ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Walter C. Allen, confidential clerk of Altman & Co., New York, was thought by his employers to be living too high for his salary. An investigation followed and it was found that he had been forging orders on the cashier for goods he had pretended to buy, and was arrested.

Secretary Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, General Hazen and Railway Superintendent Thompson will form a party to tend the opening of the New Orleans exposition.

The Lucy furnace, at Pittsburg, employing 700 men, yesterday posted a notice of a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages to go into effect at once. The workmen in several other manufactories, who received similar notices, have decided to accept the reduction without opposition.

The salvation army is having trouble again. While holding services in Saco, Me., Tuesday night the hall was set on fire and burned to the ground.

The Glenden Iron company, of Easton, Pa., has shipped less iron this year than in any year for several years, and now has over 20,000 tons of pig iron on hand.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia city council, yesterday, the question whether the old "Liberty Bell" should be sent to the New Orleans exposition, resulted in a tie vote, and the subject was postponed.

The body of the woman found in the Carleton house cellar, in New York, was examined yesterday. The doctor said he thought the woman had been dead about a year, and was twenty-five or twenty-nine years of age. He could find no trace of violence. Later it was identified as that of Johanna Smith, missing since 1883. Her brother says he is positive.

Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, has respited Patrick Hartnet, condemned to be hanged tomorrow for wife murder.

At St. Johns the attacks of the Orangemen upon the redemption fathers continued for three days. They were brutally driven out of Conception Bay. Great indignation exists among the Roman Catholics, and the protection of the United States government for its citizens has been invoked.

The new steel ship built for the Union Steamboat company, and the largest boat ever built in that section, was launched at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday.

Young Dawson, who had his hand mashed while coupling cars at Fort Worth, yesterday obtained a verdict of $15,000 damages against the railroad company.

H. Deutsch, a dry goods merchant of Rock Island, has failed. Liabilities $30,000, assets unknown.

Bub Boran fatally stabbed Sam Day at Wheeling, Va., last night. The assault was unprovoked and premeditated.

It is reported that the Central Pacific road has discharged 1,100 men within the last three months, and that 400 more have been discharged at Sacramento within the last three days.

Geo. S. Davis, pay inspector of the United States navy, died last evening in Brooklyn. He was appointed from Wisconsin in 1861.

In the common pleas court at Columbus, O., yesterday, the judge took the case from the jury and gave the defendant against the Pennsylvania Railroad company $30,000 damages for discrimination in transportation of coal.

While Geo. Hart was at work in the pit at the Keystone Bridge company, at Pittsburg, a heavy iron girder struck him, completely severing his head and legs from his body.

They Ask for a Bankruptcy Law.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—One hundred business men of this city crowded the board of trade rooms this afternoon to urge the immediate passage by congress of the national bankruptcy law drafted by Judge Lowell and passed by the United States senate. Delegates were present from a score of trade organizations that favor the law. Gardner Colby, of the Merchants club and Col. F. A. Conkling pronounced the law an admirable one, and considered it would be as equitable and beneficial to the debtors of the country as to the creditors. Ex-Judge-Axneux, John F. Henry, Demas Aarnee and a dozen others also earnestly advocated the law. The meeting adopted a statement calling attention to the evils arising from the various insolvency systems in the several states, and showing the need for a uniform and just bankrupt law. This resolution was then passed:

"We most earnestly call upon the members of the house of representatives to secure an immediate consideration of said bill now upon the house calendar, in order that the commercial interests of our country may obtain the benefits of this much needed legislation. We ask this in the name of citizens of all parties and of all sections of our country. We urgently represent that if action be now delayed the statute books of our country will be deprived of such a law for two more years, to the great detriment and serious injury of the commercial interests of our country.

The members of the organization represented at the meeting will write to customers and correspondents all over the country and urge them to impress upon their congressmen the necessity of taking prompt action. Little pamphlets were today printed for distribution, giving terse arguments why the law should be passed. In big black letters the pamphlet says there is a crying need for a remedy for a condition of affairs that has made it easy for the business failures in America to increase in three years from $65,000,000 to $173,000,000. The pamphlet says that, under the Lowell bill, clerks and wage laborers would be protected in the event of the insolvency of their employers.

New York Railroad Gossip.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The announcement from Chicago late this afternoon that passenger rates had been restored to Missouri river points, was discussed to-night in the lobby of the Windsor hotel, and the fact appeared to give satisfaction to such railroad men as were present. President John Newell, of the Lake shore railroad, said:

"I am very glad to hear it. I hope the arrangement will be permanent. There is nothing more to be said only that the change must prove beneficial to all roads interested."

Daniel Warden said: "It's a good thing if they only stick to the agreement, but unfortunately we know (unless there is some penalty attached) that's not always the case. A heavy money penalty might oblige them to keep the agreement for two years."

At a meeting of railroad presidents in the office of Commissioner Fink to-day, it was decided to fix rates on live stock at forty cents per 100 pounds, and on dressed beef at seventy cents from Chicago to New York. The change to go into effect Monday next. These rates are somewhat higher than those of the July tariff, and much higher than the present rates, which are twenty and thirty-two cents respectively. Judge Cooley, arbitrator, decides that hereafter dressed beef rates are to be 25 per cent. greater than rates for live stock.

He's After Minneapolis.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has introduced a bill of some interest in the lumber regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The substance of the bill is in the following section:

Be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to cast, throw, empty or unload or cause, suffer, or procure to be cast, thrown emptied or unloaded either from or out of any ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat or other craft or from the shore, pier, wharf, or mills of any kind whatever, any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edgings, sawdust or other mill waste of any kind into any port road, roadstead, harbor, haven, navigable river, or other waters of the United States for the improvement of which congress has already made or may hereafter make appropriations, or to deposit, or place or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited or placed any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, filth, slabs, edging, sawdust or other mill waste in any place or station on the shore where the same shall be liable to be washed into any navigable waters either by ordinary storms or floods or otherwise.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Three dynamite cartridges were found yesterday along side the rails of the Great Northern railway at Danby.

The subject of neutralization of the Congo basin has probably been dropped, and will only be considered outside the sessions of the conference. The American delegates have abandoned the idea of raising the subject for discussion in the conference.

The *Temps* thinks the latest proposal of Granville for a settlement of the Egyptian debt to amount in effect to English protectorate over Egypt.

The French ministers who threatened to resign their portfolios, have thought better of it and will retain their positions.

French reinforcements are expected to reach Tonquin about the last of January.

Admiral Courbet says the health of the crews of the French fleet in the Chinese waters is satisfactory, whatever that may mean.

It is said that the secretary of the Chinese legation at London has submitted a proposal to Granville which France can accept.

The Egyptian government has abolished the cholera quarantine.

The first telephone line ever constructed in Japan is now being built in Tokio.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says the Chinese claim the following successes: October 2—Captured forts and city of Lohg-Van-Hsun, Tonquin, and sunk a French gunboat after an engagement. The elders of over twenty christian villages tendered submission to the Chinese commander. October 18—The French were defeated at Hoo-Trei. Tonquin, the French commander shot himself and the troops were demoralized. They also claim some eight other victories.

Parnell will enter the contest in Dublin in the general elections. The A. M. Sullivan fund has reached $25,000.

A Berlin dispatch says England has opened negotiations with the African association with a view of obtaining formal recognition.

Regarding the Tariff.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A few of the men who were prominent in the battle for tariff reform during the last session of congress are very anxious to renew their interest this winter, and the recommendations of the president and the secretary of the treasury have given timely aid to their plans for reviving the agitation. They say the result of the presidential election means that the people want taxes cut down and the surplus revenues brought to the limit of the needs of the government, and the work ought to be begun at once, although it may be practicable only to enlarge the free list.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, is much concerned lest congress should fail to pass legislation to make operative the treaty with Mexico. On the other hand there is strong opposition to touching the tariff question in any form during the short session, when a few resolute men could easily defeat satisfactory results by speech making and amendments. This line of tactics would be as practicable upon a bill relating to the Mexican treaty as it would pending any other tariff bill. It is certain that some of the ablest low tariff men are now of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to touch the tariff question this winter, but the pressure is very strong, and it has been agreed that the leading protectionists and reform members should have a free and informal consultation to decide what can and should be done. This meeting is to be held some time within a week, probably next Saturday. One of the gentlemen who will participate in the conference and who is an earnest reformer, says he is satisfied that no tariff bill will be taken up by the house.

Missouri River Rates Restored.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—An agreement has this afternoon been effected by the general managers of the railroads interested in the passenger rate war between Chicago and Missouri points by which the rates are to be restored at once. It takes effect to-morrow morning and the contract is for two years, any of the roads having the privilege of withdrawing by giving notice prior to December 31, 1885. Under this agreement the rate from Chicago to Missouri river points is fixed at $12.50, and from Chicago to St. Louis and from St. Louis to Kansas City at $7.50. Mr. Francis Chandler, general passenger agent of the Wabash, is appointed arbitrator. This arrangement seems to have met with the general approval of all parties concerned in the prolonged fight which has thus terminated.

$15,000 Fire at Perham.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PERHAM, Minn., Dec. 3.—Peter Schroeder's malt house burned to-day. The fire was discovered at an early hour, but the destruction of the building was complete, the loss being estimated at $15,000. The insurance is unknown. Schroeder's maltster left yesterday for having his wages reduced $5 per month. A quantity of malt left in the kiln became dry for want of attention and caused the fire.

Emma Wixom Nevada.

"If I don't succeed now it will be terrible, terible!" said little Mlle. Nevada, in a talk just before her first appearance at the Academy in "La Somnambula." She did succeed though, emphatically and brilliantly. Patti, herself has not often worked up an audience to greater enthusiasm than did the little lady with the western Territorial name as she stood behind the Academy footlights the first time. The house was full and fashionable and it gave the singer as warm a welcome as her heart could wish. She was called out again and again, and enough flowers were passed over the footlights to set up a pretty large canservatory. As is the custom, though, most of them were back at the florist's next morning. But the New York debut of Emma Wixom Vevada was undoubtedly a success. The third part of her name, as you probably know, was put on after she had decided to join the operatic aviary. Before that she was known as Emma Wixom, daugnter of Dr. William W. Wixom, of Nevada City, Cal., where her doll-days were passed. Her father travels with her and keeps a sharp western eye on the business side of her accomplishments. In figure she is short and slight, and in face and manner she is gentle and winning. Mapleson certainly deserves a word of thanks for bringing her back to her own country, though, of course his only reason for doing so was to p ce out his plans for making money. He has already truck the Academy stockholders for the same extra pay on Nevada nights that he receives on Patti nights. The stockholders have not responded, but Mapleson is confident that they will. Confidence is one thing that never forsakes the great impressario. If confidence, especially in himself, produced cash, the valiant commander of Her Majesty's Italian Opera forces would soon be a Rothschild or a Vanderbilt.

The Proper Caper in Canes.

The walking stick most in demand at present, is the round head with carved sides and a smooth top for the name or monogram. A nobby style is that which adds a heel to the u-ual handle, and is much affected by young swingers of the wood. Hammered gold and silver are still popular. The latest wrinkle in canes, however, is a stick suitable for a drum-major. This style is furnished with a hollow head, the top of which is filled with a screw plate which can be taken off whenever the holder pleases. These canes are used now for tobacco pouches and cigarette cases. S m use them as "thimbles" and carry them to the theater and opera filled with the good old stuff.—[N. Y. Mail and Express.

The reason why a widow is always so popular is that a man has had a chance to see what kind of a wife she has made, and a modest widow is the downiest thing in creation.—[San Francisco *Chronicle*.

SHERMAN AT A SHOW.

How the Happiest Man of Fame in the World Enjoys a Vigorous Age.

General William T. Sherman with two of his daughters and a party of ladies and gentleman were at Barnum's circus on Friday night. A *Globe Democrat* reporter sat near the general and noted the interest he took in every feature of the exhibition. By a strange coincidence the band played "Marching Through Georgia" for the grand entry. After the opening strains one of his daughters called the general's attention to the music.

"Oh, yes," he said, laughing. "Marching Through Georgia, of course. They always give it to me when I come to the circus."

As the "entry" left the tent the general caught sight of Jumbo coming in.

"Ther's Jumbo!" he said, with much juvenile exultation, "Ther's Jumbo! Jumbo's coming, Jennie! Ther' he is! Look at him! Ain't he big!"

He clapped his hands and allowed his gray eyes to glisten.

"Oh, ho! Look at that!" he shouted, pointing in the direction of the Chinese giant, "and see ther', the little fellow"—he was alluding to the midget, Major Atom—"Eh, hech! hech! hech:"

The general's laugh is curious. He starts in on a mouthful of wind, which he expands in three or four short, jerky, semi-guttural aspirations. He has a Scotch sound, something like "Eh, hech! hech! hech!" the "e" having its short, flat sound, as in the "get." He gives "e" pretty much the same sound in such words as "here" "there" and "where."

His remarks on the curiosities were full of interest.

"What do you think of our Indians?" Mr. Thomas inquired anent the Sioux.

"Good Indians," was the curt reply.

Somebody asked why it was horses were always made to circle to the left.

"Because," said the general, "we always mount on the left—the Caucasian does, the Indian always mounts on the right—and we get the custom of mounting on that side from our habit of wearing the sword on the left side."

The general went into ecstacies over the tumblers, but the clowns took his breath away. Every time they raised a laugh he hech-hched with the crowd and remarked: "Ther's where the fun comes in." When the clown in the fat suit was struck across the stomach with a club the general fairly roared, and every time a couple of men in motly dress attempted anything funny he called to his party to "Look ther!" and "See that!" No feature of the performance escaped Tecumseh's attention or failed to arouse his enthusiasm. During the performance Mr. Thomas took the party into the dressing tent and the general was introduced to Miss Mattie Jackson, the hurdle rider.

"I deem it a great honor, general to take your hand," said the lady.

"Oh, nonsense," he replied; then regarding her for a moment, with his straw hat under one arm, he patted her cheeks with his hands and tipped her chin as if he was going to administer one of his remarkable kisses, but he didn't, he merely remarked, "You're a nice little girl—a very nice little girl. Do you ever get hurt?"

"Oh, sometimes," answered the rider, with a naive twist of her head.

"That's too bad!" the general said "You should be very careful."

In the menagerie he felt of the white elephant's ear and petted the white monkey, but steadfastly refused to walk under Jumbo, although his daughters courageously braved the test.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DECEMBER SKIES.

The Stellar Display for the Closing Year.

[Province Journal.]

Saturn is a morning star until the 12th, when he takes on a new role according to astronomical classification. Whatever may be the position of a superior planet, he is classed as morning star from conjunction to opposition, and as evening star from opposition to conjunction. Though Saturn has been a prominent object in the evening sky for the last two months, he has for this reason been numbered among the morning stars. The great epoch in his course that transfers him from one side of the sun to the other occurs during the month, and as this is the most interesting period in his circuit round the sun to dwellers on the earth, our ring-girdled neighbor easily wins the place of honor on the December planetary annals. The much desired epoch occurs on the 12th, at 2 o'clock in the morning. When the sun sinks below the western horizon, this beaming planet shows his radient face above the eastern horizon and shines during the entire night, descending in the west as the great luminary appears in the east. Saturn may be easily recognized among his starry neighbors, being nearly east of the Pleiades, and about half way between Capella on the north and Betilguese on the south. He shines with a serene light entirely different from that of the twinkling stars. He rises on the 1st at a quarter after 5 o'clock in the evening, and is the only visible planet in the heavens until Jupiter appears upon the scene. The telescopic Saturn is now the personification of grandeur and sublimity. Even in a small instrument the picture is one of surpassing beauty.

"I have seen the planet single and now I see it double," was Galileo's wondering exclamation as he turned his imperfect instrument to the heavens in the dawn of the astronomical day. Forty years passed before the strange appendages, sometimes visible and sometimes invisible, were proved to be the rings of Saturn. With our finer instruments and the flood of knowledge poured forth from observation and research, we have still to thank the pioneer astronomers for the first fruits of this ennobling science, and for a devotion to the cause that cost them obloquy, imprisonment and even martyrdom. A very powerful glass is required to bring out both the magnificent and the delicate aspects of the most charming telescopic object in the heavens, as well as the brilliancy of coloring, which is a grand feature in the Saturnian system.

Uranus is morning star. His course during the month is marked with an event, and for this reason he wins the second place on the planetary record. On the 14th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he is in quadrature with the sun, on his western side, half his course from conjunction to opposition being then completed.

Mercury is evening star. He reaches his greatest eastern elongation on the 17th at 7 o'clock in the evening, and is then 20 degrees 15 minutes east of the sun. He may be seen at that time with the naked eye, if the atmosphere be clear and the sky cloudless. His great southern declination will make him a difficult object to pick up. Observers inclined to try must look for him on the 17th, and a few days before and after, about one degree south of the sunset point, in the constellation Sagittarius a short distance northeast of the inverted dipper.

Mars is evening star, and as well as Saturn, Uranus and Mercury contributes to the incidents of the month. His path lies in close proximity to that of Mercury during the whole month, so that the two planets are twice in conjunction. The first conjunction occurs on the 4th, at 11 o'clock in the evening when Mercury is 1 degree 26 minutes south of Mars. The second conjunction occurs on the 29th at midnight when Mercury is 2 degrees 25 minutes north of Mars. The events are noteworthy simply as interesting planetary aspects, for both planets are too near the sun to be visible.

Jupiter is morning star throughout the month, growing in interest as he draws nearer to the earth. He rises now an hour before midnight, and when the month closes, he will make his appearance above the eastern horizon at 9 o'clock in the evening. He is still in the neighborhood of Regulus, a few degrees east. The brilliant planet and the first magnitude star afford a fine opportunity for studying the contrast between a planet and star. Jupiter is superb, and is increasing in size and brilliancy in December. After he appears upon the scene he holds the sceptre of sovereignty with a power that the brightest star of the myriad host may not dispute. Even Saturn, beaming mildly from the heights above him, treads the celestial pathway with becoming humility in the presence of his more powerful brother. Jupiter is almost alone in his present position. He has left behind him the grand galaxy of stab, among which, for the two previous years he made his shining way, and Regulus is his sole bright companion.

Venus is morning star. She is still a charming object in the eastern sky for two hours before sunrise, and is brilliant enough to hold her place in the sky till it is nearly time for the sun to appear. Though her luster is sensibly diminishing, and she is perhaps a little less brilliant than Jupiter, the two planets are beautiful to behold, as they tread the celestial road, remaining visible after all the stars have disappeared in the the increasing morning light.

An Old Mystery.

A New York letter writer says there was a striking reminder of an old mystery in one of the papers the other day, in the form of a paragraph to the effect that a woman, old, time-worn and poorly clad, and said to be the Mrs. Cunningham whose name went all over the country nearly thirty years ago in connection with the mysterious Harvey Burdell murder, had appeared in one of the courts as an applicant for a warrant. Many persons who read it doubted if the woman was the real Mrs. Cunningham, of "bogus baby" fame. She disappeared from New York soon after her escape from the clutches of the law, and was generally supposed to be dead till the paragraph appeared. I believe all the other persons who figured in the Burdell mystery are dead. The sentimental youth, Snodgrass, who was a butt for all the newspapers, went out West and turned preacher, and I am told, died there. Dr. Alvah Blaisdell and John J. Eckel, who were of Mrs. Cunningham's household in the same way that Burdell was, went into partnership in the distilling business after the murder sensation had blown over, and subsequently got into some trouble with the government that caused their retirement to the state prison, where Eckel died.

Blaisdell is dead, too, though, I believe, he did not die in jail. No part of New York has undergone a greater change than the scene of that famous murder. It was then a choice street for residence, but the residence character is gone altogether, and every house has been for years past given over to business. The house in which the murder was committed still looks much the same outside, except that it has grown soiled and shabby, but inside it is as much changed as its former landlady herself—if the old woman who appeared in court the other day really was Mrs. Cunningham. New York never had a murder that excited more interest than that of Harvey Burdell, dentist, upon whom Mrs. Cunningham attempted to father a bogus baby some weeks after he was done to death in his room, claiming that she had been married to him: nor one left more deeply shrouded in mystery after all investigation had come to an end. The bogus baby business caused Mrs. Cunningham herself to come under strong suspicion, but there never was any direct evidence to connect anyone positively with the crime, and the endeavors to solve the mystery had to be given up. It seems almost like a ghost story to hear that Mrs. Cunningham is in New York again.

The Origin of Toast-Drinking.

There is something intensely absurd in toast and health drinking. The custom is heathenish and bacchanalian in its origin, and its upholders and practicers have always taken good care that there should be no mistake as to whence it sprang. It seems that the history of toasts is simply this: It was customary in the days of Charles II., or earlier, to put a piece of toasted bread in a jug of ale, hence called "a toast and a tankard." It happened that on one occasion, so goes the story, one of the "professional beauties" of the Merry Monarch's time, when that phrase had even a still more significant meaning than it has at present, was in a large public bath when one of the crowd of enthusiastic admirers and onlookers took a glassful of the water in which the fair lady stood, and drank, with it, her health to the company. A gay, half-tipsy young fellow in the company offered to jump in, and declared that, though he liked not the liquor, he would have the "toast." Begun in this characteristic fashion, the custom for awhile was confined to "toasting" favorite beauties or mistresses in private parties, till in course of time these toasts were given on all imaginable subjects at public drinking meetings, accompanied by and by with all the idiocies of "hip, hip, hurrah," and "all the honors," advancing as men "had well drank" to still more uproarious folly. To cap the climax of absurdity, some toasts had to be drunk, not with uproarious noise, but in "solemn silence." And to think of all this tomfoolery having arisen from a brainless loafer drinking the health of a questionable beauty in a glass of not surpassingly clean water.—[Toronto Globe.

How the Ancients Rode Horses.

That they had saddles of some sort, there is no doubt, but they were unlike ours. They were clothes of a single piece woven thick like a piece of carpet, or were doubled, and even quadrupled and sometimes wadded. Among the thousands of bronze remains of harness, bridle-bits, buckles and other paraphernalia in the department of the "small bronzes" in the Naples museum, there is not a stirrup, not a spur, not a horse shoe. Among the equestrian statues and statuettes in bronze, marble and terra cotta, the saddle is rarely to be found as a companion to those equestrian statues. The greater part are without even a simple cloth. The full life-size equestrian statues in marble of the Balbi (father and son), found in the Basilica (not in the theatre as most cicerone and guides tell the traveler) at Herculeaeum, are without saddles, and of course, without stirrups. The Balbi ride bare back. The full-size equestrian statue in bronze of Nero, discovered only half a century ago in Pompeii, represents the Emperor riding without saddle or stirrups. The wonderful bronze statuette-group of Alexander and Bucephalus gives us the pose of the great Macedonian seated upon his bare-back steed, and he appears riding calmly and fearlessly into battle dealing heavy blows with as much force as if he had stirrups to stand up in.—[Rev. J. C. Fletcher in the Evangelist.

Little girls of all ages wear felt and beaver hats, with light sloping crowns and wide brims. The favorite colors are brown, beige, fawn and some shades of red, trimmed with fancy feathers and velvet. The quaint little bonnets of last season, in plush or velvet, will be worn again, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and effectiveness. Shoes are high cut, with low heels, and button over the instep and ankle.

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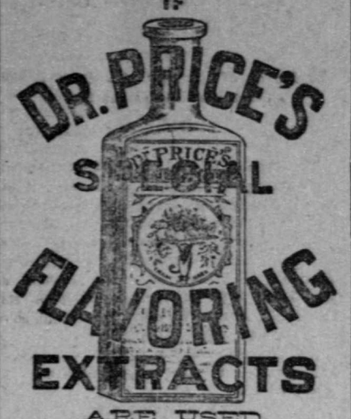

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