Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

TERMS.

BY MAIL OR CARRIER.

Daily, per month	$ 75
Daily and Sunday, per calendar month	90
Sunday, one year	2 00

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE.

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$8 00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	2 25
Sunday, one year	2 00
Daily and Sunday, three months	2 50
Tri-Weekly, one year	4 00
Weekly, one year	1 00

☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.
Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1888.

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

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

☞ THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

☞ THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.

The Globe is on sale at the National Hotel, Washington, and at Geo. S. Wharton's, No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
The DAILY and SUNDAY GLOBE is for sale at Raymer's old book and news store, 236 Third avenue south, Minneapolis.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 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	27	Clear	Edmonton	34	Clear
St. Paul	25	Clear	Battleford	25	Cloudy
La Crosse	30	Clear	Albany	26	Clear
Huron	25	Cloudy	New York	30	Clear
Moorhead	30	Cloudy	Chicago	34	Clear
St. Vincent	21	L't s'w	Cincinnati	33	Clear
Bismarck	25	Clear	Cleveland	28	Clear
Ft. Buford	22	Fair	Boston	37	Clear
Ft. Assin'e	35	Clear	Galveston	51	Cloudy
Ft Custer	11	Cloudy	Memphis	35	Clear
Helena	27	Clear	N. Orleans	35	Clear
Ft. Garry	11	Clear	Shreveport	42	Clear
Minnedosa	19	Clear	St. Louis	45	Clear
Q'Appelle	22	Clear	Vicksburg	39	Clear
Med. Hat	31	Clear			

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.043; thermometer, 19.2; relative humidity, 88.3; wind, southeast; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 30.0; minimum thermometer, 4.1; daily range, 25.9; River—Frozen. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake regions: Warmer, southerly winds and fair weather, followed on Lakes Michigan and Superior by light rains or snows, colder, westerly winds. For the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys: Warmer, southerly winds, fair weather, followed by colder, northerly winds, and light snows.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ST. PAUL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE (Wabasha, between Third and Fourth)—Robson & Crane, in the "Comedy of Errors."

OLYMPIC THEATRE (Seventh, near Jackson)—Wellesley & Sterling's company in "The Danites."

PARK THEATER (Minnesota, between Fifth and Sixth)—Variety show and sparring exhibitions.

DIME MUSEUM, Sackett & Wiggins (94 to 96 East Seventh street)—The pin machine and stage entertainment, 1 to 10 p. m.

DIME MUSEUM, John X. Davidson (Fourth, between Wabasha and St. Peter)—Novelties and stage performances, 1 to 10 p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE (Sixth street and Nicollet avenue)—Duff Opera Company in the "Mikado."

THEATRE COMIQUE (First avenue south, near Washington avenue)—Lang's Comedy Comiques.

DIME MUSEUM, Sackett & Wiggins, Hennepin and Washington avenues)—Curiosities and stage performances, 1 to 10 p. m.

WASHINGTON RINK—Six-day bicycle race, Schock vs. Woodside.

THE PRICES.

The stock market is still in a rut, with no present prospects of getting out. The strike on the Southwestern system of railroads, the transcontinental fight and other disturbing causes have put Wall street in a bad condition. First prices were generally ⅛ to ⅜ lower, and there was a drooping tendency till 1 o'clock, with only slight reactions. All through the day the fluctuations were limited to 1 per cent., and finally the market closed about steady. The report of St. Paul earnings for the first week of March showed an increase over the same week last year of $14.093, and the stock at night was unchanged, while Northwestern was down ⅜. Western Union closed with a net advance of ⅛. Wheat was weaker and closed at Chicago ⅝c lower than the previous day. Mess pork was active and weak. Lard was quiet and lower.

UNITING THE DEMOCRACY.

Senator EDMUNDS is doing one good job by his attack on the president. He is uniting the Democratic party and thus helping to put it in good trim for the next national contest. It has been an open secret in Washington circles for some time that the best of feeling did not exist between the president and a number of the Democratic congressmen. It was well understood that these estranged relations grew out of the president's disposition of the patronage at his command. There were Democrats, and a good many of them, who believed that Mr. CLEVELAND was elected as a Democrat and not as a Mugwump, and when he undertook to dispose of the federal patronage according to the Mugwumpian principle the old ironside Democratic leaders felt that they were absolved from everything like party allegiance in rendering support to the president. The argument was, if he is going to drill with the Mugwumps then let him rely on the Mugwumps for his support. And so far had this feeling gained ascendency that there were many Democratic senators positively anxious to see the president get a right down good snubbing. Their purpose was to stand aloof and let the Republicans give Mr. CLEVELAND a clever drubbing, with the hope that it would bring him to a sense of his obligations to the party which had elected him. When it went out that the Republican majority in the senate would reject the president's appointments there were Democratic senators who actually laughed in their sleeves at the prospect of what they regarded retributive justice to the erring executive. But when Mr. EDMUNDS waltzed into the fight, assailing a principle that is deeply imbedded in the constitution, the whole aspect of the case was changed. As soon as the president was exalted to the position of a defender of a grave constitutional principle personal grievances were lost sight of and factional bickerings were hushed. And to-day the president finds himself surrounded by as resolute a band of partisans as ever united in defense of a great principle. And it all comes of Mr. EDMUNDS' silly attempt to make a bid for the presidential nomination.

MR. PUGH'S SPEECH.

Mr. EDMUNDS must have felt a little sore yesterday by the time Mr. PUGH had finished mopping the senate floor with him. The mutinous senator from Vermont probably begins to realize by this time how ridiculous he has made himself in the eyes of the nation. As Mr. PUGH says, the president has no fear of an appeal to the people. The arrogance of the senate has long been an offense to the country, and the people have come to the conclusion that it is high time to clip the wings of a body which asserts for itself more power than is claimed by the English house of lords. Mr. CLEVELAND could not have made the issue with the senate at a more propitious time. The people are anxious to give expression to their opinions on the subject, and the fight that Mr. EDMUNDS has precipitated will give them the opportunity. When they have spoken it will be in tones that aristocratic senators of the EDMUNDS type will not want to hear.

CHINESE LABOR.

The Portland Oregonian becomes the champion of the Chinese against the labor agitators on the Pacific coast. This is about the first time that John Chinaman has found a public advocate in this country, and it is all the more surprising that his defense should come from an influential newspaper on the Pacific coast, where everybody is supposed to be an enemy to the almond-eyed heathen. The Oregonian asserts that but for Chinese labor the lands of Oregon could not be cleared. Clearing land is a kind of work that white laborers do not care to perform. It is laborious; grubbing makes the back ache. The white laborer likes a softer job than land clearing. He will not work at it for less than $2 a day, if he works at all, and it does not pay the owner of the land to clear it when such expensive wages are paid for the work. Consequently the Chinese laborer fills a place in the Oregon labor system which cannot be filled by any other class of laborers. So far so good. But it is somewhat singular to hear the Oregonian urging a preference for Chinese labor on the ground that it is more reliable than white labor. The general impression respecting the Chinaman is that he possesses all the characteristics attributed to the famous AH SIN. For tricks that are dark and ways that are vain, he has always been supposed to be peculiar. The Oregonian asserts, however, as a fact which cannot be challenged, that in Oregon the Chinaman is the only farm laborer who respects the obligation of a contract, and that it is because of this quality of fidelity the Chinaman is so hated by the irresponsible white men who will not work themselves, nor are they willing that anybody else shall work. If this be a true statement of the condition of labor affairs in Oregon it does not argue anything in favor of Chinese labor, but does show that Oregon is afflicted with a miserably poor labor system. If the Chinese constitute the best class of labor on the Pacific coast then heaven help the lowest.

From the statements made by the Oregonian we get an insight to the causes which brought about the shameful riots at Rock Springs. It is apparent that the men who were engaged in those disgraceful proceedings were a lazy set of fellows who were not inspired in their antipathy to Chinese labor so much on account of its competition as they were enraged that anybody in the community should show a disposition to work. The diplomatic correspondence between the Chinese minister at Washington and the state department shows that twenty-eight Chinamen were killed in the Rock Springs riot and that the damage to Chinese property amounted to $147,748. In a letter to Secretary BAYARD, notable for the courtesy of its style and firmness of substance, the Chinese minister, CHENG TSAO JU, calls the attention of the state department to these lawless proceedings of the labor agitators on the Pacific coast, which he describes in detail, and appeals to the United States to rise to the high plane of international justice and fair dealing for which it has always been noted, and, rising above the narrow limits of statutory law, adjust this matter with the Chinese government upon the principles of equity and national comity which prevail among all civilized people. This respectful appeal must touch a sensitive spot in our national pride, and it would be a very shameful thing on the part of our government if it was not responded to in the same spirit in which it is paid. The government should see to it that the Chinese are reimbursed for every dollar's loss by reason of these riots, and that every individual who participated in the outrages should receive speedy punishment.

DEPARTMENT CLERKSHIPS.

The eager struggle which hundreds of bright young men have been and are still making to secure positions in the departments at Washington is not without its sad and almost pathetic side. Departmental service is virtually a graveyard for the hopes and ambitions of youthful manhood. The life in its freedom from hard work and the surety of a fixed income has an allurement which once within the baleful influence few are able to resist. To those content to remain all their lives in subordinate positions the departments offer perhaps as good an asylum as can be found. But by any young man ambitious to build up for himself a name, fortune and career they should be shunned as the plague. Of course promotion comes to some, but in comparison with the entire number they are so few as hardly to affect the proposition that the acceptance of a government clerkship is equivalent to self-burial. Young men with energy and brains enough to win a place elsewhere have no business in the departments. Especially is this true of the young men of the West. To them are open opportunities which are denied the young men of the East, hampered by false social conditions, excessive competition and the harmful effects of the ultra conservatism. The young man of the West, when possessed of the brightness and readiness which usually characterizes him, has before him the almost absolute certainty of success in whatever direction his ambition may lie. For acquiring wealth, political prominence or commercial eminence, the way lies open in many directions. Steadiness of purpose and hard work are alone necessary to insure success. Such being the case, the numerous applications being made from the West for positions in the departments can not be viewed otherwise than with regret. The West cannot spare any of her bright young men.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS LOOKING UP.

The champions of women in their claim to the right of suffrage have gained a point in Massachusetts, and before the week is out hope to be far along on the high road of success with their cherished scheme. They have succeeded in persuading a committee of the Bay State's legislature to report favorably upon a bill allowing women to vote in all town and municipal elections and also upon the granting of liquor licenses. The matter is expected to come to a vote during the coming week. In the meanwhile in the canvassing for votes by interested women, the lives of the Yankee legislators are being made delightful or miserable, according as a pretty, soft-voiced and blue-eyed maiden pleads in irresistible accents for the vote which will aid in making her the equal of her big brother, or someone's else big brother, or according as the statesman is approached with determination by an ancient agitatress of very uncertain age, whose corkscrew curls, as she fixes her victim with her glittering eye, tremble with the earnestness with which she demands to be accorded her rights. The legislator must take the bitter with the sweet, but whether or not the bitter largely predominates they can best tell who are acquainted with the average New England women's rights representatives. That the bill will pass is a matter of considerable doubt. The legislators have probably in their minds the extraordinary curtailment of masculine liberty and the intolerable oppression by petticoat government which would undoubtedly ensue, if the women of Massachussetts, including the 70,000 surplus, should be given the upper hand by means of the ballot. Doubtless the women have many wrongs to redress and they would avenge them as only a woman can. The experiment would be dangerous. It would better remain untried.

A WALKING UNIVERSITY.

The great English universities have formulated a scheme, the development of which will be watched with interest. Recognizing the fact that many people possessed of but scanty means and living in the remoter English towns are deprived of the educational advantages to be derived from a sojourn at Oxford or Cambridge, they contemplate sending out instructors who will form classes in different cities for instruction, which will be essentially similar to that given in the universities. Having inaugurated and directed the course of reading, the instructors will go to another city and go through the same course. The different places will at all times be under the supervision and direction of a central committee. The plan, though a novel one, is not without merit. It has a worthy example in the successful Chautauqua university which has flourished for some time in this country. Very many people unable to afford the time or money for acquiring collegiate advantages for themselves or children, nevertheless fully appreciate the benefits to be derived therefrom. Anything which contemplates providing them with those privileges should be encouraged. Should the English experiment be successful it will no doubt furnish many valuable suggestions which might be utilized in the Chautauqua course or which may even prove the foundation for a new and popular system of higher education.

IN THE local columns of a recent issue of the GLOBE'S respected and bright contemporary, the Butte City Free Press, appeared the startling statement: "Per un buon pranza andate alla Meison Dovee." If this is an incendiary appeal to the citizens of Butte to follow the example of Portland in her treatment of the Chinese it can not be too severely condemned.

FORETOLD by the cool breezes which are wafted from the direction of her approach, our chilly but beauteous MARY is drawing near to St. Paul. Impressionable youths are advised to inclose a stamp for the return of rejected manuscripts or the billet-doux which they intend sending her. Occupied in gathering shining ducats, she has no time for hearts.

THEY don't let a little thing like the dreary routine of the court room interfere with their pleasure out in Montana. On the occasion of the festivities attending the recent CRUSE-CARTER wedding at Helena, the judge and all the lawyers moved over to the banqueting hall. Court was not adjourned for the crier remained to uphold the legal dignity.

THE great railroad strike becomes daily more serious. If, as seems likely, Manager HOXIE'S order discharging all Knights of Labor, and his determination to employ other men in their place is carried out, Grand Master Workman POWDERLY will have need of all his clear-headedness to avert a conflict which will be as disastrous as deplorable.

ONE of the most unfortunate features of the strike on the GOULD system is the fact that 5,000 people who have no interest in the strike, and who are dependent for their daily bread upon their wages, are thrown out of employment. The leaders of the movement have a tremendous responsibility upon their shoulders.

THERE is one thing for which the Rev. SAM JONES has not been given due credit and that is the superlative modesty which characterizes his sermons, as, for instance, when he declared in Chicago recently, "I'll outshine any man that's been president when I get to heaven," and Mr. JONES is not a native of Chicago either.

NOW that ROBSON and CRANE have made such a splendid hit illustrating the "Comedy of Errors," why is it that some prominent actor doesn't put the "Merry Wives of Windsor" on the stage with the same scenic effect. BILLY FLORENCE as Sir John Falstaff would knock Bardwell Slote and Captain Cuttle ont the first round.

IT IS said that since the talented and valiant Maj. FIELD of the Chicago News has returned from drinking in the atmosphere of statesmanship which surrounds the national capital, he can only be inspired by his muse when enveloped in the folds of a genuine senatorial toga.

"THE hand of DOUGLAS is his own," and a it is weighted down with the best part of the $6,000 a year which FREDERICK has been drawing from the government, he will probably continue to receive many a cordial clasp from disinterested friends of the poor freedman.

THERE is one respect in which Senator EDMUNDS' reply to the president deserves commendation. His deserved tribute to that grand old Democrat and statesman, ALLEN G. THURMAN, will strike a responsive chord n the breasts of many patriotic Americans.

A REPORT comes from Phillipsburg, Mont., of the killing of a bald eagle which measured twenty-one feet from tip to tip. As soon as the name of the correspondent can be obtained he will be secured as the advance agent of the greatest show on earth.

EDITOR STEAD has at last been vindicated in the arrest by the tardy London police of a rich procuress, who had grown rich by the practice of the crimes for whose exposure STEAD was sent to prison. Titled English society is once more trembling.

THE formidable array of documentary evidence which will soon be laid before the judiciary committee will doubtless cause the temporary hitch in Mr. CAMPBELL'S confirmation to pass away like a summer's cloud.

DAKOTA has stopped considering the division question for the time being in order to give her undivided attention to the numerous immigrants already flocking within her borders.

MAYOR HUGGINS of Mitchell, Dak., has resigned. An opportunity presented itself to him for gracefully retiring to private life and, true to his name, he embraced it.

THAT was a novel contest at Miamisburg, O., where a desperado was subdued with cold water. It is generally bad whisky that gets the better of the ordinary "tough."

BY THE time the American house of lords gets through its wrestling match with the president it will be a badly string-halted relic of snobbish arrogance.

THERE is a growing suspicion that "the flowers that bloom in the spring" will soon be supplemented with "Sweet Violets."

CONGRESS will not have assembled in vain if the anti-convict labor bill passed by the house becomes a law.

QUITE CONCLUSIVE.

"What's that you say—you never flirt?
Have you forgotten Mt. Desert
Last summer?"—

"Why-y-y
You wouldn't call that flirting?
We had often met before,
And though others found her charming,
I thought she was a bore."

"Not such a bore but sometimes
You would take long walks alone"—
"But you forget that Boston 'culchaw'
Never needs a chaperone."

"Yet when she went to climb the rocks
You'd always go"—"To catch the breeze,
And sketch the views in Chinese white—
She gave me hers in Japanese."

"You told me you adored blue eyes,
And hers were blue"—"But yours are bluer"—
"Don't compliment, it makes me tired"—
"And far the sweetest, I am sure."
—Jenny Wilde, in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

The little innocent-appearing toy balloons have their uses, although at first glance no one will admit that they are of any benefit to anybody but the Italian, who goes about the streets with a number of the tiny red airships floating above his or her head. Balloons were not invented to give the sons and daughters of Italy an excuse for a living in a foreign land. The small balloons were not made solely to extract the dimes from the pockets of parents, relatives and acquaintances of children desiring such playthings. Science is responsible for the invention.

***

The small balloons have caused five-tenths of the near-sighted people of the United States to discover that they were near-sighted, or at least that something was the matter with their eyes. The toy balloons have a bad habit of getting away from their little captors and of floating high up in the air. Nearly everybody who chances to observe it watches it as it ascends skyward. Presently it will disappear from the sight of some, while it is visible to others. This difference in sight, especially in children, impresses itself on the one who has not been able to watch the fleeting plaything, while his or her playmates are reveling in the sight. As a result, the child with the defective vision reports the circumstance at home, an occulist is consulted, and for the first time the child is officially informed of the defective vision.

***

An occulist once told me that it was surprising the number of people who first discovered their nearsightedness by means of an escaping toy baloon. He said that he presumed that patients first discovered their defective vision in that way, unless informed to the contrary. It was an event remembered by all of them—the disappearance of the little baloon while others gazed at it, and the result was an indiscribable feeling that the other children, being older, could see better, or were particularly blessed in some unaccountable manner as to eye sight.

***

An Italian image vendor struts about the streets of St. Paul on days when the temperature will admit of such outdoor exhibitions. He caried last fall plaster paris models of two of the ex-presidents of the United States—Abrahan Lincoln and Gen. Grant, and of the present occupant of the White house. Meeting him one day, I asked him how he prospered. He replied, the while changing the images on board, which was supported by a rope passing over his neck, "Gen'a Granta no sella; Aba Link no sella, too. Cleva heapa sella."

***

Ex-Speaker Gibbs, who is making a desperate effort to secure the Republican nomination for governor, does not practice protection of home industries, however much he may believe in the theoretical benefits of such a tariff for the general public. As I am informed, he has considerable of a dairy on his farm, near Albert Lea, and puts up a large quantity of butter, which he stores in a cellar made for that purpose. He disposes of his butter to a New Jersey firm because he can get better prices, and allows the commission men in Minnesota to whistle for their profit in handling his dairy products. THE ONLOOKER.

A Promising Star.

Janesville, Minn., Argus.

Mr. Scheffer of St. Paul is spoken of as a bright and promising star in the political arena. He has shied his castor into the gubernatorial ring and there are many who would not feel badly should lightning strike it.

Our Unimpressionable Mary.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is rumored that Mary Anderson handles billets doux with a pair of tongs, and turns them over to a private secretary.

A Little More Fitting.

Chicago News.

New York has an association named the Orange Toboggan club. There is no special objection to this name, but wouldn't the banana-skin have furnished a more appropriate and suggestive one?

An Awful Present Danger.

Atlanta Consttution.

Now that spring is about to shake the violets from her hair, so to speak, we trust that no blonde young lady will appear on the streets wearing a red hat. The combination is too horrible to contemplate.

The Lawyer's Share.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

An American named Flood has brought suit to recover the Kilkenny estates from the Flood who has been in possession for twenty-seven years. When the Kilkenny cats are through the lawyers will have the tails.

Beauty and the Beast.

Duluth Tribune.

The Prince of Wales is contemplating another visit to this country soon. We have noticed that nearly all the American beauties who have been abroad this season are returning home.

VIOLENCE EXPECTED

When the Missouri Pacific Attempts to Run Freights.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The departure of the passenger trains on the Missouri Pacific to-night was delayed about two hours in consequence of somebody having withdrawn the fire in the locomotives. It is expected that an effort will be made to start freight trains to-night, but up to a late hour no attempt was made. A force of some forty men has been employed by the company to operate their yards, and more will be engaged as rapidly as the proper men can be obtained. The opinion is that if the railroad company attempts to run freight trains to-morrow the effort will be resisted even to the point of violence. There is a feeling of great uncertainty as to what either side will do, and much apprehension is felt regarding the result. A report gained circulation in Kansas City to-night that the railroad company had applied or would apply to the United States court here for the appointment of a receiver, so that the road may be placed in charge of a court and be under the protection of the government. The report is officially denied here, and the statement is made that no such action has even been thought of. Reports of a strike on the Wabash are officially denied. None of the roads centering here have been at all interfered with, except the Missouri Pacific. There are no indications of trouble on any other road.

The Marshal in Possession.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 10.—The United States marshal has taken possession of the steamer City of Mexico, but the prize crew still remains on board. The marshal reports to the attorney general that he found sixty people, passengers and crew on board, without provisions, and that he is without authority to hold them, and asks instructions. The probabilities are that all will be free to-morrow except such as are held as witnesses against the ship.

Freight Engines Disabled.

BAIRD, Tex., March 10.—About 4 o'clock this morning a party of masked men, armed with pistols, entered the round-house here and after placing the men in the building under guard disabled all the freight engines in the house. A caboose with a number of men asleep on board was turned loose on a four-mile grade and a calamity was narrowly averted by one of the men awakening and applying the brakes. Sheriff Jones, with six men, is guarding the railroad company's property here to-night, and thus far everything is quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The Western Union Telegraph company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent.

The sugar clauses of the Morrison tariff bill were discussed before the ways and means committee yesterday. Mr. King of Louisiana protested against a reduction of the import duty. He would rather remove duties on clothing, shoes, nails and blankets. John Diamond said if the duty were removed we would be obliged to compete with foreign slave labor and the industry be paralyzed.

There is a large demand for foreign labor for farms and mills at the Castle Garden Labor bureau. But little of the demand can be supplied.

CHICAGO AND EPHESUS.

Evangelist Small Sees a Striking Likeness Between the Ancient and the Modern City.

Both Located on a Lake, the Center of Commerce and Famous for Bacchahalian Practices.

The Man Who Rents a Building for Traffic Will Meet the Dealer in Hell.

Everybody Advised to Rise Up and Throw Away Their Cards and Demijohns.

Chicago's Resemblance to Ephesus.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Whether it is because of the central location of Farwell hall or genuine interest or curiosity, Sam Small is met every day at the noon hour with an audience which, for number and intelligence, would be a compliment to a man of much greater reputation and pretensions. To-day was no exception. After fifteen minutes spent in prayer and song service, Mr. Small announced his discourse from Acts xix., 18: "And many that believed came, and confessed and showed their deeds." This occurred at Ephesus while Paul was preaching there. He began in the synagogue. They didn't like what he preached and they ran him out. Then he went and preached in a school house. It was many months before any results came from his labors. Ephesus was something like Chicago, located at the bottom of a lake. It was a center of commerce. It was famous for its bacchanalian practices. It was situated on a large plain, and was called one of the eyes of Asia. Smyrna was the other. In this she was unlike Chicago. Chicago would not

ACKNOWLEDGE A RIVAL

in anything. The people of Ephesus had heard of Christ before Saint Paul went among them to awaken them to the gospel and to get them to conform their lives to its teachings. There was abundant evidence that Paul was divinely endowed. But men sought to do in ribaldry what Paul had done by divine help. They repeated incantations over men possessed of evil spirits. The devils within said, "We know you not." Then those possessed of the devils jumped on the profaners and killed them. Just so there are men now, who when you appeal to them in Christ's name, they turn and give bad counsel. And just as surely will the evil character turn on them and that to destroy by fire or by fury. People talk slightingly of cards. The spirit of speculation foretold by them wrecks banks and ruins fortunes and lives. I tell you before God you cannot tamper with these things. Retribution will surely follow. When Christ's work was being done in Ephesus there were those who scoffed. There were more who

WITNESSED THE SPIRIT

as it affects the lives of those who professed Christ. Men are startled when you present to them the ultimate end of the course they are pursuing. The man who rents his building to the traffic will certainly reach the same hell that the dealer in liquor does. This startles them. The innocent card player is sartled when he is associated with the man who handles the same cards and plays for stakes and reaps ruin. Beware of what company you are found in. Why, even the saloon men understand this. The majority of them who were interviewed in Chicago recently began by saying they believed in temperance. Some really good people are spiritually blind. They have argued themselves into it like the people of Ephesus, who professed Christianity yet practiced sorcery. They did not see that Christ's teaching forbade those ungodly practices. What did these Ephesians do when they found their practices were evil and contrary to Christ. Their consciences were awakened and they said, we must put away these things. They who desire

ETERNAE LIFE

came and confessed. When a man is fully aroused it is natural to confess guilt. Confess it by leaving the wrong. People will know you have confessed by your life. "I am a sinner," will be their confession to God. I bring my books and my evil things, and burn them before men. Several arose last night at Mr. Jones' meeting and said they had burned their cards. If we will take the gospel of Christ regardless of those who preach it, if we will take it and apply it to our lives, confess our wrongs by forsaking them, then we will be in a way to receive the promises of God. I appeal to you to awake on these things. Rise up and bring your cards, your dance programs, your progressive euchre cards, your demijohns, your bottles, and everything which is an evil in your path of life and burn and break them before men, and turn to God in confession, and you will then be in the way of eternal life. God help you to see and do the right.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Schaefer Wins With Ease.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Play in the 3,000-point, fourteen-inch balk-line billiard match between Schaefer and Vignaux was resumed this evening. The audience was larger than that of last night. Schaefer was in excellent trim while his opponent seemed discouraged and entirely unequal to the brilliant execution for which he is famous. The story of the night is plainly told in the score:

Schaefer—77, 17, 0, 1, 1, 0, 8, 0, 25, 8, 38, 0, 7, 77, 6, 50, 0, 1, 73, 1, 2, 4, 66, 65, 73—600.
Average, 24.
Vignaux—0, 10, 0, 28, 1, 39, 2, 1, 15, 16, 0, 6, 23, 48, 5, 0, 7, 2, 0, 0, 0, 11, 22, 2—239.
Average, 9 23-24.
Time of game, 2:15.
Total for two nights—Schaefer, 1,200; Vignaux, 741.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The weather was clear and cool and the track slow.

First Race—All ages, three-quarters mile; Girofla won by a length, Dick Watts second, Luna Brown third. Time, 1:20¼.

Second Race—For three-year-olds; winning penalties, seven furlongs; Lida L. won by a length, Leonard second, Beejay third. Time, 1:37.

Third Race—Selling race; allowances, three-quarters of a mile; Baton Rouge won by a length, Juliet second, Hot Box third. Time, 1:20.

Fourth Race—Selling allowances, one and one-sixth miles; Logan won by a length and a half, Rio Grande second, Amanda Brown third. Time, 1:56¼.

Sultan Sold for $15,000.

Special to the Globe.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—Percy Talbot and N. H. Nilson to-day purchased the noted trotting stallion, Sultan, of J. L. Rose, in Los Angeles, Cal., for $15,000. Sultan has a record of 2:24, was sired by the Mova, dam Sultana, by Delmonico. Sultan, for his age, stands at the head of the list with 2:30 performers. He will be brought here soon.

DISCUSSING REDSKINS.

Acrimonious Debate in the House Over Indian Appropriations.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Indian appropriation bill has opened up a discussion in the house of the whole question of the policy to be pursued in the future in regard to the Indians, and has developed the fact that some of the leading men on both sides of the chamber are in favor of abandoning the reservation system gradually, and as soon as practicable, and educating the Indian children, and parceling the lands in small tracts among the Indians as individuals. Messrs. Holman of Indiana and Cannon of Illinois, who were members of the congressional commission which made a tour of inspection of the Indian reservations last year, delivered speeches to-day that attracted a great deal of attention, because they were full of information derived from personal observation and contained many suggestions of practical value to those who wish to legislate intelligently upon the Indian question. Mr. Cannon did not fail to give the discussion a partisan turn. In fact he seldom neglects to do that if he can find anything to justify an infusion of party politics into his remarks upon any subject. To-day he sharply criticised the administration for driving squatters out of the Indian Territory, yet allowing the cattlemen to remain. In reply to this Mr. Holman remarked that the administration had thus far interfered at the request of the Indians, and so far only as seemed to be necessary to preserve the peace. The discussion of the Indian question while the appropriation bill is pending is somewhat premature, as no legislation is incorporated in the appropriation bill. Still it has a direct bearing upon the appropriation for the Indian schools and upon the usual appropriation of millions of dollars for maintaining the Indians in idleness.

ADDITIONAL ST. PAUL NEWS.

A DETERMINED STAND.

The Board of Public Works Emphatically Declare Themselves.

At a meeting of the board of public works last night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the president of the board be instructed not to execute the contract for grading Ducas street until releases are obtained from all property owners on the line of said street.

The following reasons were given in writing for the adoption of the resolution:

The above resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the full board, and the action of the board received the hearty approval of the corporation attorney, Mr. Murray, who was present. The reason of this action by the board is that the property-owners refused to give any releases to the city, to make the necessary slopes for the proper construction of the street. The property-owners, with one or two notable exceptions, on Ducas street refuse to permit any earth or other material to be placed upon their lots. This action on their part will prevent the grading of the street to its proper width. The board believe that every lot would be largely benefited by the grading of the street to its full width and making the necessary slopes for fills on the lots abutting upon the street. Every cubic yard of material put into the slopes is an actual benefit to the property. None of these lots can be improved without first filling them. All of the material placed on the property to make the slopes is a clear gain to the property-owners. They will get this material, which is absolutely necessary to be put upon their lots before the property-owners can properly improve their property, for nothing. If they were obliged to buy this material and have it hauled to their property it would cost them from 30 to 40 cents per cubic yard. The board do not propose to put the city in a false position and feel inclined either to leave the street in its present condition until the property-owners come to their senses and execute releases or to ask the council to reconsider its action in confirming the award of the contract for grading and then reject all bids, which will probably be followed by a request from the board to the council for a new order for the grading and walling of Ducas street. This may involve a very large expense, but it may be the only thing that the board can do under the circumstances, so long as the property owners insist upon their present openly avowed course. The board have instructed the clerk to give notice to all the property owners of a meeting of the board on Saturday evening of this week at 7 o'clock, at which time they are requested to be present, to confer with the board and to determine which of the above courses shall be adopted.

The engineer was directed to give the board an estimate of the cost of a retaining wall on both sides of Ducas street to support said street.

A Unique Social Event.

Phillip Brown, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, of the firm of Brown & Coblentz, has been visiting with his wife at Mr. L. Herman's on Stillwater street. The latter place was the scene of a very enjoyable social affair last night, viz: the engagement of Miss Mildred Brown, daughter of the above-mentioned gentleman and one of the society belles of Winnipeg, to Mr. Max Krolik of Mankato, Minn., formerly of this city. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Julius Austrian, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, Miss May Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Schoenberg of Minneapolis. Mr. Brown, who leaves to-morrow night for his home, came here for the carnival and says he is greatly taken with St. Paul and its hospitable inhabitants.

The Horse Breeders Meet.

The board of directors of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association held a meeting yesterday forenoon and transacted some business, the nature of which pertained immediately to the association and was of no public interest. H. F. Busse of Minneapolis, J. V. Lewis of Hutchinson, B. Van Campen of Cannon Falls, A. D. Ross of Litchfield, C. Weeks of Hamline, James Phelps of Minneapolis and Luke Keefe of Hutchinson were applicants for admission, and all were received except Keefe, who was laid over. The only other business of any general interest transacted was the appointment of C. A. De Graff and George W. Sherwood a committee to confer with the State Agricultural society.

It Was Ash Wednesday.

If there was nothing else to remind one of the fact the frequent and unanimous ringing of the church bells yesterday indicated to the most careless that it was Ash Wednesday and a holiday. Services were held frequently throughout the day in the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and a season of fasting was inaugurated, which will continue under Lenten regulations for forty-five days until Easter, April 25. Ash Wednesday (dies cinerum) is so called from the custom of sprinkling the head with ashes on that day.

COSTLY JOKES.

A Suit for Libel in Which Minnesotians are Interested.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch from Pelican Rapids, a town in Minnesota, says that Mrs. W. J. Blaisdell, a resident of that place, has brought suit for libel against Henry C. Tucker, a freight agent of this city, and O. G. Kenny of Pelican Rapids. She complains that they circulated a picture in which Tucker is represented as embracing Mrs. Blaisdell. The suit is the outcome of some extensive practical joking practiced by Mr. Tucker and Eben Corliss, the county attorney of Otter Tail county, Minn. Tucker is a tall and handsome man. He lives in New Jersey, but does business in this city. Corliss has been county attorney for many years and has an extensive reputation as a practical joker. He lives at Fergus Falls, Minn. He came from the wild West two years ago and visited Tucker. He was anxious to see the New York elephant in all its magnitude, so the animal was trotted around for his inspection. He returned unharmed to his home, and then it occurred to him to have

A LITTLE FUN

at Tucker's expense. He wrote a letter to Mrs. Tucker on a caligraph, thus disguising his handwriting, and pretending that it came from Mrs. Corliss. In it Mrs. Corliss complained of the wicked things which had been shown her husband in New York and said that since his return he had not been the same man. This letter rather alarmed Mrs. Tucker, who was prepared to go West and visit Mrs. Corliss, but Tucker soothed her fears and started her off. He then prepared to get even with Corliss. He secured a made-up photograph representing Corliss dancing with a dusky maiden. Corliss retaliated by sending back a photograph of Tucker in the act of embracing a woman said to be a likeness of Mrs. Blaisdell. These pictures were widely distributed among their friends. Mrs. Blaisdell did not see the joke so far as she was concerned, and she took especial objection to the picture, and at once brought suits for slander. Tucker has not yet been served with papers, and he did not seem to be at all frightened to-day.

AN OHIO CENTENNIAL

To Demonstrate the Growth of the State Proposed for 1888.

Special to the Globe.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—The legislature adopted a joint resolution to-day providing for the holding at Columbus in September, 1888, of a centennial exposition demonstrating the material and educational progress, and growth of the state during the first century. That year marks the end of a century since the first permanent settlement was made in the state of Ohio. The exposition is to be held on the state fair grounds, which are just now being improved by new buildings to the extent of about $20,000, and it is expected that a large number of extensive exposition buildings will be put up in addition to those which are permanent. The resolution creates a board of nine directors to have charge of the exposition and the arrangements therefor, the members to be named by the state board of agriculture, the state horticultural and state archæological societies. The board of directors is to report to the general assembly in 1887, the progress made in the preparations under the resolution for the exposition.

The remains of the late Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee will be taken to Adrain, Mich., for burial to-day.

Pneumonia has