LADIES ON TRICYCLES.

Ultra Fashionable People of the Gay Capital who are Daily Patrons of the Wheel.

Style of Knickerbockers, Skirts, Jackets, and Other Necessaries Worn by Fair Creatures.

How Western Congressmen Live and What it Costs Them--Homes of Rich Senators.

Correspondence of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The society people left here, and they are very few, are amusing themselves with short trips down the Potomac, short silent rides through the country surrounding Washington, a discussion of the watering place gossip which reaches them through the medium of the daily and society papers, and preparations for the coming social season. About all that is being done in this line is in regard to the homes of the people of prominence. Every few days you will see some statesman come to town, a part of his business on the trip being to secure quarters for the coming winter. The hotels feel their business prospect already brightening. A very large proportion of the members of the house board during the terms of their stay. On the contrary, a large proportion of the senators keep house. The reason for this is apparent; the term of the senator is for six years, that of the representative but two years. Look over the list of the members of the lower house of congress and you will find that almost half of them board at hotels. The congressional directory, which gives the residence of all senators and representatives shows, nearly 150 members of the house as located at hotels, while of the senate but sixteen live at hotels, most of them having private residences of their own. So your average hotelkeeper smiles upon your average congressman when he comes to Washington at this season of the year. For the average congressman when he asks for board at a hotel is expected to give up about all of his salary during the time he is located there. For such accommodations as a member of congress with a wife, and, perhaps,

A MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTER,

or two or three children must have at a hotel there must be paid from $200 to $400 a month. If his wife has society ambitions she must have a parlor connected with her rooms, and must have a large parlor on her reception days. And all these things cost in Washington, especially if it is suspected that the member or senator has a pretty long purse. Of course it is almost impossible, too, to get accommodations of a satisfactory nature at private houses, and the result is that people who want to live in good style or entertain are forced to keep house or live at hotels. So it happens that most of the senators, who are assured of six years here when once elected, find it cheaper and more satisfactory to keep house, while on the other hand the members, who are never sure of anything above two years, find the hotels their only refuge. Members from the extreme West especially affect hotels. Take them as a lot, especially those affecting great wealth, and you will find them almost invariably at hotels. Bowen of Colorado, Fair of Nevada, Cullom of Illinois, Jones of Nevada, Manderson of Nebraska, Adams of Illinois, Buckner of Missouri, Cannon of Illinois, Cassidy of Nevada, Culberson of Texas, Dunham of Illinois, Rankin of Wisconsin, Reagan of Texas, Tully of California, Turner of Kentucky, Valentine of Nebraska, and many others who could be mentioned, representing the West, live at hotels. Among the senators some have very handsome homes. Senator Edmunds is having a new and handsome residence built for him in a fashionable quarter. Senator Sherman has a handsome place on K street. Senator Cockrell had last season

A VERY PRETTY HOME

on Nineteenth street for his large family. Senator Jackson has a pretty home on Vermont avenue, in the most desirable location. Don Cameron, as everybody knows, had until recently one of the finest residences in the city. Senator Logan will have, when he gets his new house, a very fine hole. Senator Palmer has just built a very costly residence on K street, in the ultra-fashionable section. Senator Sawyer has a fine place on I street. Van Wyck has a fine house of his own.

The tricycle fever still rages among the people who lay claim to social prominence here. Washington is the paradise of the wheel, whether bicycle or tricycle, and the latter is daily becoming more popular. The Washington Tricycle club now has a large membership, and among them some people of a good deal of prominence. It has its headquarters at Fenton hall and a membership of about forty. The club makes regular runs twice a week, and the hall is open in the afternoon for the exclusive use of ladies. The officers of the club are: Gen. W. H. Brown, president; H. H. Doubleday, vice president; Mr. Andrew Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Mr. W. C. Scribner, captain; Mr. S. J. Hazelton, lieutenant. The club has been organized since July, 1884. Some of its members are: Mrs. W. H. Browne, Mrs. Frances Doubleday, Mrs. L. H. Schneider, Mrs. A. B. Frye, Mrs. S. W. Willard, Mrs. W. C. Scribner, Miss Paggie Elderston, Miss Maude Watson, Miss Ethel Dinsmore, Capt. M. T. Anderson, Mr. A. A. Adee, Rev. L. H. Schneider, Rev. L. H. York, Dr. E. S. Jones, Dr. James V. Calver, Dr. H. M. Bennett, Maj. H. M. Pollard, Mr. G. W. Watson and Mr. A. F. Dinsmore. A number of ladies who have relatives in the Capital Bicycle club have learned to

RIDE THE TRICYCLE

in order to accompany them in their runs. A number of well-known physicians use the tricycle in making professional calls, using it as a relay for the horses. Some of them are Tabor Johnson, John Walter, B. B. Adams, Robert Reyburn, Sr., C. F. Goodell, H. M. Cutts and Dr. Davis. Other independent riders are Mr. and Mrs. Dennison and Profs. Fay and Chickering of Kendell Green. Mr. Will R. Pitman, winner of the tricycle prize in the races of the Boston club, rides a "Columbia." Mr. G. R. Alden, the husband of "Pansy," rides a tricycle over the uncertain roads at Chautauqua during the season. Mrs. Joshua Reynolds of Stockport, N. Y., traveled an average of forty-five miles a day in three days over the ordinary country roads on this vehicle. The first tricycle owned by a woman in the district was that used by Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, purchased in 1881. For some years tricycling as an exercise for women made very little progress here, but now the tide has turned and wheelmen, running through the quiet streets at twilight, meet ladies upon tricycles in groups and in pairs, accompanied by gentlemen at every turn. A lady, whose name has been prominently used in connection with her proficiency on the tricycle, says she has been incalculably benefited by the exercise, and she believes her life has been extended ten years by its benefits. The matter of dress for lady tricyclists is of little importance, in that no special costume is necessary. Each rider will soon adopt a dress for her own comfort and individual convenience. English women and those of Germany wear a costume something like that worn for horseback riding. They substitute knickerbockers for multitudinous skirts, wearing

ONLY ONE SKIRT

of cloth or flannel suiting, which forms the dress proper. This is not the Lady Haliburton skirt by any means, but, save in length, the same dress worn in our schools for horseback riding in New York and Boston. It preserves all the appearance and graceful outline of ordinary dress. The lady tricycle riders of Boston, while they have organized no clubs, have adopted some rules as to costumes, which must be of some neutral tint or shade, with hat, gloves and dress of the same. The jacket and sleeves are tight fitting, and the skirt is the ordinary walking dress length, made six inches longer behind, because sitting in the saddle will gather up the back breadth and make the skirt appear even all around. The front and back breadths should be plainly and scantily gathered to the belt, but the sides should be plaited into box plaits, which open at the foot like a fan. With a skirt made like this not any more of the foot is shown in tricycling than in walking. Full skirts should be restricted by wearing thick, close-fitting underclothes, and the jockey hat is considered the most becoming to the tricycle lady riders.

A social event of some interest this week was the marriage of Mr. J. C. Stoddard assistant disbursing officer of the interior department, to Miss Lucy Wilson, daughter of a well-known and honored citizen of Washington. The marriage, which was a quiet one, occurred at the home of the bride's father on Wednesday in the presence of a few friends of the families.

THIS YEAR'S ACREAGE.

Comparative Tables Showing the Acreage of the Crops.

Increase Over Last Year in Nearly Every Class--Last Year's Yield.

Commissioner of Statistics Nordin has completed his comparative tables of the wheat, corn, oats, barley and flax seed crops for 1884 and the acreage for 1885. The acreage for wheat shows a slight increase over last year, being 3,181,671 against 3,109,874 acres, a gain of 71,797 acres. The acreage devoted to oats is 5,364 greater than last year; corn, 89,943; barley, 9,355; flaxseed, 12,733, the latter being nearly 100 per cent. increase. The increased acreage is confined to no one section of the state, but there have been small additions in most counties, though a few have fallen off. Following are the figures by counties:

THE WHEAT CROP.

Counties.	1884.			1885.
	Acres.	Bushels	Yl'd per acre bus.	Acres.
Anoka	6,470	91,821	14.19	6,879
Becker	21,711	400,637	18.45	24,547
Benton	9,515	127,159	13.36	11,421
Big Stone	32,465	294,111	11.13	34,706
Blue Earth	47,583	824,023	17.31	50,027
Brown	43,793	766,880	17.61	45,469
Carver	37,941	784,428	20.68	35,460
Chippewa	35,687	567,822	15.91	37,477
Chisago	11,961	230,281	19.25	12,650
Clay	64,377	889,018	13.87	60,273
Cottonwood	11,351	104,183	9.17	12,069
Crow Wing	430	6,732	15.64	396
Dakota	94,819	1,562,939	16.48	100,641
Dodge	56,091	701,328	12.50	40,521
Douglas	44,445	683,401	15.37	49,286
Faribault	54,698	822,246	15.03	52,399
Fillmore	56,507	846,846	14.98	58,901
Freeborn	65,538	1,034,514	15.63	63,663
Goodhue	151,912	2,811,313	18.50	142,801
Grant	31,886	493,951	15.49	37,333
Hennepin	33,327	658,423	19.75	35,162
Houston	25,128	347,864	13.84	25,437
Hubbard	2,386	20,482	8.58	4,205
Isanti	15,536	230,396	14.82	15,994
Jackson	4,813	76,323	15.85	4,957
Kanabec	798	11,846	14.84	956
Kandiyohi	63,880	1,108,135	17.34	67,085
Kittson	31,061	658,886	21.21	33,146
Lac qui Parl	56,002	852,129	15.21	63,331
Lake	....	....	.....	....
Le Sueur	39,664	759,399	18.97	40,135
Lincoln	23,103	274,322	11.87	24,197
Lyons	29,129	389,587	13.33	28,761
McLeod	42,479	760,964	17.91	44,731
Marshall	54,242	1,068,343	19.68	46,674
Martin	4,057	67,489	16.63	6,042
Meeker	35,767	641,024	17.92	39,213
Mille Lacs	1,761	36,988	21.00	1,842
Morrison	20,565	327,284	15.91	22,317
Mower	27,912	420,557	15.06	27,896
Murray	7,194	109,106	15.16	6,122
Nicollet	60,638	1,220,171	20.12	62,033
Nobles	6,523	90,498	13.87	5,740
Norman	66,650	1,129,600	16.95	72,967
Olmsted	68,909	1,107,618	16.07	69,103
Otter Tail	101,675	1,628,329	16.01	107,359
Pine	81	1,336	16.49	104
Pipestone	12,429	140,107	11.27	10,793
Polk	134,349	2,174,880	16.18	143,389
Pope	42,979	623,120	14.49	48,473
Ramsey	5,555	109,178	19.65	5,666
Redwood	25,133	367,980	14.61	27,777
Renville	68,667	1,058,517	15.27	71,783
Rice	62,101	1,191,909	19.19	62,279
Rock	7,352	76,024	10.34	5,689
St. Louis	12	218	18.17	7
Scott	45,518	830,015	18.01	45,849
Sherburne	22,115	321,283	14.52	25,082
Sibley	65,106	936,190	11.30	70,476
Stearns	94,083	1,382,734	14.69	99,702
Steele	58,639	995,363	16.97	60,328
Stevens	22,919	371,346	13.67	25,494
Swift	40,287	621,647	15.43	43,159
Todd	15,826	220,438	13.92	17,642
Traverse	33,172	413,388	12.46	34,276
Wabasha	55,921	887,410	15.86	57,606
Wadena	8,553	106,515	12.45	12,209
Waseca	49,526	840,318	16.97	50,690
Wash'n'ton	45,358	877,616	19.35	46,723
W't'nw'n	9,138	160,214	17.53	9,244
Wilkin	38,674	515,893	13.34	37,537
Winona	60,979	1,015,799	16.65	63,537
Wright	45,154	883,445	19.56	48,215
Y. Med'cn	45,454	644,573	14.18	46,604
*Est	282,715	4,583,183	.....	289,242
Totals.	3,109,874	50,415,017	16.21	3,181,671

*Unreported towns and counties.

THE BARLEY CROP.

Counties.	1884.			1885.
	Acres.	Bush.	Yl'd per a bu.	Acres.
Anoka	3	50	12.66	9
Becker	556	13,053	23.47	521
Benton	73	1,086	14.87	102
Big Stone	1,579	22,839	14.48	1,345
Blue Earth	4,231	118,722	28.06	4,175
Brown	1,920	44,783	23.34	1,521
Carver	755	23,959	31.73	871
Chippewa	1,022	20,259	19.82	856
Chisago	243	5,979	24.60	280
Clay	1,441	31,176	21.63	1,798
Cottonwood	2,058	42,556	20.67	1,831
Crow Wing	.....	40	10.00	2
Dakota	5,395	145,288	26.93	5,390
Dodge	16,322	278,937	27.02	9,588
Douglas	975	22,526	23.10	986
Faribault	6,517	160,164	24.58	4,889
Fillmore	22,738	564,105	24.80	21,266
Freeborn	6,653	166,473	25.02	5,528
Goodhue	17,028	737,728	27.29	31,231
Grant	950	20,217	21.28	900
Hennepin	186	5,119	27.52	175
Houston	4,751	100,391	21.12	3,293
Hubbard	145	3,157	21.77	143
Isanti	41	845	20.61	60
Jackson	2,338	56,033	23.96	2,641
Kanabec	2	75	37.50	4
Kandiyohi	1,094	21,753	19.66	1,150
Kittson	1,303	39,969	30.66	2,479
Lac qui Parle	1,738	32,931	18.94	1,544
Lake	4	227	56.75	2
Le Sueur	531	16,846	31.72	609
Lincoln	1,327	26,599	20.04	2,405
Lyons	2,163	42,463	19.68	2,130
McLeod	1,058	39,251	37.18	1,117
Marshall	1,016	34,345	33.80	2,752
Martin	2,518	55,219	21.82	2,470
Meeker	470	11,079	23.57	520
Mille Lacs	32	1,152	36.00	41
Morrison	470	10,996	23.39	527
Mower	18,659	469,634	25.18	21,138
Murray	2,429	45,092	18.56	2,006
Nicollet	1,098	29,385	26.69	1,141
Nobles	2,665	59,736	22.41	2,249
Norman	1,538	35,556	23.11	2,076
Olmstead	29,327	762,508	26.00	30,382
Otter Tail	1,846	41,590	22.52	1,911
Pine	4	101	25.25	6
Pipestone	4,176	75,005	17.96	2,847
Polk	5,915	152,463	25.77	8,826
Pope	1,609	18,265	11.35	975
Ramsey	304	9,399	30.91	253
Redwood	1,878	31,133	16.57	1,339
Renville	2,614	50,361	19.27	2,172
Rice	2,849	49,256	17.28	1,978
Rock	3,767	60,151	15.96	2,798
St. Louis	28	308	11.00	26
Scott	496	13,575	27.36	778
Sherburne	224	3,677	16.41	60
Sibley	1,279	33,064	25.84	1,262
Stearns	1,137	26,267	23.10	1,275
Steele	2,276	56,478	24.81	2,781
Stevens	1,737	36,085	20.77	1,295
Swift	1,897	33,468	17.64	1,508
Todd	440	8,235	19.83	519
Traverse	798	15,341	19.22	1,048
Wabasha	20,896	462,151	22.12	22,524
Wadena	205	4,044	19.72	146
Waseca	2,378	63,787	26.82	1,679
Washington	5,083	147,210	28.96	5,912
Watonwan	2,063	48,314	23.41	1,460
Wilkin	540	13,878	25.70	1,202
Winona	20,326	564,676	27.78	21,929
Wright	411	12,265	29.82	689
Yellow Med'ne	778	14,125	18.15	575
*Estimated	25,932	636,502	.....	26,691
Totals	285,252	7,001,526	24.54	293,607

*Unreported towns and counties.

THE OAT CROP.

Counties.	1884.			1885.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Y'ld per acre bu.	Acres.
Anoka	3,973	126,956	31.97	3,985
Becker	6,371	204,885	32.00	6,788
Benton	3,486	113,765	32.63	3,919
Big Stone	8,499	269,365	31.68	9,649
Blue Earth	22,344	851,145	38.09	25,724
Brown	14,341	581,762	40.56	14,613
Carver	7,002	323,445	46.19	7,346
Chippewa	9,689	352,023	36.12	10,319
Chisago	4,957	187,780	37.68	5,248
Clay	14,367	430,945	29.99	13,650
Cottonwood	13,368	591,896	44.27	5,428
Crow Wing	407	12,093	29.71	459
Dakota	35,956	1,332,113	34.26	35,511
Dodge	16,653	454,174	27.22	20,268
Douglas	9,681	320,582	33.11	10,996
Faribault	30,003	1,092,900	36.42	28,490
Fillmore	49,776	1,468,575	29.90	49,464
Freeborn	24,196	848,349	35.06	23,857
Goodhue	36,012	1,345,962	37.37	34,525
Grant	8,054	257,523	31.97	9,328
Hennepin	15,908	619,555	33.93	14,778
Houston	22,838	604,962	26.48	23,245
Hubbard	1,492	48,897	32.77	1,790
Isanti	4,733	146,770	31.00	5,048
Jackson	9,013	346,167	38.40	9,981
Kanabec	889	13,730	15.43	497
Kandiyohi	17,432	630,930	36.19	18,361
Kittson	6,563	244,035	37.18	6,769
Lac q Parle	12,679	438,527	34.66	14,655
Lake	12	165	13.75	4
Le Sueur	7,997	321,395	40.18	8,228
Lincoln	6,077	180,101	29.63	6,897
Lyons	13,827	487,717	35.20	14,375
McLeod	11,458	439,987	38.40	12,129
Marshall	7,008	291,426	41.58	7,727
Martin	13,398	510,657	38.11	11,915
Meeker	8,018	309,328	38.57	8,476
Mille Lacs	974	36,012	36.87	1,071
Morrison	8,013	242,782	30.29	8,521
Mower	37,829	1,262,634	33.37	41,598
Murray	8,492	343,276	40.42	8,789
Nicollet	13,192	593,958	45.02	15,211
Nobles	9,732	332,048	34.11	11,378
Norman	13,187	446,911	33.81	14,829
Olmsted	36,833	1,217,966	33.06	36,128
Otter Tail	23,952	764,056	31.87	25,506
Pine	124	3,712	29.93	179
Pipestone	6,685	221,776	33.17	7,519
Polk	40,352	1,016,583	25.11	29,997
Pope	11,256	360,357	32.01	12,503
Ramsey	4,119	156,443	37.98	3,910
Redwood	12,034	405,125	33.66	13,286
Renville	18,618	696,788	37.42	20,902
Rice	15,988	650,180	40.66	15,804
Rock	13,286	327,095	24.61	12,871
St. Louis	269	2,809	10.44	316
Scott	9,268	315,612	34.05	8,021
Sherburne	6,858	182,352	26.58	2,470
Sibley	13,687	525,551	38.39	14,955
Stearns	27,398	830,596	30.31	28,465
Steele	21,856	572,668	26.19	16,937
Stevens	12,177	328,672	26.99	11,052
Swift	15,378	490,844	31.26	14,822
Todd	6,111	160,633	26.28	6,314
Traverse	6,595	204,018	30.93	7,705
Wabasha	19,832	624,457	31.48	19,368
Wadena	2,870	90,523	31.54	2,949
Waseca	12,529	441,965	35.27	11,999
Washington	15,232	569,462	37.51	14,643
Watonwan	11,914	447,268	37.54	13,321
Wilkin	8,417	239,291	28.42	8,499
Winona	27,357	930,971	34.03	27,317
Wright	9,038	359,178	39.74	9,734
Y. Medicine	10,652	401,396	37.68	12,126
*Estimated	99,058	3,361,643	.....	99,545
Totals	1,089,638	36,978,079	33.93	1,095,002

THE CORN CROP.

Counties.	1884.			1885.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Y'ld per a bu.	Acres.
Anoka	4,498	134,825	30.22	4,703
Becker	100	4,423	44.23	414
Benton	1,131	23,179	20.49	1,781
Big Stone	475	12,134	25.54	1,889
Blue Earth	19,570	750,122	38.33	25,136
Brown	7,940	235,068	29.60	8,812
Carver	8,359	357,154	42.72	9,339
Chippewa	2,323	66,702	28.71	4,189
Chisago	1,501	47,960	31.95	1,917
Clay	118	5,434	46.05	396
Cottonwood	2,618	76,286	29.13	3,717
Crow Wing	170	7,894	47.43	332
Dakota	13,766	426,696	30.94	15,029
Dodge	10,657	359,927	33.77	10,934
Douglas	1,300	36,860	28.35	2,355
Faribault	24,009	644,068	26.82	25,005
Fillmore	35,310	997,232	28.18	37,581
Freeborn	17,799	563,932	31.68	21,994
Goodhue	18,439	612,005	33.18	21,405
Grant	190	6,121	32.21	597
Hennepin	15,415	511,263	33.16	15,504
Houston	25,448	766,754	30.13	25,336
Hubbard	58	2,550	43.96	217
Isanti	3,053	81,960	26.84	3,933
Jackson	3,748	97,561	26.03	4,360
Kanabec	38	687	18.07	37
Kandiyohi	3,794	93,574	24.66	4,824
Kittson	3	120	40.00	12
Lac qui Parle	2,922	80,284	27.13	5,513
Le Sueur	15,272	594,686	38.93	17,390
Lincoln	884	20,109	22.74	1,369
Lyons	3,353	86,209	26.00	5,509
McLeod	5,784	241,445	41.74	7,453
Marshall	36	920	25.55	61
Martin	12,393	231,055	18.64	11,915
Meeker	3,270	114,183	34.91	4,044
Mille Lacs	718	22,976	32.00	740
Morrison	2,403	63,543	26.44	3,743
Mower	22,430	584,695	26.06	23,907
Murray	1,002	28,046	27.99	1,927
Nicollet	8,916	315,094	35.34	10,612
Nobles	3,949	97,178	24.61	4,489
Norman	89	1,815	20.39	225
Olmsted	23,757	797,290	33.56	26,310
Otter Tail	3,129	75,588	24.15	4,092
Pine	22	670	30.45	39
Pipestone	930	24,859	26.73	1,362
Polk	71	2,903	40.88	315
Pope	729	19,237	26.38	1,798
Ramsey	1,768	71,782	40.60	2,030
Redwood	5,181	117,794	22.73	6,649
Renville	6,797	186,360	27.41	10,149
Rice	11,724	416,971	35.56	12,148
Rock	5,767	113,122	19.78	8,033
Scott	9,549	355,568	37.23	10,233
Sherburne	7,790	210,835	27.06	9,695
Sibley	7,223	257,290	35.60	8,798
Stearns	9,028	265,634	29.42	11,469
Steele	10,557	342,796	32.47	11,929
Stevens	510	13,148	25.76	1,553
Swift	1,851	51,470	27.80	3,390
Todd	1,727	59,991	34.73	2,429
Traverse	295	9,037	30.64	1,125
Wabasha	13,021	425,498	32.67	16,928
Wadena	826	30,482	36.90	1,230
Waseca	8,430	310,977	36.88	9,944
Washington	9,438	343,374	36.38	9,729
Watonwan	5,625	170,568	30.32	6,490
Wilkin	106	4,754	44.84	401
Winona	20,215	636,012	31.46	20,987
Wright	12,024	430,840	35.83	12,763
Yellow Medicl'e	3,144	88,123	28.03	5,583
Unreported towns and counties, estimated	48,648	1,523,772	.....	56,824
Totals.	535,133	16,761,495	31.32	625,076

THE FLAXSEED CROP.

Counties.	1884.		1885.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.
Becker	2	21	51
Big Stone	4	33	43
Blue Earth	1,997	20,698	4,251
Brown	1,449	18,687	3,947
Carver	326	....	7
Chippewa	....	2,278	1,120
Chisago	11	....	1
Clay	22,412	140	59
Cottonwood	....	259,145	23,426
Dakota	418	4,352	801
Dodge	399	3,226	790
Douglas	....	....	9
Faribault	743	6,056	1,088
Fillmore	1,636	18,654	3,098
Freeborn	337	2,598	378
Goodhue	82	1,085	358
Grant	....	....	233
Houston	146	1,663	276
Itasca	....	....	....
Jackson	8,259	105,393	14,937
Kandiyohi	681	6,905	1,095
Kittson	1	15	....
Lac qui Parle	231	1,821	1,379
Le Sueur	....	....	21
Lincoln	626	6,440	4,725
Lyons	2,031	21,643	7,346
McLeod	11	76	58
Marshall	6	18	147
Martin	887	9,841	2,221
Morrison	1	9	1
Mower	4,776	55,587	9,228
Murray	12,129	167,594	20,565
Nicollet	622	8,877	1,587
Nobles	16,342	203,629	26,715
Norman	1	21	2
Olmsted	332	4,007	980
Otter Tail	....	....	125
Pipestone	5,375	67,826	15,546
Polk	101	1,514	56
Pope	....	....	37
Redwood	2,145	35,542	6,956
Renville	310	3,343	1,197
Rice	6	50	44
Rock	21,796	202,567	33,445
Scott	....	....	8
Sibley	286	4,750	2,431
Stearns	....	....	70
Steele	81	806	135
Stevens	843	6,848	1,554
Swift	33	184	307
Todd	....	....	3
Traverse	....	....	331
Wabasha	....	....	12
Waseca	58	456	78
Washington	....	....	2
Watonwan	7,158	94,999	12,941
Wilkin	22	164	345
Winona	17	202	63
Wright	....	....	32
Yellow Medicine	185	1,644	1,385
Unreported towns and counties estimated	11,531	135,138	20,870
Totals	126,845	1,486,527	229,578

Mistaken Luxuries.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Mr. John Fairman, who with his family recently came to Chicago from Elmira, N. Y., died yesterday at his residence in Woodlawn Park, from the effect of eating toadstools, which were supposed to be mushrooms. Mrs. Fairman, who also ate of the toad stools, is seriously ill, but will probably recover. Mr. Fairman's father was at one time the proprietor of the Elmira Gazette. It is learned that some seven or eight persons living in Hyde Park are ill in a dangerous condition from the same cause, and it is likely that half of them will die.

Old men love the past, young men love the future, but if you want to tickle a girl's fancy give her a present.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE CITY'S INTERESTS.

How They Are Carefully Watched and Vigilantly Guarded By the Chamber of Commerce.

Sketch of the History of the Body From Its Birth More Than Thirty Years Ago.

Some of the Notable Ends It Has Accomplished for the Good of the City.

The moving of the St. Paul chamber of commerce from the old rooms on the corner of Third and Robert streets to the magnificent new building diagonally opposite the Hotel Ryan makes timely a short review of the history and object of this institution which has so signally aided the progress of St. Paul. It is a matter of universal comment to the rest of the world how coherent St. Paul business is, how closely it hangs together. It is recognized that the business prosperity and commercial supremacy of the city are secured and strengthened by vigilance—that in the prosperity of any one branch of business the weal of all is concerned, consequently the business of St. Paul is conducted on the family principle, the members sympathizing in each other's, pain and welfare, and by united effort striving for each other's well being. The organizations through which these ends are effected are two: The chamber of commerce and the Jobbers' union. Of these the former is by far the more comprehensive in its purposes and ends, and is the body in which have been originated a great many of the great enterprises which have placed the city on the commanding eminence it now occupies among the cities of the country.

THE FIRST MOVE

towards an organization which seventeen years afterwards resulted in what is now known as the St. Paul chamber of commerce was made Nov. 28, 1854, and the next morning, Nov. 29, the following notice was published, calling a meeting to be held to organize a board of trade:

> We, the undersigned merchants of St. Paul, seeing the necessity of making some organization by which to relieve ourselves, as well as the mechanic, the farmer and laboring man from the monetary and other difficulties under which we now labor, have concluded to hold a meeting for that object on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at Mazourka hall. Henry E. Buel, R. Gallaway, D. Day, B. Presley, B. Weide, William Spencer, C. Wooldridge, L. C. Dunn, Jeremiah Smith, L. B. Wait & Co., Chamblin & Morgan, D. Michaud, Winne & Cooley, Cathcart & Co., N. E. Tyson, Marshall & Co., W. S. Combs, Bond & Kellogg, Markley & Kern, L. & C. H. Mix, J. L. Farwell & Co., Culver & Farrington, Culver & Fonseca, Edward Heenan, J. H. Byers, C. E. Mayo & Co., Louis Krieger, F. E. Collins, Stees & Hunt, G. G. Griswold, Wood & Morse, E. Howitz & Co., McClouds & Walker, Abram Elfelt, J. Fullerton, Ritchie & Co., Marshall & Co., A. F. Spofford, P. T. Bradley, Lewis Hyneman, Charles D. Elfelt, J. Frost.

Thus, over thirty years ago, was the first step taken to form an organization which has now taken the name of the St. Paul chamber of commerce. Of those fifty-one men who signed this call most are dead, and others have moved away, leaving but seven or eight now in the city, where they took such an important step more than a quarter of a century ago. This initiatory step was, in due time, followed by the completion of the organization, W. R. Marshall being chosen president and S. W. Walker secretary. At that time, and long before, the people of the territory had been and were then suffering grievously by reason of having no mail service. One of the first matters taken up by the new board was that of endeavoring to secure mail service. The board prepared and forwarded to Hon. James Campbell, postmaster general, a memorial, in which it was set forth that Minnesota was isolated, sparsely settled, and that the people here had no telegraphic communication with the states, and were wholly dependent on the mails for intelligence, and "that the commercial, political and social wants of our territory demand, in strict justice from the government, at least a tri-weekly mail." The memorial further stated "that the proprietors on the stage line between this city and Dubuque are performing with their four-horse post-coaches a regular tri-weekly service, sometimes oftener than tri-weekly, and could therefore perform the additional mail service at a less proportional rate than the weekly. We therefore earnestly pray you to order and arrange for a tri-weekly mail."

ORGANIZING THE CHAMBER PROPER.

This board of trade lingered along for about five years, but did not do much. It occasionally held meetings whenever anything happened that called for special notice, but these meetings were vere infrequent, and finally it came to be almost forgotten that such an organization existed. The people in 1857, about five years after the organization of the board of trade, concluded that it was time that the city had a live, active organization that would look after its interests and attend to such matters as usually come within the scope of such bodies. Accordingly, on the 19th of January, 1859, the chamber of commerce was formed. In speaking the next day of this the Pioneer and Democrat said:

> The comprehensive public spirit and business enterprise of the citizens of St. Paul have heretofore been remaining at loose ends—evaporating in idle talk or boiling over in occasional public meetings. Not till yesterday were these loose and aimless activities gathered up and adjusted and put in motion towards a definite end. Yesterday a chamber of commerce was organized at the office of William R. Marshall, Esq., upon the broad platform laid down by the Pioneer and Democrat. The meeting was called ostensibly for the purpose of organizing the old board of trade, which, for want of anything to do within the narrow scope of its professed objects, had almost fallen into oblivion. Adopting our suggestion, however, the defunct board was buried and a new body, with the more metropolitan title above given, was organized upon the grave of its impotent predecessor.

The same paper, in giving an account of this important meeting which started into existence an organization that has been of millions of advantage to the city of St. Paul, said that "a large number of the very cream of the intelligent business men of St. Paul, crowding the room of meeting almost to suffocation, participated in the proceedings with a generous enthusiasm, which argued well for the spirit which is to animate their future co-operation." Mr. C. E. Mayo was made chairman of the meeting and Isaac Markley secretary. Gov. Marshall's remarks on that occasion show that the new organization was to be a sort of reorganization of the old board of trade with larger powers and more energy. In explaining to those present on that occasion the objects and purposes in view in holding the meeting, Gov. Marshall said they were not so much for the purpose of reviving the old organization of the board of trade as to effect a new organization of the business energy of St. Paul upon broader principles, which should comprehend the whole scope of the commercial future which belonged naturally to the geographical position. Such an organization, he said, was specially demanded now, to concentrate the whole strength of St. Paul upon the vital question then before the country, involving the development of her great lines of westward communication. The first motion that was made and adopted at this meeting was made by C. W. Woolley, to the effect that the proposed organization be styled the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. Paul. C. W. Woolley, William R. Marshall, Findley McCormick, R. Marvin and O. King were selected to form a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the chamber. Pending the maturer preparation of a constitution, the meeting organized with the style above given under the constitution of the old board, which was amended to adapt it to the new body. A permanent organization was then completed by electing William R. Marshall president, William L. Banning vice president, J. W. McClung secretary and D. W. Ingersoll treasurer.

THE FIRST BOAT ON THE RED.

At this meeting, on motion of J. J. Knox, Mr. Knox, J. W. Taylor and John R. Irvine were appointed to constitute a committee to ascertain the cost of putting a boat on the Red river, and to invite proposals for the same, as to the amount of bonus which will be accepted as an inducement for immediate action. The proposition of a boat on the river was discussed at considerable length at the meeting, and Anson Northup, who was present, gave his views and estimate of the probable cost of placing his boat, the "Ans Northup," on the Red river. He proposed to carry the machinery overland from Crow Wing, where the boat then was, to Shayenne, about eighty-five miles, and to build a hull on the Red river. The cost of the boat, completed, on the Red river, he thought, would be from $2,000 to $5,000, according to size and finish. During the discussion of the project Gov. Marshall spoke at length of the importance of opening the navigation of the Red river, and thus affording facilities for the settlement of the country upon which St. Paul, and Minnesota in general, depended for their commercial development. He proposed a bonus of $1,000 to be offered by the chamber of commerce as an inducement for an immediate execution of the plan, which he said, without any bonus, would abundantly repay the enterprise. The meeting finally adjourned till the next Saturday night, when a long report was read in favor of the Red river scheme, and resolutions were adopted to raise a bonus of $1,000 to carry out Northup's idea.

This early action of the chamber is characteristic of that body. That was the first time the chamber determined to raise a bonus. Since 1859 that body has had occasion to aid in raising a good many, some of which were of such size and importance as to make this first one look quite small, but really, in those hard times, $1,000 was a large sum, equal probably, to $20,000 now. It shows also that the trade and business of the Red river country was deemed to be of great importance. In 1859 the chamber of commerce was a useful and live institution. It held a number of public meetings in 1858 and 1859, which were mainly for the purpose of calling attention to the Northern overland route to the Pacific and aiding the placing of a boat on Red river. Addresses were made by J. W. Taylor and others. The proceedings of some of these meetings were published in document form, and did much good. Noble's wagon expedition to the Rocky mountains, in 1859, was also one of the results of its efforts. Afterwards, in 1862, it procured by its efforts the government appropriation, by Capt. Fisk's first overland expedition to the gold fields of Idaho, which was repeated again in 1863 and 1864, and did much to call national attention to the upper overland route, which gradually paved the way for our Northern Pacific railroad.

REORGANIZED AGAIN.

The newly-organized chamber continued along, holding meetings occasionally for a while and then interest in it partially died out during the hard times and the chamber was again forgotten till 1867. On Jan. 10, 1867, this familiar organization went through another galvanizing operation. This time it was the intention to fix and establish it upon a legal foundation. Before this time the chamber had not been incorporated. On that day articles of incorporation were filed wherein the purposes and objects of the chamber were set forth as follows:

> Be it known that we, R. Blakeley, Horace Thompson, A. H. Cathcart, C. D. Strong, D. W. Ingersoll and Grant Hewitt, have this 10th day of January, A. D. 1867, associated ourselves together as a body corporate to be called the chamber of commerce of the city of St. Paul. The purpose of this association is to advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of St. Paul; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade; establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the city; acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and, as far as practicable, to adjust the controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between individuals engaged in trade, and to promote the general prosperity of the city of St. Paul and the state of Minnesota.

On Jan. 23, 1867, the chamber of commerce held a meeting in Ingersoll hall for the purpose of completing their organization, and on motion of Judge Palmer, a committee consisting of the judge, Peter Berkey, C. D. Strong, D. D. Merrill and R. Marvin was appointed, with instructions to report twenty-one names to be voted for or against for directors. The committee performed the duty, and at a meeting held on the 25th of January the following board of directors (the first board under the new dispensation) was elected:

John Nicols,	R. Blakeley,
J. C. Burbank,	F.R. Delano,
C. H. Schurmeier,	W. F. Davidson,
C. D. Strong,	T. S. Averill,
George L. Becker,	H. M. Rice,
D. W. Ingersoll,	P. H. Kelly,
William Dawson,	F. L. Vawter,
H. Thompson,	J. A. Wheelock,
E. F. Drake,	C. W. Nash,
William Lee,	R. N. McLaren.
J. M. Bohrer,	

In this connection it may be stated that a resolution was adopted at the meeting held on the 23d, that R. N. McLaren, Gen. H. H. Sibley and H. M. Rice constitute a committee to confer with the general commanding this military department as to what protection would be given to the overland travel on the Northern route to Montana. This resulted in the opening of the Northern route to Montana, by which Capt. Fisk took out three different companies to Helena.

The first meeting of the new board of directors under this last reorganization was held at the office of J. C. Burbank & Co., on Bridge square, about where Zimmerman's art gallery now is. All the directors were present except P. H. Kelly, C. W. Nash and J. M. Bohrer. Hon. H. M. Rice was made chairman and R. N. McLaren secretary, when the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Burbank; first vice president, H. M. Rice; second vice president, H. Thompson; treasurer, William Dawson. At this meeting the resignation of P. H. Kelly was received and accepted, and William L. Banning was elected to fill the vacancy.

SOME CHANGES.

The constitution and by-laws adopted in 1867 have constituted the law for the chamber, except that they were somewhat changed four or five years ago. About 1880, and perhaps before that time, the idea of erecting a chamber of commerce building was broached, at first in whispers, but later on more loudly. As the matter came to be talked of seriously some of the members examined more carefully into the constitution to see whether the chamber could hold real estate, and the more the matter was examined the more the members were led to doubt their authority. It was therefore deemed safer to change the constitution so as to avoid all cause of doubt. The matter was referred to a committee, with Hon. John M. Gilman as chairman, to revise and set right the whole matter. In due time Mr. Gilman made a report covering the subject, and following out the plan indicated by him the chamber made certain changes.

From the organization of the old board of trade in 1854 to the present time, the chamber has had but five presidents, viz: ex-Gov. Marshall, J. C. Burbank, Gen. Sibley, H. M. Rice and Gen. Sanborn.

The chamber, when it was reorganized in 1867, for the first few meetings assembled in J. C. Burbank's office on Bridge square. It soon after its organization secured rooms in Ingersoll's block, where it remained some time. From that block it moved down to Prince's block on the corner of Jackson and Third streets, over the Milwaukee & St. Paul ticket office. It afterwards moved up to the Opera House block. From there it went to Rogers block on Bridge square, thence to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Boston One-Price store. This building is on the north side of Third street about in the middle of the block. It did not remain there long and soon moved down to the corner of Third and Roberts streets, where it has been for the last two or three years. It has now moved into its new building and will not move again probably unless it is burned out or some other calamity befalls it.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

It is impossible to enumerate all that the chamber has done for the city of St. Paul. Even the records of that body will not show what it has accomplished. It has been connected with all public improvements, and has always given its influence on the side of the city. The following are some of the matters that it has aided in carrying to a successful issue: The annexation of West St. Paul; the construction of the city hall and court house; the location of the state fair and Hamline university; the securing of low freights; securing cheap fuel to our citizens; the amendments of the city charter; improvement of the Mississippi river: securing the termini of various railroads; the Fort Snelling bridge; the construction of the market house; the Robert street bridge; the new capitol building after the old one had burned; securing the headquarters of the Northern Pacific railroad and making St. Paul the headquarters for the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road; the construction of the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls road, connecting with the West Wisconsin, and making a through line to Chicago and the East; securing the Ryan hotel and the chamber of commerce building. It also has always made its influence felt on all matters of public improvement, like paving streets, laying stone sidewalks, the sewerage system, the water works, fixing officers' fees, and establishing the number of officers and the levying of taxes. It has also done much towards reducing taxation to the lowest point, so as to make this a promising field for investing capital; in securing transportation to induce manufacturers to come here and locate; in securing improvements on the Mississippi river. All these matters and many more the chamber has had a very potential influence in accomplishing.

ITS INFLUENCE.

The chamber of commerce is recognized as a very important factor in the progress of St. Paul. While its powers are only advisory it has such a weight of wealth and influence behind it that its advice goes a long way with the public functionaries to whom it makes suggestions. This great influence may be without sufficient grounds, but it is nevertheless actual, and is so well understood that the general impression is that when any one is interested in some public improvement or in some measure which he is anxious to have pushed, he is almost as sure to apply to the chamber of commerce for its approval as to the council or county board, and instances are even on record where aldermen have figured to get their schemes recommended by the chamber before springing them upon the council. Of course, there are numerous instances where the chamber of commerce and the civic authorities have been and are at variance, but the fact remains that the expressed opinions of that body have great weight with all the various boards that manage the public affairs of this city and county.

Of course any successful attempt at making the chamber of commerce a factor in the politics of the city would in a great measure destroy its influence and impair its usefulness. The only serious endeavor to do this was last spring, when in the heat of the municipal campaign a party newspaper raised a "wolf, wolf" cry of fraudulent voting and astounding corruption in the executive branches of the city government, and called a meeting at the rooms of the chamber immediately after the morning session. As the allegations, all and each of which were afterwards retracted by the paper which published them, reflected seriously on the official and personal character of some of the most prominent members of the chamber, who were also city officials, the matter was brought up at the meeting and a resolution passed after a heated debate, referring the whole subject to the grand jury. Thus ignominiously ended the only attempt to transform the chamber of commerce into a political machine.

A Bathing Sensation.

Atlantic City Cor. Baltimore American.

The dresses of many of the bathers are decidedly unique and attract general attention. While some make themselves conspicuous by the scarcity of clothing, others attract observation by their style of bathing. The latest and decidedly the most successful scheme was that adopted by a lady today. Just about noon, when the beach was crowded, she leisurely walked toward the water, and when within a few feet from where the tide was encroaching on the sand, she deliberately sat down and began taking off her shoes and stockings. She was attired in the height of fashion, and her clothing fitted to perfection. When she had bared her feet and nether limbs she quickly raised her dress to some distance above her knees, and after turning back some lace work attached to another garment, walked out into the surf, the observed of all observers. The bathers stopped and watched her so intently that they forgot the waves that threatened to lift them off their feet, while the spectators flocked to the edge of the water. The fair bather was apparently unaware of the excitement she created, for she waded about in a contented sort of way, never looking to the right or left, and always keeping her clothing at an elevation of three feet above tidewater. When she had had enough she returned to the beach, sat on the dry sand, placed her wet feet on a piece of paper she had drawn from her pocket, and proceeded to dry her limbs with her stockings by patting them gently, and in such a way as not to wet them too much. She then drew on the stockings, fixed the garters (which were very handsome), drew back the lace work above alluded to and put on her gaiters, Then she arose and quickly walked away. The ladies who witnessed this remarkable scene turned their heads, but the gentlemen stood their ground bravely and did not flinch once. Some whose wives were near by are said to have received curtain lectures when they reached the hotel.

A Hint to Wives.

New York Sun.

Wife (at the breakfast table)—What time was it when you came in last night, dear?

Husband (with aching head)—Well-er, I don't know, exactly.

Wife—It must have been 3 o'clock. Were you detained at the office?

Husband—Er-yes.

Wife (anxiously)—I'm afraid you are working too hard, dear. You ought not to confine yourself so closely to business. I am not surprised that you have a headache occasionally in the morning. You really must take better care of yourself. By the way, dear, can you let me have $20?

Husband—Certainly, with pleasure.

Poetry and Practicality.

New York Journal.

"You are a poet, I understand?" said a Brooklyn landlady to her new boarder.

"So they say," he modestly murmured.

"You ought to be very happy here."

"Why so, ma'am?"

"Because you know that the poet Willis wrote his best lines in a boarding-house, sir."

"Ah, indeed! But you must remember they were not tender-lines, ma'am."

Yet the poet's invidious intimation passed unheeded, and as he composes pathetic poems he keeps time to the pounding of that boarding-house steak.

WORK OF CRACKSMEN.

Professional Burglars Doing the Interior Towns and Meeting with More or Less Success.

Belief that the Light-Fingered Gentry are the Same that Recently Visited St. Paul.

Seizure of a Stock of Pictures in Chicago Claimed to be Nearly Obscene.

Professional Burglars.

Special to the Globe.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., Aug. 15.—It is the general opinion here that the Oakes-Merriam burglar reported in the St. Paul dailies as having been captured in Detroit several days ago is still at large, and is identical with the man who did the Dassel job in this village last Thursday morning. From the evidence at hand officers here and at various other towns between here and St. Paul are of the opinion that the perpetrator of the St. Paul midnight outrage is still in the state, and has been ever since the raids in St. Paul; and further, that there is a regular gang at work, of which the "short, thick-set man" is the leader and chief cracksman. Officials here are in possession of information, which has just been imparted to your correspondent, and which connects beyond a doubt the job here last Thursday with a bold scheme at Willmar, as detailed in the GLOBE of Saturday, an attempt in Minneapolis and the affairs at the residences of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Merriam in St. Paul. The evidence that this is true is as follows: Soon after the

ST. PAUL RAIDS

the presence of a professional in Minneapolis was apparent to the detectives, and although a determined effort was made to capture him, the expert so carefully covered his trail that nothing was accomplished, though the precautions taken rendered any attempt at fine work in that city extremely hazardous. From Minneapolis the gang went West, with Willmar their objective point. Here traces of four different people were found, and there can be hardly a doubt that they were traveling together and under the leadership of the "short, thick-set man." That some big job was planned at this point is clearly indicated by the recital in the GLOBE of yesterday. The distance from Willmar to this city could have been easily covered between Monday night and Thursday night, the night of the Dassel robbery. Mr. Dassel left home Thursday night, going to Minneapolis, where he has been visiting Freeman P. Lane, a brother of Dr. Lane of this place. Mrs. Dassel's account of the affair is as follows: "About 3 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by some one in my room, but felt no alarm, as I supposed it was my brother, who is an early riser, and I could distinguish that the time was somewhere in the early morning hours. I sat up in bed and called him by name, whereupon he turned and passed out into the hall; but as he did so I readily distinguished the fact that he was a stranger and that he wore a

HANDKERCHIEF OR MASK

over the lower part of his face. I saw him but a moment, but could identify him I think, were he brought before me." Asked to describe the man Mrs. Dassel said he was a short and thick-set man, wearing a cap. After leaving the room he made his way out of the house and all trace of him was lost, although the alarm was quickly given and a search instituted. As booty he secured a gold brooch and gold watch, failing to find Mrs. Dassel's diamonds lying conspicuously on a dressing-case near by. Bernhard Dassel is president of the bank of Ortonville and one of the wealthiest men of the village, which accounts for his residence having been selected for a raid, for it is the record of the "short, thick-set man" to go where there is a prospect of making a rich haul of jewelry and other valuables. If the St. Paul and Minneapolis detectives really think the man captured in Detroit is identical with the Oakes-Merriam man, they are certainly off the scent. That professional gentleman, with his fences and rough workers, is now doing the Northwest, and will be heard from before many days and nights pass.

Chatto, the Apache Chief, Killed.

Special to the Globe.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Aug. 15.—A courier from beyond the Mexican border brings intelligence which is received with satisfaction here. On the 8th inst. Lieut. Davis, with a company of Apache scouts, accompanied by two troops of the Fourth cavalry, were operating in the state of Sonora, Mexico, fifteen miles south of San Bernardino. The command was on a fresh trail. "Hot" signs were growing more noticeable. Every minute it seemed certain that the renegades would be overtaken when the Chatto chief in command of the scouts ordered a halt and called on the officers for a council. Lieut. Daris promptly issued orders to move forward, and then Chatto and five or six other Indians drew off to one side and moved towards the hills to the north of the trail, which was leading almost due west. Upon being commanded to halt, Chatto and his men started upon a run, and a fire was given. One of the companies of troops, within a 200-yard range, opened fire upon the fleeing scouts with splendid effect,

KILLING CHATTO

and two of his men, wounding another and bringing the others to a sudden halt. Scouts who had remained in line seemed stupefied by the suddenness of the affair, but after it had been ascertained that Chatto was killed they all assumed an air of sullen anger, which boded ill for the future. At the time the courier left the command was again moving forward, but the feeling was general among the troops that the scouts would require close watching. Chatto was the Indian who led the murderers of the McComas family in their march of 1883. He has always been regarded as one of the worst of the Warm Spring band of Apaches, and was with Victoria in all the raids from 1879 to 1882. He was the sub-chief, ranking with Bonito and Natchez, and had considerable influence not only with his own band, but among Chiricahuas. Not a little surprise was expressed on the frontier, when it was learned that Gen. Crook had placed so turbulent a spirit in command of his Indian scouts.

Excited the Colored People.

CAMILLA, Ga., Aug. 15.—Colored church circles are excited here. Last Sunday night, Anna Sapp, 14 years old, attended the Methodist church and during the excitement was baptised. This coming to the ears of her aunt and guardian, Mrs. Rose, a strong Baptist, she swore out a warrant against the preacher for assault on her neice, consisting in pouring water on her head against her will. The preacher has now issued a warrant against Mrs. Rose for disturbing public worship.

Voodouism Among Negroes.

Special to the Globe.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—There is a widespread belief of voodouism among the negroes of Atlanta. Hundreds of colored people are held under thraldom by conjure doctors, who vow terrible punishments against their victims if they fail to come up with their regular contributions. Ambrose Belden, a well-to-do negro of this place, who was under the influence of one of these wretches, dismissed him. The conjurer, a revolting-looking spectacle, turned upon Belden and shaking his finger at him, said menacingly: "For this your entrails shall burn, and burn, and burn." The next day Belken felt what he imagined to be fire burning fiercely within him. He has taken to his bed and his case baffles the skill of doctors, who say he will surely die. The other negroes gather at his house nightly and make the air mournful with their cries.