HIS SISTER'S HUSBAND.

Cleveland's Brother-in-Law Pours Some Home Facts Into a Reporter's Ear.

The Secrets of the Family Circle Throw No Light Upon His Policy.

Senator Bayard Writes a Hopeful Letter Regarding the Next Administration.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Bacon have recently returned from a short visit in Buffalo with Mrs. Bacon's brother, President elect Cleveland. There has been so much matter printed in the newspapers about the inner life of the next president that I determined to have Mr. Bacon talk, as I knew he could, with a correct knowledge of the subject. This was a difficult task, as Mr. Bacon dreads above all else to appear as seeking notoriety through his relationship. I would not do him the injustice of putting him in the light of offering me the information contained in this letter. It was obtained by constant interrogation.

"It is astonishing the number of people there are in the country who want an office," said Mr. Bacon. Of course Cleveland does not see the letters that are sent him from these aspirants, except a few which he looks over, more because they are literary curiosities than anything else. Despite the fact that almost every newspaper correspondent in the country has written about the worry to which Cleveland is put by the office seeking class, there is in reality very little worry. He has determined to take no notice whatever of letters, petitions and other requests, and he strictly adheres to that policy. He takes no more notice of them than if they had never existed. In this way and no other could he have a minute's peace of mind."

"Don't some of the statesmen who call on him bore him with their desires?"

"No much. He will not let them, and I do not believe there is a man who has discussed politics with him who has had the hardihood to speak of himself. By this I do not mean that he is not seriously considering the weighty questions of the day, but he does not consider office seeking as one of them. He says nothing of what he intends to do even to his own family."

"Tell me what sort of a man President Cleveland is—that is, as you, a member of the family, see him."

"Gov. Cleveland is a man who puts business above everything else. He is not a society man as society is constructed, but he is a man of social feeling, what you might call a home man. He will be forty-eight years old next March, and weighs 250 pounds."

"Of what religious faith is he?"

"He was brought up a Presbyterian. His father was a Presbyterian minister."

"How are his habits?"

"He is a man of very regular habits. He is not a teetotaler, and is a very moderate eater. He has always been a very sound man physically. I believe he had one severe attack of typhoid fever about twelve or fourteen years ago."

"Why has he never married?"

"Well, he has never had any very marked attachments."

"A great many reports have been circulated about his matrimonial intentions, but those who have the best opportunity to know him have no faith in such reports. I believe he will go into the White house a bachelor and will come out such."

"Isn't he very careful in what he says?"

"Yes, he is, and to only his most intimate friends, in whom he has the fullest confidence, does he talk freely. I presume nine-tenths of the fellows whom you correspondents rush into print as particular friends of Cleveland actually know very little about him. In fact, the stuff may be said to be manufactured."

"He will naturally draw around him a set of men like himself, will he not?"

"Yes; his confidential advisers will be men more noted for their sterling intellectual qualities than for any other outward show they may make. Who these men are I doubt if his most intimate friends know yet. I am confident he is considering them in a certain way."

"Is he much of a partisan?"

"He is a Democrat, and will do all he can in the interest of the Democratic party, but he will see that that interest conforms to the good of the people. People who imagine he is anything but a Democrat are ignorantly or wilfully mistaken."

"Your visit to Buffalo was shortly after his civil service letter was published. Did you ever hear him express an opinion as to what his views were on that subject?"

"Yes; we were talking one evening in the family circle about the curiosity expressed concerning his policy touching the offices, and I believe the question was asked him what he would do. He asked if we had read his letter on that point We said, 'yes we had.' 'Then,' said he, 'that is all I have to say on that subject.'"

"From what you know of him, don't you think he will save money while in the White house?"

"Gov. Cleveland is a liberal man in money as well as in views. At the same time he is a prudent man and will not spend his salary for the sake of making a show, that is in ostentatious display. He gives away a great deal of money in different ways that nobody knows anything about."

"Has it been decided yet who will assist him in the domestic relations of the White house?"

"His sister, Elizabeth."

"Branching off onto another theme, Mr. Bacon said he believed everyone must read the *Enquirer*, or every other paper must use the shears liberally upon its columns. Since the *Enquirer* mentioned him in connection with the supervising architect's office he has received letters of congratulation from almost every state in the union. Some of the writers who thus bestow their best wishes upon him, he never knew or heard of, yet they claim him as an old friend, so great is their respect for a man as near the president as his sister's husband. Some of the writers are content to extend their congratulations on what they deem a certainty, but the major portion of them have an underlying thought of feathering a possible nest through Mr. Bacon's influence. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon will be in Washington during the inauguration week, and will assist their worthy relative in the house cleaning process.

A Letter from Bayard.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Bayard has written a letter to Mr. J. M. Rosser, of Tarrytown, N. Y., in which he says: "Your very interesting letter of the 15th came duly to hand, but my occupations have delayed my acknowledgement, nor can I do more now than express my thanks for your contribution to the action and duty of the incoming administration. It is certainly my hope that the methods which have built up the abuses we see on every hand in the government, may not be followed by the new administration. If they are, the election will have been to little purpose and not worth the effort it has cost. I believe Mr. Cleveland is an affirmatively honest man, not a mere abstainer from dishonesty, and with this as the rule of his administration great relief must come. The task of wresting the taxing power of the country from organized bands of selfish interests that have gradually come to consider that they are private not public powers will be severe indeed. The civil service of the ministerial offices will gain in efficiency and reliability from nothing so much as a sense of conscientious moral independence and a release from slavish obedience to the dictates of a machine which takes their money and destroys their manhood. I look hopefully to the inauguration of these reforms."

The Coming Inauguration.

[Special telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The inauguration committee meets daily and is arranging every detail of the forthcoming event in a manner which leaves no doubt of its entire success. Thus far about $13,000 has been subscribed, and the committee entertains no doubt but all the money needed will be forthcoming. The intention is to surpass in magnificence any previous inauguration, and the city is to be decorated in a most elaborate manner.

IN A SALOON FIGHT.

Sullivan Gets Drunk and Creates a General Fight in a Bar Room.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—John L. Sullivan became engaged in a free fight in an Eliot street bar room last night, where he had been drinking with some companions most of the afternoon. Sullivan was offended at a man named Hodgkins, whose opinion on pugilistic matters differed from his own. After some words Sullivan caught Hodgkins by both arms and with his head struck him between the eyes. Another of the party, named Deliere, at this point swore at Sullivan and said he was no man. Releasing Hodgkins from his grasp, Sullivan, who was mad with rage and liquor, struck Deliere, felling him senseless. Friends of the latter interfered and the fight became general. A bar tender named Maguire drew a revolver. This and the arrival of a detial of eight officers from station four, restored quiet, but not until all present were more or less hurt. At sight of the officers Sullivan was hurried from the saloon through a rear door. Deliere, who was badly hurt, declares he will procure a warrant for Sullivan's arrest.

Heavy Snow Storms.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—It has been snowing steadily here since early this morning, and dispatches from various points throughout the northwest report severe snow storms. In Chicago the snow fall was still in progress at 11 p. m., but during the evening it had been descending less heavily than in preceding hours. Specials to-night show the northern and middle portions of Illinois have have had an average of six inches more snow added to the thick covering that was already on the ground. Trains are all subject to more or less delay, but nothing of an exceptionally serious nature has yet been reported.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 23.—A special to the *News* from Colorado reports a heavy snow storm in progress. The weather for the week past was very severe on cattle and sheep. If the storms continue the loss of live stock will be very great. Reports of losses are constantly coming in. Specials from Gainesville and other northern Texas points note heavy rains to-day, and freezing to-night. Cattle dying rapidly.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 23.—The heaviest sleet of the season fell last night, presenting a scene seldom witnessed in this section. Bridges of the surrounding country are swept away, streams are higher than for years, and roads impassable.

Books Stolen and Burned.

WATERFORD, Ont., Jan. 23.—The books of the defunct Fawcett private bank, were during the absence of the assignee last night abstracted from the safe, evidently by some one acquainted with the combination, as the safe was found all right this morning. Trace of one of the books and some papers were found in the furnace of the bank, and it is believed all were burned. The assignee makes the statement that the liabilities of the defunct concern are $488,000, assets $375,000. Fawcett is reported to be in New Orleans.

Justice Waite in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—Chief Justice Waite and party arrived this morning. The chief justice is much improved in health, and was out walking to-day. Monday he will go to St. Augustine, where Mrs. Waite has relatives. The chief justice will spend several weeks in the state.

State Fair Grounds.

To the Editor of the Globe:

The legislative delegation and some of its chamber of commerce committee are of too soft and pliable a nature to suit St. Paul or the state of Minnesota, if what we hear indicates the temper of the people. Otherwise they would not have suffered Minneapolis to shape and mould them like clay in the potter's hands, as they did yesterday.

Both the city council and chamber of commerce of St. Paul have decided by a unanimous vote that the city limits must be extended to the Hennepin line. Three or four Minneapolis men meet the St. Paul delegation and reverse this entire thing by ceding to Minneapolis all Ramsey county west of the center line of the state fair grounds in the Tatum tract.

It is hardly to be supposed that St. Paul will stand such nonsense as this. St. Paul will hardly ask Minneapolis for permission to extend her limits any where in Ramsey county. This foolishness would give away Merriam Park and the Transfer settlement, both in Ramsey county, and for what? To gain the consent of Minneapolis that the State of Minnesota shall hold an annual fair where it pleases. To buy off Minneapolis from fighting the state fair of Minnesota by a side opposition show. This is all there is to it, and it is an insult to the entire state as well as St. Paul.

And as if this was not enough—not a sufficient humiliation—Minneapolis attaches another condition. She will graciously allow the state to hold a fair and St. Paul to extend her limits where she pleases within her own county, if the state will buy a 200 acre park at Minnehaha, just outside of Minneapolis, and never allow St. Paul to take it in.

Now will any mortal man tell us what a state park at Minnehaha has to do with the right of this state to hold a fair wherever it thinks best? If nothing, why couple the two schemes together?

And will any man tell us what the state of Minnesota has to do with any squabbles between fussy people in St. Paul and Minneapolis about their city limits?

The state of Minnesota must rise in its dignity and buy its own state fair grounds just wherever it thinks best for the success of the state fair, whether that be on the Tatum tract or at White Bear, or at Minnehaha, or at some central place easy of access, or on its University farm. And then, if Minneapolis chooses to fight it, so much the worse for Minneapolis. The state should have an annual fair, and no conspiracy against it should be tolerated. If necessary make it a penal offense, punishable with fines and imprisonment, for any person in any locality to fight this fair, or obstruct its success by holding one in all respects like it at the same time.

The regents of the State university have in contemplation the purchase of land for live stock purposes, in addition to their present farm. Why not buy 200 acres of the Tatum tract and use it for state fairs as well as a live stock farm? It will rise in value and be worth ten times what it cost.

MINNESOTA FARMER.

A New Story of Brougham.

A short time before his death John Brougham paid a visit to Albany and of course was the recipient of many attentions from his troops of friends and admirers at the capital. One evening he accepted an invitation to inspect the wonders of

"The spacious firmament on high"

through the great telescope of the Dudley observatory. As the party were on their way to the Observatory Mr. Brougham's attention was called to the discouraging circumstance that clouds were beginning to fill the sky, thus threatening to bring the excursion to naught. The genial old actor gazed at the gathering clouds for a moment, and then remarked: "Yes,—I'm afraid I'm going to be the only star out to-night."

DAKOTA & MONTANA

Collected and Forwarded by Telegraph to the Daily Globe.

Fargo Special Telegrams January 23, to the St Paul Globe.

Northwestern Notes.

Interesting revival meetings are in progress at the M. E. church in Fargo.

The attempts to ship carp to the Black Hills this winter have all proved unsuccessful.

Reports from the cattle ranges in the Black Hills region show very little loss from the cold.

Peach trees are being set out in the Black Hills region, and it is claimed that the fruit can be raised there.

The Dramatic company at Port Emma a night or two ago gave an entertainment at Ellendale and gave great satisfaction for amateurs.

Arrangements are made to furnish seed at Valley City to farmers who want to grow flax. It is thought that quite a large acreage will be tried.

C. M. Cooley, of Mt. Vernon, was made county superintendent of schools, and the next week became the delighted male parent of a future pupil.

A clergyman at LaMoure, seventy years of age, walked eight miles one of the coldest days recently, and enjoyed the walk, all owing to the ozone.

A printer in Fargo lately drew one-fifth of a $100 prize in the Louisiana lottery, and a good many hundred dollars will be sunk down at New Orleans in consequence.

The Fargo Insurance company, so largely composed of ex-newspaper men, have fitted up an elegant suite of rooms, and it is said have the most promising outlook.

The Dickinson *Press* thinks the repeal of the pre-emption and tree claim act will prevent foreign lords and dukes from acquiring vast tracts of land, and be a good thing.

The secretary of the Lake Traverse, Redfield & Black Hills railroad, states that active operations will commence in the spring. It is to cross the Missouri at Pierre.

Flax has lately sold as high as $1.17 at competing points in the south, and there is quite a furor for substituting it for wheat in that section.

Dakota papers have been flooding Senator Vest with their issues, but most of them come back marked refused. He evidently does not enjoy Dakota literature.

The young local editor of the Valley City *Times* has been detected by the ladies in trying to get an unauthorized view of the Lilis' Cooking club, and put on the black list.

The lawyers of Valley City will make life a burden to the wealthy miser, David Wass. They have him indicted for seduction and bastardy, and now propose to add a suit for usury.

Work is commencing on the foundation for a duplicate of the Bank of Fargo building, adjoining it, the finest business block in the city, to cost about $25,000. This is regarded as a straw pointing to a prosperous season.

Petitions to the legislature in favor of woman suffrage are being largely signed in Spink and other counties. It will not be very surprising should there be strong support for the measure in the legislature.

In some of the larger Dakota towns the gathering of prostitutes is regarded as a sign of prosperous times. Grand Rapids, Bismarck, Fargo and some other points have recently added largely to the propitious indications of this sort.

The ladies at Ipswich have instituted a very popular club for the promotion of culinary science, and the young men all want to be honorary members. The club is named the "A. A. E. club," or the Artistic and Aromatic Eating club.

Out of some twenty births recorded by the Deli Rapids *Exponent* in that city in one week, only one is a boy, and the paper says: The *Exponent* don't like the idea of having so many girls born in the community. The sexes ought to be balanced as near as possible. Please remember this in the future.

Capt. Dan Marratta has secured special rates for Democrats from Dakota to attend the inauguration at Washington. The round trip from Chicago is $20, and one and one-fifth fare this side. Tickets good from Feb. 28 to March 10. Quite a number will go.

Copies have been received of Col. P. Donan's speech before the Clover club in Philadelphia, one of the most tony institutions of the kind in the country. The colonel, of course, took Dakota for his theme, and his effort was one of the most glowing and eloquent he has ever delivered. His imagination never took loftier flights.

Some of the insurance companies have been canceling risks in Dakota, owing to heavy losses in "wooden towns," and of the close restrictions and heavy taxes imposed by the laws of the territory. The auditor's report, however, shows that there is but one company that has not received more in premiums from the territory than it has paid in losses. Most of them have done a profitable business in Dakota.

At the Smith musical entertainment at the Opera house Tuesday night, attended mainly by the elite, the only ballads on the programme were from the pen of the poet editor, W. H. Ellis, who is termed by the local papers, the "Dakota poet," the "Ella Wheeler," and a prolific genius. He is but eighteen years of age, and is really a prodigy. Like Byron he lisped in numbers in infancy and his parents have had great difficulty in persuading him to talk in prose at all. His friends are gathering his adolescent productions and will publish them as the early efforts of the "Sweet Poet of the Banana Belt."

The Jury Farce.

There is intense indignation at Mitchell over the acquittal of Lewis, who killed the marshal of the city, in the discharge of his duty. The *Capital* says: "The tragedy ends in farce. The jury in the Lewis case has returned a verdict of 'not guilty.' There has never been a case when there was less question as to the guilt of the party than this, and yet in the face of the facts, after the county has been to thousands of dollars of expense, and the patience of a suffering community is almost exhausted, the jury brings in a verdict of 'not guilty.' The man who took the life of our city marshal, while at his post of duty, the man who has threatened the grand jury that indicted him, the man who has sworn vengeance on all who have advocated his being punished for his crime, the man, who only four weeks before the murder of Marshal Pierce, walked up and down Main street with two loaded revolvers, defying the whole town, the man who walked cooly into his brother saloon keeper's place of business and shot a lamp from over his head, the man who says he would gladly hang could he but spill the blood of a few of his enemies in Mitchell, is to-day a free man, completely exonerated from crime, and is receiving the congratulations of men who call themselves law abiding and order loving citizens." The *Capital* thinks it affords an excuse for Senator Vest to charge that "Dakota is not capable of self-government."

Chance to Grow.

If the expectations of the Fairbank *Tribune* are realized it may be the Omaha or Kansas City of the upper Missouri. It says. The final survey of the S. F. F. & W. R. R. has been completed, and as soon as spring opens the line will be graded to this city; when graded it will be equipped and operated by the Rock Island road and run in connection with the Sioux Falls and Chicago line.

It says the directors of the C. & N. W. have voted to complete the Redfield extension to Fairbank this year, and the C. M. & St. P. will no doubt come also, and the three roads bridge the Missouri there. The coal interests are also to be developed. Already a number of eastern capitalists are forming a coal company, and if a lease of the Fox Ridge mines can be obtained from the government, a stub road will be built from this city to the mines, for the purpose of hauling coal. The *Tribune* is informed that the Fox Ridge coal is in inexhaustible quantities, and in quality is equal to the celebrated Indiana block coal, and that the company will work from 500 to 800 men; that they expect on an average to take out 3,000 tons a month.

Rich Bad Lands.

The Bismarck *Blade* has investigated the resources of the Bad Lands west of the Missouri, and says: Not only does there lie, crumbling to dust, the richest gem in the crown of our blessings—the coal which has laid there for ages, waiting for the hand of some one to unlock it—but phosphates of all kinds, gypsum, ashes, sand and marl. Petrified timbers of the long gone paleozoic ages—trunks of trees whence the bark has rotted to the ground—great beds of phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, sulphate of barium—decayed bones of the buffalo and the Indian, or older still of the mastodon and those strange stupendous forms that stalked upon earth in the morning of time—all have been for countless ages enriching the soil, until to-day the sunny slopes of the Bad Lands afford the grandest place in the world for culture of the hardy varieties of the grape—for raising mammoth vegetables, and for all kinds of mixed farming. It is a fact, which the writer knows, that in the heart of the Bad Lands vegetables are raised of all kinds, and that there are none to be found in the eastern market, equalling them in size, freshness or delicacy of taste.

Fuel Find.

If the Port Emma *Times* in Dickey county is correct in this, that section has reason to jubilate: For the past two weeks a report has been going the rounds that coal had been found in paying quantities in the northwestern part of Day county, about thirteen miles southeast of this place. Upon investigation we learn that not only have they struck coal in one place, but several large veins have been discovered at a depth of from forty to sixty feet. The largest vein is ten feet through, while the others range down to six feet. The quality of the coal found is said by old miners to be as good, if not better, than Illinois coal. Great excitement prevails at that point. Hundreds are flocking there every day, and each one stakes out a mineral claim, while some are already engaged sinking shafts.

Not Much of a Shower.

Taylor of the Yankton *Herald* wants this view taken of his embassy east with M. H. Day, of the national committee and Hon. J. R. Wilson: "Their trip has no further political significance than that they are desirous of impressing upon the minds of their democratic brethren in the halls of congress the importance of a division of the territory and that no carpet bag federal officials be sent out to eat up our substance as has been the rule under Republican administrations. After the sad experience of our southern brethren in this line it is hoped that they will unanimously endorse the latter if not the former. After leaving Washington they will pay their respects to the president elect at Albany, whither they will be accompanied by Hon. J. R. Wilson, late candidate for delegate to congress."

Should Keep Sober.

Judge Edgerton is somewhat particular about the character of the refreshments allowed his juries. In the case of Frank Stiles he ordered a new trial for this reason, stated by the Chamberlain *Register:* When the jury that tried the case went to their room for consideration of the case, V. A. Fitch was sworn as balliff, and put in charge of the jury. During his absence, a juryman bought a bottle of whisky at a saloon and carried it with him into the jury room. It is reported also that others furnished whisky to the thirsty jury. These reports were brought to the attention of Judge Edgerton who promptly appointed a commissioner to take testimony, which was done, and on presenting it to the court he promptly ordered a new trial for Mr. Stiles.

For Repeal.

The Pierre *Signal* approves of the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts and says: It is a wise and just measure. It will settle Dakota lands with actual producers and not, as heretofore, non-resident claim holders for holding one or more quarter sections for speculation. The government land is growing scarce, and liberality should be restricted to those who need the land for vocations thereby to live.

The opposition to the repeal, which was so active last year, seems to have entirely subsided. It is conceded that it is better for the lands to pass into the hands of permanent settlers, in small farms.

The Coolness.

In regard to the cold weather and suffering among the stock, the Helena *Herald* says: We might perhaps say more precisely that for a month past we have had unusually severe winter weather in Montana. It has been tough for those who were compelled to be out and our stock has suffered some. So far there has been little loss of life, but a considerable loss of flesh, and if the severe weather continues or there is a late cold spring there will be greater loss later than there has been as yet.

Aberdeen.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

ABERDEEN, Dak., Jan. 21.—The preliminary steps were taken here to-night for the organization of a territorial military company. Fifty-four names are already enrolled and the prospects for a good strong company are encouraging. Little was done, however, besides the appointment of a committee on constitution and by laws consisting of Messrs. Carl, Drake and Jumper, same to report at the next meeting of the proposed company.

Weather continues very cold, but no storms.

The National skating rink continues to be the centre of attraction, and the interest so many take in whiling away the hours upon the treacherous roller does not seem to lessen.

The Funeral of Sister Theresa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 23.—The funeral of Sister Theresa took place to-day from St. Mary's cathedral. Two thousand persons were present, including the sisters of St. Mary's and Malinkrod convents. After solemn mass of requiem, the funeral oration was preached by Father Kelly, of Towanda. The remains were taken to Pittsburg for burial, accompanied by Fathers O'Hara, Donohue and Kelly, and the Mothers Superior of Towanda and Wilkesbarre convents.

Signing the Agreement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—Creditors of Oliver Bros. & Phillips are generally signing the agreement, granting the firm an extension, and it is believed the requisite ninety per cent. of creditors will have signed within three or four days, after which the agreement will become operative. The trustees appointed will have general oversight of the management and direction of the business, direct policy of the firm, expenditures, fix the salaries of several members of the firm and employes, direct the sale of, or mortgage of any real estate and apply the proceeds to the liquidation of their indebtedness.

Phelan Will Prosecute.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The *World* this morning publishes an interview with Capt. Phelan, in which he states he intends to prosecute all those concerned in the murderous assault upon him. He will protect the secrets of those in Ireland, but will pursue O'Donovan Rossa and his gang until they are punished for the conspiracy to murder him. Phelan states he has documents in Kansas City that will greatly aid him and show he was no traitor.

The Snow Blockade in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Jan. 23.—The snow fell six inches deep to-day, and this evening it is still falling. The Wabash trains are all out of time. The Central of Iowa has not reached Mason City for a week. Trains on all other roads are delayed. Freight trains are greatly behind on the Burlington, and are side tracked all along the line.

STILLWATER NEWS.

THE GLOBE AT STILLWATER.

The GLOBE has established a permanent office in the city of Stillwater, in charge of Mr. Peter Begg, who takes the management of the business interests of the paper, its city circulation, correspondence, etc. Communications of local news and all matter for publication may be left at the Stillwater GLOBE office, 204 Main street, two doors north of Commercial avenue, up stairs, or may be addressed to Peter Begg, P. O. box 1034, and will receive prompt attention.

Stillwater Notes.

J. S. Sullivan is resting easily and is keeping stronger than the physicians expected he would.

Richard Daw a couple of days ago lost a bunch of keys, and would, no doubt, like to recover them.

Fred. Pennington left for the camps of Sauntry, Tozer & Pennington on the Pokegama yesterday.

Mrs. James Roney is still improving, and unless some new complication of the illness takes place, she is on a fair way for recovery.

Chief Shortall informed us yesterday that his son, who was so sick, appears to be on the mend, and the doctor says he will get better.

The repairs to the pontoon are progressing slowly, the men being unable to stand the severe weather. Yesterday was the only day they have been able to put in full time.

Married on Tuesday last by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Horace B. Harding, of Minneapolis, to Miss Adelaide E. Race, of Washington county.

The new surveyor general has taken up his quarters in the office formerly occupied by Isaac Staples. Mr. A. C. Hospes and his efficient corps of scalers will be always found at their post.

The hospital is in need of white "rags" for bandage purposes, and if any have such that they can spare, Mrs. John McKusick or Mrs. A. B. Eaton will be happy to receive them.

The severe weather during the past week forced the men who were working at the Wisconsin Central bridge to stop work, but yesterday, the temperature having moderated they were on in full force.

The attendance of maskers at the ball given at Music hall on Thursday evening was very small, but after the unmasking, a large number joined in tripping the light fantastic. They kept it up nearly all night.

This evening a citizen's meeting is called to discuss railway matters, and to endeavor to have the Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul road pass through the city. If it can be done without having to give too large a bonus, it would be a big boon to the city.

Michael Moffatt was down town yesterday for the first time in some months. He looks as if he had had a hard time of it, and his many friends were certainly pleased to see him round again, because, since his retirement from business, there was no figure more familiar on our streets than Mr. Moffatt. He was as pleased to see his friends as they were to see him.

The young ladies who have charge of the charity ball, which comes off the first week in February at the Music hall, are taking time by the forelock and getting parties to promise to buy tickets from them, as the ladies will try which will sell the largest number. This coming the week after the entertainment given by the Relief society, will do much to strengthen the hands of those who are doing so much for the relief of those needing assistance.

Judge Netheway, when in St. Paul on Thursday, had the amendment to the city charter changed so that the judge who is elected in 1886 shall have a term of four years, and each and any judge of the municipal court in this city thereafter, shall be elected for four years. He also had the $1,000 jurisdiction changed to the same as at present. He is not working in his own interest but that of the city.

Last evening the high school literary association held a debate in the high school on the "Tariff." Many of the boys showed that they not only read, but gave due thought to what they read. Many of these young lads will find in future life, that they will owe much of their success to the excellent use to which they are putting their every day tasks. We congratulate the teachers on the creditable showing their pupils are making.

We do not see why several of the insurance companies have been cancelling their policies here, as they cannot say they have much to pay for the many thousands of dollars they have of income from this point yearly. We are as well protected from fire as any other city in the state, and we cannot see that our risks here should draw a larger premium than other places. We think they are needlessly conservative.

We are pleased to see that Ab. Hall and Geo. P. Dodd are about to be repaid by the state for the loss sustained by them during the burning of the state prison last winter. In order to save the state property and guard the prisoners they left their household goods, which being in the front of the building they could have easily saved. The bill introduced we trust will pass the legislature. It is simply justice to the men.

Ed. St. John, and W. B. Curtis arrived from Crooked Creek yesterday morning, where Mr. Curtis has been taking an inventory of the property of the firm of St. John & Co., for the receiver. Mr. St. John reports that they have banked so far 1,500,000 feet and will get out the 5,000,000 intended to be cut this year. The work is progressing well, but the extreme cold is hard on the men and teams. Mr. Curtis reports that this was the first time he has been in a lumber camp and found things somewhat strange. He was much interested in a hot mineral spring which is in the center of a lake there, the water from which is brackish. A steam or smoke ascends from it all the time. Mr. St. John will select an officer and instal Mr. Curtis in charge.

Yesterday while Mr. Eldred, president of the Relief society, was distributing the supplies given by the ladies of the Library association, he was accosted by a gentleman well known in the city and asked how the society was getting on. He said they were getting on well but that there was a good deal of help required, when the gentleman remarked, that it must be on the outskirts of the city that it was. Mr. Eldred invited him to jump into the sleigh and he would see that Main street was not free from want. He was taken to a house where was a woman, a widow, with six children, very few of whom had shoes. The only food in the house was what she was cooking, which consisted of seven potatoes and a small piece of bacon, about enough for one person, and a small piece of bread. The gentleman was thunderstruck, and said, "call on me when you want help." He was assured there were five other places on that street equally as needy.

Yesterday a narrow escape from death occurred in the transfer yard here. It appears that while switching cars, John Stinson, yard master, was standing on a car making a flying switch, when one of the men on the car signaled the engineer, which signal Stinson did not observe, when he was thrown from the car on which he was, and springing for the car that was following, he was fortunate enough to catch the brake bar, but not sufficiently far up to escape being drawn under the wheel. The wheel passed partly over his left heel, stripping the flesh, passing up to the calf of the leg, taking the flesh off, and if it had not been for the tenacity with which he held on to the bar, he would have been cut in two. His escape from death was miraculous. He was at once taken to Dr. T. C. Clark's office, who examined the injuries, and finding no bones broken, he ordered him taken to his residence, north of the state prison, where he dressed his wounds. The doctor thinks it will take him some time to get around again.

At 12:30 yesterday morning the house in Oak Park owned by Charles Thompson, near the first viaduct leading to South Stillwater, was totally consumed. The house was rented by Mr. Thompson to two tenants, as he is working in the woods up the St. Croix, and it took fire through the burning out of a chimney. The chimney had been burning from 8 o'clock in the evening, and at 11 o'clock all went to bed, dreaming of no danger. However, there was a crack in the chimney, through which the fire caught in the roof, and the building was totally burned. Nearly all the household effects were saved. Mr. Thompson has had hard lines of late. About a year ago he greatly improved his residence, making it worth fully $2,000, and just as he got it finished his wife died, leaving him six children, the eldest only eleven years. He had to break up housekeeping, distributing his children among friends, and now he is left without a home. There was an insurance of $800 on the house. The fire brigade went to the fire, but were of no service as the nearest hydrant was nearly a mile away. There was a well on the premises, but it was forty feet to the water.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The fairest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away,
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the air with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all destitute;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad the scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the trees of life.

And when he sees a smile too bright
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them, the same
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is life; there are no dead.

AS MISSIONARIES SEE THEM.

Dr. Neviess Talks About the Chinese and Their Troubles.

There is now naturally much excitement on account of the war with France. While people in Europe and America are receiving reliable telegraphic information of all important events here a day or two after they have transpired, most of the Chinese, as here in the interior of this province, only know of events a week or ten days, and often much longer, after they have happened, and the accounts received are very contradictory and unreliable.

From fear of internal rebellion and local banditti, many of the walls of the villages are being repaired, and in some places the panic has been so great that the harvesting of the crops in the field has been neglected. In some places on my route I have been taken for an advance scout for the French army, and in others as a scout engaged in reconnoitering the interior in order to ascertain the whereabouts and plans of the banditti supposed to be preparing for a predatory excursion to the coast.

The defeat of the Chinese in the south by a French army vastly inferior in numbers is very galling to the national pride. At first reports of Chinese victories were eagerly circulated and believed. Now it is generally known that the part taken by the Chinese in the engagements at Fuchau resembled fighting much less than passively submitting to be slaughtered.

After more than twenty years' preparation for war, the establishment of arsenals for the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and learning to construct war vessels after foreign models, the incapacity of China even to defend her own soil from foreign invaders is at first difficult of explanation. The fact cannot be justly accounted for by physical or mental peculiarties of the race. Their physical development and powers of endurance are hardly surpassed by any race. They are undoubtedly less disposed to fighting than Europeans, but under the influence of resentment or desperation will often throw away their lives without hesitation. In the late engagements at Fuchau they evinced such stoical indifference in the presence of death as would have done credit to veterans in a foreign army. Some of the young men who a few years since returned from America took part in the engagement and gave evidence, it is said, of coolness, courage and efficiency which commanded the admiration and respect of foreigners as well as natives, and which, under different leaders, might have done much to change the fortunes of the day.

Many causes combine to produce the present military inferiority of China. The principal of these may perhaps be summarized as follows:

There is little patriotism in China, or rather, Chinese patriotism terminates on the distinctive ancient institutions and civilization, rather than the present government. The ruling dynasty is not only old and effete but it is a Tartar dynasty, and as such the feeling is very general that it is not worth fighting for, and that the best interests of the country would be subserved by its giving place as soon as possible to another.

The soldiers as a rule are worthless and inefficient, many of them gamblers and opium smokers, who have entered the army because they have no means of livelihood, or were too lazy to work. They are poorly paid, and are the terror of the neighborhoods where they are quartered in time of peace, and in time of war would be sure to run on the slightest pretext.

The military leaders are trained in the use of the bow and arrow and the military art as practised centuries ago, and are utterly ignorant of science as applied to modern arfare and foreign drill. The commanding military officer is sometimes subject to the authority of a superior civil officer who has gained his position by literary merits, and whose training and adaptations are only literary. Though they have made some advance in the use of weapons, having replaced the old native matchlock with breech-loading rifles of their own manufacture, they still keep a few decades behind the times, and are now as unfitted as ever to take the field against a foreign army possessed of repeating rifles and Gatling guns.

Added to these disabilities, the want of railroads put the Chinese at a great disadvantage. Their soldiers, numbering in the aggregate perhaps one million men, are apt to be quartered where they are not wanted, and before they can be got where they are wanted it is too late to be of service.

It should be added that falseness and insincerity have produced an utter and almost universal want of confidence between the Chinese themselves, and rendered their best plans unreliable and uncertain.

At this time companies of soldiers are constantly passing through the country from the interior of the province, on their way to Chefoo, and soldiers at Chefoo are constantly deserting. The only thing accomplished thus far is a show of activity on the part of the officers, who no doubt report extensive military operations to the capital, and keeping the country people, who do not know what it all means, in a constant state of excitement and aprehension.

The presence of one of the foreigners traveling from place to place as usual, with reliable information of the real state of things, and assurances that there is no immediate danger, has done much to restore confidence. It had been rumored that foreigners had all been driven from the country. In most places I have been received as cordially as in more peaceful times. And with proper precautions I hope I shall not be molested.

CARL SCHURZ is to lecture on Ben Franklin while making his southern tour.

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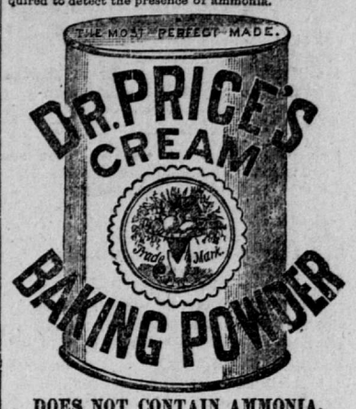

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