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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
Duluth	-4	Clear	Qu'App'lle	-3	Clear
St. Paul	7	Cloudy	Albany	11	Clear
LaCrosse	10	Clear	New York	16	Clear
Huron	13	Lt s'ow	Chicago	18	Cloudy
Moorhead	8	Lt s'ow	Cincinnati	19	Clear
St. Vincent	-7	Clear	Cleveland	4	Lt s'ow
Bismarck	16	Cloudy	Boston	14	Clear
Ft. Buford	11	Lt s'ow	Galveston	68	Clear
Ft. Ass'bn.	19	Lt s'ow	Memphis	41	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	25	Cloudy	N. Orleans	62	Clear
Helena	32	Cloudy	Quebec	3	Clear
Ft. Garry	-12	Clear	Shrevep't	57	Clear
Minnedosa	14	Clear	St. Louis	26	Cloudy
Med. Hat	47	Hy s'w	Vicksburg	56	Clear

—Below zero.

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.05; thermometer, -3; relative humidity, 73; wind, east; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 7; minimum thermometer, -18; daily range, 25. River—Frozen. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Increasing cloudiness and light snow; warmer southeasterly winds becoming variable. For the Upper Mississippi valley: Light snow, and rain in Southern portion; generally warmer; southeasterly winds becoming variable. For the Missouri valley: Light snows; slightly warmer and winds becoming variable, rising barometer.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

First Page—Opening of Congress, Crimes and Casualties and Foreign News.
Second Page—St. Paul News.
Third Page—Minneapolis and Stillwater News.
Fourth Page—Editorial, Washington News and General Telegraph.
Fifth Page—Northwestern and Dakota News.
Sixth Page—Financial and Commercial and Voice of the People.
Seventh Page—Want Advertisements.
Eighth Page—Railroads and Additional Local News.
Ninth Page—Official Publication.
Tenth Page—Official Publication.

AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY.

ST. PAUL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Wabasha St.—8 p. m., Haverly's Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATER, Seventh St. near Jackson—"Adamless Eden."

SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIME MUSEUM, 94 and 96 Seventh St.—Museum and Stage Performance.

FOURTH STREET FAMILY MUSEUM, Exposition Block near Wabasha—Museum and Stage Performance.

MINNEAPOLIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Nicollet and Sixth—Boston Ideals—8 p. m., "Alone in London."

THEATRE COMIQUE, 219, 221 and 223 First Av. South—Minnie Lewis' Female Mastodons.

SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIME MUSEUM, 214 and 216 Hennepin Av.—Museum and Stage Performance.

THE PRICES.

In stocks the early dealings were accompanied with considerable feverishness and increased activity. Later the market settled down into a more quiet and steady condition, and so remained until about 1 o'clock when a special raid was commenced against the Northwestern. This stock was then selling at 111, but it broke to 109¼, rallied to 110, then dropped to 109¾ and closed at 110. Other stocks, including St. Paul and the Vanderbilts, sold with a downward movement. The result of the day's operations was a net decline in Northwestern of 1¼, St. Paul 1¾ and Northern Pacific preferred 1⅜. The market closed weak.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

Retail grocers in Minneapolis want fixed rates on oil.

The Wisconsin poultry show promises to be a big success.

Judge Koon decided the state dairy law unconstitutional.

Sioux Falls is still somewhat excited over the church scandal.

New York Irishmen celebrated the success of the Parnellites.

Cribben & Sexton's stove warehouse, Chicago, was destroyed by fire.

Supt. Wright of the St. Paul public schools says more room is needed.

A bad wreck occurred on the Canadian Pacific, but without fatal results.

Sheridan and Scofield profess ignorance regarding the Salt Lake trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Odell of St. Paul celebrated their wooden wedding.

"Bull Dog" Kelly is on trial for murder in the United States court, St. Paul.

The Minneapolis board of trade wants a bonded warehouse for that city.

John Finerty thinks that the coming parliament will grant home rule to Ireland.

E. V. Smalley says there is rich gold in the newly-discovered mines near Colville, Mont.

A reduction in the wages of the workmen on the Burlington & Northern resulted in a riot.

Attorney General Hahn has given an interesting interpretation of the state pharmacy law.

Senator Logan will lead the fight in the senate against some of Cleveland's nominations.

The Northwestern blizzard passed through Chicago and gave New York and Boston a whirl.

An accident in the Croton acqueduct, Merritt's Corners, N. Y., resulted in the death of four men.

Hon. John Daniel, Virginia's youthful orator, was nominated to succeed Mahone in the senate.

The members of the house had their annual sport in drawing seats through the congressional lottery.

The officers of Minneapolis' Associated charities are in doubt about continuing the organization.

Delegates will be sent from St. Paul to New Orleans on American board of trade day at the exposition.

Speaker Carlisle complimented the house in his speech of acceptance, and counseled harmony among its members.

Boecking and Heffner, the principals in the Stillwater murder, were on the stand, but little light was thrown on the mystery.

Sherman accepted the position of president protem. of the senate, and that body adjourned out of respect for the late vice president.

The Chicago Tribune is the ablest Republican paper west of New York, and after making a review of Commissioner SPARKS' report it expresses the honest opinion that "congress should arm the interior department with full power to revoke summarily all patents issued without legal authority or obtained by fraud. This is the only practicable manner of dealing with a swindle of such gigantic proportions."

WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

We give space this morning to a communication from Mr. JOHN M. MARTIN concerning the proposition to remove all the Indians in Northwestern Minnesota to the White Earth reservation. Our correspondent shows conclusively that the sentiment of the people residing in counties contiguous to the White Earth reservation is almost unanimously in opposition to the proposed removal. The meeting held at Ada, in Norman county, adopted a memorial to congress which sets forth clearly enough the reasons why the removal should not be made. Circumstances go to confirm Mr. MARTIN'S statement that the removal proposition originates with the pine land speculators, who are anxious to get their fingers on the fine bodies of timber now standing on some of the reservations from which they are seeking to have the Indians removed. We fail to see any valid reason why they should all be crowded into the White Earth reservation. It would manifestly be an act of injustice to the Indians now in possession of that reservation, and an act of still greater injustice to the citizens of Polk, Norman, Becker and Hubbard counties, who would be subjected to all the annoyances which would result from such a course. The probability is that congress will not look favorably upon the removal scheme. And more particularly as the administration is now formulating an Indian policy which commends itself as a wise and practical method of disposing of the Indian question. The policy of laying off Indian reservations and withholding valuable lands from settlement is to be abandoned. The Indians are to be given their lands in severalty, and all in excess of the demands for this purpose to be opened to settlement. It is hardly possible that in advance of a general policy, which is almost certain to be adopted, congress will undertake to meddle with or disturb the present status of Indians on the reservations in Minnesota.

But whatever disposition may be made of the Minnesota Indians and of the lands now belonging to them, whether they be concentrated on one reservation or whether they be given lands in severalty, it is not at all probable that the timber lands will be exposed to sale or open to settlement. The recommendation of Commissioner SPARKS that the government take more energetic measures to protect lands which are chiefly valuable for timber is so wise a suggestion that congress will scarcely fail to heed it. The reasons are so potent for adopting the recommendations of the land commissioner in this regard that it is an insult to the honesty and intelligence of congress to assume that it would permit any further unnecessary and premature destruction of forests and the shipment of their products out of the country. The time has passed for speculators to acquire a monopoly of the timber lands of the government. If the pine lands in the state now in the possession of the Indians ever revert to the government the correct policy and the one most likely to be adopted will be to withhold them from appropriation or sale and to hold them subject to future legislation for the permanent reservation of designated areas. When the timber speculators once understand, as they will find out before they fool with this administration much longer, if indeed they have not already an inkling of it, that no more seizing and holding of public lands for speculative purposes will be tolerated, they will cease their efforts to concentrate the Indians on the White Earth reservation, and the citizens of Northwest Minnesota will no longer be troubled with apprehensions of annoyances of the character which now threaten them. The land sharks are making a terrible howl over the present administration of the land office, and their subsidized newspaper organs utter a good many foolish screeds about the crankiness of the land commissioner. But it is only another instance of where the heathen rage in vain. They may gnash with their teeth and utter growls of impotent rage, but the administration is not to be moved from its policy of reform, and the honest commissioner will not be sacrificed. It is all right and is going to stay so.

NEWSPAPER FREEDOM.

The editor of the New York World having been arrested at the instance of Mayor GRACE in a suit for libel the New York Star dances a lively jig at the prospect of the World's downfall. As the Star is a new rival of the World for public favor and Democratic patronage the exhibition is natural enough. When the Star has been in the newspaper field long enough it will have learned that newspapers are seldom crushed by libel suits, and if such is the expectation in the present case then Mayor GRACE and District Attorney DORSHEIMER will probably meet with the usual disapointment. If Mr. GRACE has been maligned he is entitled to legal redress and will get it. But that will not stop the World. We know nothing of the merit of the quarrel between the mayor and Editor PULITZER and consequently do not propose to discuss it. We merely suggest to the Star the impropriety of one newspaper rejoicing over the misfortunes of another. At the same time the Star lays down some general propositions worthy of indorsement. It says:

The enforcement of the law of libel is even more important to the press than to the individual or to society at large. The freedom of the press, like all other forms of freedom, must be regulated by law. If there be no such regulation the press runs to license, to degradation and to impotency, just as society, when not regulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, disorder and barbarism.

There is a great deal of sound sense in this view of a newspaper's relations to the public, and every reputable newspaper will sanction it.

A NOVEL ISSUE.

Wealth does not always bring happiness. Such must be the reflection of Mr. ROBERT GARRETT, the millionaire president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, as he views the predicament in which he finds himself, growing out of a legal contest over his right to erect a portico to the palatial mansion he is now building in Baltimore. Mr. GARRETT is building a fine house in Mount Vernon square which, when finished, will cost over a million dollars. Mr. GARRETT'S neighbor is a well-to-do Baltimore merchant by the name of JAMES. When Mr. GARRETT put up a fine brown stone portico to his house it shut off the light from the windows of the house owned by neighbor JAMES. Mr. JAMES applied to the district court for a mandamus to compel Mr. GARRETT to tear down his portico. The millionaire railroad president, assuming that he had the right to build porticos on his own ground, no matter whose windows it closed up, fought the case, and after tedious litigation the court issued an order directing the portico to be taken down. From this decision Mr. GARRETT appealed the case to the supreme court. It having been intimated that owing to the peculiar relations which exist between high judicial officers in some of the states and the railroad companies, there is a probability of a reversal of the decision of the district court, and that Mr. GARRETT was to have the perpetual privilege of sitting in the shadow of his own portico, neighbor JAMES has announced his purpose to be avenged on Mr. GARRETT. His method of revenge is novel, and yet it is one that he has a legitimate right to adopt. He announces that in the event the case is decided against him he will donate his present home to a colored orphan asylum. This threat to establish such an institution in Mount Vernon place is producing consternation and an immense deal of indignation among the millionaire nabobs who live in that locality. Mr. JAMES is a wealthy man and able to carry his threat into execution. Consequently the GARRETT portico is the great issue in Baltimore at this time. Everything else is lost sight of in the intense interest with which the decision of the supreme court is looked for. Even for a time HIGGINS is forgotten and the civil service reform movement drops out of sight. So far as Mr. GARRETT is individually concerned he could build a high wall between his own residence and the asylum. This would shut out the view on that side, but it would be hardly possible to get a wall high enough to prevent a colored orphan from scaling and occasionally frescoing the outside of his million dollar house with bizarre patterns in butter and molasses. When he comes to look at the situation in all its aspects it must be apparent to the millionaire railroad president that his neighbor has the bulge on him, and the wisest thing for him to do is to withdraw his appeal and take down the portico. By doing so he will secure more comfort than a thousand porticos could give, and at the same time would preserve the toniness of Mount Vernon square.

REDUCING TAXATION.

Mr. TILDEN'S suggestion that the surplus revenue be applied to building up our coast defenses has received favorable indorsement from all sections of the country. It occurs to us, however, that a still better suggestion to have come from the Sage of Greystone would have been that we have no surplus. It is true that we have no coast defenses, or next to none. And it is equally true that we are in the fortunate condition just now that we do not need any. There is no telling when we may need them, and upon the principle that peace is the time to prepare for war there may be wisdom in the suggestion that our coast lines be put in condition for any contingency that might arise. But our maritime interests are suffering from a more serious want at this time than a lack of coast defenses. We do not stand so much in need of ships of war as we do of merchant vessels. Our ports and harbors are more in need of vessels sailing under the American flag than they are of cannon and frowning fortresses. It was the policy of creating a surplus revenue which drove our merchantmen from the seas. The surplus revenues come from excessive tariff duties. A high tariff has robbed us of our place on the high seas, and has driven us from the markets of the world. The first thing we want to do is to get rid of a system which produces a surplus. As it is always better to do one thing at a time, it would be well for the Democratic party first to finish the work of reforming the tariff and reducing the taxes. Then it will be all right to consider and adopt some measure for improving the coast defenses.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The Philadelphia Times says that the people are having lots of fun with the weather bureau just now, but it is that kind of fun which costs a good deal. It is a notable fact that the weather predictions are not as reliable now as when Gen. MYER was in charge of the service. If it was good luck on the part of "Old Probabilities" that his guesses were more generally correct than they are now, then the weather bureau ought to be abolished as a grand fraud. If we have reached that point in science when weather changes can be foretold with anything like accuracy, then it is time that there was a change in the management of the service. There is either a defective system in operation or there is some mighty poor guessing. The government is at a good deal of expense to keep up a service which is of but little service to the people. The official reports of weather indications are becoming so unreliable that a man never knows whether to take his fur coat or his linen duster with him when he starts out on a day's journey. Unless there is an improvement in the service the country might as well abolish the weather bureau and go back to the old Dutch almanac.

A BUTTERINE VICTORY.

The Minnesota butterine law seems destined to meet the fate of its New York predecessor. In the opinion of Judge KOON, our state law being the same as the one adopted by the New York legislature, has the same unconstitutional features which rendered it invalid in that state. If the supreme court of this state sustains Judge KOON, the only thing left to the farmers of Minnesota will be to go to work and secure the passage of a law with the objectionable features left out. The dairy interest of Minnesota is too great not to make every possible effort to protect itself against counterfeit butter.

MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The report of Supt. WRIGHT contains many valuable suggestions, and none more so than that the school accommodations be increased. With the rapid growth of our population it has been almost impossible to keep pace with the demands for school houses. A number of our public schools are unreasonably crowded, and the effectiveness of good school work is very much hindered by reason of it. There is no tax which the people pay more willingly or which is more of a public profit than that which goes to building school houses. Money invested in school buildings is never wasted.

EDITOR DORSHEIMER of the Star recently had a very narrow escape, his team having run away. He will be in even more imminent danger when Editor PULITZER of the World replies to the editorial, in which the former calls the latter "a disreputable person." They have such queer ideas of journalistic courtesy in New York.

BAYARD'S son has illustrated the independence of American training by marrying the girl of his choice in spite of his father's expressed intention of disowning him, because the young woman is only a farmer's daughter. The country takes off its hat to young Mr. BAYARD and his bonny bride.

AMONG the rules of the house that won't be changed by SPRINGER'S resolution are those which, through custom, require members to sit with their feet on the desks and listen to the last good story while matters of vital interest to the country are being discussed by two or three business-like members.

WASHINGTON is said to be inflicted with the short hair craze. A good many rascals are being turned out these days.

THERE is a touching contrast in the recent arrest of a Harvard student on a charge of stealing books, his plea being poverty bordering on starvation, and the fact that the Harvard Boat club costs $5,000 annually, supported entirely by the students.

IT is a question well worthy of discussion whether it would not be better now to have an actual conflict, involving the necessary deplorable consequence, between Mormon arrogance and federal armed authority rather than have the monstrous evil longer cloud the fair fame of the country.

THE great national arithmetical problem is: If thirty years in congress at an annual salary of $5,000 could net Mr. JOHN SHERMAN a profit of over $2,000,000, how much will he make as acting vice president for three years at an annual salary of $10,000?

THE Wisconsin lad who recently shot a deer and two Indians in the same day will be canonized by the youthful readers of yellow-covered literature. Wisconsin may look for a large immigration from the town centers of Eastern civilization.

A WOMAN calling herself the queen of America has been arrested in Washington. Loyal Americans admit the right of every woman to rule, but it is important at this time that the president should be properly protected.

THE St. Paul ice palace committee received good treatment at the hands of the Winnipeg people. When the Winnipeg people come down to see the ice palace they will receive good treatment at the hands of the people of St. Paul.

EDITOR MUMFORD of the Kansas City Times can now lift up his head with a proud feeling that he is at last on an equality with his brother Missouri editors. He has been appointed a colonel on the governor's staff.

NEWARK, N. J., is attempting to atone for her criminal carelessness in allowing great numbers of dogs to roam her streets by sending six children recently bitten by a mad dog to Paris for treatment by PASTEUR.

THE lesson to be deduced from the fate of the North Carolina young man who shot himself because of an excess of modesty is commended to the attention of the precocious members of the rising generation.

CANON FARRAR by his manly modesty and undoubted ability won golden opinions in this country, which will not be lessened by the reverend gentleman's statement that he will not write about this country.

FIFTY young women have applied for admission to the New York school of opera. There is no tax on this kind of raw material except the tax on the patience of the instructors.

THE memoirs of Gen. GRANT, just made public, fully sustain the expectations which were formed of them, as the most valuable contribution yet made to American military history.

PEACE and security having been secured in Burmah, through its absorption by the British, England will be considerably at a loss to find another fellow of her size in need of correction.

THE Chicago papers are talking about the Dakota blizzard which has reached that town, while the Dakota people are bewailing the Chicago storm which is sweeping over their prairies.

THE Chicago Tribune, in a recent issue, devoted over a column to an article on Outlying Chicago, and, with inexplicable modesty, never once mentioned St. Louis or Kansas City.

CHICAGO brokers will never forgive JARBEAU for secretly marrying a New Yorker. In revenge they will paralyze Wall street with an extra twist in St. Paul.

ALTHOUGH an exciting and important election is going on in England the New York Herald turns aside from primroses to chrysanthemums as a fitting subject for discussion.

A COUSIN of Lord LYTTON has just died in New York, friendless and alone. The inquest will develop whether he had been reading his relative's "Glenaveril."

Logan Saw It.

New York Sun.

The present plight of Hayes shows how contemptuous the American people can be toward a man who successfully reaches for a position which they have refused him by their votes.

ADDITIONAL ST. PAUL NEWS.

THE FIRE ALARM.

A Grocery Store and Meat Market Badly Scorched.

About 12:45 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sent in from box 471, corner of Mackubin street and Selby avenue. The flames were in a story and a half building, corner of Dale street and Ashland avenue, occupied as a grocery store and meat market. In the rear of the store was a small stable, and the fire started in a thin partition between the stable and main building, through which a stovepipe ran. The stable was destroyed, together with a wagon, and but for the prompt action of Officer Gill a horse would have been incinerated. The main building was badly damaged and the stock of groceries almost a total loss.

Following are the owners with their loss and insurance:

The building owned by J. W. Crosson, manager of the Duluth Coal company, damage	$1,200
Insured for	1,000
Thomas Owens' grocery stock, damage	1,300
Insured for	700
J. C. Stout & Co., agents—	
F. Little, meat market, damage	400
Insured for	300

The stable was owned by Mr. Owens. The loss was slight, with no insurance.

AN EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Concerted Action Asked by the Socialistic Labor Party.

The following platform has been communicated by the Socialistic labor party to all labor organizations in this city.

Whereas, The reduction of the hours of labor to eight a day can be accomplished only by united action of all workingmen and women, and

Whereas, Experience of the past teaches us to believe that monopolists and their hirelings endeavor to induce lawful authorities to unlawfully interfere against the rights and demands of labor, and in favor of capitalist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every workingmen's protective or benefit association, trade union, Knights of Labor assembly, etc., and all workingwomen's societies are invited to delegate, by election or otherwise, five of their members in order to constitute a "confederation for the achievement of an eight-hour working day on and after the 1st day of May, 1886."

Resolved, That the various delegations constituting the confederation aforesaid shall have power only to consider and devise means by which concerted and effective action in this matter may be taken.

Resolved, That the delegations aforesaid are invited to hold their first meeting on Sunday, Dec. 13, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., corner Dakota and Fillmore avenues, West St. Paul, and then and there to present their credentials.

LATE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

Failure to Lower the Bicycle Record

W. N. Woodside failed in his attempt to lower the world's championship fifty-mile bicycle record last night at the Washington rink. The rink was cold, and on the forty-ninth mile he was taken with severe cramps and had to quit. Up to the time the attack came upon him he had beaten his former effort, in which he came within fourteen seconds of equaling the world's record. In fact he was a minute ahead of his first effort. The official time was as follows:

Miles.	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
5	..	15	25 1-5
10	..	21	15 1-4
15	..	47	5 2-5
20	1	3	26 3-5
25	1	20	7 4-5
30	1	37	3 1-4
35	1	54	9 1-5
40	2	13	53 1-5

Opposed to Revolution.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—Senor Costella in an interview to-day admitted he was not in accord with Zerilla and declared himself to be opposed to a revolution. He said that the Republicans could wait the growth of opinion in that country against the regency. The queen was a worthy woman, but she was a foreigner. There was an abyss between her and the public. In spirit he was Conservative-Republican, respecting property, moral order and religion. The people could rely upon the army headed by Gen. Dominguez.

Benevolent Association Fails.

FT. WORTH, Tex., Dec. 7.—The furniture and fixtures of the Mutual Life Endowment and Benevolent Association of America were attached to-day, amounting to $300. The association owns about $1,000,000. It is not known that the failure is complete. Since its organization the association has paid out $875,000. Eleven thousand men have been victimized. If a receiver is appointed and no death claims are considered the preferred creditors will get 1 cent on the dollar. If the death claims should be considered the preferred claim legatees will receive 25 cents on the dollar.

The handsome public school building erected at Frankfort, Ky., at a cost of $25,000, is burning. It is insured for $20,000.

SELECTION OF SEATS.

Scenes in the House of Representatives During the Biennial Drawing of Seats.

Some of the Pranks Played by Members on Each Other During this Picnic Season.

The Minnesota Members Get Bad Places by Being Forced to Make Late Choice.

Gen. Logan to Lead the War Against Confirming "Offensive Partisan" Appointments.

The Seat Lottery.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Washington only sees one such event in two years as that witnessed in the hall of the house this afternoon. Three hundred and thirty-three vacant seats and nearly as many perspiring statesmen huddled in a group in the lobby at the rear of the hall of the house, a blindfolded page standing at the clerk's desk drawing ivory balls from a walnut box—a distribution of seats upon the floor of the house by a lottery system. It is an incident of the organization and happens but once in the two-years' term of that body. A stranger unacquainted with the customs pertaining to the organizations of this body, were he to come suddenly into the hall of the house, might conclude that a huge lottery drawing was just being made and all the statesmen of the country were holding tickets. For many years the distribution of seats to members of the house has been by lot. Formerly the custom was to write the names of the members upon cards or scraps of paper, throw them into a box and shake them up, and then draw out cards, giving the men whose names are so drawn an opportunity to select seats as they might see fit. A few years ago, however, a new rule was adopted, which was only a modification of the old one. It is as follows:

At the commencement of each congress, immediately after the members and delegates are sworn in, the clerks shall place in a box prepared for that purpose a number of small balls, equal to the number of members and delegates, which balls shall be consecutively numbered and thoroughly intermingled, and by the hands of a page draw said balls, one by one, from the box, and announce the number as it is drawn, upon which announcement the member or delegate whose name or number on the alphabetical list shall correspond with the number on the ball shall advance and choose his seat for the term for which he is elected.

THIS WAS THE PROGRAM

followed this afternoon. After the organization of the house the members were huddled together in the area at the back of the seats and the drawing began. It is always an occasion of a good deal of interest. Your average member recognizes the importance of having a good seat. It is very important to statesmen who would be able to control the speaker's eye to sit pretty nearly in front and in easy shouting distance of the presiding officer. If he is too near the speaker he labors under the embarrassment of being overlooked constantly, and also of not being able to make himself heard by other members of the house. For, of course, he must face the speaker when talking, and in so doing, if he occupies a seat in the front row, he has the audience behind him. If he is in the back row, or pretty nearly so, he has the audience pretty well in front of him, but is so far away from the speaker's desk that he is never able to catch his eye. It is related of the talented statesman from Colorado, Jim Belford, that he once remarked, commenting upon his position in the back row of the house, that he had caught everything in Washington, since he had been here, except the speaker's eye. So these drawings are looked on with a good deal of interest by the members, and they are sure to be on hand, if possible, to select their seats when their numbers are called. It has been the custom for several years to permit the oldest of the members and the recognized leaders on either side to indicate their choice of seats before the drawing takes place. This they usually do by placing a hat or some other object upon the desk which they desire to occupy, so that in case their numbers are not called until a late moment the other members, in selecting seats, may leave vacant the particular ones so selected. This privilege is accorded to a very few members, notably Mr. Kelley, on the Republican side, whose long term of service and acknowledged leadership, coupled with his age and the

GENUINE RESPECT ENTERTAINED

for him, have given him this particular privilege. On the Democratic side this honor is usually conferred upon Mr. Randall, as it was two years ago, also, upon Mr. Cox, now minister to Turkey. The scene to-day was, as it always is, an interesting one. The galleries were filled with spectators, many of them members of the families of congressmen, witnessing the organization of the house for the first time, and anxiously waiting to see what luck would be awarded the individual in whose especial welfare they were interested. The proceedings were similar to those on former occasions of this character. The members were requested to withdraw from the seats which they had been occupying temporarily, and to take their positions in the lobby adjoining. The miniature lottery, with its 333 ivory balls, numbered consecutively, was brought in; beside it a printed list of members, also numbered consecutively. Then the drawing began. As the first number was called and the name of the lucky individual was announced, there was a shout of congratulation from members on all sides and the lucky fellow patted on the back as he made his way, grinning with delight, out of the crowd of statesmen into which he had been packed, and hurried down into the empty space to select his location. He was followed immediately by another and another at the rate of several in each minute, yet the drawing occupied the best part of an hour, for the house is now a very large body and has a good many names on its roll of members. You get a very curious idea of the dignity of the new house by witnessing this incident of the day. Men are all grown-up boys and this seems especially true of congressmen. The

JOKES BANDIED ABOUT,

the pranks cut, the roars of laughter at the most trivial incident are comicalities indulged in. The jeers and shouts of laughter at the ill luck of the fellow who was last to get his seat all tended to render the scene an amusing one and to remind the observer that congressmen are very much like other men, sometimes more so. The seats selected to-day will be held by these members during the entire term of the present congress. Those who were so fortunate as to be in the early part of the list have good positions and are congratulating themselves. Those who came toward the latter part of the list and got bad ones are mad. If it turns out that there are any deaf gentlemen among the members of the house, and there are some, they will probably be able to exchange their seats, if they are some distance from the speaker's desk, with some of those who were obliged to accept positions in the front row. "Richelieu" Robinson of New York, who was in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses, was very much afflicted with deafness, and always occupied a front seat. Where it happens that members get especially bad seats by reason of being last drawn they usually have the privilege, when addressing the chair or the house, of occupying some vacant desk near the center of the hall. Almost any member is ready to give his seat temporarily to allow another to occupy it while making a speech, yet there is great advantage in having a seat near the center of the house, where one may promptly catch the speaker's eye and at the same time be able to make himself heard in all parts of the house. It gives to the quick-witted and forceful statesman an opportunity to often make a record for himself which he would not be able to make from a less advantageous position on the floor. There is great art in being able to get the floor instantly on impromptu occasions, and to take a hand in many of those little skirmishes between the two sides of the house which arise in almost every day's session of that body.

IN THE SENATE

the work of distributing the seats is by no means so important an event. There are but seventy-six members of that body, and they are all able to occupy positions so near to the presiding officer and to each other as to render all seats desirable ones. Then as the senate is a never-dying body, only one-third of its members being elected on any one occasion, there are but few seats to fill on any particular occasion. At the reorganization of the senate every second year, there are, perhaps, twenty-five members to be sworn in, but, as a very large proportion of them are old members, re-elected, they continue in their former seats and only new members, numbering perhaps a half dozen or so, are to be given new seats. This task is usually alloted to the sergeant-at-arms of the body. The Minnesota delegation was very unfortunate in the seat-drawing lottery. Every one of their number came well toward the end of the drawing, and as a result all the best seats had been selected before they got a chance at them. Mr. White got a seat next in front of that in which his seat was in the last congress. Mr. Wakefield fared little better, and was obliged to content himself with a seat well at the rear. Mr. Strait was moderately satisfied. Mr. Nelson and Gilfillan were driven to the other extreme, and have seats in the front row, a convenient location under certain circumstances, but by no means satisfactory for a two years' service in the house. There was no help for it, and they could only submit gracefully and congratulate themselves that there were still others who were left still further from the "base" than they.

Bushels of Bills.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Indications are that the number of bills offered in this congress will exceed those offered in any other congress. Every member comes loaded down with measures to be offered at the first opportunity. The first bill day usually runs late into the evening and laps over onto the next day. The number of bills introduced in the last congress was over 11,000, while not 1,000 became laws. Of course a very large proportion of the measures that are introduced are first presented in the house. Of the 8,637 bills introduced in the last house 6,329 were of a private character, and an examination of the Journal shows that about 80 per cent. of these bills have been introduced in former congresses, and that fully 40 per cent. have at various times been favorably reported, as 1,848 copies of each bill are printed. The cost alone is a very considerable item, approximating $100,000 for each congress. The following table shows that, in spite of the steady increase in the number of bills introduced in congress, the relative number which became laws has steadily fallen off, with the exception of the last two congresses, when a very unusual number of private pension bills were passed:

Congress.	Bills.	Acts.	Per ct
Thirty-eighth	1,608	515	31
Thirty-ninth	2,358	619	26
Fortieth	3,723	769	21
Forty-first	5,314	772	14½
Forty-second	5,943	1,015	17
Forty-third	6,435	856	13
Forty-fourth	6,230	712	11
Forty-fifth	8,736	742	8½
Forty-sixth	10,067	450	4½
Forty-seventh	10,704	772	7
Forty-eighth	11,441	966	8

Of the 966 bills which became laws in the last congress, 682, nearly two-thirds, were of a private character, of which 588 were pension bills. Urgent recommendations have been made by Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur in their annual messages to congress for legislation that would relieve both congress and the departments from the burden of a large class of private claims, but, beyond the passage of the Bowman bill, which affords but slight relief, nothing has been done.

Will Not Intefere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Much apprehension has been manifested in the West in respect to the scope of Commissioner Sparks' recent decision, to the effect that homestead claimants, who have previously had the benefit of the pre-emption law, cannot "commute" their homestead claim. Members of congress have received many letters on the subject, indicating a widespread fear that this decision was to be made retractive, which would have the effect of upsetting the titles to many claims which had passed by purchase into the hands of third parties. Senator Van Wyck, on behalf of many of his constituents, recently made inquiry of Gen. Sparks in regard to the matter and was informed that the decision will, unless reversed by higher authority, be a guide for the future action of land officers, but that the commissioner is not inclined to go into the actions of his predecessor, nor interfere with claims which have already been secured under former rulings of the land office in this respect, unless fraud is shown to have been perpetrated in securing such claims.

Logan to Lead.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is understood that Gen. Logan will take the lead on the Republican side in opposition to the confirmation of what he conceives to be improper nominations. He has been making investigations and has a list of the ex-soldiers removed from office by the present administration. The use he will make of this need not be explained to his friends, and that speech he made in Baltimore not long ago was the keynote to his course. Several of his intimate friends in Illinois and elsewhere have been suspended from office and superseded by Democrats, and he proposes to prevent confirmation of their successors. He also intends to make a fight against every Democrat who has been appointed to succeed soldiers, and will take up the case of Postmaster Huidekaper of Philadelphia as a test. The confirmation of Mr. Kimball, the director of mints, for whom Mr. Burchard of Illinois was turned out, will be a fair subject of controversy, he thinks.

Treasurer's Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The treasurer's estimates of 1887 are made up of the following items: Legislative establishments, $3,275,828; executive establishments, $18,491,311; judicial establishments, $408,300; foreign intercourse, $1,604,961; military establishments, $25,680,495; naval establishments, $30,836,357; Indian affairs, $6,051,259; pensions, $75,830,200; public works, $26,860,016; postal service, $7,443,914; miscellaneous, $24,195,951; permanent annual appropriations, $118,910,955. The estimates given above, except for the legislative, judicial, foreign and miscellaneous, are for larger sums than those appropriated for use during the present fiscal year. The appropriations for pensions for the present year amounted to $60,000,867; for military establishments, $24,349,507; naval establishments, $21,697,729; for public works, $8,926,829; for postal service, $211,581. The differences between the estimates for the executive establishment, Indian affairs, miscellaneous and permanent appropriations and the appropriations made for the present year are trifling. The total for the civil establishment is $22,175,441. Among the estimates under public works are the following: Court house, Denver, $97,000; court house, Detroit, $100,000; court house, Erie, Pa., $50,000; court house, Louisville, $300,000; postoffice, Minneapolis, $20,000; court house, Pittsburg, $500,000; postoffice, St. Joseph, $160,000; court house, Winona, Minn., $80,000; marine hospital, New Orleans, $50,000; custom house, New Orleans, $50,000; Northwest seal rock, light station, Cola, $150,000; United States jail at Ft. Smith, Ark., $25,000; Rock Island arsenal, $211,000; torpedo and for harbor defenses, $552,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $175,000; armament of fortifications, $2,100,000; state, war and navy department building, $500,000; completion Washington monuments, $107,000; increasing water supply of Washington, $590,000; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., $287,000; surveys of South pass Mississippi river, $16,920; improving rivers and harbors, $10,176,920.

Pendleton May Resign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A Cincinnati special says: A letter from the wife of Mr. Pendleton to a lady in this city indicates that both she and her husband are much dissatisfied with Berlin, and her husband's resignation may shortly be expected. The facts are well known to Mr. Pendleton's friends here, but have never become public.

About fifty arrests were made in New York on Sunday for violations of the excise law. Complaints are made that none of the cases ever come to trial.

A VALUABLE PICTURE,

And the Curious Story Told by its Owner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The history of the picture by Raphael, appropriated here for debt, as related by Honore Keiffer, its present owner, is a remarkable one. Keiffer, who is now in reduced circumstances, and occupies a position as cook in a prominent hotel, kept an art store in Paris. In 1882 a Benedictine monk, with two companions, one of whom was named Monasco, came to Keiffer's store with this picture. They exhibited proofs showing that it was the original "Virgin and the Book" by