# Daily Globe.

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LEWIS BAKER.

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Address all letters and telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1886.

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☞ THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

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## DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 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.... | 35 | Clear | Med. Hat.. | 23 | Fair |
| St. Paul.. | 31 | Cloudy | Albany.... | 24 | Clear |
| La Crosse. | 32 | Clear | New York. | 29 | Clear |
| Huron.... | 23 | Clear | Chicago... | 35 | Clear |
| Moorhead. | 30 | Cloudy | Cincinnati. | 34 | Clear |
| St. Vincent | 27 | Clear | Cleveland.. | 28 | Clear |
| Bismarck . | 26 | Clear | Boston.... | 25 | Clear |
| Ft. Buford | 24 | Fair | Galveston. | 56 | Cloudy |
| Ft Custer.. | 34 | Fair | Memphis.. | 42 | Cloudy |
| Helena.... | 34 | Cloudy | N. Orleans. | 57 | Cloudy |
| Ft. Garry.. | 22 | Clear | Shreveport | 52 | L't r'n |
| Minnedosa | 16 | Clear | St. Louis.. | 39 | Fair |
| Q'Appelle. | 29 | L't s'w | Vicksburg | 52 | Cloudy |

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.201; thermometer, 27.0; relative humidity, 78.7; wind, south to southeast; weather, fair; maximum thermometer, 39.2; minimum thermometer, 13.3; daily range, 25.9; River—Frozen. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys: Falling barometer, south and east winds, fair weather, followed by cloudy weather and local rains; higher temperature.

## SAM JONES' WORK.

The GLOBE publishes this morning the opinions of a number of eminent Chicago clergymen concerning the religious work that is being done in that city by Evangelists JONES and SMALL. With the exception of Dr. SWING these Chicago clerical gentlemen are disposed to pass harsh judgment on their two humble fellow-laborers in the vineyard of the LORD. The objection to Evangelist JONES is that he is a coarse, unlettered man, and does not possess the culture and dignity which they suppose shall adorn the Christian pulpit. To profane ears, at least, this kind of an argument sounds a little strange coming as it does from the ministers of a religion whose founder was an uneducated man, and who never had a pulpit from which to preach. Our recollection is that precisely the same objection now urged against Evangelist JONES was once urged against SIMON PETER, and yet when the day of Pentecost came the humble Galileean fisherman numbered his converts by the thousand, while his educated critics stood by in dumb astonishment. It is barely possible that the same condition of things exists today in Chicago. While the people are flocking by the thousands to hear JONES and SMALL the high-strung pastors of the tony churches are preaching to empty pews. However much or little good may result from Parson JONES' preaching, there is one thing certain, he is reaching a class of people with his gospel that has never been reached by the Chicago pastors. If he isn't doing CHRIST's work he is doing more like CHRIST did it than all the preachers in Chicago have been doing. He is going at it just in the same way that JOHN and JAMES and PETER and the other coarse and unlettered apostles of the primitive Christian church went at it. He is talking to the people in very plain language and when he sees a whited sepulcher he he makes the fact known. Judging from the character of the criticisms made by the Chicago clergy on Parson JONES' work, one is inclined to think there are some whited sepulchers in the Chicago pulpits as well as among the laity. We would kindly suggest to Evangelists JONES and SMALL that they get the entire clergy of Chicago into the Casino, lock the door on them and then preach to them until they are soundly converted to the doctrines of primitive Christianity.

## MARY ANDERSON.

Miss MARY ANDERSON, who has been termed the beautiful ice palace of dramatic art, is on her way to the Northwest. Ever since Miss ANDERSON did honor to the simplicity of American institutions by refusing to shake hands with the Prince of Wales, she has occupied a very warm place in the hearts of the American people. She enjoys the singular distinction of being the only American girl who ever had the grit to decline an introduction to his royal highness when the opportunity was offered. It doesn't make any difference how cold-hearted she may be, or how many suitors who admire her shining ducats she may have rejected. The brave little woman has demonstrated that she has sand in her craw, and that's what pleases the plain yeomanry of the Northwest. We are going to tack our "Welcome" mottoes to the lintels of our door posts when Miss MARY comes to see us, and if British royalty doesn't like the reception that we will give her, then British royalty can make the most of it. The honest American girl who esteems the purity of her character of more value than the favor of kings and princes is the woman whom Americans delight to honor.

## THE LENTEN SEASON.

To those who feel that their consciences have been more or less battered by contact with the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, the brief season of Lent is an admirable arrangement. It permits them to do full penance for the indulgences which they have permitted themselves during the past gay season, and at its conclusion begin all over again without any scruples and with the happy consciousness of having earned the right to a renewed enjoyment of the good things of life. The sackcloth and ashes, therefore, are not regarded with very great distaste by those who are aware of the necessity for spiritual recuperation. To others, who are not impressed by the advisability of that kind of repair, the Lenten season, even if regarded as only a period of rest, is no less welcome. Those who dance must pay the fiddler, and, if the dancing is continued with hardly any interruption during an unusually brilliant social season the fiddlers' exactions in the way of broken health and shattered constitutions are apt to be only too frequent. The forty days' rest, however, involving almost complete abstinence from late hours and wearying dissipation, will accomplish much in restoring to their former tone the overwrought physical and nervous systems. While the return to temporarily laid aside pleasures will be marked by an added zest and activity. Something will have been accomplished in the way of increased ability to withstand the tax. Many there are, of course, by whom the Lenten season is regarded conscientiously and rigidly, to whom it is a sacred observance and who, at its conclusion, are better in every way. If others, who are not actuated by the same sentiment, are led by association to feel a greater veneration for things higher and holier, the period of fasting will have for them a new meaning.

## WHIG AND TORY.

Editor Globe:

You would confer a favor by answering the following questions in Sunday's GLOBE:

Who was the originator of democratic principles, and the date of origination? Did they originate in England or America?

Had the Tories of the Revolutionary war any connection with the late political party known as Tories?

Is not the Democratic party the Tory party under another name?

Define the words "Tory" and "Whig;" from what are they derived?

To what political party did the more prominent descendants of the "Revolutionary Tories" belong? Name one or more of the most prominent. "QUERY."

St. Paul, March 2, 1886.

If we undertook to trace the origin of democratic principles we would be carried back to a very early period in the world's history. There has been an eternal conflict throughout all the ages of human existence between the principle of liberty and the iron force of despotism. The history of the progress of human liberty has been the history of the growth of democratic principles. Democracy is the genius of liberal institutions, and there has been a perpetual struggle between it and that principle which announces the right of one man to govern his fellow creatures. The principles of democracy are the foundation of popular government and have existed in some form in every human government where personal liberty was respected. They were incorporated in the laws which were handed down from Mount Sinai, and from that time to the present hour the great issue has been to protect the masses from the ravages and the oppressive hand of centralized power.

Now as to the definition of the terms Whig and Tory as we understand them. They were first used as designations of political parties in England and both originally applied as terms of reproach. The word Whig is a contraction of "Whiggamore," which in the southwestern counties of Scotland denotes a drover. In 1648 a party of Covenanters from this section attacked Edinburgh, and ever after that all who opposed the court party came in contempt to be called Whigs. The terms Whig and Tory came into general use in 1679 during the struggle between the court and country parties on the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession. The word Tory is said to have been an Irish term and was applied to a wild clan in Ireland. But according to the best authorities the Tories were originally merely the successors of the cavaliers of the civil wars, who believed that the maintenance of a royal line was the end of all lawful government, who vindicated the right of kings and held high notions of prerogative. Time and circumstances have affected important modifications in the professions and principles of both Whigs and Tories, and the two parties known by these terms in English politics to-day would not be recognized as the same parties of two centuries ago.

In the United States the terms Whig and Tory were applied to the dividing parties in the Revolution—the term Whig was applied to the patriotic party which favored independence, and the term Tory applied to the adherents to the British crown. Both words subsequently disappeared from the political vocabulary until 1832, when, during the presidential contest of that year the anti-JACKSON party took the name of Whig. The party was disbanded in 1854, the members of the organization principally drifting into the American or Know Nothing party, or into the new Free Soil or Abolition party.

There is no sort of connection between the English Tory party and the Democratic party in the United States. On the contrary, THOMAS JEFFERSON, who was the founder of the Democratic party in this country, was a staunch Whig during the Revolution and was the author of the Declaration of Independence. After the Revolutionary war the country was divided into two political parties, known as Federalist and Republican. ALEXANDER HAMILTON was the acknowledged leader of the Federalists and THOMAS JEFFERSON of the Republicans. The Whig party succeeded the Federal party and the Democratic party descended from the Jeffersonian Republican party. In politics JEFFERSON was the opponent of strong government and held to the opinion that the world was governed too much. Even before the Revolutionary period he attacked the time-honored system of aristocratic and religious intolerance, and was always the advocate of individualism. Thus he became the peculiar champion of democratic principles in this country, and when elected to the presidency in 1800 he at once took steps to inaugurate democratic methods in the administration of the government. There was an immediate reaction against the stately dignity and ceremony of WASHINGTON'S era. He refused to receive a formal address from congress and his message was sent in by a messenger. It is stated that on the day of his inaugural he rode to the capitol on horseback, and hitching his horse to a tree, quietly walked into the building and took the oath of office without any sort of parade or ceremony about it. Consequently it could not be possible that JEFFERSON and his followers who constituted the original Democratic party in this country could be associated in any way with the Tories of the revolution who adhered to the cause of the British crown.

In reply to the last inquiry of our correspondent, we are unable to say to what political party the descendants of the Tories of the Revolution allied themselves with. The prominent Tories of that era took very little interest in American politics after the Revolution. They found more congenial surroundings in Great Britain than they did in this country and many of them went back to the old country to spend their days. If they have descendants living here and they inherited the political tendencies of their ancestors they are probably to be located in the Republican party, which has some of the aristocratic and centralized ideas of the monarchical party of the Revolution.

## AMERICAN GIRL'S CONQUESTS.

No fault can be found with the good taste which has led several foreigners of late to woo and win the hearts and hands of American girls, particularly, surprising as the fact may be, as in these instances the fortunes which usually prove the greatest attraction to titled suitors cut no figure in the love making. The men, possessing as they do more than an abundance of this world's goods, are relieved from the suspicion of bowing before the shrine of wealth instead of worth and beauty. The young women, though, can not be made the recipients of the same unqualified congratulation, nor is the wisdom of their choice open to so little question. The record of marriages between American girls and tilted foreigners has not been a bright one. The widely divergent conditions to which the man and woman have been accustomed are not of a nature to assure complete matrimonial harmony, especially when considerations other than those of pure affection have influenced the union. Although, as the French have it, "there is always one who loves and who suffers herself or himself to be loved," when the consideration for which an American girl suffers herself to be loved is a title, instead of worthy manhood, the prospect for continued happiness can hardly be called brilliant. The hollowness of such an empty distinction is apt to become apparent very soon. The American girl would do far better to choose her life partner on the basis of respect and affection from among her own countrymen. No others appreciate her as highly, and with no other is her prospect for future content and happiness as good.

NEW YORK cannot endure the thought of being surpassed by Chicago in any particular, whether in the volume of business transacted in the stock market or street car strikes of huge proportions. It is said she feels aggrieved because her excellent fire department has never allowed her to equal Chicago's famous fire.

THE suit brought by an American named FLOOD against an Irishman also named FLOOD to recover valuable estates in Ireland and $500,000 in money furnished on opportunity, which no self-respecting paragrapher will refuse, of remarking that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

THE apathy which the country and congress betrays in the face of the many and authoritative reports on the defenseless condition is little short of wonderful. St. Paul, well out of the reach of any invading navy's guns, extends her solicitude to the coastwise cities from which tribute could so easily be exacted.

THE American hog has found a friend in New Jersey, which petitions congress to force that bold, bad BISMARCK to remove his restrictions from the importation of our proudest product. A thoughtful distribution of "Jersey lightning" across the sea might accomplish the desired end of removing the obstacles.

MR. CANNON of Illinois says he is quite willing that honest Republicans shall be turned out and honest Democrats put in office. The public at large is more particularly concerned in the turning out of dishonest Republicans. The honest ones have hardly been as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

A DELEGATION of Indians has been in Washington protesting against the allotment of their lands in severalty. They are becoming sufficiently acquainted with the ways of civilization to know that the surplus lands will be worth more by holding them for sale in the future.

THE guillotine does not make much noise, but it performs its work very effectually. When it becomes generally known that the heads of 30,000 Republican office-holders have been cut off during the past year, disappointed grumbling will be changed to pæans of praise.

WHEN a motion to the effect that the house of lords is inconsistent with principles of enlightened government, can come within thirty-six votes of passing the house of commons, it does not seem that the house of Britain's hereditary legislators is founded on a rock.

AS THE new bankruptcy bill does not interfere with that divinely-appointed generosity which impels husbands on occasions to present their wives with much wealth, numerous men, whose apparent ill-luck in business sticks to them like a brother, are breathing easier.

JAY GOULD is sailing away in his yacht over the gentle Southern seas, without a thought of the stock market or his railroads, but it is thought that as soon as he learns of the trouble on his Southwestern system that storm signals will be ordered up all along the coast.

THE wisdom of insisting that the bodies of the entombed miners in the Nanticoke mines must be found may be doubted, but the company, whatever its opinion, owes it to the relatives of the men to find the bodies, if desired to do so, without the compulsion of law.

THE postal clerks, the addition to whose salaries was refused by their chief, the postmaster general, on the ground that a raise for one year only was hardly advisable or worth having, are not saying much, but they are doing a good deal of thinking.

WITH the passage of the BLAIR bill it is expected that much additional interest will be taken in the cause of education throughout the country, particularly by some of those who expect to handle a portion of the $76,000,000.

THE pet of Minneapolis sporting circles having suffered ignominious defeat in a glove contest with Mr. PATSY CARDIFF, it is expected that sporting matters up the river will now be allowed to go into a rapid decline.

THE St. Paul lacrosse team is preparing for renewed conquests through the East during the coming season. It intends to illustrate the facility with which St. Paul gets to the front in whatever she undertakes.

A COMMENDABLE feature, which in the minds of many people will go far towards justifying the Southwestern railway strike, is the fact that no violence has been attempted or countenanced.

IT MAY be quite true that Mr. PARNELL and Mr. GLADSTONE have not conferred upon home rule, but it is equally certain that they understand each other.

THERE seems to be some justice in the assertion than Canada is too much governed on the same principle that too many cooks spoil the broth.

### No Match for a Western Girl.

Chicago Herald.

In persistently making love to a woman who loathes him, Jones of Florida, is only displaying the usual characteristics of a United States senator. Senators may bully the president and the average voter, but when they tackle the fair sex they are getting out of their element. Further West, Jones would have had to move on before this.

### In the Front Rank.

Northwood, D. T., Headlight.

The St. Paul GLOBE, under its new management, has leaped forward at a single bound to a place in the front rank of the first metropolitan journals of the world. It is a mammoth sheet replete with the very latest news of the day, gleaned from all quarters of Christendom.

### It Hurts, but It's Needed.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Sam Jones is like a good dentist. The Chicago deacons squirmed and groaned and cried, "Don't, Sam;" "Good Mr. Jones, please don't." But Samuel has the instument on he is determined that the rotton old snags shall come out.

### She Knows it All.

Omaha Herald.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox declares that "nothing flatters a man's vanity so much as being told he is not like other men." And Ella in premarital days knew well the art of flattery.

### His Reach Too Short.

Atlanta Constitution.

It is now in order for old man Edmunds to perform the Republican can-can. But how can a small man like Edmunds kick off a big president's hat?

### So He Does.

Morris Tribune.

Col. W. S. King has positively declined to be a candidate for mayor in Minneapolis. He must think himself unable to "get there."

### What's in a Name.

Chicago News.

The word Dakota means "united," that is, when used in its Indian sense, not the modern political application.

### Full of Richness.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Congress is treating Dakota like a ripe watermelon, and is thumping her before dividing her.

# HOMES OF THE CABINET

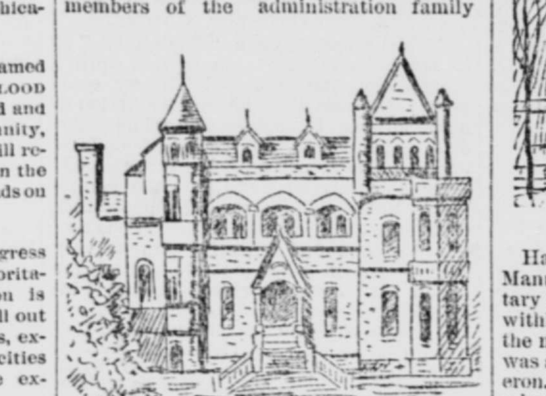
## The Houses in Washington Wherein Lodge the Advisers of President Cleveland.

### New York Members have the Finest Residences and Mr. Garland the Plainest.

### Mr. Lamar Contents Himself with Apartments at the Portland --The Bayard House.

Washington correspondence.

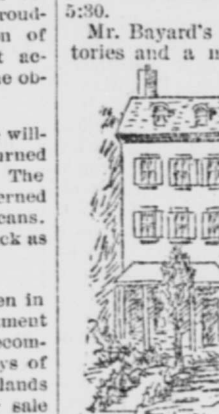
All the cabinet officers with the exception of Mr. Whitney are settled for their term. Their homes will be thrown open to callers upon Wednesdays. This is the regular reception day for the wives of cabinet officers. Upon these days any one who is presentable has the right to go and pay his or her respects to the lady members of the administration family



SECRETARY MANNING'S RESIDENCE.

These receptions generally begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until 5:30.

Mr. Bayard's home is a modest one, two tories and a mansard high above a very good basement. It is a plain red brick with a porch in front. The rooms in the house are not very large. Space is gained by the depth, as the house runs back nearly eighty feet. The front is not much over twenty-eight feet. It is situated upon a high terrace, just around from the circle where Ward's statue of Gen. Thomas stands. This terrace is known as Highland terrace. The houses built along its line are at least fifty



BAYARD'S HOUSE.

feet above the level of the street. The carriage-drive to it is up a very steep incline, and when you are at the very gate you have to climb up steps corresponding to those going to the second floor of a house before you reach the porch. It is next to the old house in which Senator Edmunds so long lived. Justice Miller lives at the right of Mr. Bayard. At the end of the row towards Fourteenth street is the old house built by Crawford when he was secretary of the treasury. This house is still in good condition. It was occupied by Marshal Jewell when he was in Grant's cabinet. Around this circle are a number of well-known houses. The great square house of Judge Wylie is one of the oldest of the neighborhood. Senator Morrill of Vermont has a very handsome house on this circle. Four or five steps down Massachusetts avenue, east from Fourteenth street, Robert Lincoln lived when he was secretary of war. A few doors below where Robert Lincoln used to live is Attorney General Garland's house. Two houses down M street, which comes into this circle also, going east, is the house of Vilas, the postmaster general. Directly south of the circle and abutting upon it is the celebrated Portland flats, where Mr. Lamar lives. Four members of the cabinet live within a base ball toss of each other.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S HOUSE.

The house that Mr. Whitney occupies this season is the old Frelinghuysen house at No. 1731 I street. It is a very large, plain, old-fashioned, square house, without any special pretensions in the way of architecture. It is three stories in height exclusive of the basement and the small mansard. The rooms in this house are very high and broad. A little square gray stone porch in the center of the front of the house is the only break in its excessive simplicity of line. Upon the west side a mass of ivy half hides the house. It is a thoroughly comfortable residence and has splendid opportunities for entertaining a large number of people. It is within one block of the Metropolitan club and is only about five minutes' walk from the White house.

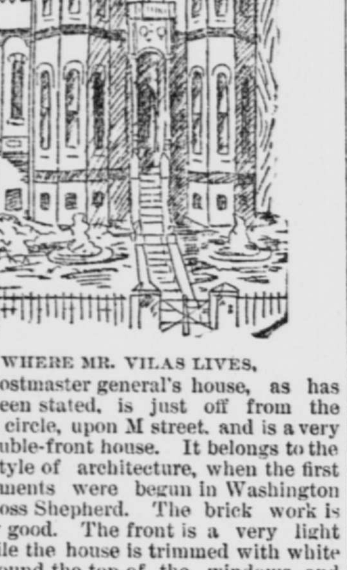
GARLAND HOUSE.

The plainest house of all the cabinet members is the one occupied by Mr. Garland, the attorney general. It is in a long row of plain brick front houses three stories in height, with a dark basement. The house stands about ten feet above the level of the street, on a low terrace. The steps leading to the door are iron open work. The door and the trimmings of the house at the top are in brown. The house is very plainly furnished. It has more the appearance of a lodging or boarding-house than of a private residence.

The house of the secretary of the treasury is not over five minutes' walk to the northwest of Mr. Bayard's, and is on the same avenue. The Otis Bigelow house, which is the one occupied by Mr. Manning, fronts on Massachusetts avenue and runs through to P street. Mr. Manning is within two squares of Mr. Jordan, the treasurer, who occupies the house at the corner of Sixteenth and P streets. The house occupied by Mr. Manning is one of the largest and one of the most expensive residences built in accordance with modern architectural ideas in this city. The turrets and towers give it the appearance of a castle at a distance. The front has deep-set balconies shaded by heavy arches supported by substantial pillars. Over all of the windows and doors are a great variety of designs of stained glass. The front of the house does not give a fair idea of the magnitude of the building. It stretches back through the entire block. Directly opposite is a very large double house, which has just been completed and which is occupied this winter by a prominent New York business man. Mr. Manning's place is also one block from Dupont Circle, upon which face Castle Stewart, Mr. Blaine's house, now occupied by Mr. Leiter of Chicago, a retired dry goods merchant; the row in which the house formerly occupied by Sam Cox stands and the great house of Mr. Hubbard, the backer of the Bell telephone. Within two blocks of Castle Stewart is Senator Edmunds' new house. It is around this circle that some of the best building is now being done. Ten years ago land in this neighborhood was worth from 15 to 20 cents a foot. Land about there now is held from $4 to $5 a foot. This remarkable increase in value is a fair indication of the enormous change in property values which have taken place in the northwestern part of Washington during the period just named.

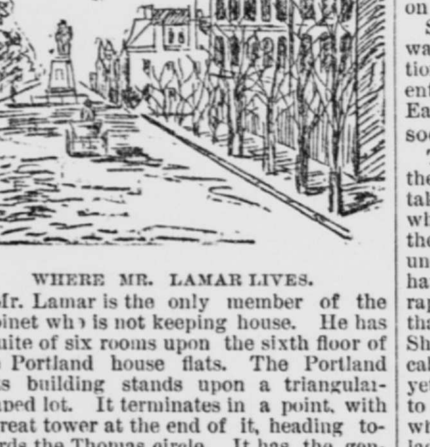
SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S HOUSE.

Half way between Mr. Bayard's and Mr. Manning's is the house occupied by Secretary Endicott. It is on Sixteenth street, within half a block of Scott Circle. It is the next house to the corner one, which was so long occupied by Senator Don Cameron. Senator Don Cameron built himself a house about five years ago. The house and lot cost him $45,000. He sold it this year to Mrs. D. P. Morgan of New York for $90,000. He has had the use of it for five years, and in that short time has doubled his investment. The house occupied by Mr. Endicott is the property of Minister Pendleton. He rented it furnished. It is an old house in its architecture, and is a rich red in all of its outside colors and trimmings. Even the window blinds are red. It is one of the best-known and one of the most popular houses in Washington on account of the lavish entertainments given there by the Pendletons. Just across the street from this house is the Windom house, which was occupied by the Blaines last winter.



WHERE MR. VILAS LIVES.

The postmaster general's house, as has before been stated, is just off from the Thomas circle, upon M street, and is a very large double-front house. It belongs to the earlier style of architecture, when the first improvements were begun in Washington under Boss Shepherd. The brick work is not very good. The front is a very light red, while the house is trimmed with white stone around the top of the windows and the doors. The style of the architecture is cheap. The general appearance of the house is suggestive of gingerbread. The house is much better inside. The rooms are large, well ventilated and comfortable. It is also well furnished. It can accommodate quite a large crowd for entertaing.



WHERE MR. LAMAR LIVES.

Mr. Lamar is the only member of the cabinet who is not keeping house. He has a suite of six rooms upon the sixth floor of the Portland house flats. The Portland flats building stands upon a triangular-shaped lot. It terminates in a point, with a great tower at the end of it, heading towards the Thomas circle. It has the general appearance of a great ship. Mr. Lamar lives in the bow of this ship. He has beautiful views out of his windows, as he has a command of both sides of the bow from the windows of his apartment. He is certain to have splendid ventilation, and upon the hottest day or night his room is sure to be cool. Yet in the case of a fire or accident it is possible that the Sixth floor might have some disadvantages.—N. Y. World.

## SHERMAN LOVES NEWSPAPERS,

### And One Would Infer That He Likes St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Gen. Sherman was asked to-day what he had to say regarding his letter to Mrs. Anderson published in the Chronicle yesterday:

"Nothing," he said. "The St. Louis papers have been systematically attacking me ever since I have been here. I did write a letter in answer to one received from some lady connected with the public schools, asking me to contribute to a fund for the benefit of an old lady who had been teaching in the public schools here for forty years. I refused, saying I had paid a large school tax ever since 1850 and that I thought I had done my duty. The public never gave me anything. What was given me was subscribed by a few personal friends. I would be glad if they would take the house off my hands if they paid me for the improvements. I pay double taxes, double water license, double street taxes, and have paid school taxes since 1850, without receiving a cent in return. I help to pay for the police and have to pay a private watchman. I pay more taxes on the amount involved than any man in the city. If I gave $1 for every $10 asked for by old Union soldiers I would have nothing left to support my family. Mr. J. Yattman and myself spend more money for that purpose than the whole city together."

Gen. Sherman refused to say anything more on the subject.

## THE POETRY OF ADVERTISING.

There is a land of bitter tears and wailing—
A land most like that drear one Dante knew,
Where wan-faced Niobe, with dark robes trailing,
In sad procession moves, brows bound with rue.
It is a land peopled by witless mortals—
Compared with them the virgins five were wise—
And it is writ above its gloomy portals:
"We did not think it paid to advertise."

There is a land that flows with milk and honey—
Not the condensed, nor yet the sorghum strains—
Each dweller bears a gripsack fat with money,
Bonds, coupons, stocks and various other gains;
Happy are these as, at high tide, the fishes;
No tear doth drown the laughter in their eyes;
For better luck they have no sort of wishes:
The cake is theirs—they learned to advertise.

—Printer's Circular.

# END OF THE SEASON.

## A Close to Strained Festivities Which Will Be Most Welcome to All.

## Votaries of Pleasure at Washington Who Will Seek Rest and a Change of Climate.

### Unequaled Magnificence at the Charity Ball--Honors to President Cleveland.

### Society Ladies no Longer Have Their Photographs Taken--Gossip and Chatter.

Correspondence of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—This week practically ends the festivities of the social season. Ash Wednesday, which comes next week, will drop the curtain. The end will be welcomed by many, for the season, although a brilliant one, has been wearing. Said a society lady to your correspondent a day or two ago. "I can scarcely remember when I have been at home before 2 o'clock in the morning. We are going constantly, and seldom get to bed before that hour at night. Of course I sleep until 11 o'clock the next day, but I am thoroughly tired out in spite of that. I shall be thoroughly glad when the season ends, for you know one can not well stop until the end does come."

The end is not only welcomed for the rest and relief it brings, but also for the opportunity for a change of climate. By this time next week not a few of the maidens and matrons who have been dissipating with late nights, wines, and perhaps something stronger, and health-destroying dinners and suppers will be seeking rest and a change at some of the health resorts in the South or on the seashore. Already some of them have gone; some to the seashore, some to the mountains of Virginia or North Carolina, and some to the genial climate of Florida.

The week, however, has been busy enough to suit even the most ambitious. There were the regular Monday receptions by the wives of the supreme court justices, the cabinet ladies' receptions and the receptions of the senators' wives, and as they were in some cases, at least, the last ones for the season, they were especially well attended. Besides this the week was crowded with social events.

THE LEADING EVENT

of Monday evening was the charity ball, given at the National Rifles' armory for the benefit of the children's hospitals. The arrangements were on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The reception committee comprised the heads of the various committees and the directors of the hospital. The floor managers, twenty-five in number, had been selected from the Army and Navy and Wednesday "german" clubs. The Misses Riggs also held their third and last reception on Monday evening. Senator and Mrs. Sherman were "at home" and saw a very large number of callers.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. James C. Sprigg and Mrs. Lucy Sprigg Madison gave a tea from 4 to 7, at their residence. In the evening the secretary of the navy gave a dinner to the house and senate naval committees. The secretary of war and Mrs. Endicott held a large reception in the evening. Miss Mary Wilson also gave a large fancy ball at her home, 2000 G street. Guests wore dominos and unmasked at 12 o'clock, when supper was announced.

On Wednesday Mrs. L. R. Norton gave an afternoon tea in honor of Miss Belle Armstrong, from 4 to 7, at her home, 1308 Nineteenth street. Mrs. H. A. Willard gave a tea at her residence, 1333 K street. Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 7. Mrs. Thyson and Miss Thyson also gave an "at home" at 9 o'clock at their residence, 49 I street, with dancing. Two brilliant weddings occurred on Wednesday evening, Miss Lillian Coffey to Mr. John Chew at 7:30 o'clock in St. John's church, and Miss Frank Conover English to Mr. S. Russell Smith at St. John's church at 6:30, followed by a reception at 1733 I street. The Wednesday German club gave a cotillion the same evening at the Masonic temple.

On Thursday Mrs. Townsend held her last card reception from 4 to 7 at her residence on Farragut square and Mrs Hurst gave an afternoon reception from 4 to 7. In the evening the secretary of the navy and Mrs. Whitney gave a dancing reception to young people at 9 o'clock.

On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Huidekooper gave an afternoon tea from 4 to 7, and in the evening Mrs. and Miss Burrows gave a dinner party to young ladies at their home on Massachusetts avenue.

Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock was given up to Miss Cleveland's last reception to the public, the last one for the present at least. She may resume them after Easter. That is not determined yet.

SOCIETY FIGHTING THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

The photographers are complaining that the ladies of the new administration do not take kindly to the photographers' art. Just why this is they do not pretend to say, but they find it out to be a fact. "The ladies under this administration are not much for having their pictures taken," said a photographer, "and there is not much doing in that line. Miss Cleveland sets the example. She wont have one and I don't think the cabinet ladies will either. None have sat yet so far as I know. They haven't come to me and I haven't seen their photos anywhere. During Arthur's administration the ladies had their pictures taken. Picture-taking depends. If a lady is beautiful, or thinks herself so, she is mighty apt to have her charms reflected on card board. But, well, may be people don't ask for the photo's of plain women. There was lots of beauty in official life during Arthur's and Hayes' administrations. Mrs. Hayes did not object to having her picture taken, and most of the ladies who formed official society here during her stay had their features kissed on to card board by the sun. During the following four years it did not get out of fashion. Mr. Arthur and the ladies of his court all had their pictures taken. They generally got a dozen or two only at a time, and had the order repeated quite often. Who was taken most? Well, I really can't say. All the ladies had quite a number, and the wives and daughters of the senators, many of them, were taken frequently.

"Are the photographs of the ladies in official society sold as are those of men?"

"No, no; they are never seen. They are not put on exhibition. I would not think of letting one go out of the studio, except on the written order of the lady herself."

One of the most brilliant events of the week was the charity ball, which was attended by the president and a good many other notables. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, and a half hour after the floor was crowded and the scene one of the greatest gaiety. When the president and party arrived they were met at the door by Mr. Anthony Pollak and Dr. Ford Thompson, who escorted the president up stairs, while Mr. Niles, Mr. Ross Perry and Mr. Lewis J. Davis escorted the ladies. The party at once entered the ball-room and greeted the ladies of the reception committee, Miss Cleveland being escorted by Mr. Niles, Mrs. Kinney by Mr. Ross Perry and Miss Van Vechten by Mr. Lewis J. Davis. The band played "Hail to the Chief" as the distinguished procession entered, but subsided in a few moments. The group stood the observed of all, the president chatting with the ladies and complimenting them upon the beauty of the ball-room and the brilliancy of the scene. Then, escorting Mrs. Ricketts, the party went up stairs to the west balcony, which had been costly furnished, a good photograph of the president forming the only ornament of the mantle. From the balcony there was a splendid view of the ball-room, which was greatly enjoyed. Refreshments were served in this nook, and the company of those invited to join the party, from time to time, during their brief stay, made the occasion

QUITE A HAPPY ONE.

Miss Cleveland wore a ball dress of white ottoman silk, with low corsage and low bertha and full front drapery on the skirt of Alencon point lace. Her necklace was of large rubies and she carried a large bouquet of jacqueminot buds. Mr. Kinney wore garnet satin and brocaded velvet with square corsage and point lace. Miss Van Vechten wore a ball toilet of white satin with front of tulle flowered with chenille. A sash of old gold satin crossed the low corsage and was tied in a large bow on the left side. Her ornaments were of diamonds and pearls. The other notable toilets were those worn by Mrs. Leiter, dark green velvet with a petticoat of light brocade and panel-eldged pearl embroidery; Mrs. A. A. Wilson, maize ottoman silk, with embroidered brown velvet panels; Mrs. Secretary Whitney, black tulle and jetted lace, with low corsage; Miss Mary Wilson, white tulle, with low satin bodice; Mrs. Lewis Davis, black satin and lace; Mrs. Ricketts, black velvet and front lavender brocade; Miss Ricketts white striped grenadine, with embroidered panels; Miss Blount, blue crepe and satin; Mrs. Starr, lavender tootman, with crystal beaded lace; Mrs. Lathrop Bradley, white satin, with embroidered front of white crepe. Mrs. Vilas, straw-colored satin, covered with black Chantilly lace; Mrs. Sabin, white brocade and point lace; Miss Paul, white crape with gold-beaded net; Miss Riddle, olive plush bodice with muslin skirts; Miss French, white muslin and blue moire ribbons; Mrs. H. A. Willard, dark-green satin; Miss Green, dotted net white satin bodice; Miss Rhodes, blue surah and embroidery. Among those present were Commissioner and Mrs. Edmunds, Commissioner Webb, Secretary Whitney, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, Marshal Wilson, Commodore and Mrs. Harmony, Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. Heap, Mrs. Blossom, Miss Breckenridge and Miss Sherrill.

An interesting story is told of the mistake of a congressmen at one of the president's receptions. He was in full dress, accompanied by his wife and some other ladies, and during the evening one of the ladies expressed a desire for a glass of water. Standing in front of one of the large mirrors was a gentleman attired in an evening suit. Instead of the black vest such as the congressman wore, the gentleman had on a white vest which was slightly soiled, doubtless caused by a scramble for refreshments at a recent afternoon tea. The congressman eyed the gentleman for a moment and the soiled white vest convinced him that its wearer was an attache of the house, possibly a waiter. He therefore approached him and requested him to "fetch" the ladies in some water or direct them to a place where some could be found. The elegant gentleman with the soiled white vest was completely dumfounded at being mistaken for a servant, and as soon as he recovered himself he spattered out a sentence in "pigeon" English and hurriedly left the room. It turned out that the person addressed was a foreign minister.

NOTES.

It is said that a large number of senators and representatives have agreed to remain away from the president's official receptions unless they receive formal invitations to be present. They hold that congressmen are entitled to the same amount of courtesy that is accorded to the diplomatic corps.

There has been a great rush of teas in the past week in Washington. Sometimes as many as six have occurred on the same afternoon, to each of which much the same company was invited, and most of those asked to such parties have accepted the invitations.

Among the many interesting people spending the winter here are Christopher Cranch, the poet and artist, with his wife, the great granddaughter of John Adams.

Ex-Secretary Bristow's wife has lately been visiting Washington, and Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. McCannon have given a dinner in her honor.

General and Mrs. Graham have written to urge Gen. Hancock's widow to come to visit them quietly here until she decides what her plans will be.

Mrs. George Bowler of Cincinnati, who was in Washington last spring, is spending the winter at Aiken, S. C.

Senor Peralta, the minister from Costa Rica, has returned to Washington after a long visit to Europe.

Mrs. E. F. Andrews, who has spent many weeks in Ohio, has returned to her residence on Scott Circle.

Mrs. A. A. Wilson painted the badges worn by all the committees at the charity ball.

Mrs. Justice Miller received on Monday by Miss Ella Sturgis and several other young ladies.

### Faribault Society.

The following appeared in the telegraphic columns of the GLOBE Wednesday last: Chicago, March 2.—There was a quiet wedding at the Episcopal Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul to-day, Thomas L. Alcotte of Chicago and Miss Susie Heathcote of Faribault, Minn., being the high contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William B. Hamilton, assistant rector of Gethsemane church, Minneapolis. F. T. Strong and wife and Miss Strong of Faribault, relatives of the bride, were present.

Miss Alice Newell left for St. Paul a few days ago, where she is to sing a prominent part in an operette to be given at the residence of a well-known physician on St. Anthony hill.

Prof. and Mrs. Noyes, assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Smith, entertained a large number of their friends at the state institution for the deaf and dumb Tuesday evening.

A. E. Haven, Doc Rose, Donald Grant and George Gilmore visited S. L. Crocker & Co. at their winter fishing camp at French lake Tuesday last.

Ed P. Brown of Alexandria, Dak., formerly cashier of the Citizens' National bank in this city, spent a few days with his friends here this week.

The social given by the young people of the cathedral Wednesday evening at their guild room, Elm and Sixth streets, was largely attended.

Miss Seeley entertained her friends at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Wood, on Seventh street, Friday evening.

Mrs. Col. McIlvain has entirely recovered from her late illness and is again able to be out among her friends.

On Tuesday Mrs. J. R. Parshall entertained a number of her lady friends at her residence on North Main street.

The Silver Star club give the last masquerade of the season at Kyllo's hall to-morrow evening.

Mrs. A. E. Haven, who has been visiting in Illinois and Wisconsin, is expected home to-morrow.

Mrs. H. Cool of Minneapolis is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Cool of the East side.

J. Neibles and wife, Fergus Falls, are in the city visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Gen. Cole left yesterday for St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Miss Sheffield entertained a party of friends Wednesday eve.

Miss Lizzie Spencer gave a Scat party Friday evening.

### Fergus Falls Society.

The band of Wahpeton assisted the Park Region band in their masquerade ball, which occurred here on Thursday evening, and which proved to be a complete success, financially and socially.

Dr. Truax, a champion checker player of Battle Lake, is desirous of arranging a contest with some of the Fergus Falls players, the one making the best score against him to receive a prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill of the Bell house entertained on Thursday evening a number of friends at progressive euchre, followed by refreshments, games and charades.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Daley entertained at drive whist on Thursday evening which lasted until midnight, when refreshments were served, followed by dancing.

Hon. Jacob Austin and A. Hilton have gone to Tacoma, W. T., to be absent a couple of months. The former goes as prospector, the latter for his health.

At a meeting of Stanton post, G. A. R., on Friday evening, P. Winsor gave an interesting description of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac.

J. K. O'Brien and George B. Shadbolt have gone on prospective tours, the former to Devil's Lake, Dak., the latter to Butte City, Mont.

Ellis D. Barcalow, in the employ of the Otter Tail county Farmer, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Laura Taber of this city.

P. MacMaster has gone to Scotland to be absent several months, combining business with pleasure.

Mrs. J. H. Woolnaugh of Minneapolis is in the city visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Greenlee.

J. Hamilton Bell and Miss Clara Wiley were married on Wednesday evening.

## A HIGH OLD TIME.

He staggered home at the midnight chime
With heart and pockets light;
This morning he groaning lies in bed
With a troubled conscience and aching head,
'Tis the price he pays for the "high old time"
He had with the boys last night.

—Boston Courier.

The Eastern, and especially the New England daily papers are devoting a good deal of space to labor topics.