Daily Globe.

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AT THE CAPITOL.

Alleged Democratic Talk About the Morrison Tariff Bill.

Prediction That It Will Pass the House and be Defeated in the Senate.

Probabilities as to Land Bills Pending Before the Senate And its Committees.

The Whisky Bill Endangered by its Friends Neglecting to Ask Aid.

[Special Telegram to The Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To the question whether they intended to participate in the caucus called for Tuesday night, all of the Randall men so far as known have responded in the affirmative. The fact that the party is in imminent danger for conservatives among the Democrats are not pleased with the effort made in certain quarters to read out of the party all those who are not willing to advocate the policy of a tariff for revenue only. A Democratic member of the committee of ways and means talked freely to-day about the situation. He said the time had come when the Democratic party must take a firm and immovable stand upon a platform of revenue reform without any such equivocation as "incidental protection." He concluded: "There is no middle ground upon which the party can stand. The first is the principle to which the Republican party is fully committed and all this Democrats who adhere to that principle are out of place in our ranks. We must have a readjustment of issues and of parties, and while it is pretty certain that we shall loose a large numbers of votes in congress and in the coming elections by this purging process, we shall be a better and healthier party for having taken the physic. The Morrison bill will be pressed, and that, too, without material changes in its provisions, except, perhaps, as to coal and lumber. It is possible that the Pennsylvanians and a few others will defeat us by voting with the Republicans, but that will eventually result in permanent benefit to the Democratic party. We mean to put the stamp of the party caucus upon the bill, and of the Pennsylvanians bolt, we shall be relieved of a load in the national convention. Heretofore it has been thought necessary to defer somewhat to Pennsylvania in our National conventions. But it will not be done at Chicago. If the party will be defeated next fall in consequence of the adoption of the policy that has been outlined by the congress, it is reasonable to expect that there will be a readjustment of party lines upon the tariff question within the next four years, and the principle upon which the Democratic party will have placed itself will be found to be that which a great majority of the people will sustain."

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, who voted for Randall for speaker, said, "I shall go into the caucus and vote for the Morrison bill, not that I approve it by any means. It is not what Andrew Jackson called a "judicious revision of the tariff." It is merely a reduction. I think the caucus will indorse the Morrison bill and it will pass the house. It will not pass the senate, and if there was danger that it would, I would not vote for the bill. It will receive a good many votes in the house which would be withheld if there were danger of its becoming a law. I regard the attempt to commit the Democratic party to a tariff for revenue only in advance of the meeting of the national convention as very unwise. If the party were to go before the country on such a platform as that it would be overwhelmingly defeated. In my own state the sentiment in favor of protection is constantly growing. Where there is coal and iron, where sheep are raised and where sugar can be grown, there protection is demanded. In ten years from now middle and east Tennessee, north Georgia and north Alabama, and perhaps some portions of southern Georgia, will be as strongly in favor of protection as Pennsylvania and Connecticut are now."

THE LAND BILLS.

The senate public land committee is greatly behind in its work. At its meetings there have been an interminable amount of talk, mainly by members who are opposed to forfeiting unearned railroad grants. This has occasioned the inference that opponents of the forfeiture policy were trying to kill time in order to prevent action. Although a majority of the committee voted in favor of forfeiting the central Pacific grant. Senator Morgan got authority from it to make a favorable report on his bill referring to the courts all questions of forfeiture, in spite of the declaration of the supreme court that the question of forfeiture is one for congress, and not for the courts. Of course if the bill becomes a law its only result could be to indefinitely postpone the settlement of all these questions. Senator Blair has also introduced a bill in aid of the poor beneficiaries of congressional bounty, but it is more direct in its method. It proposes to grant all delinquent railroad companies that have received land grants three years from the passage of the act in which to complete their roads. When the question of forfeiting the unearned portion of the Northern Pacific land grant came up Senator Blair wanted to know who was asking congress to forfeit the grant. He was reminded by another member of the committee that the legislature of his own state had adopted resolutions recommending this forfeiture. There are bills to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture acts, to prevent private fencing of public lands, to forfeit several unearned grants and other bills affecting the public lands, which some members of the committee are determined to secure action on without much more delay. But when these measures get out of the committee into the senate they will not have surmounted all the obstacles to their enactment.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The management of the whisky bill is severely criticised among members of the house. From the first the bill has been made a measure local to Kentucky. Of the four speeches in its favor three were made by representatives from that state, viz.: Blackburn, Willis and Thompson. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, made the fourth. Instead of inviting prominent Republicans and Democrats alike, friends of the bill from different sections of the country, to support it in ten minute speeches, they have been quietly ignored and the time parceled out among the three Kentucky members, whose remarks, for all the weight they have carried, might as well have been printed in the *Record*. A brief speech by one of the Democratic members from Cincinnati, and another, for instance, by a Republican like Davis of Chicago and still another by some one from Massachusetts would have given it an impetus. That would probably have it carried through. None of these gentlemen have opened their lips on the subject, for the reason that they have never been invited and were afforded no opportunity to do so. In the last congress this bill was favorably reported from the ways and means committee by Mr. Carlisle and his advocacy of the measure gave him the solid support of the whisky men in his canvass for the speakership. It would not be easy to say what strength he received from this quarter but little doubt that he would never have been elected without their aid. When Mr. Carlisle selected the members of the way and means committee he obviously forgot his friends, the whisky people, and put upon the committee but four gentlemen favorable to an extension of the bonded period. These gentlemen were Morrison, Blackburn, Hurd and Hewitt. The other Democratic members of the committee, Mills, Blount, Herbert and Jones, and the five Republicans, nine in all, are solidly opposed to its passage. This raises the interesting query: Why was the bill favorably reported to the house when all but four members of the committee having it under consideration purposed to vote against it. There was no minority report and the natural presumption was that it would be warmly championed by each of the thirteen gentlemen composing the committee.

THE OLD WORLD.

Great Rejoicings in Germany on the Emperor's Birthday.

IMPORTANT NIHILIST ARRESTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—A number of important Nihilist arrests were made at Kieff. One gend'arme was mortally wounded while assisting in making the arrests. It is rumored that Degrieff, the leader of the party, who murdered Sudeikin, is among the prisoners.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 23.—Suakim is unhealthy, and it is proposed to leave 400 British soldiers there, to be relieved every fortright, and station the remainder of the troops at healthier points. Hewett is sanguine of being able to open the Berber route. He proposes to divide the road into sections, and make the tribes answerable for their respective divisions. Troops will advance on Wednesday to form camps around Tamanib, and attempt to surround Osman Digma.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.

BERLIN, March 23.—Bismarck gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps on Saturday, in honor of the emperor's birthday. Sargent was present. Lord Ampthill, British ambassador, proposed the health of the emperor. Bismarck proposed a toast to the represented sovereigns and nations. The day was observed throughout Germany with parades, banquets, festivals and performances at theatres, schools and barracks. At the banquet at Stuttgart, a toast to the emperor was proposed by Queen Olga. At Darmstadt the troops were reviewed by Grand Duke Ludwig. At Strasburg the foundation stone of an imperial palace was laid.

FRENCH TROUBLES.

PARIS, March 23.—Prime Minister Ferry proposes to send to Madagascar 6,000 of French troops now in Tonquin. *Gaulois* reports a serious outbreak in Senegal. The Maures have broken the treaty of alliance, and are pillaging the villages. Several persons were murdered. The Fontas are making preparations to rise under Abdoul Boubakar.

A HUGE ICEBERG

LONDON, March 23.—The steamer City of Montreal which arrived at Queenstown yesterday reports, that on its passage, she passed an iceberg 200 feet high and 400 feet long.

DALTON'S WRIST BUCKLES.

The Interrupted "Soft-Glove" Contest Between Capt. Dalton and Tim Anderson.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—Capt. Dalton and Tim Anderson, of the North Chicago Rolling mills, came together last night in a soft glove contest, for a small amount, at the Buckingham. There has been for a long time an ill-feeling between these two pugilists, and it is alleged that Dalton, for the purpose of defeating Anderson, had resorted to a "trick." Both men sparred cautiously at first. Dalton won the first round, and when both men came up in the second Dalton led with his right, striking Anderson a heavy blow over the eye. The blood spurted from Anderson's nose and the cut over his eye and in an instant police were on the stage. "Stop it right here!" said Lieut. Shea and seizing Dalton's hands he examined his gloves. Over Dalton's wrists were two large iron buckles directly back of the heel of the glove and which had, it is believed, been placed there for the purpose of making Anderson's defeat a "sure thing." Anderson's friends say this was a "dirty trick," while Dalton's friends assert that the buckles were strapped on to strengthen his wrists.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The steamer Thetis, purchased at Dundee, Scotland, by the United States government for the Greely relief expedition, arrived at New York yesterday.

B. Wilson Edmundson, whose relatives live in Galesburg, Ill., committed suicide at Denver, Col., yesterday by taking morphine. He was a number of years a conductor on the Central Pacific, but was lately unable to work on account of ill health.

The old church building on Twenty-third street, New York, transposed by Salmi Morse into a theater, for presentation of his "Passion Play," was rededicated to-day and will be known as the "Twenty-third street tabernacle."

H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, O., long prominent in railroad affairs, died Saturday night of pneumonia and heart disease.

The Gatling Gun company of Hartford, Conn., has received an order for ten more guns for the Chinese government, to be delivered in sixty days.

The directors of the Chester Oak park, Hartford, have offered a $10,000 purse for the 2:20 class at the circuit meeting next summer.

The funeral of General Godfrey Wertzel, at Spring Grove, near Cincinnati, yesterday, was numerously attended.

Sneak Thieves.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—The robbery of D. R. Crocker, the exchange clerk of the Commercial bank, while making a settlement yesterday with the First National bank, is the sensation of the city. It was committed by two sharpers, one of whom arrested Crocker's attention while the other stole $2,500 from his satchel, while exchanging checks and making balances. The thieves entered the bank, one passed around to Crocker's right and attracted his attention by holding up a check and asking him, "is this the bank to cash this check?" He engaged Crocker in conversation, while his confederate, whom Crocker had not seen, rifled the satchel. Two men are arrested on suspicion, but the money is not recovered.

Augustus Schell.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—Augustus Schell died at his residence in Thirty-fourth street, near midnight.

[LATER.]—The reported death of Augustus Schell is denied.

An Enemy to Gamblers Dead.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Rev. Henry Morgan, for twenty-four years the relentless enemy of gambling and the social evil, died to-night, being fifty-nine ysars of age.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

Senator Ingalls Resurrects the Ante-War Idea of Universal Annexation.

The Great West to Assume Control and Take Good Care of Its Appendages.

A Statesman of the Day Who Confesses the Weakness of His Associates In and Out of Congress.

"No Pent Up Utica Confines Our Powers, But the Whole Boundless Continent is Ours"

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In a long interview in the *Sunday Capital*, Senator Ingalls speaks as follows of the political power of the Mississippi valley, and of some of the presidential candidates. "The great region extending from Manitoba to the gulf of Mexico and sweeping across the great basin of the Mississippi from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains, homogeneous in population, geographically unified and with common interests politically, socially and economically, represents to-day the great political power of this continent. The ultimate coalition of all the political forces of this section is inevitable. The west will then secure its emancipation from the control of the Atlantic seaboard, and I can assure you that this is one of the events of the near future. We will treat these Atlantic and Pacific appendages with justice—in fact, I might say, with justice than they have hitherto treated us. One of the elements of public thought in this great region is the unification of the continent. Under this Ameriran idea the northern boundary will be the polar sea, and the southern the inter-oceanic canal. The Mexican treaty was supported by western senators under the inspiration of this grand idea. This treaty is the first step to the annexation of that country. Stop and look at the existing conditions. We have but 20,000,000 acres of arable lands left. We are approaching that period spoken of by Macauley as dangerous to republican institutions, when the vast migrations to these undeveloped regions will have ceased, and when the artisans and toiling masses concentrated in the large cities will have no outlet for their surplus numbers and no demand for their labor. The policy of the future is territorial acquisition. In fact I might say the American idea is hemispherical rather than continental. The overflow of population will thus find peaceful fields for profitable efforts. To fairly represent the western idea of American destiny we need a president who is aggressive and comprehensive, not provincial in his scope. We are a nation which for the past ten years has had no history, we have never had a defined aggressive American policy. The national energy, instead of being shown in the direction of public affairs has confined itself to the colonization of desert space and the building up of the new states in the wilderness. The public service and the public men, as a rule, have not kept pace with the material development of the country. I do not mean to say that we have no great men, but the men who are conspicious in public affairs lack the breadth of statesmanship which would have a proper relation to the general high standard of public thought, energy and intelligence. The public service from this standpoint has decended to a low plane. There never was a time when there were so few men of conspicuous influence and power, and intellectual strength, prominent in congress and the executive departments. There was never a period when at as short a time before a convention there existed so much uncertainty and indifference in regard to selection of candidates. This, in itself, is an emphatic indication of a medium grade of public affairs."

Speaking of Republican candidates, Ingalls said: "Take Arthur first, as he is the present incumbent. In the first place I may say that his administration is universally commended for its dignity and cleanliness. The president has been manacled and hampered by the unfortunate circumstances attending his succession to the presidential office. Released from these by an election to an office through the voice of the nation and left to his own judgment in the administration of affairs I feel confident he would surround himself with the most brilliant lights of the party. I believe the sentiment in favor of Arthur has been growing recently and I have no doubt if nominated he would receive the full support of the party.

I think Blaine comes nearer the ideal party leader than any one prominent in politics to-day, but there is such a thing as being too aggressive. We are strong and respected and have no foreign policy so rigorous as to embroil us in war with other powers. While we assert our rights as a nation and should be persistent in this assertion, it looks, in the light of subsequent developments, if Garfield had not died as if under the policy inaugurated by this dashing representative of one phase of American public sentiment, we might have had serious difficulty with Great Britain on the Crampton business or in our South America relations.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Saunders, of the Cattle Commision, To Reply to Storrs on the Pleuro-Peneumonia Bill.

CHICAGO, March 23.—J. H. Saunders, proprietor of the *Breeders' Gazette*, and a member of the United States treasury cattle commission, will reply to Emery A. Storrs' argument against the pluro-pneumonia bill, now pending in the senate. He indignantly repels the assertion made by Storrs that any member of the commision, or any one in its employ, has been directly or indirectly responsible for the recent false reports touching the existence of the foot and mouth disease in the west. On the contrary, he points to the fact, that the first authoritative and positive contradiction of these reports came from Simon Beattie and Dr. Paaren, experts sent by Saunders himself, at his own expense, to the infected districts in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and whose reassuring reports were given to the public through the Associated Press. He instances the excitement and the consequent damage to the western cattle interest from these false reports, as one of the strongest possible arguments in favor of some such legislation as that now pending in congress, to the end that this great interest may be protected from the effects of baseless scares, gotten up by ignorant cow doctors, on one hand, and from the mercenary and reckless operations of unscrupulous brokers and traders on the other. He asserts it is an open secret in Chicago that Storrs represents a combination of dealers, chiefly interested in handling Texas cattle or eastern dairy calves, and whose unrestricted operations are regarded by the cattle raisers of the west generally as extremely dangerous.

NEOSHO FALLS, Kas., March 22.—The following veterinary surgeons have been in consultation here and have made a thorough examination of the alleged foot and mouth disease among cattle of this vicinity. Dr. Beatlie, of Chicago, Dr. D. E. Salmon, veterinary surgeon for the department of agriculture, Dr. M. Trumbowe, Sterling, Ill., Geo. C. Faville, Colorado state agriculture college, Dr. E. E. Hazzard, an old Scotch surgeon, now of Lexington, Ky., Dr. Harris, of Lexington, Dr. Stocker, Ia. These gentlemen are positive they have discovered the source of the trouble, and all agree it is not epizootic aptha, lacking many important symptoms of that disease. As indicated it is not lack of care, neither is it alkali water. It is no contagious disease whatever, as not a new case has appeared for a week in inflicted herds, although the weather has been moist and warm. Dr. Solmon says as soon as he saw the cattle he thought of ergot, and they proceeded to examine the hay. This had not been done before they found it contained a large amount of wild rye, which was full of ergot. The surgeons say the never saw one-twentieth part as much ergot in a bunch of feed. The theory is that the ergot, by contracting the blood vessels and otherwise retarding the circulation in the extremeties, caused the feet to freeze. This ends the great scare.

RIGOLO.

Several "Circuses" Among Colorado Iron Company Stockholders.

Gullible Wall Street Stuck on a Misnderstood Washington Rumor.

No Hope for Higher Prices in the Grain Markets This Spring.

Prediction That Chicago No. 2 Will Go to 79 Next Month.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Sun* in its Wall street column wil say to-morrow: People interested in the Colorado Coal and Iron company had several circuses during the week. Not only were there formal meetings where the big men blackguarded each other in the most approved style, but there were "champagne and oysters for two" when the big men tried to collar the small shareholders. The public are in a state of complete mystification as to the rights and wrongs of the case, which had to give way to the recriminations of the famous Exchange place financiers. The Denver & Rio Grande people want to keep the control of the Coal and Iron company in their own hands by having their ticket elected; while Gen. Palmer wants his ticket put in, and a number of outside stockholders are anxious to run an independent ticket. The objections against the Woerishoffer-Lovejoy ticket are that the Coal company would be managed in the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande, inasmuch as the latter is receiving over thirty per cent. of the gross earning from the former. As both the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe would gladly build branch lines into the iron works and do the business of the coal company at a lower rate, the question is one of life or death for the Denver road. Without the large profits now secured from the Coal and Iron company, bankruptcy would stare the railroad company in the face. It is natural that Mr. Woerishoffer and his henchmen should strain every nerve to capture the Coal company. They had sold out their Denver stock over par but recently bought it back again in the neighborhood of 20, and only wait for just such an opportunity to sell it out again at high figures. They seem to own most of the Colorado Coal bonds and could by running down the business foreclose the mortgage and acquire the property for a song.

There was a jump in the stock of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad Saturday, in the expectation that a decision would be rendered by Judge Van Brunt to day, in the long pending case. It was said that this decision would be in favor of the Metropolitan, and the time which Judge Van Brunt has taken before delivering his opinion and his high legal standing as a judge, make it unlikely that should the opinion be as supposed it will ever be reversed by a higher court, at the same time it is unpleasant to think that there are leaky pipes in our courts through which such information is liable to escape.

The Pacific stock had a further advance of several points upon the report of favorable legislative prospects in Washington. Wall street immediately concluded that a subsidy is going to be granted and some of the daily papers made statements to that effect in their financial columns. This is all wrong. No subsidy is asked for, and none would be likely to be granted in the present disposition and temper of congress. What is being considered by Washington legislators is the repeal and amendment of two sections of the revised statutes of the United States, by which American vessels sailing between American and foreign ports are bound to carry the mails at two cents a letter. The compensation in many cases does not pay the mere cost of delivering the mails at the postoffices at points of arrival. The object of the new bill is simply to place American vessels engaged in the foreign trade upon the same footing as foreign and coastwise steamers, lake steamers, stage coaches or any other public carriers, all of whom have the privilege of making equitable contracts with the postmaster general for the service rendered.

The grain market is steadily sagging, without even a vestige of a recovery. The Chicago firm of Schwartz & Dupee telegraphed to-day: "The arrest of the decline is simply a question of what price will create export demand and materially reduce our stocks. The time is not far off when we shall be speculating about the probable price of wheat in the event of our producing the largest crop yet seen, which present prospects seem to indicate." The crop prospects in Europe are reported as admirable. The spring came very early all over Europe, and trees were budding three weeks ago as far north as Berlin. Upon the influence of Australian, Indian and Russian competition in the European wheat markets there is no need to dwell any more. The condition of the wheat market is such that bets were offered Saturday that July wheat, which was selling then at 97c a bushel, would see the figures reversed and sell at 79c before July is over.

Destructive Fire.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—The acid works of Thos. C. Chappell, Federal Hill, were destroyed by fire to-day, and one of the buildings of the Flamingo Guano Co., adjoining, was partially burned. The building and stock of the acid works was insured for $115,000, in fifty-nine different companies. The insurance will probably cover the loss. All the machinery in the building was new, and there was a full stock on hand. The loss of the Flamingo company, controlled and owned principally in Boston, is estimated at about $30,000; insured.

Died at Sea.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, of Chicago, a cabin passenger on the steamer State of Nebraska, which arrived last night, died on March 17, and was buried at sea.

FROM BONNY BOSTON.

The Athenians on Fish—New Books—Woman Suffrage.

Amusing Anecdotes of Several Prominent People and Some Not So Prominent.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

BOSTON, March 19, 1884.—What with the weeks of continually bad weather, and about four weeks of fasting and fish, we are not as gay here as we might be. Culture, however, like genius thrives best they say, on least food, which probably accounts for the immense deal of culturing we are giving ourselves by way of concerts, lectures, readings, books, art exhibitions and the like. Every available gallery in the city has a pretentious exhibition of pictures. There are a lot of new books just out. Thirteen concerts are announced for this week and next; and private lectures and conversations are too numerous to mention.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Last week there was an amusing discussion at the state house upon the womans' suffrage bill. It lasted two days, evoked nothing new, and resulted in a vote of 145 to 50, being the worst vote but one for suffragists that was ever given in the state. You may think I speak unadvisedly when I say the discussion was amusing, when I tell you that it lasted during two long sessions, and was so futile. It was amusing but in a rather unusual way. One man said he was "not a prophet, not the son of a prophet, but woman suffrage must be." Whereupon another man promptly rose and said it wouldn't. One man rose in his wrath, and said there was "a lot of bosh being talked about this matter," whereupon the other side howled derisively.

Another in a tremendous burst of eloquence declared that he "always hit the head on the nail in a nutshell. Mr. speaker!" and thus raised a counter-irritant. So they went on—childishly, inconsistently and without profit. To me whose first visit to the hall of our state law makers it was, it was disillusioning. It remined me too, of a speech I had heard at a woman's club, on the previous day, and by a very ardent enthusiast on the subject of suffrage. She was called upon to tell what she saw when in Washington the previous week and being nothing loath, she told.

"I have been in Washington, she said, "and I have spent one afternoon in the capitol and I am glad indeed to tell you what I saw. The session had just commenced, but the hall was in the direst confusion. Fifteen men were smoking, two were *drunk*, five lay on the lounges sound asleep, and the majority of the remainder were roaming about with their hands in their coat pockets, paying not the slightest heed to what was going on. And *that* is the way our laws are made! Now do you wonder that I said to my friend," (please observe the exquisite feminine tact in scoring a possible point!) "do you wonder I said to my friend that women ought to be there?"

I do not wonder she said it, but I doubt very much whether the presence of one or two or three women, unless they were remarkably young, pretty and dignified would so revolutionize that hall as to make it the most congenial spot in the world to spend "a Washington season."

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

Some of the points made in controversy by quick-witted or atrociously obtuse members are the most severe commentaries on public men and measures that reformers could wish. Take for instance the passing of a bill in the Massachusetts legislature on the question whether Watertown should have city water or not, and whether the vote to decide should be a majority or a two-thirds vote.

A long time the representatives wrangled, pro and con, in what seemed the most useless and unreasonable fashion without coming any nearer to a decision. At last a gray headed old fellow from "way back" got the floor and promptly settled the matter. "I've been a listening to this discussion nigh onto an hour, and I've heard all that both sides have got to say, and I can't see for the life of me why the people of Watertown shouldn't have water if they want it! More than that, I can't see why, when you let them have all the whisky and gin they want on a majority voto, you can't see clear to let 'em have water at the same rate!" A most unanswerable argument.

MR. BLAINE'S BOOK,

The Hartford firm that has for so long dangled James G. Blaine's book before our longing eyes, now promises faithfully that it shall soon be "really and truly" ours. I am sure I hope so; hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and Mr. Blaine's chances would be very slim if our hearts got into such a state as is now threatening them. There will probably be much in the book that is interesting but I doubt if many of the anecdotes will give more innocent delight than this which comes to us all the way from Chicago.

A DINNER

was given one day not long since to William M. Evarts, who is, by the way, a most luxurious and enthusiastic diner.

One of the courses—roast stuffed goose—seemed to specially tickle the palate of this learned gentleman, and he ate thereof most liberally. After the dinner came speeches, and in the course of one of them a gentleman asked this conundrum:

"What great change has taken place since we began our dinner?"

It was given up all around the table, and then the true answer was given."

"When we began, we had a goose stuffed with sage; now we are through we have a sage stuffed with goose."

ANOTHER BOOK

of somewhat general interest we have already received. It is by Jeanie Gould Lincoln, is published by J. R. Osgood & Co., and is called "Her Washington Season," and more than this it was written and published with the plainly avowed purpose of convincing all people out of Washington that if there is a paradise on earth, it is this. It is also supposed to confute everything that Mrs. Dahlgren and the author of Democracy have said concerning the weakness and coarseness of Washington society. As for settling that vexed question it does not do it, any more than it can be settled that a shield is red or blue, when one half is one color and one half is the other. J. R. Osgood & Co. have also just published, in little classic form, Mr. Howells' pretty farce, "The Register," which was first printed in the Christmas *Century*.

MATURM BALLOU'S BOOK, DUE WEST,

is the most charming book of travels as well as the most voluminous in information of any that I ever read. It is having a large sale. Another book that is soon to be published is a life of Wendell Phillips, written by Dr. George Lowell Austin, whose life of Longfellow is accepted as the authority to date, and whose medical work, "Perils of American Woman," is incomparable with any other of its kind.

Speaking of books, there is one book I should dearly love to see written—and that is one written about us conjointly by our English visitors of the past five years. Nay! I will not set the time so! Take the last year—take Oscar Wilde—take Mrs. Langtry and Lord Coleridge and Mr. Mathew Arnold—take no more than these, and yet think what a co-operative opinion of America might be formed therefrom.

OSCAR WILDE, LORD COLERIDGE, MR. ARNOLD.

It is the funniest thing in the world, I think, the way we act and feel toward our "English cousins." If they are nice, they are naughty; if they are naughty, they are not nice; if they are beautiful, they are not clever; if they are clever, they are not so much wiser than we are after all. If they are wise they are ugly and if there is one thing in this world that a Fourth of July independent Yankee will not stand, it is having his mind improved by an ugly Englishman. The homeliest of Britons may revel in our hospitality, if he will only tell good stories and look up to us.

Oscar Wilde might have come over here with the pockets of his knickerbockers overflowing with sunflower seeds and been heartily welcome, if he had only come to study American art.

MRS. LANGTRY

might have basked in the sunlight of an American court, with illimitable masculine and feminine courtesy, had she not "come to show how much more beautiful than we she was." Lord Coleridge was a wise man and oh'd! and ah'd from one end of the country to the other. Poor unlucky Mr. Arnold was not so clever, though he may have been more honest, a fact which he may turn to use in his forthcoming "impressions" in showing for how little honesty goes in America as compared with dishonesty. Every time he spoke while here, it hurt him immensely whenever he opened his mouth, he drove, so to speak, a nail in the coffin of his own popularity. And as he opened his mouth very frequently and at much length, when he left us, the lid was very secure. In fact, I think one may say, paraphrasing an old and faintly damning speech of praise, Mr. Arnold's head is all right, but his mouth goes very wrong. It was the sole cause of his misfortunes here and no one attempted to disguise the fact. At one of the clubs the other day some men were discussing him, at about the ratio of eleven against and one for. The one was a plucky little fellow who argued long and valiently for his subject, so long and valiently in fact that he quite disgruntled his eleven oponents, one of them, however, giving it as his last opinion that, "If you had ever seen him eat salad, Frank, you'd never more have been his friend."

AN HONEST FACT.

The new and very good pictures of Mrs. Langtry as I saw them at Notmou's to-day reminded me of that speech of one of Boston's most beautiful women at the time of the English beauty's last visit. The conversation had turned upon the professional and personal attractions of Mrs. Langtry when this lovely girl exclaimed—"I hate that woman! I positively detest her!" and the angry tears stood in the lovely gray eyes.

"Why, my dear girl, why?"

"Because she is more beautiful that I am! That is why." And she sobbed her womanly grief away in her loving husband's arms.

[An honest fact.] F. B. MERRIL.

CASUALTIES.

Destructive Flood on the Mississippi River.

A MINE ON FIRE.

TACOMA, W. T., March 23.—A fire is raging in the New Castle coal mine, the most valuable of those belonging to the Oregon Improvement company. The mine has been on fire for eighteen months. The fact that it had obtained the mastery over the management has been concealed. It is believed now to be necessary to shut down and flood the mine.

CISCO, THE BANKER, DEAD.

NEW YORK, March 23.—John Jay Cisco, the well known banker, died to-day, of liver complaint, in his seventy-ninth year. He was assistant Treasurer of the United States during the civil war.

CURIOUS POISONING.

MEADVILLE, Pa., March 23.—Six children from the villiage of Valomia, went out in search of "sugar water." Not finding any, the boys tapped some kind of a tree with their pocket knives, and all the children sipped the juice, and all were taken sick. George Custy, aged 10 years, is dead, and three others are expected to die.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.

BATON ROUGE, March 23.—Since daylight this morning it has rained continuously. The river is now at the high water mark of 1882. Mullatto point crevasse is abandoned, and no further effort will be made to close the opening. The force at that point is distributed to the adjacent weak or threatened points. West Baton Rouge suffers several thousand dollars damage. Much uneasiness is felt concerning the levees in this section. The rain, doubtless, will continue during the night, and the river will surely advance several inches. The general impression is that there will be trouble in this neighborhood within the next twenty-four hours. The general complaint is made that the pilots run their boats too near the shore, causing damage to the levees. The break at Mullatto Point is now 200 feet wide, and fully twelve feet deep. The Medora levee is reported gone. Backwater is steadily encroaching upon the front, and there is now but a narrow strip of dry land left. Plantations never before overflowed are now under water.

A Clash of Authority.

WHEELING, W. Va., March, 22.—Special intelligence from Gallipolis, Ohio, says, United States Marshal Atkinson came down from Point Pleasant this afternoon, and reports, that he, with four deputies, before daylight this monning, arrested twenty employes of the Keystone Bridge company, including Superintendent Baird; and took possession of the bridge, which was barricaded at both ends. The men were taken by surprise and surrendered. About eight o'clock the employes of the Western Union Telegraph company went to work, putting up a wire across the bridge, and warrants were issued by the state, and the workmen arrested for working on Sunday. Prosecuting attorney Menager informed Marshal Atkinson this afternoon, that warrants have been issued for the arrest of the telegraph workmen as trespassers, and to-morrow morning an effort will be made to make the arrests. This will produce a collision between the state and the federal officers, and as the people are unanimously against the Western Union company, the marshal will be powerless. Threats are already made that the men under arrest shall neither go to jail or be taken out of town. If the marshal attempts to defend the telegraph workmen tomorrow morning, a riot cannot be averted. About 200 persons are on hand ready to pitch in at the word of command, and it is impossible for five men, however resolute, to stand against them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$1,000 Chickering PIANO FOR $450.

This is positively the lowest cut in price we have ever made. Piano is brand new, and warranted for five years. Offer limited to two days only. Call at once if you wish an extraordinary bargain.

DYER & HOWARD
148 & 150 East Third St.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
3 Nights and Matinee, commencing Monday, March 24.
THE FAMOUS
Madison Square Theater Co.,
In the greatest dramatic success of America, having been presented consecutively in the United States over 3,000 times. With a specially great cast:

HAZEL KIRKE — ANNIE RUSSELL, Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT
HAZEL KIRKE — ADA GILMAN, Mrs. CECILE RUSH,
HAZEL KIRKE — C. W. COULDOCK, J. G. GRAHAME,
HAZEL KIRKE — DE WOLF HOPPER, W. H. CROMPTON, W. B. CAHILL,

And others, forming one of the strongest companies traveling. A beautiful domestic love story. Alternate tears and laughter. Elegant embossed Souvenir Tiles presented to all ladies attending on Tuesday night. Reserved seats $1.00 and 75c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Thursday, March 27th!
EMERSON'S
GRAND CONCERT CO.,
Under the auspices of
ACKER POST NO. 21,
Grand Army Republic.
Benefit Performance for Memorial Day.
Sale of reserved seats commences Tuesday, March 25th, 9 a. m., at box office.

QUINBY & ABBOTT,
(Successors to Stees Bros.),
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS
AND
Funeral Directors,
Corner Third and Minnesota Streets.
76-1mo

BRISBIN & FARWELL,
LAW OFFICE.
ROOM 6,
Corner of Wabashaw and Fourth streets.
Over Express Office. 270

Assessment for Grading Rice Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21, 1884.

The Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, will meet at their office in said city at 2 p. m. on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1884, to make an assessment of benefits, cost and expenses, arising from the grading of Rice street, from Bianca street north, to north line of city, in said city, on the property on the line of said Rice street, from College avenue to north city limits, and all property within one quarter (¼) of a mile on either side of said Rice street, north of Sycamore street, and such property in Greene's addition, Jillson's subdivision, Guerin's out lots, and Flynn's subdivision, as fronts on said Sycamore street, and such other property as may be deemed benefited thereby, amounting in the aggregate to $48,463.00.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present at said time and place of making said assessment and will be heard. The notice heretofore given, dated December 20, 1883, has been annulled.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.
Official: R. L. GORMAN,
82-84 Clerk Board of Public Works.

CLOTHIERS.

Spring Overcoats!

You had better think about your Spring Overcoat now, you will need one very soon and it is much better to purchase one a litle while before you actually do need it than to wait until an assortment is broken. If you will come now we can show you the largest, handsomest, and most complete stock of Spring Overcoats ever shown in St. Paul. Remember, we guarantee the material, trimmings and make up to be fully equal to "made to order goods," while the prices are one-half lower. The prices are $7, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $19, $20, $22, $24, $25, $28.

If you cannot come yourself, send us your size and price you wish to pay and we will forward one on approval.

BOSTON One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE
Cor. Third and Robert Streets, St. Paul.