Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

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SUNDAY GLOBE.

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By Mail—per year, postage paid	1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 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	30.17	28	S	Clear
La Crosse	30.24	31	NW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.04	32	Calm	Clear
Ft. Garry	30.24	31	NW	Clear
Minnedosa	29.91	21	E	Cloudy
Moorhead	30.00	34	S	Cloudy
Qu'Appelle	29.76	28	S	Heavy Snow
St. Vincent	29.98	28	NW	Cloudy

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.98	45	SW	Hazy
Ft. Buford	29.95	31	S	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	30.10	33	SW	Clear
Helena	30.14	35	SW	Clear
Huron	30.12	25	S	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.12	28	SW	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
30.209	28.5	21.2	SW	Clear

Amount melted snow .00: Maximum thermometer 34.5; minimum thermometer 21.5; daily range 13.0.

River—Observed height 3 feet 10 inches.

Rise in twenty-four hours 1 inch.

Fall in twenty-four hours. 0 inches.

Note—The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, "Central Time," as determined at Carleton College observatory.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi valley: Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light variable winds generally from south in the northern portions. Missouri valley: Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, winds generally south to west.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE ROOSTER GLOBE.

The jubilation issue of the SUNDAY GLOBE attracted great attention and the demand was immense. To accommodate those who may wish to send them to their Republican as well as Democratic friends, an extra edition has been printed and copies can be obtained by application at the counting room. As it is a twelve page issue the postage is two cents per copy.

MR. MANLEY, the Augusta Postmaster, says Blaine was fairly beaten. Let us have peace.

WITH a Democratic legislature "Our Carter" has a chance for the Senate, to fill Logan's shoes.

MR. LEITER, who pays Blaine $13,000 a year for the rent of the thrifty politician's Washington house, was one of the earliest to send congratulations to Cleveland.

THE tax valuation of Atlanta, Georgia, has been increased over $2,000,000 in the last year, the grand total being very nearly $29,000,000. The south is showing a ratio of prosperity not equaled by any other section.

DOES George William Curtis claim to be a Republican, spitefully asks a sore-headed Blaineite journal. He was a Republican till that party expired, its death being superinduced by foulest, rankest corruption.

DURING the long and tedious suspense, caused by the slow counting of the votes in New York, the Republican journals, generally were so untrue and mystifying, that the people had to purchase Democratic papers, to get the true and reliable account of the canvass.

THE New York *Evening Post* advises the Independent Republicans not to seek to be represented in President Cleveland's cabinet. What can be the objection to having the allies, without whose cooperation a Democratic administration could not have been secured, represented in that administration?

IT is reported that the Mormons are acquiring large blocks of land in the most fertile portions of Idaho, and the charge is made that the methods adopted in this direction are fraudulent, a system of township entries having been devised for the purpose. If the Mormon gobbling scheme is successful all the desirable lands will be withdrawn from settlement.

DAVID DAVIS got off the fence and dumped himself into the Republican camp at an inopportune time. He thought he was doing some fine scheming by means of which he might return to the Senate. By joining issue with Logan, the ex-Senator might have won, and at the least would have given the retiring Senator some trouble, but now it is of no consequence, unless it is to Davis to reflect what a blunder he made in coming out for Blaine.

A FEW days ago the GLOBE spoke of the indifference and contempt with which the Chinese government was attempting to wage war upon the Empire, and predicted the ignominious failure of the French. The verification of the prediction has come. The French have withdrawn from China in disgrace, defeated by the contemptuous "masterly inactivity" of the Chinese, and made the world's laughing stock by its abortive and really bombastic bomardments.

CONKLING is Blaines nemesis. His "Turkey gobbler" speech, grandiloquent as it was in flapdoodle rhetoric, cooked the ex-Plumed Knight's Presidential goose. At Cincinnati in 1876, in spite of a helpful sunstroke, Conkling defeated Blaine's nomination, and again in 1880 at Chicago, and this year his unobtrusive but felt influence, the mute eloquence of silent contempt took from him the state of New York, and closed forever his presidential hopes. Now none so poor as to do him reverence.

GEORGE BLISS has got down from his high horse. He was to take the election count into the courts, and put Blaine judicially (not judicously) into office anyhow. But his nerve was not equal to his corrupt desires. He quailed before the brave and defiant declaration of the Democratic committee, that they would demand only what was right, and oppose what was wrong, at all hazards and to every extremity. At this he slunk away, like the coward that he is, into shadowy obscurity. This is not the first time that a high sounding manifesto, has shriveled into an ignominious fizzle.

A NUMBER of Democratic successes this year are achieved by small majorities. The Democrats have the Illinois legislature by the preponderance of one vote on joint ballot; in the first California congressional district, Hanley, the Democratic candidate has 59 majority, and in the first Iowa district Hall, Democratic candidate, was successful by 70 majority. Politics become interesting when close times like these arise.

AN enthusiastic New Yorker has evolved a plan for a subscription fund to procure a present for the President-elect. It is a proceeding that ought to be nipped in the bud. The country has had all the present-taking Presidents it wants, and all asked to make a donation as indicated should say no with a big N. Probably Gov. Cleveland would not accept any present, but none should be offered to him. Let all the people begin, with the new administration, with clean hands.

MR. BLAINE serenaded himself at Augusta last night and made a speech. He pretends to be in great distress regarding the south, and plays the part of an alarmist. But all that rubbish goes for nothing, everybody knows why it is said. As long as the Republican party controls the United States senate, a man who is not vicious would not preach such nonsense. What Mr. Blaine thinks or says is of little consequence, and what he had to offer last night simply shows how unphilosophic and unpatriotic he is.

GEN. LOGAN suffers a double defeat. Blaine carried him down as a candidate for Vice President, and on top of that the Illinois legislature turns out to be Democratic by one majority, and all chance of the Senate is gone, and Logan's successor will be a Democrat. Logan has had twenty years of public life and honors enough to quench his ambition, though very likely he will not retire without some feeling of disappointment, but he is young enough and poor enough to go out into the world and earn an honest living. As the world goes he has been an exceptionally honest man, and has not acquired wealth by any of the "avenues" many statesmen of his party have worked successfully. Had the Illinois legislature been Republican a sharp fight would have been made for Logan's seat, and it is doubtful if he could have held the fort. So in his share defeat he has the consolation of going down with his party, and not being put down by it.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The very air is rife with speculations, theories and suggestions as to what Mr. Cleveland may be expected to do, and what he will do, when he goes into his great office. Of course, the foes of the Democracy predict terrible things, and the wildest vagaries are set afloat. By partisan spite the ignorant colored people are warned that their day of freedom is over, and that the mannacles of slavery are already being forged for their limbs, and with the incoming of a Democratic administration all their rights will be wrenched from them. Of course dishonest and depraved men are exciting these alarms for mischevious purposes But when the truth comes to view in the near future, these false predictions will react upon their originators, and the colored population will come to confide in an administration whose acts are measured by, and are in accordance with the constitution; an administration conservative of the rights of all men, without regard to race or previous condition of servitude.

The future action of the new President is outlined with great particularity—he is relieved from the perplexity of forming his own Cabinet, or of shaping the character of his own administration. These absurd speculations, and absurder charges preferred against Mr. Cleveland are worthy only of contempt. He is freely charged with having made "bargains" during the campaign, and with having promised and parceled out all the prominent offices within his gift—and most of the small ones.

Grover Cleveland is not that sort of a man. Probably no man ever went into the Presidency weighted with fewer pledges than he. His hands are free. He is absolutely untrammeled. That he will wisely and fairly and conscientiously consider every appointment, beginning with his cabinet, may be set down as absolutely true. There were various elements which entered into the campaign, resulting in his election. The representatives of these elements will be rightly and justly considered in the formation of his cabinet, and in his after appointments. The President-elect is not the man to shrik any responsibilities or duties involved in just executive action. The "schreikers" are making the welkin ring with charges of the utter violation of every requirment and obligation of civil service reform, and are charging that there will be a general change of official incumbents, a universal upheaval among the officeholding fraternity. There will be work enough to do in "turning *rascals* out," to produce a great commotion no doubt, but many a worthy and honest official will be spared to the public service, without regard to previous condition of party fealty.

Grover Cleveland has the nerve and fearlessness to do the right thing without regard to unjust clamor come from what quarter it may. From the elements of character already developed by Mr. Cleveland in the discharge of official, executive duties, there is reason to look for an eminently wise, conservative, discriminating and able administrator of the government. He regards public office as a public trust, to be administered for the good of the people and not for private, personal benefit. Cleveland is not the bound serf of a party, pledged to narrow bigoted, partisan work, but with a wise and comprehensive view of the public needs, he will endeavor to so shape administrative action as to serve the greatest general good of all. To denounce him in advance of his official action is unjust, but his calumniators, during the campaign have shown themselves capable of any act of meanness and baseness.

ROVING CANDIDATES.

The history of politics in this country records no instance where a perambulating, speech-making, letter-writing Presidential candidate has been successful. The earlier Presidents thought it beneath them to advocate their own claims before the people but during the canvass held themselves aloof from active participation in the campaign, and kept themselves apart from election crowds in dignified, silent retirement. How would George Washington have appeared in a swallow-tailed coat, parading himself before the people, asking for their support? He, would no more have thought of engaging in such a proceeding than would a crowned head of Europe, where royalty is held too sacred to come into contact with the common people.

Henry Clay was the first Presidential candidate to deviate from this line of dignified silence. He had mouth and magnetism, and there times, like his magnetic successor, the Plumed Knight, be tried to vote and magnatise his way into the Presidency, but signally failed. He wrote letters too, but in the campaign of 1844 he wrote one letter too many, and that cooked his goose, and placed the Presidency forever beyond his reach. Clay wrote that letter to an editor in Alabama, and had reference to the annexation of Texas, which was then a ticklish question. He attempted to carry water on both shoulders. While he failed to effectually conciliate the south, he offended northern sentiment. The letter lost him New York, and with it the Presidency. New York was then, as this year a pivotal state, and decided the election then as now. But Mr. Clay did not ask to have that fatal letter burned either. Henry Clay, whatever may have been his faults, was no dodger, and he never closed a communication by writing, "Burn this letter." He was too high-minded for that.

Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852 was the next perambulating Presidential candidate. He was no speech maker, and had no magnetism in his three hundred and fifty pound carcass. He made a fool of himself by extolling the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent" that caught his ear in the crowds before him, and he went back to Washington shorn, the disgust of his friends and the derision of his political opponents.

In 1860, Stephen A. Douglas, the Presidential cadidate of a divided Democracy in vain brought into the field his great powers of oratory and measureless magnetism. The times had changed and the appearance of a Presidential candidate on the stump was less obnoxious Had Douglas been the candidate of the united Democracy he would have gone triumphantly in to the Presidency and civil war would have had no sad and bloody chapter in our history.

In 1868 Horatio Seymour, the Presidential candidate of the Democracy, made a comparatively quiet, mild political tour through a portion of the country, but, notwithstanding his high character and great ability he was defeated.

But worst of all, in 1872, poor Horace Greelev made the great mistake of his life by exchanging the proud position of editor of the *Tribune*, then the most powerful and influential newspaper in the world, for a Presidential nomination. He took the platform, roamed about New England, and from thence to the far west, over taxed his powers and with the close of his losing campaign, closed his life, dying in the delirium of brain fever.

But it was left for 1884 to present the most fantastic and discreditable exhibition of a perambulating Presidential candidate, known to political history. Mr. Blaine ranted and raved for six or eight weeks through many of the states, to be confronted with "Burn this letter," and numerous evidences of his corrupt political career, and to earn that manufactured, artificial enthusiasm, and the raving of excited, tumultuous crowds do not make votes or secure the pathway to the Presidency. He closed his stumping tour at the end of the election, to go home to Augusta to close his ignominious political career by ignominious defeat. "Weighed in the balance and found wanting," is the requiem that signalizes the final overthrow and utter political eclipse of one of the most dangerous party adventurers that has ever risen in the history of national politics.

If the disgusting exhibition of this campaign shall henceforth serve to close the door to political poltroons, posing throug the country, to gain the Presidency, something may be gained, and some good may come even out of evil.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

Now that the campaign is ended and political tranquility restored a calm review can be taken of the events of the past few months. The Democrats have not won by such a decisive victory that they need to plume themselves overmuch, and, except that it turns them out of control, the Republicans have not been defeated by so decisive a vote that they need to feel very much disheartened. The certain states on either side we do not take into consideration. It was no especial endorsement for Blaine to carry Minnesota by forty or fifty thousand, and it was no especial endorsement for Texas to give Mr. Cleveland a hundred thousand majority.

The four pivotal states were New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, for, though there was an October contest, Ohio has not been a pivotal state on the presidency for a quarter of a century. In those pivotal states the margin was too narrow for good health. In Indiana and New Jersey it ranged from five to seven thousand, and in New York and Connecticut only a trifle over one thousand. When the great population of these states and the degree of intelligence is considered, the margin becomes exceedingly insignificant.

The campaign was hard and well fought on both sides. Though in the agonies of defeat Republicans cry out against Mr. Blaine as a weak candidate, he was, nevertheless, their strongest man in a campaign. Vulnerable in many respects, his record did not damage him with the masses of his party, while his bold and aggressive personal campaign won admiration and inspired his followers to redoubled exertions. But for Mr. Blaine's personal campaign in Ohio, the battle would have ended in October by the loss of that state to the Republican party. There were other agencies, such as the colonization of voters, the use of money, the machinery of the U. S. marshals, etc., but it was the personal effort of James G. Blaine, thrown in the scale, which carried Ohio in October and gave the opportunity for a victory in November, which was only lost by such a trifle that six hundred votes would have turned the scale the other way. Arthur would have been handicapped in the doubtful states by the same element which, by refusing to vote, gave Cleveland his great majority over Folger, and Edmunds would have fallen on his party like a Greeley expedition to the North pole.

On the other hand the Democrats did not nominate their strongest man In some respects he was their weakest, because his nomination awakened antagonisms in New York which others might have avoided, and without New York Democratic defeat was a certainty. It was the glamor of 192,000 majority over Folger for governor, which gave Cleveland the nomination at Chicago. The GLOBE pointed out, prior to the nomination, the fact that this majority did not come from Republicans going over to the Democratic party, but because the Republicans absented themselves from the polls in disgust. This was proven by incontrovertible figures, which showed that while Cleveland had 192,000 majority, he only received some 800 votes more than Gen. Hancock in 1880, when Gen. Garfield had 21,000 majority in the state. The GLOBE pointed out that the Republicans would not remain at home in the Presidential year, and they did not. They came to the polls in force, and if twenty thousand of them had not voted for St. John, Blaine would have carried New York by as decisive a majority as Gen. Garfield did. Senator Thurman would have been a far stronger man than Gov. Cleveland. He would have escaped the local antagonisms which any governor of New York who does his duty is sure to arouse, and he would have secured a Democratic victory in Ohio in October.

As a consequence the success of the Democratic party over the stronest man in the Republican ranks, aided by the entire patronage of the government, and the lavish contributions of millionaire monopolists, becomes a victory of immense proportions, though secured by a margin alarmingly narrow.

The Republicans have no occasion for self-reproaches. They can feel that if they could not have won unner the circumstances as existed they could not have won under any other. They would have encountered still greater obstacles by any change of candidate or policy, and they should accept the inevitable with good grace and four years hence pick their flint and try again.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE widow of the late Judge Jeremiah Black is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hornsby, at Washington, and will probably spend the winter. Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, the niece of President Buchanan, is also a guest of Mrs. Hornsby, but has excused herself to the large number of old friends and acquaintances who have called upon her. She drives every day, but shuts herself absolutely from the world, devoting her leisure to charity. She is still a magnificent looking woman, although bowed down with sorrow. She has lost all her children, and the death of her husband has been the final shock. She resides in Baltimore, and is mistress of large means.

DR. LEHNMAN, chief rabbi of Mayence, in congratulating Sir Moses Montefiore upon his 100th birthday anniversary, noticed the fact that in the Hebrew lesson for that week it was mentioned that the eminent men of old attained extraordinary age: also, that in the Kabbalah, the authorship of which is ascribed to Rabbi Simeon Ben Jochai, 150 B. C., it is predicted that a similar phenomenon will occur as the harbinger of the Messiah.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, who built the Royal exchange in London, was the son of a poor woman who, while he was an infant, abandoned him in a field. The chirping of a grasshopper attracted a boy to the spot where the child lay, and the life of the latter was preserved by this means. After Sir Thomas had, by his great success as a merchant, risen to the pinnacle of commercial wealth, he chose a grasshopper for his crest.

THE New Hampshire Historical society now boasts the possession of the only portrait ever painted of the Hungarian refugee, Martin Kosta, the subject of a vigorous diplomatic war with Austria years ago. Col. Wm. E. Stevens, United States Consul at Smyrna presented this likeness of Kosta.

MARMALADE is now made from banana skins in Philadelphia. An enterprising Italian has opened a factory and employs about twenty Italian boys, who gathers the banana skins from the gutters and carry them to the factory, where they are washed, ground and cooked with sugar and flavoring.

COL. MAPLESON tells a reporter that Mme. Patti was divorced from the Marquis de Caux six years ago and that in 1878 she married Nicolini in the Greek church. She was married to Nicolini again two years ago, and would marry him yet another time, after the present divorce is granted.

IN the Baptist annual conference at Philadelphia, Rev. H. C. Applegarth, of New Brunswick, N. J., created some confusion by declaring that "the Prohibition party had done more evil to humanity than Christianity can correct in half a century, by putting a rum party into power.

A MISS FLEMING just married in England is the daughter of the Rev. Archibald Fleming. She married the Rev Duncan McArthur, and her grandfather, her uncle and her cousin performed the ceremony. The lay representation must have felt small at that gathering.

OF the so-called Board of Health of Cincinnati the Memphis *Medical Monthly* says: "Whereas this organization formerly consisted of five saloon keepers and one quack doctor, it can now boast of the retirement of the latter and the election in his stead of a street paver."

TOM HUGHES, of Rugby, is credited with the actual creation of the Chicago Public library, to which he contributed under the impression that such an institution was destroyed by the great fire, when in fact previous to Tom Hughes' contribution it had no existence.

THE Washington monument is the highest structure in the world, being 520 feet 10 inches above the floor of the monument. The next highest structure is the spire of the Cologne cathedral which towers 515 feet above the floor of the building.

LONDON *World*: Mrs. Langtry's management of the Prince's will commence about the middle of January, possibly the 17th. "The School for Scandal" and "The Lady of Lyons" will be her earliest productions.

DUDLEY COSTELLO was manager of the London *News* during Dickens' brief editorship of that journal, and he is now preparing for publication his diary of Dickens' daily directions for the conduct of that journal.

EDWIN BOOTH will soon reappear in the Boston Museum on the stage where he made his positively first appearance, Sept. 10, 1854, in the minor character of Tressle to his father's Richard III.

QUAKER JOHN BRIGHT has expressed himself in favor of a Sunday mail delivery in London. He says the New Testament has not a word in favor of Sabbatarianism.

DR. TAYLOR, the Bishop of Africa, proposes instead of teaching his assistant missionaries the native languages to teach the natives English as the shortest method.

WE take the liberty of inviting John P. St. John to a front seat at the inauguration ceremonies to take place in Washington city, March 4, 1885.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON meets with opposition to his crematory idea from both church and state.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH wants to know "Why Did He Wed Her?" Probably to avoide a judgment for breach of promise.

AMUSEMENTS.

Second Night of Romany Rye.

The magnetic power of scenic effects and pictorial display to attract the populance was again manifested last night in the large and appreciative audience that gathered at the Grand to witness the spectacular drama "The Romany Rye." properly believed the drama is a moving picture, the attention and the admiration of the audience being enlisted from the start by a succession of graphic and beautiful scenes. The play with its immense cast of characters, its unique mechanical effects and thrilling incidents, keeps the senses of the audience constantly alert and is well worth the seeing.

There will be a special matinee performance this afternoon and the same play to-night. To-morrow evening the management announce that a costly and elegant silver placque representing a scene of the play will be presented to each lady holding a reserved seat.

The Minnesota Train for New Orleans.

The Minnesota exhibit freight train will consist of twenty cars, all of which are being loaded at the Union Railway Storage office, corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, Southeast Minneapolis. It is expected the train will be completed by the arrival of cars from Winona and Mankato to-day, and that everything will be in readiness for it to leave for Chicago on the River road to-morrow evening.

Any photographers who may desire views of the cars and the banners attached thereto will be given an opportunity to do so between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. today and to-morrow.

The refrigerator car, containing fruits and perishable articles for the exposition, was dispatched via Chicago for New Orleans last evening and will go through as fast freight. It will be followed by Commissioner Oliver Gibbs to-day, who is in town, will be followed by his fifteen Minnesota assistants early next week.

Those who have had an opportunity to inspect the exhibit say that it is bound to be the finest from any of the western states.

Suit for Heavy Damages.

An action for $14,100 damages was begun in the United States circuit court yesterday by John Clayton against the Northern Pacific Railroad company for injuries received in a railroad accident alleged to have been caused by the gross carelessness and neglect of the company. The complaint alleges that while riding in the cars of defendant near Wadena on May 28, 1884, the plaintiff was thrown from his seat by the backing of an engine, with such force and violence as to break his ribs, and that subsequently, after he had been propped on a chair, on the same day, the offense was maliciously repeated. The complaint further recites that plaintiff suffered and now suffers great physical pain and mental anguish, and in conclusion damages are asked for the sum stated.

THE METHODISTS.

First District Conference of the St. Paul District.

The first district conference of the St. Paul district of the Methodist Episcopal church, which commenced its session on Monday evening, continued its work yesterday. Rev. S. B. Warner, presiding elder of this district, was in the chair, and Rev. Noah Lathrop performed the duties of secretary. A large part of the day was taken up with routine work, the pastors of most of the churches reporting as to their progress and hopes for the future. As a rule, the reports were of a very favorable nature, and there was little said to indicate financial stringency in the church anywhere in the district. Five committees were appointed, as follows:

On Examinations—J. H. Dewart, S. S. Burton, F. O. Holman.

Home Missions—J. Stafford, J. E. Wood and J. W. Martin.

Appointments—Presiding elder and pastor.

Apportionments—S. B. Warner, W. S. Matthew, R. Forbes.

Programme—N. Lathrop, H. C. Jennings, F. O. Holman

In the afternoon the question. "Has the M. E. church retained its moral power during the last fifty years?" was discussed at some length. "The revival needed." was the subject of some impromptu remarks by Rev. J. Stafford, and Rev. J. W. Martin read a carefully prepared paper in reference to the same subject entitled "How promoted," after which the meeting adjourned to 7:30. p. m.

The members of the district conference are as follows:

Faribault—W. S. Chase, Franklin Carter, T. B. Brown, J. E. Wood, John Close and E. T. Oliver.

Farmington—O. Williams, J. O. Rich, W. A. Parry, L. P. Fluke, C. W. Curry.

Northfield—F. M. Rule, D. J. Whiting, W. E. Moses, John C. Greaves.

Dundas—Noah Lathrop, W. E. Glozian, W. E. Sloan, W. F. Hutchinson, Wm. Hoover.

Bates Avenue, St. Paul—F. O. Holman, John Jaggar and George Harding.

Taylor's Falls—F. K. Hendren and W. H. C. Folsom.

Newport—W. L. King and Wm. Moore.

Red Wing—W. McKinley, E. Tucker, S. Spates, J. G. Johnson, F. W. Hoyt, Alex Coons, E. S. Wright and J. W. Swanstrom.

Red Wing—L. P. Smith, Wm. E. Rice, F. Tether, W. H. H Bruce, T. E. Perkins and S. T. Featherstone.

Eaton Avenue, St. Paul—S. G. Smith, C. Brooks, C. Griswold, S. Sherin, F. S. Swisher, H. R. Mann and Wm. C. Bennett.

Clinton Avenue, St. Paul—W. S. Matthew, Robert McClarg, A. W. Mortenson, R. A. Hare and S. W. Boyd.

Medford—S. S. Burton, Mr. Webb, James Day and E. Freeman.

Owatonna—J. H. Dwart and A.W. Sperry.

Cannon Falls—S. H. Dwart, R. M. Poe, John Dack, W. E. Poe and B. F. Deline.

Glencoe—J. W. Martin, E. P. Frost, B. F. Carson, Allan Yount, Jas. Slocum, Jr., and J. J. Greaves.

Castle Rock—W. H. Soule, Alfred Clague. Wm. P. Dilly and J. C. Davison.

Jackson Street, St. Paul—R. Forbes, J. S. Shurick, J. F. Tostevin and J. S. Smith.

Hamline—S. G. Gale, Z. A. Carroll, L. A Wilsey, D. M. Sherman, J. A. Sutton, F. A. Cone, A. Z. Dunn, G. S. Perry, F. W. Hart, E. T. Robinson, E. B. Higgins, J. W. Follenstee and F. W. Hart.

St Paul—J. Pemberton, Albert J. Gillette, J. E. Voah and Thomas Wallace.

Faribault—H. C. Jennings, T. C. Stinger, S. T. Richardson, A. J. Bell, L. B. Smith and F. S. Mears.

Grace Church, St. Paul—John Stafford, E. H. Fitz, Edward G. Habighorst, Wm. Clears and J. C. Morrison.

Duluth—Levi Gilbert, F. H. Feetham, A. W. Bradley Mrs. Gray and C. M. Gray.

Austin—A. W. Edwards, A. C. Reynolds, Monroe Beck, T. W. Grimshaw, T. Cress and R. O. Hall.

Hastings—T. B. Killiam, John White and L. A. Cobb.

Cloquet and Oneota—S. D. Tandey and Simon Jaffrey.

Lake City—L. H. Shumate, Ed. Wreigle and J. M. Martin.

Hutchinson—J. W. Klepper.

Stillwater—C. S. H. Dunn.

Wyoming—J. D. Marquiss.

Zumbro Falls—J. P. Oakey.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Bridgman of Hamline university, presiding, opened the session by stating that this was the year of the centennial of the M. E. church, and that in the cause of higher education measures should be taken for the better endowment of its educational institutions. The church now has 144 seminaries, 1,300 teachers, 26,500 students and its property of this character is valued at $70,500,000 Edward Everett said that this church had done more for higher education in this Republic than any other society in it. The church of Christ must mould the future of this land, and to do this culture, scholarship, skill and science must go hand in hand with the gospel.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

Rev. F. O. Holman in opening his remarks cited the Budhist catechism, the Helsen prophet and the worde of Jesus himself, to show that the necessity of the human race was knowledge and that the secret of human misery was ignorance. The relation of the church to the schools was defined that every church was a school and every school a church. The first Chistian seminary ever established was that of the twelve disciples with the Lord for their teacher and his command to them was "go teach all nations." The church was the teacher of the world and it had been the great friend of education through all ages It had taught God, duty and destiny—the development of the human soul and how to live. It had taught philosophy to find out the mind of God; the arts and sciences to try and understand his purposes and the form and purpose of the infinite as it is about us. The time would come when some men would arise to reform the public schools in which everything else is taught but righteousness.

The subject of the relation of the church to the college was very ably handled. There came a time in the life of every young man of intelligence in which his faith wavered and he was filled with doubt and distrust of those truths which he had been trained up to believe in the atmosphere of home—a period of skepticism. This came upon him about college time, when his ideas changed, and new questions and thoughts suggested themselves. It was the period in which he cast off his swaddling clothes, burst his shell, and began to think for himself. Right here came in the importance of a religious school or college. At this time he should be given for his teachers men who had mastered these doubts which surrounded him, masters of science and men of God, who in the study of philosophy and science could point him to the underlying footprints of the Creator and explain to him how deeper than the mystery of life is that of the omnipotent, show him God everywhere on the green earth and in the vaulted sky, and point him out the stairway of faith which leads to the throne.

It was the province of the church to inspire the school with a throbbing piety and of the school to teach the church a pious intelligence. The possibilities for this new century are vast for humanity and for the kingdom of Christ, and the golden key of these possibilities is intelligence.

THE METHODIST RECORD IN EDUCATION.

Rev. F. M. Rale, of Northfield, remarked on the hard job of crowding the mammoth record of the church in this particular for 100 years into twenty minutes of time, and then proceeded to a masterly array of statistical information classified into three periods of time.

The first period was from the formation of the church in 1784, when for thirty-five years it had but one college which was burned, followed by one academy which met the same fate, and for twenty-three years after the last fire had no college or seminary of any kind, which were the dark days of Methodistism in this land.

The second period was from 1820 to 1866 in which new hope and life grew up in the church and at the close of the latter year the church had seventy-three seminaries, twenty-three universities, two bible institutes, 714 teachers and 23,106 students. At the close of this period $3,000,000 of money were consecrated to the cause of higher education by the church.

The third period was familiar to all coming up from 1866 to 1884, and now the church had 144 colleges and seminaries with 1,319 teachers, 26,483 students and $7,500,000 of property. These had trained 408,000 youths and sent them out into the world and in this great work the church was out of the wilderness and into the bright sunlight, and its work would sweep through all coming time until the world as a spotless jewel should be laid at the feet of the Lord Jesus Christ.

HISTORY OF HAMLINE UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Wm. McKinley, of Red Wing, then gave a very interesting earlier history of this university, whose charter was altered on the application of Rev. David Brooks to Wm. P. Murray, Esq., who managed its passage through the territorial legislature of 1853-4. To Mr. Murray also belonged the honor of naming the institution "Hamline," knowing that the distinguished bishop of that name contemplated leaving his fortune for the founding of such institutions in the northwest, which Bishop afterwards gave it $35,000 in city property in New York and Chicago. The charter designated that it should be located somewhere between St. Anthony Falls and Lake Pepin, and the river being the liveliest channel of travel in the state it was located at Red Wing through the influence of William Freeborn. Its first board of trustees were A. Ramsey, W. A. Gorman, M. Sorrel, Parker Payne, J. Hewes, C Herbert, J. Bidwell and B. F. Hoyt. The school was opened at Red Wing November, 1854, with Dr. Brooks as its first president, who was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Crary in 1875, who filled the office to 1861, when he went to the war as Chaplain in a Minnesota regiment. An interesting history of the financial crash of 1857, and its ruinous effects upon the institutions and the final close at Red Wing was given, though afterwards the institution paid all its debts, except to some of its teachers, who discounted half their salaries. To pay its debts the New York property left the university was sold for $10,000, which property is now worth $1,000,000, and the Chicago property would have been sold if the bishop had not fixed it so that it could not be. Said Mr. Kinley, "We were up to our ears in means," and he gave an anecdote where three of the teachers were so poor that they divided a sack of flour between them after dark for board for their families.

He closed with a noble tribute to those who secured their education at Hamline and Red Wing, which was the only school in Minnesota where the classes were taught in the eleven years of the state's history, and the work they had made in the world. They went there for an education under poverty and privation and passed five examinations. It was as much of a delusion that great and wealthy institutions make great men, as that a great city makes big men of those who live in it. The Methodist church of Minnesota had always been liberal toward Hamline and as the institution originated with St. Paul men, and three of its trustees were members of the Jackson street M. E. church, it should be particularly upheld by its citizens.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

The meeting came to a close with some earnest words by Rev. Mr. Forbes, of the Jackson street church, in regard to the duty of Methodists to contribute means of support and send students to the Hamlin university.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

9:00 a m.—Devotional exercises, W. S. Chase.

9:20 a. m.—Conference business.

10:20 a. m.—Exegesis, Matt. xxv., 31-46, discussion, L. Gilbert.

11:20 a. m.—Essay on the Atonement, A. W. Edwards.

2:00 p. m.—Devotional exercises, W. H. Matthew.

2:20 p. m.—How to preach so as to counteract most effectually the skeptical tendencies of the times, G. H. Bridgman.

4:00 p. m.—Review—"Natural Law in the Spiritual World," S. G. Smith.

7:30 p. m.—Experience meeting, R. Forbes.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES.

Another Cut by the West Shore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The West Shore road to-day reduced the rate to Chicago to $9. The rate by the Lackawanna railroad is $10.50, and under no circumstances will there be any further reductions made. The Pennsylvania road stands firm at $20, and the New York Central asks $10.50. In the brokers' offices the price except by the New York Central is $9.50. Brokers are now selling tickets to Buffalo over the New York Central at $2, a reduction of $1.50 from yesterday. The company's rate is $4.65. The West Shore, Erie and Lackawanna still maintain $10 rate to Chicago, although it is claimed the West Shore will sell for $9.

Rail Notes.

Mr. Mohler, of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, has gone to Fargo.

The St. Paul & Duluth local freight office will be closed on Thanksgiving day.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific during the second week in November were $286,158.

The Stillwater Democrats celebrated Cleveland's election at Lake Elmo, and chartering a train on the Omaha road went out there in a body.

The earnings of the St. Paul & Duluth road for the second week in November were $39,488.31 against $34,015.08 for the corresponding week last year, showing a gain of $5,473.73.

The Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit association of the United States and Canada, will hold its annual convention at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, to-day.

The Northern Pacific road performed a very charitable act for the people of Tower City and Oriska a short time since. These two towns were visited last summer by a violent hail storm which very seriously injured their crops. This fall the Northern Pacific road transported free of expense to both towns thirty cars of fuel.

Mr. Hannaford, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific road, has issued a circular which says: The National Park branch, extending from Livingston to Cinnabar, Mont., will be closed for the winter on December 11. On and after December 1, and until further notice, all shipments for Brisbin, Chicory, Dalleys, Sphinx and Cinnabar must be billed to Livingston only. This company will not be responsible for the non-delivery, beyond Livingston, of any shipments for the above points, which may arrive at Livingston after December 11.

Montevideo.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 18.—Several cases of scarlet fever in town. The schools are closed for the time being. Infected places quarantined and every effort made to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The barbers charge all men afflicted with "Blaineism" double price for shaving, the reason being their faces are so long.

A grand Democratic rally is in progress for some evening this week. Flags are displayed in all parts of town. "Everybody hurrah."

The Rate War Goes On.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The passenger rate war, according to the very best information obtainable this evening, will be carried to $5 tickets between here and Chicago and then the tide is likely to turn. There are negotiations now in progress for a restoration, but they have not reached any point where open acknowledgement is made. The West Shore to-day reduced its rate to Chicago to $9. The rate by the Lackawanna road is $10.50, and under no circumstances will any further reductions be made. The Pennsylvania road remains firm at $20 and the New York Central road asks $10.50. In the brokers' offices the price of all the roads except the Pennsylvania is $9, but the brokers, with one exception, do not sell tickets by the West Shore road.

The tomb of an Indian chief, with many valuable treasures, was opened on a farm two miles north of Birmingham, N. Y., yesterday. Implements were found in the tomb of a very ancient pattern.

SULLIVAN-GREENFIELD.

An Interesting Mill Interrupted by the Police—The Match Declared in Sullivan's Favor.

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