer was in the height of his prosperity, he met, at Denver, Miss Hattie Ethelyn Bryant, daughter of Sherburn Bryant, the wealthy lumber manufacturer, who is well known throughout the northwest. Miss Bryant was visiting a friend in Denver, who was also a warm friend of Mr. Fryer. Mutual admiration culminated in an engagement before the young lady returned to her home in this city. Fryer at that time was said to be worth half a million of dollars. He presented his affianced with diamonds valued in the neighborhood of $20,000, an elegant cross representing nearly $15,000 of the amount. When he met the Milwaukee lady Fryer was forty years of age, and a bachelor. The wedding was arranged to take place during the following winter. About a week before the day fixed for the marriage, Fryer came to Milwaukee and after remaining a few days, suddenly took his departure for his western home, and the wedding was "declared off," much to the surprise of Miss Bryant's many friends. The father of the young lady went to Denver to secure an explanation of Fryer's strange course, but was compelled to return without satisfaction. The young lady offered to return the diamonds to Fryer, but he refused to receive them, and they are now in her possession. As evidence that her heart was not broken by Fryer's inconstancy, it is here stated that a year or two ago Miss Bryant was married to Chas. Chapman, son of the Milwaukee map publisher, and is now residing in Chicago. She figured quite prominently in Milwaukee literary circles, and had aspirations and ablility as an elocutionist. Two years ago Fryer's fortune commenced to slip away from him, and at the time of his death, he was a poor man. He leaves a widow, having married a Chicago lady nine months ago.

FROM DIAMONDS TO DIAMONDS.

Former Milwaukeeans in St. Paul no doubt laughed when they read the report of the discovery of a large diamond in Waukesha county, and the land excitement consequent thereon. There is a good deal of laughing in Milwaukee, but behind it all there is a wish that it may all prove true and that things hereabout may be shaken up by a diamond excitement similar to that which made men crazy and rich in south Africa, ten or twelve years ago. The reported discovery was made by S. B. Boynton, a Grand avenue jeweler, who, shortly before Christmas, purchased a beautiful stone from Mrs. Clara Wood, of Wauwatosa, who formerly resided on a farm near Eagle. She stated to Mr. Boynton that she found the stone in earth thrown up from a well that was dug on the farm some years ago. He paid her one dollar for the gem, and submitted it to a Chicago expert, who pronounced it a diamond of the first water, worth in its rough state, about $800. It will be a 10-karet stone if cut in oval shape and 8-karet if cut round. Mr. Boynton then took W. P. Merrill in as a partner, and purchased four of the seven acres of the farm on which the diamond was found, paying $800 for the and. Naturally there is much excitement at Eagle and throughout Waukesha county. Mrs. Wood, who is a poor woman, feels like one who has missed a fortune, although Boynton is going to give her a gold watch, she is not at all satisfied with her part in the great discovery. Boynton and Merrill will tunnel into the well when the frost leaves the earth, and endeavor to find other diamonds.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

Last week's letter mentioned the musical societies of Milwaukee. An entertainment at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, brought a society with histrionic talent to the surface. The Garrick club, composed of some of Milwaukee's best people, is an organization that works away quietly at private residences and occasionally delights lovers of amateur theatricals with an exhibition of its attainments. The entertainment Tuesday night was unexceptionable in its excellence. Thomas T. Williams' farce "I've Written to Browne" was given, with W. P. Rogers, Frank B. Keene, Howard Bosworth, Miss Hawley, and Mrs. Ed. C. Wall in the cast. After this Julius Eichberg's operetta "The Doctor of Alcantara" was given, with Wm. W. Lawrence, W. P. Rogers, C. L. Blanchard, W. W. Colvin, Miss Bessie Hearding, Miss Delia Lewis, and Miss Lillian Kemper in the cast. A chorus from the Arion society assisted in the operetta.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Republican choice of a candidate for mayor seems to be centering on I. W. Van Shaick, the well-known politician and miller. "Van" professes indifference, but it is thought he can be persuaded to run. His "drawing" qualities are conceded by both parties, his friends being as numerous at an art lecture as at a cocking main; as plenty before the bar of justice as before the other bar which is the cause of the greater part of this world's injustice. He has the love of the Irish and the adoration of the Polanders, or "Polacks," in common parlance. Abner Kirby, the old war-horse, is now prominently mentioned for the Democratic candidacy. Abner is a Democrat of the first water. He can carry the war "over the Rhine" farther than any other man of his years and hold his perpendicular, and for this reason may be counted a good campaigner. B. B. Hopkins, John L. Mitchell and E. C. Wall are also mentioned in connection with the mayoralty by the Democrats.

ABNER'S PRAYER.

Last Friday the pioneers of Milwaukee held their annual banquet. The assemblage included all those who had been identified with the city's birth and nursing through municipal childhood. Silver crowns and bald pates were numerous, and the marks of the tooth of time were visible all around the board. The faces of John Furlong and Lindsey Ward were missing, and resolutions of regret revived the fact that they had gone over to the majority. After a number of pleasing speeches had been made, loud and repeated calls were made for Abner Kirby. In response he read off a list of deceased pioneers with a reverent air, and then asked the assemblage to join him in silent prayer for one minute. Heads were bowed and the seconds flew. Suddenly Abner called out, "Time is up; amen!" The idea of a call for prayer by Kirby was ludicrous, but the abrupt closing of the invocation in a semi-humorous vein, made the act sacrilege. But Kirby cannot be readily corked up. The pioneers, before they dispersed, elected the following officers: President, Harrison Ludington; vice presidents, J. B. Merrill, Daniel Schultz, R. D. Gennings; secretary and treasurer, Chauncey Symonds; marshal, James S. Buck.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Pope proposes to make Milwaukee his future home. His family will come here in June next, and he will join them in the fall.

Ansel Green, traveling agent for M. Steele, the liveryman and broom dealer, died in an insane asylum at Detroit, Mich., and was buried at Milan, in the same state, by the Odd Fellows. Deceased was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The remains of Wm. Hawkins, the Milwaukee pioneer, who died in San Francisco, were buried at Forest Home cemetery last Sunday.

The following engagements have been announced: W. W. Wight and Miss Brockway; Gracy L. Paine, of Paine & Karup, to Miss Bema Lyon, of Farwell avenue; Andrew Hardie, of Jas. McAlpine & Co., and Miss Olga Coleman, eldest daughter of W. W. Coleman, proprietor of *Der Herold*. Mr. Hardie was one of those injured at the burning of the Newhall house. He escaped with severe bruises by jumping from his bed room window to the roof of the Sherman building, which adjoined the hotel on Broadway.

The work of remodling John Plankinton's residence, on Grand avenue, is approaching completion. The renovation will cost upwards of $125,000. The interior decorations will eclipse anything of the kind in Wisconsin.

The exact liabilities of Clarence Shepard & Co., hardware dealers, who failed last week, are $77,713.27; assets $64,960.10.

St. James Episcopal church, on Grand avenue, took a special collection at last Sunday morning's service with a gratifying result. When the money was counted it was found to amount to the sum of $11,387,69. One of the contributions was a check for $5,000 from Alexander Mitchell. The amount collected is more than sufficient to pay off the mortgage debt and accrued interest, and leave a balance to go toward the floating debt, which it is expected will be wholly discharged by Easter.

Members of the Arion society have presented A. W. Hall, collector of customs, with a set of elegant books. At the last concert of the Arions Mr. Hall, without rehearsal, took a difficult part which had been assigned to Mr. Clark, of Chicago, who was unavoidably absent.

The plans for the new base ball park comprehend a field that will compare with the largest in the country, and a commodious covered grand stand flanked by two large, open stands. Underneath the covered stand there will be a dressing room for the players, and a toilet room for ladies and gentlemen. The grounds are on Wright street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets—about twenty-five minutes by street car from the business center. Old Milwaukeeans will be better enabled to judge of the location of the park from the statement that it is nine blocks northwest of Quentin's park—now Schlitz's park.

Gen. Hincks has declined the position of manager of the exposition.

Samuel Marshall, of Marshall & Iilsley, bankers, has purchased from Guido Pfister the property known as the Pfister block, on the southwest corner of Wisconsin street and Broadway. It has a frontage of 120 feet on Wisconsin street and 135 feet on Broadway. The consideration was $192,500. As soon as practicable Marshall & Iilsley's bank will be removed to the store in the Broadway front of the building now occupied by Heimann & Co.

The elegant brick residence built by D. G. Rogers on the corner of Grand avenue and Seventeenth steet, has been purchased by S. F. McKnight, of Hannibal, Mo., for $30,000 cash. Mr. McKnight will make Milwaukee his permanent residence. CÆSAR.

The Dakota Blizzard.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, March 2.—The most severe blizzard of the past two years, as stated, commenced early this morning and continued most of the day, to the great discomfort of those compelled to face it. Slow progress is made upon the railroads, and all trains are several hours late and run with two and three engines and a snow plow and pusher in front. The track during the day filled up as fast as cleared. The wind has subsided, and it is thought the Dakota divisions of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba will be clear to-morrow. The train from the west, due Saturday night, went east to-night at 6 o'clock. A train left Bismarck to-night, running east, with four engines.

Much Ado About Nothing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The Rev. Chas. A. Dickey has received from the treasurer of a charity ball fund a check for $2,700 for the Presbyterian hospital, of which Dickey is the president. The use of the name of the institution in connection with a ball gave offense to many of the Presbyterians, and the matter was brought before the board of managers by the Rev. Dr. McIntosh, who presented a resolution that if any money should be tendered as part of the proceeds of the ball, it should not be received, until the board of trustees had an opportunity of expressing its opinion. The resolution led to an animated discussion. One member of the board declared, that he would receive money from the proceeds of a whisky shop or a gambling table, and use it for the sick and poor. When vote was taken on the resolution, not to receive the money, it was voted down, ten of the eighteen members present voting against the resolution. Since then the matter has been widely talked about among the Presbyterians and much feeling is excited.

Manager Merrill Prostrate.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—It is rumored that General Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has had a stroke of paralysis and will leave in a few days for Florida. Information received from private sources is to the effect that he may never be able to take up his work again, and in an interview to-night, Alexander Mitchell, president of the road, said Mr. Merrill was suffering only from numbness in the right leg, which he did not consider very serious. It is thought the trouble was caused by overwork, congestion of the stomach and anxiety. The numbness extended no farther than through the right leg, and it is thought a southern climate will do him good.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.

An Increase at Chicago and Milwaukee and a Falling Off at St. Louis.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Northwestern markets received more grain last January than in the corresponding month of any previous year, though the increase over last year was but small. The distribution of the receipts among the several markets shows some deviation, Chicago receiving an unusually large proportion of the whole and St. Louis a much smaller one than in other years. The increase in the total northwestern receipts over last year was 1,100,000 bushels, but the increase at Chicago was 1,153,247 bushels (21 per cent.). There was also an increase (206,288 bushels and 14.4 per cent.) at Peoria. But everywhere else there was a decrease which at St. Louis amounted to 810,350 bushels (21 per cent.) In the winter Chicago does not receive so large a proportion of the grain as when navigation is open. Thus in 1883 it received but 44.7 per cent. of the total, but in June and July more than 60 per cent., while for the whole year it had 51.8. Only the upper Lake ports have made a decided gain, and nearly all of that has been at Chicago. Were flour included, the gain at Chicago and Milwaukee would be still more decided, because there are no large flour receipts at any other points. Chicago and Milwaukee together received nearly 80 per cent. of the whole in the last week reported, and St. Louis 17.4 per cent.

They Won't Let Him Go.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—The Rev. Mr. Mason, pastor of the First Baptist church, caused his resignation to be read in church this morning, but the congregation, by a rising vote, refused to accept it. Mr. Mason came here from Washington, D. C., two years ago. The trouble has been caused by a few members who thought him too liberal.

CRIME RECORD.

The Warden and His Assailant at Joliet Penitentiary Still Alive.

The Cool Manner in Which the Seducer of a Young Woman Was Shot.

A Minister After Preaching an Interesting Discourse Steals a Horse and a Suit of Clothes.

A Dastardly and Fatal Assault on a Young Woman

NEITHER ARE DEAD.

JOLIET, Ill., March 2.—Deputy Warden McDonald, whose skull was crushed by the desperado, Frank Rande, in the penitentiary yesterday, is still alive and conscious, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Rande is likely to recover from the wounds received in the struggle. He is still very defiant, and expresses regret at his failure to kill McDonald outright. The bullet in his head has not yet been extracted. He is evidently preparing to play the emotional insanity dodge in case McDonald dies, as he asked several times to-day whether he would be hanged in that event, adding that he should not be punished, because he couldn't help it, being impelled by a higher power.

MURDER IN A BAR-ROOM.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2.—James Campbell, a native of Scotland, and a stonecutter, was killed here this morning in a bar-room fight between Policemen O'Conner and Gormely and three stonecutters, Sweeney, Ferguson and Campbell. Sweeney asked O'Conner, who went into the bar-room to take a drink, to drink with him. O'Conner refused to do so, calling Sweeney a cowardly cur, and striking him in the face with a pair of brass knuckles. Ferguson, another stonecutter, ran up and hit O'Connor, when Officer Gormley knocked Ferguson down with a club and fired two shots at him, one ball grazing his scalp. Sweeny and Ferguson ran out, leaving Campbell in the bar-room. As they ran out the third shot was fired, which is probably the one which killed Campbell. He is shot through the heart. The evidence points very strongly to O'Connor and Gormely as the murderers. Campbell has a brother and sister in Pittsburg, Pa.

A COWARDLY AND FATAL ASSAULT.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Miss Nellie Kaiser, employed at the Palace hotel, Ashley, Ill., was assaulted last Friday evening, near the depot, by Ed Roach, who knocked her down and embankment twenty feet high, resulting in injuries from which she died on Saturday morning. Roach escaped, but a posse are searching for him.

AN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—B. W. Pratt, who, till about four weeks ago was general agent here of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, of Chicago, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling $4,000 from the company. His arrest is the result of an investigation of Pratt's accounts by B. W. Chapman, special agent of the McCormick company, and is an outgrowth of the embezzlement of $7,000 from the same company by Hiram H. Post, bookkeeper of Pratt, who was exposed, and attempted suicide by cutting his throat several weeks ago. A written statement made by Post and submitted to the company, gives a detailed description of Pratt's operations. It shows they worked together, and that Pratt got the lion's share of spoils. Mr. Chapman thinks that Pratt's embezzlement will greatly exceed the amount charged, but as some of his books have been destroyed, or otherwisedispose of, the exact amount will probably never be known. Pratt was released on $2,000 bond. His attorney thinks that the prosecution will be successful. Pratt is a man of family, who formerly lived in Detroit, then at Crown Point, Ind., and was once the advance agent of a circus.

A SEDUCER KILLED.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 2.—Early last evening, while the streets were thronged, a dreadful tragedy occurred, at the corner of Broad and Pine streets. A young man, aged twenty-eight, named Wm. Nichols, was standing near the entrance to Squire Shutter's office, when he was approached by Edwin Brotheras, a well known Englishman. When within four paces of his victim Brotheras made some remarks about settling a difficulty that existed between them. Receiving no response, he drew a revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession, the first shot taking effect in Nichols' arm, and the second entering his head at the ear. Brotheras walked a short distance down Broad street, until the excited crowd took up the cry to stop the murderer. He then ran, but was captured at the corner of the next block. Nichols cannot recover. The cause assigned by Brotheras for the shooting of Nichols was that he seduced his niece, Beatrice Ellen Rugg, an eighteen-year-old girl, who came to Hazleton last October.

HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—John Snow, the alleged highwayman, wanted in Ballston, N. Y., was arrested here to-day by a detective, who saw the Associated Press notice of his escape from the officers at Jamestown. No official notice was received that Snow reached here last night.

TWO MURDERS AND AN EXECUTION.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, March 1.—Rosalea, the murderer of Lawyer Bolado, was executed yesterday at the City of Mexico. At Merida, yesterday, Isaac Morton, hackman, murdered Signora Manzamilla, in his hack, for repelling his advances. In the same place, Tabain Hernandez, was murdered by his wife and paramour, and his body thrown in the river.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

SPRINGFIELD, March 2.—The authorities at Smithfield, Ill., telegraphed to the United States marshal at Springfield, informing him of the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters, and the capture of their entire outfit this morning. Their names are Mr. and Mrs. Fiestery, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.

A MINISTER ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Rev. Wm. McDonald, who preached an able and interesting sermon, last evening, at Auburn, was arrested here this morning, on a telegram charging him with the theft of a horse and a suit of clothes from a man named Foster, at whose house he went, after the religious services, for the purpose of spending the night. The minister, horse and clothes were missing when Foster woke. This morning the stolen property was found in McDonald's possession.

The Prize Ring.

OMAHA, Neb., Mar. 2.—This morning at daybreak on the river flats near Florence, six miles north of Omaha, Ed. Miller, of this city, and O. A. Smith, of Chicago, met and fought a bare hand fight, which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes. At the end of thirty-three rounds it was decided in favor of Smith on a claim of foul, sustained by the referee. The trip out was through a blinding snow storm. The men fought, stripped to the waist in an atmosphere that nearly froze the men with buffalo overcoats on. The principals have gone to Iowa to avoid arrest.

A Courch Dept Wiped Out.

BOSTON, March 2.—At the First Baptist church, Columbus avenue, to-day, the pastor, Rev. C. B. Crane, announced he would omit the regular sermon, as there was a more important duty. He called Deacon Lansing Millis to the platform. Millis said there was a debt, $55,000, resting upon the church, and it was his greatest desire that it should be wiped out. Years ago, he had resolved to set aside a sum each year to purchase a farm to which he could retire in his old age, and this amount he would now give toward the cancellation of the churche's indebtedness. He then called for further gifts, and in less than an hour the entire $55,000 was subscribed. The doxology was sung and the congregation dismissed with the benediction.