Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFCER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 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	29.86	24	NW	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.64	19	N	Hy Snow

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.41	-6	..	Clear
Ft Garry	30.51	-19	NW	Clear
Minnedosa	30.55	-22	NW	Clear
Moorhead	30.13	-2	N	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.59	-20	..	Clear
St. Vincent	30.37	-10	NW	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	30.29	-6	E	Clear
Ft. Buford	30.40	-6	N	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	30.34	-10	SE	Clear
Helena	30.20	8	W	Clear
Huron	30.32	2	NW	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	30.20	5	N	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.88	15	NW	Lt Snow

(-) Below zero.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.876	28.0	19.7	NW	Cloudy

Amount melted snow .40: Maximum thermometer 32.2; minimum thermometer 21.5; daily range 10.7.

River—Observed height 2 feet 9 inches.

Rise in twenty-four hours 0 inch.

Fall in twenty-four hours. 6 inches.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi valley: Colder partly cloudy weather, snow or rain, winds shifting to northwesterly; higher barometer For Missouri: Colder, fair weather, northerly winds, higher barometer; colder and partly cloudy weather; snow followed by clearing weather in southerly portions.

HO YE PEOPLE!

Grand Popular Celebration—The Election of Cleveland and Hendricks to Be Fitly Recognized.

To the People:

The Democracy of St. Paul, Minnesota, invite all patriotic citizens to join in celebrating the election of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks as President and Vice President of the United States. We invite you to join in a jubilee over the defeat of the representatives of rings, of jobbery, of extravagant and reckless public expenditure, of excessive taxation and of sectional hate.

The celebration will be held on the evening of Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1884.

The grand torch-light procession will be one of the leading features of the occasion.

All the people of Minnesota are invited to march in this procession.

Let those who cannot march with torches carry brooms, banners, musical instruments of any kind, bells, tin horns, trumpets, etc., etc.

Let the trades and manufactures of the city be represented in the procession!

Let all good citizens illuminate their stores, warehouses and dwellings and decorate such buildings with banners, streamers and garlands!

Let a general rejoicing take place!!

By the order of the Democratic committee.

W. P. MURRAY, Chairman.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

It was a very dull day on 'change yesterday with values unchanged. At Milwaukee wheat advanced 1⅜@1⅝c. At Chicago wheat closed 1¼@1⅜c higher, corn dropped ¼c, and oats were ¼c better. Stocks were fluctuating and irregular but the market closed firmer. Northwestern was ⅝ per cent. higher, St. Paul a¼ higher, Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental, ½ lower; Western Union closed steady.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW is esteemed a sufficiently orthodox Mugwump for President Cleveland's cabinet—so the cabinet makers say.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will go to Europe soon after President Cleveland is inaugurated, and no doubt the good clothes of "Chet" will secure him much lionizing.

HON. W. C. WHITNEY of New York city, son-in-law of Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, is mentioned for Attorney General in the new administration. The selection of that gentleman would be most excellent.

EDWIN ARNOLD is coming to this country to reproduce the "Light of Asia" as it were Of his advent the New York *Graphic* says that "notwithstanding their alleged lack of culture, English literary men seem to have an extraordinary high appreciation of American audiences." These literary fellows have culture enough to highly appreciate the dollars they bag from American audiences, but the taste of the audiences is questionable.

THE *Journal* which is published in Boston, and an authority not to be disputed, says that etiquette requires that ladies who are still single and have reached the age of twenty-five, have their own cards, but previous to this independent state their names are written on the calling cards of their mothers. Boston young ladies do not become of age it seems until twenty-five, and consequently lose a great deal of fun

GOV. CLEVELAND'S RESIGNATION.

By the statute law of the state of New York the resignation of a Governor must be made to the Legislature. The new Legislature convenes on the second Tuesday of January, and soon after its organization it is expected Governor Cleveland will send in his resignation preparatory to visit Washington to take up his residence there for the next four years. Lieutenant Governor Hill will succeed to the Gubernatorial office and fill out the one year of the unexpired term of Gov. Cleveland. Lieut. Gov. Hill, like Gov. Cleveland, is a bachelor. New York, therefore for the nonce, seems to be distinguished by a sort of a "stag" state government.

The resignation of a Governor is a rare event in the history of the state. In 1829 Martin Van Buren resigned the Governorship to go into Gen. Jackson's cabinet as Secretary of State. He was succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Enos. T. Throop. On the sudden death of Gov. De Witt Clinton, in February, 1828, Lieut. Gov. Nathaniel Pitcher succeeded to the office. Lieut. Gov. John Taylor succeeded Gov. Daniel D. Thompkins in 1817, the latter resigning in consequence of having been elected Vice President of the United States.

THE DAUGHTER OF HER MOTHER.

The Princess Victoria of England, the daughter of Victoria Regina, is quite a notable person in Europe, made so by her talents, her peculiar ways, her brusqueness, her activity, her literary tastes and housewifely accomplishments. She is the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, and is only waiting for Kaiser William to lay aside his crown, now borne on shoulders weighted with the burden of eighty-seven years, to become Queen of the German realm. A European correspondent furnishes a graphic personal etching of the lady, and remarks that she is unmistakeably the child of her royal mother. She has her obstinacy, her perseverence, her supreme indifference to opinion, her impenetrability to advice or persuasion. She has more than the Quean of a true and enlightened love of literature, science and art. Her views are positive, her judgment prompt and unalterable; she is well nigh a free thinker, but rarely expresses an opinion and never rescinds it. She visits every studio, assists at all lectures and conferences, models and paints, and by a singular contradiction is as competent a housewife as if she were not a clever woman. Of her daily domestic life the correspondent says:

She sees to every detail of her palace—I was nearly saying her house—engages servants and governesses, routes them up at 6 in the morning, has the lights put out at 10 throughout the establishment, and sends her youngest daughter, now twelve years old, to bed at 8. Through her agency in all the public squares and open places of Berlin large heaps of white sand are raised, so that children kept in the city may indulge in healthy play with pails and shovels like their more fortunate brethren of the seashore. She fancies that the air of her future capital gives her headaches, and she loathes the warmth of the stove heated rooms; before accepting an invitation from a foreign ambassador or Prussian noble she sends a command that all the windows shall be thrown open. Would not such a woman revel for a few brief days of every year in the wind-beaten solitude of the little rocky island, so easy of access, so near and yet so far, so unlike her great empire, and yet more fully her own than Prussia, with all its extension of territory, ever will be.

GENTILITY IN SIN.

Perhaps the most dangerous character infesting society is the showy, mercenary, wholly unscrupulous and marrying adventurer, whose wiles lure women to the loss of their money when they have enough to be tempting, and to the miserable experiences of such unions ending in disgraceful exposure and retributive helplessness when the worst befalls the woman. Newspapers chronicle these lamentable cases from time to time, just as they do the other confidence games, and it would seem as if the warning was sounded often enough for susceptible people to be at least cautious. But presumably the fate that propels such episodes is not to be balked of its prey, and, on the theory that those who are born to be drowned will not be burned or hanged, it is quite as likely that the unfortunates entered for such grievous matrimonial blunders, must see them out. It is the recorded opinion of the knowing in such matters that the most adroit and heartless adventurer, given to any number of marriages when it suits his turn—is the bold Briton and the rakish, unprincipled Celt. Occasionally an exceptional Frenchman may be irregular, but he loves his own land too well to encounter any involuntary exile, and its laws hold him taut to his bargains good and bad. In this country the laxity of the marriage laws affords so many opportunities for the designing and depraved that but little subterfuge is needed for the sensations that are too much of an old story to stir more than a passing interest.

While public sympathy and practical charity are well directed in relieving the dupes of the adventurer's game they are rather strained when the victims, like Barkis, "is willin'" to accept the situation and condone the treachery, with the added hope of reunion when the grim, severing sentence of the law is fulfilled in the penitentiary.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* prints a version of a recent bigamous episode in St. Paul, which, in the language of Artemus Ward, is thrilling enough for yellow covers. The facts of the case are recent and need no recapitulation, except to reiterate that the deluding gentleman now serving a sentence in Stillwater is an Irishman, and the lady bereaved of him *pro tem* one of "high social rank" erewhile—the daughter of a Commodore and the niece of a Major General.

One might suppose that her three mating experiences, the first ending in a divorce, the second ending in death, and the third interrupted by the penitentiary, would prove effective as instructive agencies, but the lady with prayerful loyalty to her state's prison bird "trusts God that we may be once more united," calling him in every reference through this interview with touching fidelity if it were not criminal abandon, "My husband," totally disregarding the claim of the wife, and ignoring the fact of any personal wrong.

This instance may be set down as a specimen of the paganism of the upper classes, the result of cultivated indulgence, and of profligate customs.

Sympathy and charity are not so much needed here as they are lower down for the credulous, wronged and forsaken poor creatures, similar to the one sent by the municipal judge the other day—not to the reformatory or workhouse but to the hospital to undergo with what strength she might the anguish of motherhood. Without any guiding knowledge of life, or of the world such unfortunate beings are easily snared and carried under.

The abiding places of the poor "are not always porticos of moral philosophy." Oftentimes when there is no downright instinct to evil, there is no fixed principle to speak of, and no trained and inherited resistance to it either. There are no "high social" influences and considerations hedging them, and once in the swift current of sin the high wall separating them from the "respectable world" is higher than ever. There is no recourse. Death is the only reformer, silencing all pleas, projects and objections.

They are not apt to be attractive sinners. Continental travel and relays of husbands give them no romantic prestige, and refined sympathy is away above and beyond them. We hold our noses over these low-down transgressors and wish they were cleaner, and perfumed in a way to interest our Christian regard, in charitable public institutions or out of them. But after all the plain unvarnished fact is that a "true woman of high social rank with a young babe" by a man who is another woman's lawful husband is really not so deserving of sympathy as the shivering young creature about to become a mother who stood for sentence before Judge Burr a few mornings ago—more especially since the true woman of high social rank is going to wait here during the three years of the bigamist's sentence, when she "trusts God that they may be once more united," notwithstanding the lawful and living wife in the way who shut the contraband object of so much forbidden devotion in the harsh, uncongenial air of the state's prison. Meanwhile the argument is that consistent Christianity is a very desirable equipoise in regarding all sinners.

Impartiality, and not sentiment, is the word to pass round among the active workers, and the arbiters in Christian charity.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A GENTLEMAN who was traveling through West Virginia went to a house and got food for himself and companion and their horses. He wanted to make payment, but the woman was ashamed to take money for a mere act of kindness. He pressed the money upon her. Finally she said: "If you don't think I am mean I will take one quarter of a dollar from you, so as to look at it now and then, for there has been no money in this house for a year." The little farm and barter at the store had supplied all the absolute wants of the woman.

THE elegancies of the New York *Tribune* ought to be preserved to show the true dignity of journalism. The following is a bright and shining specimen: The *Tribune* calls the *Times* "Old Fagan." It says the *Times* is "small, mean, spiteful and dishonest. The *Times*," it adds, "is a "forger and thief." The *ribune* is the paper founded by H. Greeley and foundered by W. Reid.

ACCORDING to the tradition, "sack" was the last word uttered before the confusion of tongues at Babel; therefore, all peoples retain it. For instance, in Saxony it is "secc;" Germany, "sack;" Irish, "sac;" French, "sac;" Latin, "saccus;" Italian, "sacco;" Spanish, "saco;" Greek, "sakkos;" Hebrew, "sak;" Swedish, "sack," and so on throughout the whole world.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) *Times:* Florida has contributed a word to the political vocabulary. The Republican scheme to steal New York's vote is denounced as an attempt to "Floridaize" the Empire state.

PHILADELPHIA *North American*, (Rep.: The true position of the Republican party is plainly indicated. It has only to resolve itself into a corps of observation and maintain its position as such until the next presidential election.

PROVIDENCE *Journal*, (Rep.): We regard as a scandalous canard the story in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that Miss Gail Hamilton is working a pair of slippers for Rev. Dr. Burchard. His mother, if he has one, needs a good stout pair the most.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the alarming mortality among bishops' wives. It appears that at present there are six bishops who are widowers, five who have have been married twice, and one, the Bishop of Liverpool, who has been married three times.

A NEW German translation of the works of Charles Dickens is being issued by H. Genesius, of Halle, at 2 marks, 50 pfennig, or about 62 cents a volume. Six volumes have appeared, containing "David Copperfield," "Oliver Twist," "Bleak House," and "Harte Zeiten."

THE late poet Longfellow's daughter, Alice, will give up the charms of Cambridge, Mass., for a year, to pursue a vigorous course of higher education at Cambridge, England.

A ST. LOUIS paper says, the youth who fired the Ephesian dome and the old party who fired the three Rs at Mr. Blaine will go down to history together.

A HOLOCAUST AT LISBON.

A Man and Twenty Horses Lose Their Lives in a Fire.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 22.—A special to the *Argus* this evening gives an account of a fire at Lisbon in which twenty horses and Samuel McGregor, formerly of Neenah, Wis., were burned to death. The fire had made too much headway when discovered to be extinguished. McGregor was sleeping with one Wray, who jumped from a window, severly injuring himself, and remained unconscious for some time. McGregor, although awake, must have been suffocated, as he failed to escape. The following persons lost horses in the fire: George D. McGregor ten, valued at $1,800; Jas. H. Gray one, valued at $100; Rev. S. S. Knott two, valued at $300; Samuel McGregor two, valued at $350; Andrew Keenan two, valued at $400; M. Hubbitz two, valued at $300; Fred Bill one, valued at $100. The loss on the barn amounts to $2,000, insurance $1,000. The barn contained fifty tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of oats, two mowers and a large quantity of harness, ropes, etc. Gray's loss will be about $5,000. The residence of John Wood, hear the barn, was also destroyed. Nearly all its contents were removed. Loss $700, insured for $500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CARROLL VS. CORKHILL.

A Divorce Suit Causes Gen. Carroll to Threaten Guiteau's Prosecutor's Life.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The particulars of a bitter quarrel between Maj. Gen. Sprigg Carroll, who is on the retired list of the army, and Col. George B. Corkhill, who achieved a national reputation through his connection with the prosecution of Guiteau, have just come to light. Corkhill is counsel for Mrs. Carroll, who has entered suit for divorce against her husband. Carroll claims that Corkhill has exceeded the bounds of propriety by giving the case an unenviable publicity. A few evenings ago he called at Corkhill's room at Willard's hotel, entered and locked the door. Corkhill arose and demand that the door be unlocked. Gen. Carroll's only reply was to take two revolvers from his pocket, and to tell Corkhill to take his choice, as he (Carroll) had come to kill him. Corkhill begged so hard that Carroll finally decided not to shoot him. After some hard words had passed, but before he left the room, he said:

"Corkhill, you take that pistol and wear it. I wont kill you to-night, but I may make up my mind to do it, and I want you to be fixed."

Later on Carroll met Corkhill in front of the National theater. He had a slight switch cane in his hand, and before the astonished bystanders could interfere he had beaten the colonel about the face in a shocking manner. Corkhill ran away to escape further castigation. Gen. Carroll's friends are apprehensive that he will kill Corkhill the next time they meet.

Thirty-five cars of cattle will arrive to-day over the Northern Pacific road. This is the last shipment of the season. These cattle belong to two parties, Messrs. Haskins & McGirl, of Huntley, Mont. and Meyers Bros., Billings. The Northern Pacific has transported to the east this year 4,000 cars of cattle, which is equal in number to 80,000 head. Of young cattle shipped to Montana, 92,819 have been sent across the prairies to the grazing fields. This road has shipped 12,338 head for one company, and of all that number only one was lost by accident, and that was at Fargo, where one steer slipped and broke his leg, rendering it necessary to shoot him. Of all the stock that has been handled on the road there has been but three accidents to the animals, and of all the 2,500 cars of young stock sent west, not an accident has occurred to any of the animals. If there is another road in the United States that can show such a record as this we would like to hear the name of it.

A heavy gale passed through the southern portion of Louisiana last evening, doing considerable damage to property.

TALK.

The blunders in statements about notable people and facts are rather inexcusable when they are of our own time.

We read in a big important newspaper, which ought to know better, some gossip concerning the wife of Charles Sumner, wherein she is styled the Widow "Mason." She never was the Widow Mason, but she was the Widow Hooper, the sturdy and moneyed Samuel Hooper's daughter-in-law, and gossip said she forfeited a handsome fortune to become Mrs. Charles Sumner. The same sapient article tells us that Mrs. "Mason" did not belong to the circle of Boston society to which Mr. Sumner had the *entree*.

This is true to the extent that in what Boston formerly regarded as its best society Mr. Sumner had no footing whatever, more, however, on account of his anti-slavery principles than from the humble origin of his family. Even after he had a proud national and European recognition, Beacon street heading Boston culture had no welcome—no atoning social graciousness for Deputy Sheriff Sumner's grand and towering son, who presumed to have principles decidedly hostile to the aristocratic set dictating the social laws of the commonwealth's chief city. Therefore when the widow Alice Hooper married Sumner it was regarded rather in the light of a *mesalliance* by the solemn snobs in that guarded circle of Boston high-life. True he had a tolerably good position in Washington, and elsewhere where social opinions and eminence were fully as valuable, but as there must be some drawback in every lot, why Charles Sumner was made to feel to the day of his death that he really must not hope for Boston to let up on him. It never was very squeamish about snubbing him. Its disfavor affected other quarters. Wendell Phillips is authority for one memorable exhibition of it. When the Prince of Wales with his suite, visited Harvard college, Charles Sumner was of the party to Cambridge. Presently the company were to be seated. After the Englishmen were given places on the platform, President Felton busies himself in summoning ex-presidents, professors, governors and ex-governors to chairs near them. Sumner and ex-President Quincy were standing chatting together on the floor Felton and Sumner had been intimates of old. You may read of them, interpolates Phillips, in Macready's book eating oysters with the player at midnight, after the performance. After Sumner joined the anti-slavery party Felton never spoke to him for years. On this occasion President Felton approaches Quincy, invites and conducts him to the platform without noticing Sumner, who at the moment stood talking with the venerable ex-president. Etiquette prescribes that on all formal occasions in a state the first person in dignity is the governor, next to him came the federal senators of the state.

Everybody in this instance is seated while the second dignitary of the state is left standing alone among the seated thousands—the most conspicuous example of social spite in the history of Massachusetts.

Here was a man who had the most thorough acquaintance with the varied brilliant phases of English life, more than has ever fallen to the lot of any American, and in corroboration let any curious reader turn to the Memoir and Letters of Sumner, by Edward L. Pierce, and see what information is given concerning the most distinguished European society, which in range, intimacy and minuteness furnish more distinguished personal reminiscences than the letters and note-books of Macaulay, James Scarlett, Lord Abinger and Harriet Martineau put together.

This was the man identified in his own land with every high and noble cause who was cut by the snobocracy of his native city, and cozened by a vulgar trickster in power, who wounds him sorest in displacing his valued friend and appointee, Mr. Motley.

As if to fill the measure of all bitter experience, the wayward indefensible conduct of the woman who married him was the deepest misery and humiliation he was ordained to bear.

Notwithstanding his immense egotism, his apparent coldness and exclusiveness of nature, he was warmhearted and affectionate and always generous in his estimate of others.

It was expressively said of him, "There might be warm and excited differences; there might even be the form of alienation; but the living stream ran quick below, and the ice was of a night, the stream of eternity."

He made a signal mistake in marrying. He was never intended for dawdling at receptions, and blowing society chaff about with the gay crowds whose ambition it is. Neither was he constituted to be the escort of a woman who was never ready to go home "until she had danced her list down," and it was not natural that he should be very patient, when she chose an attending cavalier who was always ready to stay through all the hours of my lady's pleasure. When the scandal ended in the recall of the young Englishman from his diplomatic duty in Washington—then Mrs. Sumner wanted to go home also, to her father-in-law—erewhile, sturdy and moneyed Samuel Hooper, in Boston. Irate and divorceful, she might have been more patient could she have seen relieving death standing with "petrific mace" close to the haughty and obstinate obstacle of her Washington triumphs.

Poor world of misunderstanding, strife and disappointment, with all your best tributes, too, wrested from the slow-relaxing grasp of dissent, what sorrowful measure of humiliation you mingled with success and victory for Charles Sumner.

But while the country lasts he will never lack friends, defenders and enthusiasts. The magnificient poem of John G. Whittier voices the eulogium, the affection and lament of the finest hearts over Charles Sumner dead—with such an unsullied record behind him as makes even Boston Snobocracy proud of him now even if he was a deputy sheriff's son, and a fearless Free Soil champion.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

A. Armstrong, who killed his wife and her paramour at Newaygo, Mich., October 5, was tried yesterday and acquitted.

A man giving his name as William Bateman was arrested at Saginaw City, Mich., for forgery, and was afterwards recognized as the person who has been passing forged notes in different parts of that state.

Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist church, died yesterday while on an episcopal visit to the missions of Japan and China. The death was sudden and unexpected, and caused by tumor of the stomach. He was secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society.

Two men, Ryan and Walters, sailed from Victoria, B. C., in a sloop, a few days ago, with nineteen Chinese, whom they intended to smuggle into Washington territory. The sloop capsized and the whole party were drowned.

Daniel Torrance, son-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and at one time vice president and manager of the New York Central, and subsequently president of the Ohio & Mississippi road, was buried yesterday in Woodlawn cemetery, New York.

Some friends of Patti, in New York, propose to celebrate on Thursday next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the prima donna's entry upon the opera stage.

Edwin Booth has written his friends in Berlin postponing his visit to that city until 1886.

Miss Fortesque, who obtained £100,000 damages against Lord Garmoyle, has temporarily retired from the stage.

The latest news last night from San Francisco in regard to the condition of De Young was that his condition was much better, and there are hopes of his recovery.

FOURTH STREET FIRE.

E. F. Osborne's Steam Fitting Establishment in Ruins.

By Well Directed Labors of the Firemen the Manitoba Headquarters and Adjacent Stores Escape Destruction.

Loss on Building and Contents, Total $60,000; Insurance $35,000; Origin of the Fire Conjectured to be Combustion.

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock last evening an alarm was sent in on box 23 caused by fire in the John Wann four story brick block, between the Manitoba office building, on the corner of Fourth and Wacuota streets and DeCoster & Clark's block, occupied by Strong, Hackett & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, on the west.

The burned building was occupied by Eugene F. Osborne heating and ventilating machinery and manufactory and Herman Winter's saloon. The fire started in the boiler room in the rear of the basement, and in an almost incredible space of time swept up through the rear stories to the roof, breaking out near a tall boiler boiler iron smoke stack on the outside of the structure.

At ten minutes to eleven o'clock there was a fearful volume of flame ascending into the air from the roof which blown in great sheets by a furious gale of wind almost reached across Fourth street, and it was the opinion of all present that not only the whole block between Sibley and Wacouta streets must burn, but also the Sherman house and blocks on the south side of Fourth street.

At 11 o'clock one of the most fearful and threatening scenes lately witnessed in this city ensued when the fire which had been well kept down in the rear by several streams, burst out into Fourth street in a torrent of flame which seemed to be fanned from behind by a thousand furies. At this point the extension ladder of No. 2 was burned off like a reed and the bottom portion saved by throwing it over upon the block on the other side of the street, it being curled up by the heat like a serpent.

But a general alarm had been sent in and just about this time, when a great conflagration for lower town seemed inevitable, and there was great hopes expressed by bystanders that Minneapolis had been sent to for help, the open assertion being made on every hand that no fire force in St. Paul could hold down the firy fiend licking everything up before it by thorough coolness and systematic work the department poured a deluge of water in upon the flames from front and rear in exactly the right spot, and the monster began slowly and sullenly to yield, while at the same time thoroughly guarded the Manitoba and DeCoster & Clark's structure from being fired on the roof.

The strong fire walls of both the adjoining structures held out well, and the late fall of snow upon the roofs of these buildings, of course, materially aided the firemen, while the latter, such was the perfect hurricane of burning brands and sparks, saved all the property between Fourth and Third streets.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

It was the verdict of quite a large number of prominent citizens who watched the progress of the fire that it was handled in a vigorous and most efficient manner. To begin with the wind was blowing a gale and the drift of the snow was almost blinding. When the fire was first discovered an alarm was turned in from box No. 23. About the same time another alarm was turned in from box No. 24, the effect being to cut the circuit and the gong turned in box No. 13 at Seven corners. Chief Black drove half way up to the latter location before the mistake was discovered. On reaching the scene of the fire Chief Black saw that a destructive conflagration was imminent, and he at once ordered a general alarm.

This brought out the entire department and the work of fighting the flames commenced in real earnest. The brave and persistent manner in which the fire was fought and finally confined to the building where it started, is deserving of the highest encomiums. For the first twenty minutes or half hour after it had started the entire block looked as if it were doomed, while the windows of the wholesale houses across the way and nearly a block distant were heard to crack under the pressure.

At this time the pyrotechnic display was one of great splendor. Dense volumes of smoke rose from the building, and sparks were thrown skyward as if from a furnace. Now and then a column of smoke and sparks would be caught in a descending eddy and showered on the housetops and streets below, the effect being magnificent.

Several members of the fire department covered themselves with glory by their bravery. Among these were Chief Black, who distinguished himself by his nerve and coolness, Assistant Chief Jackson and several others whose names were not ascertained. About twenty minutes past 11 o'clock the flames seemed to defy the efforts of the department and with the strong gale blowing, it seemed as though the entire block was to succumb.

At this juncture a ladder was run up to the roof and a couple of brave firemen ascended to the top of the building in safety. They had scarcely reached the cornice ere the fire gained renewed energy and for a moment the top of the building was enveloped in a blinding mass of smoke and hissing flames. A cry went up from the crowd, and loud yells were made for the firemen to come down. To make the situation more critical the top of the ladder took fire, and by this time one of the men had started to descend. It was feared that he would be suffocated, but a force of men seized the extension truck and ran it across the street. The ladder with the pendant man swung over and he reached the street just as the top of the ladder burned and fell off.

Loss and Insurance.

The building was constructed by John Wann in 1881, at a cost of about $20,000. It was built of brick and was four stories high with a basement. It was fully two-thirds insured. The loss on the building is total, with the exception perhaps of a salvage on the walls which may be reconstructed.

The insurance on the building is $15,000, of which $10,000 is placed by the St. Paul Fire and Marine agency as follows:

St. Paul Fire and Marine	$2,500
Connecticut, of Hartford	2,500
National, of Hartford	5,000

Besides the above there is an additional $5,000 placed in other companies.

Mr. Wann also has an insurance of $10,000 on the building adjoining, the one occupied by Osborne & Co., formerly occupied by D. L. Hardenburgh and at present vacant. This building, however, was only slightly damaged.

A peculiar incident in connection with the fire is the fact that the insurance on the building placed by the Fire and Marine agency was to have expired next Tuesday, and the firm had received instructions to not place any more policies in that direction.

E. F. Osborne's Loss and Insurance.

The stock of machinery and supplies carried by Osborne & Co. is roughly estimated to have been worth from $35,000 to $40,000. Their loss is almost total, and the stock was insured for $20,000. Of this amount $10,000 was placed as follows:

Commercial Union, of London	$5,000
German-American, New York	2,500
New Hampshire	2,500

This insurance was divided, $7,000 being on stock, $2,500 on machinery, and $500 on furniture and fixtures.

In addition to the above, as mentioned, there was $10,000 insurance placed with other companies.

Several employes of the firm of Osborne & Co. carried insurance on their tools and instruments. Among these was Mr. I. Lincoln, a draughtsman, who had a policy on his books and instruments for $150 placed in the Girard, of Philadelphia.

The loss of Mr. Eugene Winter, the saloon keeper, is variously estimated at from $[illegible],000 to $6,000, on which there was an insurance of half the amount.

The origin of the fire is purely a matter of conjecture, the most plausible theory being that it caught from combustion of rubbish in the basement. This theory is probable from the fact that it is understood that Osborne & Co. had a large quantity of oil stored in the basement.

WE ESCAPED THIS TIME.

S. S. Eaton, the well known insurance man, was on the ground early and was considerably elated with the idea that he had no insurance on the property destroyed. He was a good deal excited in regard to the St. Paul & Manitoba block, which adjoined the burning building and which stood next east of the same. The flames were curling all around it and it looked as though the Manitoba block must go sure. So fully impressed were people with this idea that those in the building began throwing the desks out of the windows of Mr. Wakeman's room in the second story, on the corner of Fourth and Wacouta streets. They come down and struck the sidewalk with a crash, and the spectators supposed at first that the cornice and a part of the wall had fallen. The consequence was that there was a general stampede. Two desks were pitched out when that business was stopped. When the desks struck the walk they were smashed into splinters and the papers flew in every direction. They were gathered up, however, and probably few of them were lost. One of the chemical engines was backed up to the door of the Manitoba building, on the Wacouta street side and the hose was run up through the whole building so as to be ready for service at any point. It was not required, however, as the good judgment of Mr. J. J. Hill, the president of the road, exhibited in its construction, undoubtedly saved it from destruction. In a conversation with Mr. Hill, he said that he had anticipated just such an emergency as occurred last night, and had guarded against the same by having a thirty inch wall put in between the two buildings. This is beyond all question what saved the St. Paul & Manitoba headquarters last night. The wall scarcely felt warm on the inside at any time during the fire. There is another point in regard to this building to which we desire to call the attention of all who construct such blocks. The cornice of the Manitoba block took fire and all who saw the cornice burning supposed the fire would, as a natural consequence, work its way into the building, and many expected to see the building go in consequence of the cornice. In this they were mistaken for Mr. Hill had anticipated this. Though there was an iron cornice backed with wood, back of this was a two foot brick wall and the wood did not run through the wall so as to communicate with the inside. The woodwork backing all burned out, and as a consequence did not communicate with the inside of the building.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Manvel were both on the ground and looked after the property in the St. Paul & Manitoba headquarters building. Mr. Hill said, when that building was put up I put in a thirty inch brick wall for just such an occasion as this. The fire can't get through. It's all right. As to the cornice let burn. That can't do any harm. There is a two foot brick wall back of it, and none of the wood work runs through to the inside. It's all outside filagree work. Let it burn, and it did burn, but it did not get inside. If all builders will follow Mr. Hill's plan and put up a heavy partition wall and put on the cornice so that it will not communicate with the inside, the safety of buildings will be very greatly insured.

At 12 o'clock the fire was completely under control and while bad enough it might have been much more disastrous.

Some delay was occasioned in the work of the department by the bursting of a portion of old hose, the same, in fact, that Chief Black alluded to as useless at the last meeting of the fire board.

The building occupied by Strong, Hackett & Co., is owned by De Coster & Clark, and the damage here was only nominal.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Some one has pirated Dan Sully's Corner Grocery. This is shameful. The next thing to expect is an unlawful version of Alvin Joslyn.

Charles Frohman has concluded to remain for another year with the Madison Square management. This is a good thing all around.

Genevieve Ward is announced to return to America next season, and she will be seen in a new play by Boulton Rowe, the author of Impulse.

Johann Strauss, the Viennese waltz king, last week celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a conductor. He received many presents in honor of the occasion.

No less than 500 young women were refused admission to the Vienna conservatory, upon the recent examination of applicants for instruction in the piano-forte classes.

Lotta has a new play, Dorothy Dent, by E. E. Kidder, which she will probably produce next month. The scene is laid in New England, and the heroine is said to be a typical Lotta character.

Walker Whiteside, the boy tragedian, recently gave an exhibition of his abilities at Clarendon Hall, New York. He recited scenes from Hamlet and Richard III, and he made a good impression.

The arrival of a Spanish Opera company, in a somewhat meager condition of finances, opens up possibilities for the managers. A glimpse at some of the donnas and prima donnas, black eyed and luxurious, suggests novelty in physical charms. They produce the modern light French operas in Spanish. New York will thus have lyric performances in five languages—French, Italian, Spanish, German and English.—*N. Y. Cor.*

McKee Rankin has entered the political arena by putting on a new play, "John Logan, or the Silent Man." Whether the future vice president of the United States is characterized is not known, but it has always been supposed that Logan was the ungrammatical rather than the silent man. The idea thus started will probably lead to a series of political dramas, with titles such as "Burn This Letter," "Maria," "The Forsaken," "The Knight" and "The Eagle," etc.

The Fourteenth Street theater has resumed its custom of giving morning performances on Wednesday. There is a disposition to make some charge in the opening nights at the various theaters. It is not uncommon to have ten or twelve new plays subjected to the judgment of the first nighters and the professional critics the same evening. No serious difficulty is presented by the reappearances, at the combination houses, of plays that have passed the ordeal, but otherwise a remedy is demanded. Bartley Campbell has adopted the choice of Saturday, the opening at Daly's has been for some time on Tuesdays.—*Cor. News Letter.*

A curious instance, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, concerning the extraordinary variety of influences which affect English trade is afforded by the late trade report from Sheffield. Owing to the drought in Queensland, which reduced the flocks of one great holder from 27,000 to 5,000, large orders for sheep-shears and other hardware had been cancelled, much to the inconvenience of the capital of cutlery. On the other hand, the success of the 100-ton gun at Spezia in smashing the armor plates supplied by Krupp is likely to lead to the placing of new Italian orders for compound armor-plates with the Sheffield platemakers.

THE SHORT SESSION.

Some of the Important Measures to be Considered by Congress this Winter.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The next session of congress will begin on Monday, Dec. 1, but after deducting the two weeks usually appropriated for the Christmas recess and the Sundays, there will remain only about seventy-five working days. Of these days the regular annual appropriation bills will consume a large portion, and though there is not now the same inducement to make buncombe speeches as in the past session, it is fair to assume that some time will be wasted in partisan crimination and recrimination. There will thus be comparatively little time for measures outside of the appropriation bills.

The house has passed and sent to the senate divers measures intended to secure the rights of the people as against great corporations—bills to declare forfeited certain land grants, a bill to compel the payment of the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying lands granted to aid the Pacific railroad and a bill to amend the Thurman act and provide for the settlement of the accounts of the Pacific railroad with the government, As the senate declined to pass these bills with the motive of a presidential contest pending, the Republicans are not likely to let them go through now. The house bill to retire and receive the trade dollar may perhaps receive favorable consideration. The senate has passed a bill to provide for the accommodation of the library, which is made a special order of the house. Its fate is uncertain. There is a bill to provide for the construction of additional vessels for the navy. It is not unlikely that the house of representatives may agree to a guarded but liberal measure, provided the new administration and not Mr. Chandler is to carry out the appropriation. The Blair bill to provide for the establishment of a temporary support for the common schools has a good chance to pass. There is also a chance for the senate bill or