

Daily Globe

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be returned.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1885.

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 111 N. LAKE STREET.

THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 257 FIRST AVE. WEST.

THE ST. CLOUD OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215 1/2 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 10 p.m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Table with columns: Stations, Wind, Temp, etc. Includes Duluth, St. Paul, La Crosse, etc.

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.04; thermometer, -5; relative humidity, 70; wind, north; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 18; minimum thermometer, -13; daily range, 31. River—Frozen. Note.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 10 a.m.—For the upper lake region: Light snows, with a southerly wind, generally shifting to east and south; very cold weather during Monday followed by rising temperature during Monday night, falling preceding in eastern portion of morning. For the upper Mississippi valley: Fair weather, followed by local snows, winds becoming variable, rising temperature in middle of day. For the lower Mississippi valley: Fair weather, followed by local snows, winds becoming variable, rising temperature in middle of day. For the Missouri valley: Increasing light snows, slowly rising temperature, lower barometer, winds shifting to east and south, but occasionally variable.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

First Page—Washington, Talmage and Beecher and Crimes and Casualties. Second Page—St. Paul News and Among the Horses. Third Page—Minneapolis News and Sporting Events. Fourth Page—Editorial, Wall Street Finances, Farm News and General Telegraph. Fifth Page—Northwestern and Dakota News. Sixth Page—Financial and Commercial. Seventh Page—Want Advertisements. Eighth Page—Stillwater News.

A MUSEMENT DIRECTORY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Washburn St.—8 p. m., Haverly's Minstrels. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Seventh St., near Jackson—'Adams Edeu.' SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIME MUSEUM, 94 and 96 Seventh St.—Museum and Stage Performance. TENTH STREET FAMILY MUSEUM, Exposition Block near Washburn—Museum and Stage Performance. MINNEAPOLIS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Nicollet and Sixth—Boston Idols—8 p. m., 'Alone in London.' THEATRE COMIQUE, 212 and 213 First St. A.—Minnie's Comedy Female Minstrel. SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIME MUSEUM, 214 and 216 Hennepin Ave.—Museum and Stage Performance.

THE NEWS.

Extensive prairie fires are reported in Kansas. The Advent missions in St. Paul were closed. Troops continue to move towards Salt Lake City. Fire in a Chicago business block caused a loss of \$300,000. Two lake steamers are overdue, and much uneasiness is felt. Beecher preached on the subject of Love at Plymouth church. Austria insists that Serbia and Bulgaria shall come to terms. Flames in Illinois destroy property to the value of \$100,000. During the first week in December St. Paul had a prosperous trade. Dr. Talmage delivered an unusually interesting sermon in Columbus, O. Parnell is satisfied with the gains made in Ireland at the recent election. The Rev. J. L. Scudder of Minneapolis preached on Capital and Labor. The terrible storm at Aspinwall caused the loss of many vessels and lives. A paper on Foreign Journals was read before the Minneapolis Press club. Affairs in Wall street indicate that there will be no serious drop in prices. The report of Treasurer Jordan shows the financial condition of the United States. The Y. M. C. A. convention in St. Paul has closed after a profitable session of four days. Congress will meet and adjourn this morning out of respect for the late vice president. Many men were thrown out of employment by the substitution of convict labor at Sioux Falls. A Mormon uprising at Salt Lake City is a possibility, and troops have been ordered forward. FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. The forty-ninth congress opens to-day. As foreshadowed in the GLOBE'S Washington dispatches the organization of the two houses has been virtually accomplished and to-day's work will only be a formal ratification of what has been done in the caucuses. So far as the two parties are concerned their respective policies have been virtually outlined in the action of their respective caucuses. The nomination of Senator SHERMAN by the Republicans signifies that the issues upon which Mr. SHERMAN waged the Ohio campaign are endorsed by the national Republican party. The bloody shirt and a high protective tariff are the essential features in the Republican policy. The nomination of Mr. CARLISLE for the speakership of the house signifies that the Democrats propose to adhere to the policy of retrenchment and tariff reform, in the advocacy of which they won the last presidential election. The probabilities are that the most exciting contest in the lower house will occur early in the session over the proposition to amend the rules. Upon the decision of that contest will depend very largely the complexion of the legislative body which will be chopped out by the house of representatives. It is unfortunate that the Democrats should be divided upon this proposition. Mr. RANDALL and his friends have conceived the notion that the movement is designed to restrict his powers and influence as chairman of the committee on appropriations. The advocates of the movement profess to have a higher object in view, and claim to base their action upon a public necessity for improving the methods of congressional legislation. There are plausible arguments on

both sides. As Mr. RANDALL says, if the rules are changed there is danger of extravagant appropriations. Where the appropriations all come from one committee, as they do under the present rules, a better opportunity is given to make more careful estimates, and economical administration can better be secured than by having a half dozen committees, each one assigned to get the biggest share of the appropriation to itself. That particular Mr. RANDALL and his followers have the best of the argument. In respect to other features, the advocates of a change in the rules have the advantage in argument. The obstructive powers which the existing rules give often enable a minority to defeat wholesome legislation, and in some instances have enabled monopolies and corporations to defeat measures which were offered to protect the public interests. The existing rules make the chairman of the committee of appropriations an autocrat. Upon his pleasure depends all the important legislation of congress. If he is a wise and conservative statesman, the power is safely invested. If, however, he should prove to be an unscrupulous tool in the hands of some monopoly, the public would suffer. The indications are that the rules will be changed, and for one term at least it can be tested whether the change is an improvement or not. If the result should be a verification of Mr. RANDALL'S prediction and extravagant appropriations would be made, the country will demand that the old rules be restored, and Mr. RANDALL'S wisdom will be vindicated. It now looks as if the president will outline a policy in his message which will suit both the RANDALL and CARLISLE factions. He will undoubtedly recommend a measure of retrenchment, which Mr. RANDALL has fought for with so much vigor and pertinacity during his entire congressional career. It is also probable that the president will recommend a revision of the tariff and a reduction of tariff duties in accordance with Mr. CARLISLE'S notions. If the Democratic house, with the aid and encouragement of the Democratic executive, can succeed in cutting down the expenses of the government and reducing the tariff to a revenue basis, the Democratic party will have accomplished the most that is expected of it during this congress. Of course there are other important measures which will be presented to congress, but tariff reform and economical administration are the main features to be kept in view.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

GLADSTONE is defeated. It makes no difference whether or not he gets a majority of three or four out of the forty old members yet to be elected. It is not possible to get more than that, while the probabilities are that there will be a majority of ten or twelve against him. It is all the same to him. With the alliance between the Liberals and the Radicals, and with his own personal strength thrown into the scale, he has no reason to be discouraged by the overwhelming victory which he anticipated. So far as he is individually concerned, it would have been better for him to have gone into permanent retirement when he was deposed from the premiership. According to our American way of expressing it, the old man has lost his grip. He can never regain the position in English politics which he once held. He has made a gallant fight, but he was engaged in a cause in which personal courage was unavailing. The truth is, GLADSTONE lost his opportunity. His sympathies were in the right direction, and if he had followed the bent of his inclination and declared in favor of making proper concessions to Ireland and of encouraging democratic sentiment in England, he would not only have been respected by power by a tremendous majority, but he would have secured for himself a place in history above that of any other English statesman. As it is he is a failure and his name will go down to posterity as that of a man of great intellectual force, but so deficient in moral courage that his greatness was dimmed by his cowardice. No man ever had a greater opportunity to immortalize himself than GLADSTONE, and no man ever made a more miserable wreck of his opportunities. In bright contrast with GLADSTONE'S failure stands PARNELL'S success. When PARNELL stated that he intended to double his vote in parliament and expected to hold the balance of power between the Liberals and the Conservatives, the leading English politicians laughed him to scorn. The result shows that PARNELL was wiser than his enemies. He knew exactly what he was talking about. He measured his strength correctly, as he did that of the other parties. His management of the canvass has displayed superb leadership. He has won the confidence of the friends of the Irish cause so completely that his leadership will never be disputed. He has advanced the cause which he leads to a position that it will never be removed from English politics until Irish independence has been achieved. Of all the celebrated Irish leaders of the past none surpassed Mr. PARNELL in the elements of true leadership. He is consistent, dignified, agreeable, and his sagacious and his whole heart is in the cause for which he fights. He is to-day what GLADSTONE was twelve months ago, the colossal figure of English politics.

FAITH HEALERS.

A correspondent who desires to be heard in favor of the faith-cure doctrine is admitted to the columns of the GLOBE, notwithstanding his accusation against us that we have endeavored to bring the doctrine into ridicule. He judges rightly, however, when he says the GLOBE is orthodox. There is no subject on which it is not orthodox, nor is it disposed to ridicule. There are some subjects which we are compelled to treat lightly, because, no matter how serious they may be, they are presented to us in such grotesque appearance that it is impossible to divest them entirely of their ridiculous features. It was not of faith or the efficacy of believing that the GLOBE spoke lightly. It was of the sect, or rather of the cranky individuals who assume leadership of the cause, which seeks to enforce the faith-cure principles that we spoke. Faith in its true scriptural sense is a matter of too sacred import to be discussed with levity. That faith which PAUL speaks of as being "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen" has a spiritual meaning far beyond the comprehension of the silly men and women who affect to believe that the Lord of heaven and earth has no better use for His time than to be continually annulling His own laws to add to the personal comfort of some sinner whose affliction has been produced by a willful violation of those laws. While the GLOBE is a pretty good daily religious newspaper, and next to the Bible deserves to be read more than any other publication, it does not set itself up as an ecclesiastical council to decide and enforce religious doctrines. Therefore it is not our purpose to say whether the faith cure is the correct doctrine or not. But we do reserve the privilege of saying that some of the people who meet in the faith-cure conventions are the quaintest specimens of humanity to be found and have so goodly a quantity of ideas that we have ever struck in our theology. The Philadelphia convention was a fair illustration of this, and the faith-cure and holiness convention held in Chicago during the past week has confirmed this impression. A scene of a half hundred men and women running around in a church auditorium screaming, "Glorious hallelujah! Lord stand up!" while the conductor stands in the pulpit telling them that the Lord is hovering about the hall ready to cure all who put their trust in Him, is not a scene calculated to inspire the spectator with reverence or a

feeling of deep pity. Nor is the impression that faith is the rational exercise of a high mental power intensified by some of the questions which are propounded by the faith-cure devotees. As for instance, when the conductor is stumped by the following conundrum: "Should those who put their trust in God wear spectacles?" and the inquiry of another faith-seeker who wanted to know whether the Lord would cure insane people and blind people and lame people and those who have the best of the argument. In respect to other features, the advocates of a change in the rules have the advantage in argument. The obstructive powers which the existing rules give often enable a minority to defeat wholesome legislation, and in some instances have enabled monopolies and corporations to defeat measures which were offered to protect the public interests. The existing rules make the chairman of the committee of appropriations an autocrat. Upon his pleasure depends all the important legislation of congress. If he is a wise and conservative statesman, the power is safely invested. If, however, he should prove to be an unscrupulous tool in the hands of some monopoly, the public would suffer. The indications are that the rules will be changed, and for one term at least it can be tested whether the change is an improvement or not. If the result should be a verification of Mr. RANDALL'S prediction and extravagant appropriations would be made, the country will demand that the old rules be restored, and Mr. RANDALL'S wisdom will be vindicated. It now looks as if the president will outline a policy in his message which will suit both the RANDALL and CARLISLE factions. He will undoubtedly recommend a measure of retrenchment, which Mr. RANDALL has fought for with so much vigor and pertinacity during his entire congressional career. It is also probable that the president will recommend a revision of the tariff and a reduction of tariff duties in accordance with Mr. CARLISLE'S notions. If the Democratic house, with the aid and encouragement of the Democratic executive, can succeed in cutting down the expenses of the government and reducing the tariff to a revenue basis, the Democratic party will have accomplished the most that is expected of it during this congress. Of course there are other important measures which will be presented to congress, but tariff reform and economical administration are the main features to be kept in view.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

No sooner was the remarkable Prohibition victory gained in Atlanta than the public press with characteristic enterprise commenced to investigate the causes which led to the anomaly of an out-and-out temperance triumph in an important American city. In making an investigation of the causes which brought about this surprising condition of affairs in the empire city of the South, some attention has also been paid to unravelling the methods which were adopted in the canvass in order to attract votes to the respective sides. The negro element is a considerable factor in Atlanta and an unusual effort was made by both the Prohibition and anti-Prohibition factions to capture this vote. The religious sentiment in the negro inclined him to favor temperance, while the animal appetite tempted him in the other direction. Thus it became a combat between the spirit and the flesh, so far as the colored vote was concerned. The anti-Prohibitionists had the advantage, as they could furnish snobs of war in the shape of beer smokers, which the other side could not consistently resort to. In their dilemma the Prohibition leaders went to a noted colored preacher, whose name was HORTON, and who was an ardent friend of the temperance movement. When the situation was explained to Brother HORTON he grasped it in the twinkling of an eye. "It is no use talking to these people about total abstinence as long as their stomachs are empty," said Brother HORTON. "Just leave the matter to me; I'll fix them." And, sure enough, he did. A day or two afterwards a general invitation was sent to the colored men of the city to assemble at Brother HORTON'S house on a certain evening and partake of a 'possum banquet. The announcement was made that there would be 200 fat Georgia 'possums served in most palatable style. This announcement created tremendous enthusiasm among the colored people of the city, and the streets rang with cheers for 'possum and reform. It was evident that a tidal wave had set in for the prohibition cause, and consequently the anti-temperance writers who were wont to talk back at an old colored man in the city who was a personal enemy of Brother HORTON were selected to wear the hearts of the colored people from the Prohibition leader. He went around among them and in a quiet sort of way began to inquire if he had noticed a scarcity of cats of late in Atlanta. When he had sufficiently directed the attention of his people to the cat famine he began to talk about the improbability of one man catching 200 'possums in one week. In this way he succeeded in poisoning the colored public mind into the belief that Brother HORTON was going to substitute cats for 'possums at his banquet. And the fever of excitement was raised to the highest pitch, and the whole colored population of Atlanta was in a ferment when this wicked old doctor only declared that he had seen the Prohibition leaders skinning cats for two whole days. The Prohibition tide was stayed and the whole temperance movement was threatened with ruin. But Brother HORTON was equal to the occasion, and his superior presence of mind in a crisis alone saved the Prohibitionists from an overwhelming defeat. The next Sunday morning he had read from the pulpits of all the colored churches a document signed by all the colored ministers of the city in which they pledged their sacred ministerial honor that they had tasted Brother HORTON'S 'possums, and that they were good judges of 'possum flavor and that there was no deception among this document 200 genuine 'possum tails were triumphantly exhibited side by side with cat tails in deadly parallel columns. The reaction which came with this triumphant refutation of the slander carried the Prohibition movement on to victory. The election was close at hand and so incensed were the darkeys over the invention of the cat tale that, in their indignation, they forgot to vote for free whisky. And thus it was that the great battle of Atlanta was fought and won under the standard of a 'possum tail.

THE UTAH DISTURBANCE.

The massing of troops so as to have them within easy reach of Salt Lake City is an indication that the administration is in possession of information which makes it apprehensive that there is going to be a Mormon outbreak. President CLEVELAND has already announced his determination to use all the power at his command to suppress polygamy in Utah. It is intimated that he will take strong steps in his message to congress in favor of more stringent measures. It is surmised that the strong language employed by the president is intended to produce discontent among the Saints and for this reason troops are being concentrated at convenient points for the purpose of quelling any disturbance that may grow out of the position taken by Mr. CLEVELAND. It is more probable, however, that the government has learned of a contemplated rebellion on the part of the Mormons, and that it is being organized in anticipation of what may be said, but has grown out of a determination of the Mormon leaders to defy the authorities of the United States to interfere with their religious belief. It would be a fortunate thing if a conflict were precipitated. It will have to come sooner or later. Polygamy will never be rooted out except by the strong arm of the government. It would be better to have the polygamous sect provoke the conflict than for the government to be compelled to issue force

One Kind of Freezing.

The great flour mills at Minneapolis are frozen for the season. They are not precisely frozen up, but they are frozen out by the ice that has been driven up the river in freight cars consequent upon the prostrate close water navigation in the lakes. A new feature has recently been added, that of Uncle Thurman may not have any office at present, but he has a new house, a new set of ironing gown with gold trimming, new slippers and the sincere respect of all his countrymen, and is quite comfortable, thank you.

Comfortable Without Office.

Uncle Thurman may not have any office at present, but he has a new house, a new set of ironing gown with gold trimming, new slippers and the sincere respect of all his countrymen, and is quite comfortable, thank you.

Editorial Profundity.

There isn't much difference between twaddle and twaddle, come to think of it. One may twaddle in his swaddle and swaddle in his twaddle.

Ahead of Them All.

While the ordinary daily paper is content to plod along in the same worn paths, the St. Paul Daily Globe is continually getting on top, today it is in the lead in the Northwest. It contains the most news, the soundest editorials and is the nearest printed.

Twocledee vs Twocledum.

The New York Tribune is said to issue private circulars to advertisers in which it represents business as improving, and that it is, therefore, a propitious time for advertising. This is business. In its editorial columns it represents the Democrats as the only party all owing to the Democrats. This is politics.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Globe: NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 3.—I recently saw in your paper an editorial concerning a Faith convention held not long since in Philadelphia. Your tendency was to make the convention poor appear in a ridiculous light. Evidently, from your lack of information, for I have read your paper enough to know that you are strong in the defense of Christianity. A case in point was where a few weeks since a young man in a hotel believed that he had ambitious hopes, drowned herself, having left a plaintive note charging Christianity with the blame of her failure, you very clearly set forth the aims and claims of Christianity in good order, and in a most eloquent way to make any defender of it, but of the peculiar people who attend Faith conventions. Now these people do not differ materially from other Christians except, perhaps, they believe more of the Bible and more in answer to prayer. All Christians believe in the churches for the sick. Clergymen and Christians pray for the sick, but somehow we don't expect the sick to be effected in answer to prayer. If they do recover, the good doctor and the good nurse usually get the credit, and the sick people are left to say, "I believe that God works through the sick and the Lord shall reward him for trying, but apparently do not expect to have their prayers answered. If they are answered they are either frightened or they don't believe it or else it 'only happened so."

Faith people believe in the same Scriptural texts that other Christians accept, but faith people think they mean exactly what they say, while other Christians either doubt or explain away those texts for the most part. In our prayer books we have prayers for the sick, and we believe in the churches for the sick. Clergymen and Christians pray for the sick, but somehow we don't expect the sick to be effected in answer to prayer. If they do recover, the good doctor and the good nurse usually get the credit, and the sick people are left to say, "I believe that God works through the sick and the Lord shall reward him for trying, but apparently do not expect to have their prayers answered. If they are answered they are either frightened or they don't believe it or else it 'only happened so."

Architect Bell's Recommendation.

Architect Bell's recommendation that estimates should be furnished from his bureau on the probable cost of any government building before appropriations are made and contracts let will be indorsed by all who wish to see government work executed on the economical basis.

Whoever Declared that the Late Talented Republican Leader, Roscoe Conkling, was Sunk into Obscurity, is Sadly Mistaken.

He recently defended, with his usual successful brilliancy, a suit which an irate milkman brought against the World for libel. TURKEY toboggan steersmen will soon come to a prominent position. It is rather disconcerting to start smoothly for the bottom and land in a side snow drift half way down. The sport, however, can not fail to become extremely popular in St. Paul.

FAY TEMPLETON, by the looseness of her published views regarding the marriage tie, has done much to destroy the favorable opinion of theatrical people which more worthy members of her profession have labored so hard to create.

That the language of love is as universal as its existence is proven by the ardent courtship of a foreign diplomat and a Washington belle. Neither understands the other's language, but with the aid of a lexicon they get along very well.

MARY ANDERSON has reduced the price of admission to her performances. It may be English to charge \$2.50 to get a glimpse of the fair MOLLY, but in this country, where pretty actresses are so abundant, it is not profitable.

MINISTER COX will write a story of Turkish life for a Boston paper. He will have to show conclusively that Boston's favorite, Parson Downs, was once chaplain to the Sultan's harem, or modern Athens will none of it.

NEW YORK will establish a coin exchange. If a muck trading in the metropolis was not already done on wind, the brokers of that city would probably get up an exchange to deal in atmospheric air.

THE contest for the minor offices of the senate and house may be better understood when it is known that the places command a patronage of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually each.

So GORGEOUS are the winter styles in the East that it is asserted that if the queen of Sheba should walk down Fifth avenue she would be taken for a housemaid in mourning.

THE present is said to be very charitable. Good Democrats in postoffices will be more inclined to put faith in this declaration than those who are yet knocking at the door.

COMMISSIONER ATKINS recommends that the Indians be made agriculturists. Perhaps he's right; the threshing machine is nearly as effective as the rifle.

MR. MORRISON is understood to have gotten his sword arm in excellent practice preparatory for an early bout in the tariff deal with Champion RANDALL.

THE question having been settled as to who shall perform the ceremony of introductions to the president in the future, congress may now meet in safety.

IT is to be hoped that the chaplain will put in a plea for the country in general when congress is opened with prayers this morning.

SPEAKING of Christmas presents, in the name of the popular but long-suffering young men, we declare that slippers are barred.

IT is now that the discriminating young woman smiles oftentimes upon the young man with the fast horse and cutter.

of its own accord. When once the conflict does come there should be no let-up on the part of the government until Mormonism has been exterminated, root and branch. Its existence is a reproach to modern civilization, and a longer toleration of the iniquity is an offense to morality.

THE LANCET NEEDED.

Blood-letting is absolutely essential to the peace of Europe. A few weeks ago nothing but war could satisfy the ambitions of King MILAN and Prince ALEXANDER. Now both of them are as meek as lambs and perfectly willing that Austria shall patch up a peace between them. Russia and England will never be friends until they take a whack at each other, and somebody will be compelled to bleed Germany before BISMARCK will get in good humor with himself. In fact, the whole of Europe is in that apoplectic condition that nothing short of a good old-fashioned bleeding will work a cure.

THE Chicagoans who showed so little interest in the English clergyman who recently lectured there on the millennium, which he declared to be near at hand, probably thought it not worth their while to squander time on hearing of an error in which they would have no chance to take part and which was not to be located in Chicago.

GOV. HAYDEN of Montana doubtless is influenced by his environment in his statements regarding the administration's land and timber policy. Considering the fact that he is a recent appointee of the same administration there can be no doubt of the entire independence of his position.

ARCHBISHOP BELL'S recommendation that estimates should be furnished from his bureau on the probable cost of any government building before appropriations are made and contracts let will be indorsed by all who wish to see government work executed on the economical basis.

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IT is now that the discriminating young woman smiles oftentimes upon the young man with the fast horse and cutter.

Now the voice of the new member anxious to distinguish himself will be heard in the land shouting "Mr. Speaker."

The individual who predicted that there would not be ice enough this winter to build an ice palace ought to have his nose frosted this cold morning.

THIS is good bracing weather. There is usage enough in it to support a dozen ice palaces. Now, by St. Paul, let the work go bravely on.

THE girl that enjoys this bracing weather the most is the one whose seakiss squeak is the loudest.

The Leading Paper.

The St. Paul GLOBE is now acknowledged by the reading public to be the leading paper of the Northwest. It contains the most news, the soundest editorials and is the nearest printed.

One Kind of Freezing.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Globe: NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 3.—I recently saw in your paper an editorial concerning a Faith convention held not long since in Philadelphia. Your tendency was to make the convention poor appear in a ridiculous light. Evidently, from your lack of information, for I have read your paper enough to know that you are strong in the defense of Christianity. A case in point was where a few weeks since a young man in a hotel believed that he had ambitious hopes, drowned herself, having left a plaintive note charging Christianity with the blame of her failure, you very clearly set forth the aims and claims of Christianity in good order, and in a most eloquent way to make any defender of it, but of the peculiar people who attend Faith conventions. Now these people do not differ materially from other Christians except, perhaps, they believe more of the Bible and more in answer to prayer. All Christians believe in the churches for the sick. Clergymen and Christians pray for the sick, but somehow we don't expect the sick to be effected in answer to prayer. If they do recover, the good doctor and the good nurse usually get the credit, and the sick people are left to say, "I believe that God works through the sick and the Lord shall reward him for trying, but apparently do not expect to have their prayers answered. If they are answered they are either frightened or they don't believe it or else it 'only happened so."

Faith people believe in the same Scriptural texts that other Christians accept, but faith people think they mean exactly what they say, while other Christians either doubt or explain away those texts for the most part. In our prayer books we have prayers for the sick, and we believe in the churches for the sick. Clergymen and Christians pray for the sick, but somehow we don't expect the sick to be effected in answer to prayer. If they do recover, the good doctor and the good nurse usually get the credit, and the sick people are left to say, "I believe that God works through the sick and the Lord shall reward him for trying, but apparently do not expect to have their prayers answered. If they are answered they are either frightened or they don't believe it or else it 'only happened so."

Architect Bell's Recommendation.

Architect Bell's recommendation that estimates should be furnished from his bureau on the probable cost of any government building before appropriations are made and contracts let will be indorsed by all who wish to see government work executed on the economical basis.

Whoever declared that the late talented Republican leader, Roscoe Conkling, was sunk into obscurity, is sadly mistaken. He recently defended, with his usual successful brilliancy, a suit which an irate milkman brought against the World for libel.

TURKEY toboggan steersmen will soon come to a prominent position. It is rather disconcerting to start smoothly for the bottom and land in a side snow drift half way down. The sport, however, can not fail to become extremely popular in St. Paul.

FAY TEMPLETON, by the looseness of her published views regarding the marriage tie, has done much to destroy the favorable opinion of theatrical people which more worthy members of her profession have labored so hard to create.

That the language of love is as universal as its existence is proven by the ardent courtship of a foreign diplomat and a Washington belle. Neither understands the other's language, but with the aid of a lexicon they get along very well.

MARY ANDERSON has reduced the price of admission to her performances. It may be English to charge \$2.50 to get a glimpse of the fair MOLLY, but in this country, where pretty actresses are so abundant, it is not profitable.

MINISTER COX will write a story of Turkish life for a Boston paper. He will have to show conclusively that Boston's favorite, Parson Downs, was once chaplain to the Sultan's harem, or modern Athens will none of it.

NEW YORK will establish a coin exchange. If a muck trading in the metropolis was not already done on wind, the brokers of that city would probably get up an exchange to deal in atmospheric air.

THE contest for the minor offices of the senate and house may be better understood when it is known that the places command a patronage of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually each.

So GORGEOUS are the winter styles in the East that it is asserted that if the queen of Sheba should walk down Fifth avenue she would be taken for a housemaid in mourning.

THE present is said to be very charitable. Good Democrats in postoffices will be more inclined to put faith in this declaration than those who are yet knocking at the door.

COMMISSIONER ATKINS recommends that the Indians be made agriculturists. Perhaps he's right; the threshing machine is nearly as effective as the rifle.

MR. MORRISON is understood to have gotten his sword arm in excellent practice preparatory for an early bout in the tariff deal with Champion RANDALL.

THE question having been settled as to who shall perform the ceremony of introductions to the president in the future, congress may now meet in safety.