Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

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NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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SUNDAY GLOBE.

By Carrier—per year	$2 00
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., Dec. 20, 9:56 p. m.

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

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
St. Paul	29.97	16	NW	Cloudy

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.18	-14		Clear
Minnedosa	30.20	-29	SW	Clear
Moorhead	30.11	-9	NW	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.30	-28	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	30.10	-16	W	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	30.18	-13	NW	Clear
Ft. Custer	29.95	-16	N	Clear
Helena	29.77	-7	NW	Lt' snow
Huron	30.14		N	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	30.41	-30	N	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.96	5	SW	Cloudy

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.935	14.0	8.6	S	Cloudy

Total rainfall and melted snow .07; Maximum thermometer 20.4; minimum thermometer 2.5; daily range 17.9.

River—Frozen.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

Upper Mississippi, cloudy weather, and snows, northern winds becoming variable; lower temperature. Missouri valley, cloudy weather and snows, northerly winds, becoming variable, lower temperature.

THE GLOBE AT NEW ORLEANS.

To accommodate the throng from the Northwest who will desire to read their favorite home paper while attending the "World's Exposition" the GLOBE has been placed on sale in New Orleans at Geo. F. Wharton & Bro.'s, Carondalet street between Common and Canal.

THE GLOBE ANNUAL REVIEW.

Every year since its existence the GLOBE has issued, on the 31st of December, an annual review of the trade, growth and progress of St. Paul for the year just closing. These reviews have had feeble imitators but no rivals and the only hampering has been the lack of mechanical facilities to meet the popular demand for extra copies of the publication. During the past year the mechanical facilities of the GLOBE have been made superior to those of any other, paper west of Chicago, and a magnificent new building, erected expressly for the GLOBE, which will be occupied before this publication, will make the GLOBE equipped equal to any paper in the United States, and at an expense only indulged in by the leading and most thoroughly established journals of the country.

The great advancement of the GLOBE in 1884, which places it upon such a magnificent footing, is simply commensurate with the great advancement of St. Paul, and an effort will be made to furnish an annual review of which every citizen can be proud. The size of the edition, both in number of copies printed and in the number of pages used, depends entirely upon the demands of the business public. The GLOBE can meet any demands upon its space that can be made, but in preparing for so great an edition as is sure to be made, some time must be allowed for arrangement, and those who would secure choice locations for their advertising announcements should apply early. The first applicants can, of course, have the choice, and the GLOBE trusts all of its friends, which comprises the entire public, will aim to be first in securing advertising positions.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The St. Paul market was firm and fractionally higher. At Chicago wheat advanced ¼c all round; corn and oats closed steady; pork advanced 15c. Stocks were dull and closed irregular; of 22 active shares 10 closed higher, 19 lower and 3 steady. Omaha, Northern Pacific common and Oregon Transcontinental were ½ per cent. higher, St. Paul was ¼, Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, and Western Union 1⅜ per cent. lower. Northwestern closed steady,

THE GLOBE will begin to-morrow the occupancy of the new building erected for its use on Fourth street, the first door above Wabashaw. The mechanical and editorial departments will be first removed and the counting room will probably remain in its present location on Wabashaw street until about the first of January. When all settled in its new quarters the GLOBE will have a home of its own as convenient and comfortable as is possessed by any newspaper in the county.

MISS IDA LEWIS, the heroic "Grace Darling" of America, who has periled her own life in the boistrous waves, in saving the lives of many drowning men, has lately experienced religion and joined the church. This it is said excites no little curiosity in Rhode Island where she lives. The accepted explanation by the irreverent, at least is, that she has been "impelled by remorse, and has joined the church to show her contrition for saving the lives of some men that ought to have been drowned, to save their necks from the halter!"

THE opening of the New Orleans World's Exposition on Tuesday was attended with every auspicious circumstance, and the President of the United States, eight hundred miles away touched the electric button which set the machinery in motion. Europe and Asia will have large exhibits there and every portion of the American continent except Canada will be represented. Singularly enough, Canada stands aloof, looks with indifference on the World's Great Exposition, or else in her own opinion she is incapable of making a creditable exhibit. However this may be, Canada's conspicuous absence will not be noticed to her credit.

IT is not always, nor generally the rich and well born who transmit their advantages, as an inheritance to their descendants. Their places, wealth and distinction are won by the rugged sons of toil, who start in life on the lower rung of the ladder. It is said of the three hundred and eighty-nine peerages conferred by the English government since 1688, the majority were given to persons springing from obscure families who rose to distinction on the strength of individual merit. Whether this is literally true or not, it is a fact that can be proven by reference to English history, that nearly all the noblest and greatest men in literature, science and politics have come from the ranks of the common people. It is hardly necessary to cite names in proof of this.

THE Rev. Tryon Edwards, D. D., gives an interesting explanation of the Egyptian name of Joseph, given to him by Paaraoh, after he had saved the people from famine, as recorded in the 41st chapter of Genesis. The name of Zaphnath-paaneah. The English translators of the Bible discovered that this was not a Hebrew word, and without attempting to translate it they transferred it to the English version. By the researches of Rawlinson and others in Egyptian history and language, they saw that the compound word was Egyptian, meaning "the head of life." The fitness of the name is seen when it is remembered how Joseph provided food, and saved the lives of the people. It is recorded in the 45th verse, "And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnath-paaneah." In the 42nd verse the words translated "Bow the Knee," are now found to be Egyptian words, and the meaning is *not* "Bow the Knee," but "Rejoice," so that when Joseph rode forth in his chariot, arrayed in fine linen, with Pharaoh's ring on his hand and a chain of gold about his neck, the herald cried before him, "Rejoice, rejoice, for the Bread of Life is coming."

COMMODORE DAVIDSON is emphatically a public benefactor to St. Paul. He has furnished a first-class opera house which attracts the best class of entertainments the country affords, he has built block after block of business buildings, which afford opportunity for new comers and for old residents to secure suitable business houses, and now he has added a mammoth rink on Fourth street and Wabashaw, to his other improvements. While it is nominally a roller skating rink and will be used for that purpose very considerably, it is, in fact, admirably adapted for immense gatherings, or for an exposition building. It will accommodate eight thousand people, and is the most immense structure in the northwest. It has already been engaged for a grand musical festival, and for the Carnival of Nations, for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, and another season will doubtless be used for an exposition of the industries, manufacturing and commercial, of the city. The great building will be thrown open to the public to-morrow night, and our citizens should show their appreciation of Commodore Davidson's enterprise by making the occasion an impromptu and rousing benefit.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

The GLOBE this morning is a twelve page sheet of eight columns to the page, or ninety-six columns in all. The popularity of the GLOBE as a medium for reaching the public is constantly increasing, and the superb mechanical equipment of the establishment enables us to meet all demands of the business public.

PRACTICAL ATHEISM.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in New York city, recently delivered a sermon on Practical Atheism, taking his text from Ephesisus 11: 12. "Without God in the world." His definition of *practical* atheism is somewhat novel, and if true is startling, for atheism abounds where little expected, and even a person may in effect deny the existence of a Supreme Being, with scarcely any personal consciousness of the fact. Theoretically he may have a belief in God while practically, in his life and practice he denies his existence, or, at heart, acts as if there was no God in the universe.

The preacher said there are two forms of atheism—that of the head and that of the life. Intellectual atheism is unnatural, as man cannot rid himself of the thought that there is no God. Practical atheism is seen in a sinful life, and this is a fatal form of atheism. The liar, the thief, the libertine and the murderer are atheists of the worst possible type. More contemptible than any other form of vice by those laying claim to be Christians is that of hypocrisy.

The preacher did not believe in an unpardonable sin, but he had much sympathy for those who entertain that idea when the vice of hypocrisy was considered. Whenever and wherever man tramples upon right, tramples upon moral obligations, that man is an atheist. There is in society to-day a kind of dry rot. Some men and women have no enthusiasm in holy things, but live a life of ease, and these are practical atheists. Such are without God, no matter how high they hold their heads.

A lack of faith, he went on to say, is another form of practical atheism. There are fears that a lack of confidence in human nature is daily growing greater and greater. People are beginning to think under the exposures of lapses in all forms of public and private life that there is but little honesty in the world. Man is created in the image of God, and when humanity is condemned such condemnation becomes practical atheism. When the few dishonest men known of are compared with the mass of honest men, we can appreciate that the world is not all bad. Millions of honest straightforward Christians are never heard of, but let there be an addition to the colony in Canada and that man's fall is known from one end of the land to the other.

LIBERTY, LAW AND ORDER.

True liberty and a due regard for order and law are not incompatible. To maintain the peace and welfare of society criminals must be restrained of their liberty and must even yield up their lives. But there may be a too rigid regime adoped to restrain vice, wickedness and crime. Undue severity puts in jeopardy the just rights of mankind, in which the criminal class must participate, and the liberty of which men boast degenerates into despotism and cruelty, even in meting out punishment to criminals. Punishment should be tempered with mercy. Life is held in light esteem in barbaric and despotic governments, and for very trivial offenses, or none at all, men are put to death as the whim or passion of the despotic ruler may dictate. Not in very remote antiquity so called enlightened governments inflicted the death penalty for very slight offenses against property, and the most enlightened of them all (shall Old England be named!) had a fearful catalogue of offenses, some almost a mere bagatelle, where the death penalty was applied. But the precepts, injunctions and spirit of Christianity have borne fruit. A higher civilization has ensued, benevolence and enlightened humanity have taken the place of bloody and oppressive penal laws, prison discipline has been greatly ameliorated, and criminals have been justly treated with more forbearance. In some countries and in several of the states of the Union, the death penalty has been abolished even in the case of murder. In this regard there is danger perhaps in going to the other extreme. In some states, notably the State of New York, men are convicted of crime and sentenced to prison to remain only till, in the judgment of a committee, the convict is reformed.

There is danger of too much laxity, and of the adoption of a sickly sentimentality in regard to punishment for crime. Punishment should be made swift and sure, and sufficiently vigorous, without being vindictive or barbarous. Something is due, even if humanity, to the safety and protection to society, and to be just the criminal class should always be duly and rigidly punished. It is the opinion of many that crime is on the increase in spite of all repressive measures to diminish it. The criminal class is very large, and only a small minority are detected, convicted and punished. It is estimated that there are 60,000 criminals in the State prisons of the United States, and that the criminal class represented by these convicts is at least 300,000, who go "unwhipped of justice," making five times as many out of prison, pursuing careers of crime, as there are in prison. It is a question of no little gravity, as to what can be done to repress the crimes of this vicious, criminal class, and what reformatory measures can be brought to bear upon them. The idle and vicious poor, steal and the great majority of the criminal class are those who seek to get their living without earning it. It is not the illiterate class who go to swell this criminal class. Christian philanthropy, no less than proper penal laws is needed to diminish the volume of crime which is overspreading and afflicting society throughout the land.

NASTY SUBJECTS.

A Boston journal owned and edited by women, intimates that Kate Field regrets the time and money spent in investigating the Mormon question. If she does, which is very doubtful in view of the fact that she selected the peculiar subject as a speculation in the field of lecturing, and that she is putting money in her purse thereby, it would be merely the reaction of the warning instinct which teaches the average womanly woman to let some subjects alone, and Mormonism is one of them. Here is a question which occupies and perplexes the best legislative and reforming minds in the country—which threatens to be something more than a plaint of descriptive strength, familiar to the public ear—handled by Miss Field with a dashing freedom of touch, while arrayed in very remarkable attire whose variety and richness proclaims the sophomorical talking woman a pecuniary success.

"Pen photographs of the readings of Charles Dickens," answered very well, but pen photographs of the Mormon problem are not quite in keeping with womanly reserve when the peculiar abomination of Mormon belief is to be described;—and it is doubtful if the discussion of the subject before mixed audiences is salutary or needful from any Gentile woman's rehearsal at seventy-five cents or so for the privilege.

A sentence or two from a letter of the lamented and vigorous Mrs. Swisshelm is appropriate when criticising the side action of the National Woman's Suffrage association at one of its Washington sessions, when its president started a tilt against the social evils, and was urging an appropriation for a "reform school for girls."

"I was anxious to see the women then talking with a committee of men on so delicate a subject. I pictured them as grave and reverend grandmothers selected for their dignity and wisdom. * * * What was my surprise when Mrs. ——— was pointed out!—a young, handsome, tall, graceful woman in a pulldback and long train; with a brilliant complexion, looking as if it had just come from an apothecary shop; the jauntiest hat I had seen that winter, and all the other accessories of a fashionable toilette! Then that president!—a large raw-boned, square-shouldered woman, with yellow hair, dressed *a la Pompadour*, high cheek bones and very red cheeks, a close-fitting fashionable costume of mixed colors—the very personification of an over-dressed servant girl. When I thought of these two women representing the feminine delicacy of America, while closeted with a set of men to confer on the social evil, my face burns and my blood tingles today at the thought of the insult thus offered to the women of this country."

So far the honest Jane Grey Swisshelm, and we will add that while the most beautiful dress of fashion's costliest height, is not incompatible with advocacy of any reform, agitation, charity, or problem of humanity, it is nevertheless a remarkable lack in all earnest workers we have ever seen, and there seems to be something irrelevant in such extra fine raiments as the uniform of a great cause. But possibly Miss Field does not claim to be the mouth piece of any great cause, only the looker-on in Salt Lake City to turn her observation to the most profitable account in toying with a noisome subject, and one which displays questionable selection if not bravado—for a woman.

It is surely a free country and there is no restriction upon the varieties of speech, least of all upon that which can hire a hall, lyceum or opera house.

There is nothing to hinder a woman from holding forth to mixed audiences on any theme she chooses—even Mormonism—if she has a mind to. That's the rub—if she has a mind to.

LADY JURORS.

The governor of Washington Territory, states in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior that the law allowing women to vote in the territory accompanied as it is with the provision making them liable to jury duty, while questioned by some, meets with the approval of a majority of the people of the territory. He adds that the women themselves are strongly in favor of the continuation of the law, and that he finds the operations of the law attended with no unfavorable results to the welfare of the people. This utterance is official, sonorous and plausible. It is superficially reassuring to the sceptical and sneering generation outside the territory which has regarded the question of female franchise with levity at all times, and with uncompromising opposition when it assumed any serious guise of advancement. Yet there are flaws and even breaks in the smooth enamel of Gov. Watson Squire's halcyon presentment in his report of the operation of female suffrage in the territory under this jurisdiction. The revelations in the local press of internal unpleasantness in the performance of jury duty by the ladies, are not quite as rose colored as the governor's report would have us believe.

Indeed the beautiful harmony, patience and calm moderation which sanguine enthusiasts expected of women when they had a fair show at their rights, and the chance of uplifting men from their coarse and corrupt methods have been sadly dispelled. As jurors in some cases we are reluctantly forced to admit that the dear charmers are not a success if they will allow their own *pronunciamento* published in the *Post Intelligences* of Seattle, W. T., to be used as documentary evidence.

A smuggling case called the Lone Fisherman involved the dear charmers in a womanly and characteristic squabble—when the case under consideration dwindled into insignificance besides the personal grievances growing out of it. The fair quadrilateral of jurors decided not guilty on the first ballot, but on the second ballot Mrs. Ludlow went over to the enemy. More bitter than the defection were the cruel and compromising words: "Now we will advise with our brothers and be guided by their judgment, as they have more experience, are better informed and can show us the right." Mrs. Ludlow was bent on freeing her mind yet more to the extent of adding "that it was too weighty a charge and too responsible a position for women to have, and she hoped it would be the last time women would be on juries."

Naturally this declaration was about as emollient as nitro-glycerine, and each hearer blew up in counter-statements of her capacity of judging and declaring for herself and should not look to the dictum of the men. The conscientious dissenters from the majority held that the prosecution did not establish clear proof; that it was circumstantial and based on suspicion—but for all that fair show of "integrity, disinterestedness and conscientiousness," Mr. Jones shook his fingers in Mrs. Wood's face, saying: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to hold out against ten of us." In examination of Mr. Jones' ungallant and bulldozing conduct, it is only just to hint that the exasperation of being shut up all night, distrained of his normal and comfortable rest, probably vexed him out of self-control when he saw the cause of the jury's deadlock. Far more significant than the finger shaking of the irascible Mr. Jones were the ominous words written during the night, by some one of the men, on the wall above the drowsy head of the unconquerable brace of women:

"Defrauders; we are tired of women."

Now, this is just too perfectly awful for anything in this free country. It is evident that the jury system where it includes women doesn't run a whit smoother than the course of true love, even when the coachman drives.

In addition to the contumely of Mr. Jones and his menacing finger shaking, Mr. Judd, another churl, said to the two badgered lady jurors:

"That unless we found guilty our action would be resented by the people. The franchise should be taken from us, and we shouldn't sit on any more juries." One of the ladies answered that she was above such force and coercion to which the ungentle and finger-shaking Jones reinforcing the dangerous Judd—responds "that she would find herself injured," implying that he would attend to it. Why even the judge told them they would be challenged on all future cases.

Now to be sure the lawyers do the challenging, and unless they united against the two stiff-necked ladies, and made the judge the mouthpiece of their nefarious collusion, how could he know it, or did he tell an untruth to wreak his spite on two resolute lady jurors who had the nerve to hold out against threats, finger-shakings in the face, and savage writing on the wall above their devoted, but at the time, drowsy heads.

Who can tell?

Two pictures are suggested to the mind's eye by this celebrated case. First, of Mrs. Ludlow (who said that jury deliberation was "too weighty a charge for women"), and acted upon her dictum by bringing in a bed from the clerk's office, arranging it on chairs, and sleeping the balance of the night, with Mrs. Curtis resting beside her, who was affected with the same belief.

The second picture is of the stern, inflexible pair of dissenting lady jurors, winking and dozing bolt upright in their chairs the live long night for justice's sake—only to read in the morning the grim sentence written above their heads:

"Defrauders; we are tired of women."

Poor things, and they were undoubtedly so tired, too! But in the immortal words of Marco Bozzaris, "to suffer for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain."

Possibly the disagreement in this smuggling case of the Lone Fisherman arises from sympathies in the womanly nature paramount to every other consideration. The average woman may not be at heart a rake—but undeniably she is a smuggler, and it is rather unlikely that she would help to convict one. This is the clue to the hitch in the Lone Fisherman business where the ladies were at loggerheads—one faction swayed by subservience to custom in being "guided by the judgment, experiences, and better information" of men as jurors, and the other faction honestly true to the natural impulse of shielding the smuggler and letting him off easy.

In either view of the matter and inferentially of course in this case, ladies are not to be felicitated upon their success as jurors.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

SENATOR LAMAR, for a Southern statesman seems to be as practical and sensible as any of the cool-headed men of the North. Even Mr. Randall could say nothing more to the point than was uttered by Lamar in a recent interview. He took the ground that this is now the foremost manufacturing nation in the world. Our industrial system is so vast and so intimately blended with our whole social structure that the representatives of the people may surely be trusted to see that no industry shall suffer a shock by reason of legislation.

GOVERNOR-ELECT GRAY of Indiana turned over the executive office to Governor Porter four years ago, and the latter will turn it over to Mr. Gray in January. It is said that no two governors ever stood in this relation before. Mr. Gray was elected lieutenant-governor in 1876 and succeeded to the executive chair on the death of "Blue Jeans" Williams.

A PHILADELPHIA paper makes an exclamation point, as it were!: Miss Kate Field's lecture on Mormonism is stirring up the Massachusetts people. She could stir them up a good deal more, though, if she should lecture on the evils of divorce, which is just now the popular pastime in New England.

THE Georgia senators, were before they got into politics engaged in religious work. Senator Joe Brown was a Baptist preacher. Colquitt's sisters where pupils at the Lititz female seminary nearly forty years ago under Principal Freneauff, and so was Mrs. Hardeman, the estimable wife of Georgia's Congressman-at-Large.

MR. CHAFFEE, "Buck" Grant's father-in-law, thinks Gen. Grant would accept the pay of a retired general of the army, though he declines a pension. Considering that the pay would be some $10,000 a year larger, no doubt he would. Evidently something will have to be done for Grant to get rid of him.

CAPTAIN GEO. BUSH, supercargo of the steamship Peveril, running between Baltimore and the West Indies, claims to have brought the first schooner load of bananas ever seen in the United States. This was in 1858.

THE room at Worms, Germany, in which Martin Luther made his famous speech before Emperor Charles V. is now a beer saloon, in front of which a wooden Burgundian king with a very red nose stands as a sign.

THE Williamsport, Pa., people set so high a value on the power of water that their local people say that every Councilman who votes to give the water-works to the city will deserve to wear an angel's crown.

THE King of Bavaria has a daily income of $2,700; the King of Saxony, $1,500; the King of Wurtemberg, $1,300; the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, $740; the Grand Duke of Sachsen-Weimar, $600.

PAWNBROKERS complain that the dudes carry such cheap watches that no business can be done with them, even in hard times.

The rush is at the St. Paul Book & Stationery Co.

Dedication of St. Patrick's Church.

St. Patrick's church, corner of Case and Mississippi streets, will be dedicated to-day at 10:30 a. m. Right Reverend Bishop Ireland officiating, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Father Riley and other clergymen. A dinner will be furnished by the ladies of the parish to the visitors, and all are invited.

Happy people, the immense throng who come pouring out from the store of the St. Paul Book & Stationery Co., with packages of beautiful things from their magnificent assortment, or having left their large purchases to be delivered.

At New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—There was a large attendance at the exposition buildings to-day. The exhibitors' association rescinded the resolution demanding the resignation of Chief of Installation Mullen. Fifty-six car loads of exhibits arrived to-day, and bills of lading for a great number still en route were received. The exposition will be open Sunday, the clergy agreeing it could not offend.

Who of us are without our troubles, be they small or large? The blessings of health are best appreciated when we are sick or in pain. A hacking cough, a severe cold or any throat or lung diseases are very troublesome; but all these may be quickly and permanently cured by Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. Safe and pleasant for children. Price, fifty cents. Trial size, free. P. J. DREIS.

John Matheis, the famous carpet king, at his East Third street store, has an abundance of handsome articles adapted to the holiday trade. Lace curtains and decorative goods which he displays will make elegant Christmas presents.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the Church and Society—Rev. Mr. Morley's Resignation—Resolutions of the Church.

The annual meeting of Park Congregational church was held Monday evening for the purpose of the annual election of officers and other business. The officers to be elected were clerk, treasurer, one trustee, one deacon, standing committee and ushers. The following is the full list of officers, including those elected at the Monday meeting and those holding over:

Clerk, W. K. Mulligan (re-elected.)

Treasurer, R. R. Dorr.

Trustees, W. J. Dyer (re-elected for two years,) J. W L. Corning, A. V. Teeple, R. B. Wheeler, Geo. B. Woodard.

Deacons, W. H. Howard (re-elected for three years,) A. E. Rood (added for three years,) L. W. Hall, Geo. B. Woodward.

Standing committee, Geo. M. Brack, R. B. Wheeler, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Wilcox.

Ushers, R. V. Pratt, N. Gallup, W. P. Laird.

The financial exhibit made showed the church property is valued at $19,000, and consists of the following:

Two lots valued at	$8,000
Building	12,000
Fixtures and furniture	1,000
Total assets	$19,000
The liabilities are:	
Mortgage on property	$8,000
Floating indebtedness	2,000
	$10,000

Leaving the net value of the property $9,000. The subscription paid in for building purposes, up to the present time, is about $7,000, and there are several hundred dollars subscribed and not yet paid.

During the past year there has been paid in from all sources for the running expenses of the church $2,020.68, subscriptions still due $314.15, cash on hand $11.22, total $2,346.05. The expenses for the past year were $2,564.58, thus leaving a deficit of $218.50.

Among other matters that came up for consideration was the resignation of the pastor, Rev. J. H. Morley, whose letter of resignation was read.

To Park Congregational church of St. Paul.

Circumstance have arisen which incline me to wish to be relieved from your pastorate. Conference with your officers assures me that I can withdraw without injury to you. I therefore resign into your hands the pastorate of the church.

I congratulate you upon the results we have already achieved. I trust that in the future you may gain the largest success which you crave; success which is assurred if you have the patience to wait until it is earned, and have grace given you to keep steadily in mind that the aim of the church is to build Christian character in human souls, and that all success purchased at expense of this, is counterfeit. Reverencing as I do, above all human institutions, the Church of Christ, it is a pleasure to have aided in founding this church. I thank you for all your kindness and shall pray for your prosperity.

This resignation will take effect upon its acceptance.

I am yours in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ,

(Signed) JOHN H. MORLEY.

725 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Dec. 3, 1884.

The committee to whom the letter of the pastor was referred, through Deacon Howard, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, For reasons deemed sufficient by himself, it has seemed good to our beloved pastor, Rev. J. H. Morley, to resign his pastoral charge over us; and we, believing him to be actuated by wise and conscientious motives in so doing, have regretfully accepted his resignation. Be it

Resolved, That we the members of Park Congregational church, hereby express our affection and high esteem for our retiring pastor, in whom we realize that we lose a friend and helper of no common sort, a faithful pastor, a strong, able and earnest preacher, and more than all, a *man* of full stature in all the noblest elements of Christian manhood, and fitted to be as well, both exemplar and counsellor to the mature, and inspiration and model to the young.

That we thank him from our hearts for the faithful work that he has done in building up this church, both without and within; also for his Christian good wishes, and his kind and wise counsel, as given to us in his letter of resignation.

That we will endeavor, in humble dependence upon God, to realize his desires and high aims for this church. That, finally, we wish him a most hearty God speed in whatever path the All-Father, his Father and ours, may command him to walk.

By order of the church in council assembled.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted The record of Park church for the past year is a satisfactory and gratifying one, and all its affairs in a healthy and prosperous condition. A pastor will be secured at an early day.

FOURTH STREET EXPOSITION.

Spacious and Elegant Amphitheater for Roller Skaters and Popular Assemblies.

The finishing touches were put on the Exposition building on Fourth near Wabashaw street, opposite the new GLOBE building, yesterday, and the new and magnificent structure will be formally dedicated to the public to-morrow night. The building is perhaps the most spacious and elegant affair of the kind in the northwest and is centrally located, fronting on Fourth and extending to Fifth street, and occupying the block between Wabashaw and St. Peter streets, presenting at once a colossal and handsome appearance. The building was designed and constructed by Mr. Harry D. Carter, who is to be the manager, and is owned by Commodore W. F. Davidson.

It is thoroughly equipped, being heated by steam, with abundant exits, and the cost of its construction was $25,000. The acoustic properties of the building are first-class and it is admirably adapted for concerts, fairs, jubilees, and in short almost every species of entertainment.

The seating capacity is 4,730, divided as follows:

Dress circle, opera chairs	600
Family circle	700
Balconies	600
Floors, when seated	2,500
Other seatings	330

In dimensions the building is 100x200 feet, with circular trusses and a span of 80 feet and a height of 40 feet. It is constructed of brick and stone, and covered with a roof of corrugated iron, being entirely fireproof. The floors are composed of double cement, the first cover being of pine and topped off with the first quality of brick, thus making a perfectly level, true and noiseless floor. The building is illuminated with eleven electric lights, supplied by the Western Electric Light company, of Chicago, manufactured for this special purpose.

The building contains a ladies' parlor twenty feet square, supplied with closets and washbowls and tastefully furnished. The gentlemen's parlor is the same in size and similarly equipped. There is also a spacious office, skate, coat and cloak rooms all nicely fitted up.

For the present the building will be used as a roller skating rink, being admirably adapted for that purpose, and forming one of the most elegant rinks in the country. The grand opening of the rink will take place to-morrow evening, when exhibitions will be given by the roller queen, Miss Hattie Harvey, and by Prof. Paul Kleist, the fancy skater. Prof. Seibert's brass and string bands will both be in attendance, and the event is destined to prove one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Mr. Carter, the efficient and pleasant manager of the building, has secured 500 pairs of the famous Henley skates, so that all who come may feel assured of a good time. The prices are on a popular basis, the admission being only 25 cents.

Astonishing to see the crowd of people who are daily supplying themselves with holiday goods from the extensive stock of the St. Paul Book & Stationery Co

BUSTLING BARNUM.

He Asseverates That Providence Was on the Side of the Democrats,

And Discusses Campaign Arguments From the Tariff to Brother Burchard.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Ex-Senator Wm. H. Barnum has been in the city some days attending to matters of business connected with his mining and manufacturing interests. Being asked by a GLOBE correspondent to give his opinions on matters and things political he unbosomed himself as follows:

From the moment of Cleveland's nomination I felt confident of his election, and as the campaign progressed I saw nothing to make me apprehensive that the Democratic party would not be triumphant at the polls. The result shows that Cleveland was the strongest man that could have been selected. As to the line of policy which he will pursue, I believe that it will meet with the approval of the country. He will, in my judgment, give us a wise, conservative and honest administration, and will call around him men of integrity and ability."

"Has he selected any of those as yet?"

"No, I do not think he has given the subject serious consideration. He has doubtless thought of many names that have been suggested to him, but I am of the opinion that he has selected none and done nothing beyond canvassing in his mind their availability. Unless one visited Albany he can form no idea of the demand upon Mr. Cleveland's time. From the moment he arrives at the executive chamber until he leaves there is one constant stream of visitors. How he manages to see so many people and attend to his duties as governor surprises every one, and yet things seem to move along smoothly. He is certainly a man of wonderful endurance, as his every day's work demonstrates. He is frequently occupied for hours with affairs of state at his residence. If he cared to give any attention to the selection of his cabinet, it would seem impossible for him to find time. I presume that he will not decide upon it until he has resigned the office of governor to his successor."

"Have you any idea as to what its personnel will be?"

"I have no means of knowing more about his intentions than any other man, as I have seen him but once since the close of the campaign. I believe he will call about him the best, ablest and most representative men in the country."

"Will any particular interest receive especial recognition?"

"I believe he will make such appoints as will satisfy all the different interests in the Democratic party."

"How about the Independents?"

"We do not know that the Independents want anything from the Democratic party. To be sure, the Democrats feel very kindly toward the gentlemen who have so kindly assisted them."

"What position will the southern Democracy take?"

"In common with every other interest they will receive recognition."

"Will he satisfy the expectations of the party?"

"Yes; I feel confident that he will not only satisfy the expectations of his own party, but will so conduct affairs so as to bring to himself the esteem of the best element of the country."

"What will be his policy toward the civil service law?"

"I told Mr. Pendleton before his bill was passed that civil service was a very nice thing, but he ought to wait until the Democrats should first get into power and fill the offices with good, reliable men before he urged any such bill on the country. Seriously, however, I would say that there is no reason to suppose that good, competent Democrats can't be obtained to fill the offices created by the change, and I look to Cleveland's administration being in every sense a Democratic one. The only place where I do not look for wholesale changes is in the city of Washington. I think that many of the department clerks will very likely be retained, at least where they are well qualified and have proven their ability and honesty by past work."

"Was St. John promised anything for staying in the field?"

"I don't pretend to know anything about what the Republicans may have promised, but I am sure the Democratic National committee never promised anything. It is not natural to suppose that I should know all of the influence which induced Mr. St. John to remain a candidate.

"Did not the Democracy fear the result up to the announcement of the New York official count?"

"They were naturally afraid that the Republicans would attempt to claim the election just as they did in 1876, but the Democrats were on the alert this year, determined that nothing should thwart the will of the people at this election."

"Still, New York was carried by a very close vote, and but for a combination of apparently insignificant reasons would have been lost to the Democrats."

"I tell you that it was foreordained that the Democrats should win this time. Providence was on our side, and, even if Brother Burchard had kept silent, there would have been no difference in the result."

"What were the direct causes which led to Democratic success this year?"

"It is easy to say. The people all over the country wanted a change. They were tired of twenty years of Republican rule, and they were also determined to administer a rebuke to the party which had condoned the great fraud of seating Rutherford B. Hayes. It is necessary to refer to the thousands of Republican voters alienated by the nomination of Blaine."

"Do you look for any radical changes in the tariff?"

"I do not think that any changes will be made at this session of congress, but undoubtedly measures will be advanced which will do much to promote the business welfare of the country. The absurd cry which has been raised, that the Democratic party is a party of free trade, scarcely deserves notice. It has the prosperity of this country as much at heart as has the Republican party, and, in my judgment, will do nothing to disturb real business interests, nor take any steps which will have a tendency toward alarming and disquieting the people. What steel and iron and other manufacturers have to fear from any reduction of the tariff I can't see. Steel rails, for instance, as well as many other manufactured articles, are sold to-day at prices lower than English manufactures could land here without any tariff whatsoever, and in some instances even lower than the tariff on the article itself."

"You do not look, then, for any radical change in the tariff?"

"I do not. The tariff system is not perfect, and there are changes which can be made that will do much to lighten the burden of taxation and assist the advancement of our people, but they are not the radical changes which the Republican voters delight in assuring the people would be brought about by the Democrats provided the latter came into power."

As Mr. Barnum is so largely interested in iron and steel and other manufacturing, a natural question was regarding the outlook for these branches of business. Mr. Barnum said:

"The whole difficulty at present is that there is more production than consumption. At our mines we have more ore started up than can be used at our manufactories at present. Our iron mills have a capacity to manufacture more iron than is demanded. It is not a question affected by politics. The solution I see is that, to have better times, we must have a more consumption or a curtailment in production. The outlook for business this winter is not cheerful. All manufacturers and mill owners are curtailing expenses in every way possible. It is the desire to keep as many men employed at living wages as possible. There is no manufacturer who looks for much, if any, profits from his business for the next few months at least."

Silverware,

Bronzes, Cutlery, etc., in endless variety at John Pfister's, 215 East Seventh street.

REAR ADMIRAL DUPONT.

A Statue to His Memory Unveiled at Washington Yesterday.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec 20.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of Rear Admiral Dupont, were held at Dupont circle. The arrangements were under the control of Secretary Chandler, assisted by Secretary Lincoln and Col. Rockwell. The details were intrusted to a committee consisting of Rear Admirals Warden, Rogers and Wells, and Surgeon General Grinnell. The scene of the unveiling presented a most attractive sight, the houses in the vicinity being gaily decorated. A grand stand seating 500 persons had been erected by Col. Rockwell and elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, and was protected from the cold by sails from the navy yard. The unfavorable weather prevented the attendance of many of the distinguished guests who had signified their intention to be present.

The officers now in Washington who served under Rear Admiral Dupont are Vice Admiral Rowan, Admirals Steedman, Wa d n, Taylor, Rogers, Ammen, Patterson, Stevens and Webb, Capts. Hannary, Gibson, Casey, Remey, and Surgeons Grinnell, Couse, Peck and Hurd. The naval officers on duty in Washington attended in service dress overcoats and hoods and carried their swords. The army officers appeared in dress uniform with overcoats. The petty officers and crews of vessels at the navy yard attended in blue uniforms with overcoats and white leggings and carried cutlasses. The marine corps were represented by all officers and marines in the city.

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