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, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

☞ 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.

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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 11, 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	33	Clear	Med. Hat.	36	Cloudy
St. Paul	31	Clear	Calgarry	35	Thr'ng
La Crosse	35	L't s'w	Albany	33	Clear
Huron	23	Clear	New York	37	Clear
Moorhead	27	Fair	Chicago	39	L't r'n
St. Vincent	25	Cloudy	Cincinnati	48	Cloudy
Bismarck	33	Cloudy	Cleveland	37	Fair
Ft. Buford	35	Cloudy	Boston	38	Clear
Ft. Assin'e	38	Cloudy	Galveston	61	Cloudy
Ft Custer	35	Cloudy	Memphis	43	Cloudy
Helena	33	Cloudy	N. Orleans	56	L't r'n
Ft. Garry	14	L't s'w	St. Louis	40	L't r'n
Minnedosa	11	Clear	Vicksburg	55	Cloudy
Q'Appelle	27	Cloudy			

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 29.688; thermometer, 32.4; relative humidity, 75; wind, northwest; weather, variable; maximum thermometer, 36.7; minimum thermometer, 23.8; daily range, 12.9; River—Frozen. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake regions: Southerly winds, varying to colder westerly, snow, followed by fair weather. For the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys: Colder, followed by warmer fair weather, variable winds.

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, Shcock vs. Woodside.

THE PRICES.

Yesterday was another dull and quiet day in stocks. Government bonds were dull and steady, and stocks generally were very dull, with changes of only small fractions. St. Paul & Duluth is up 1⅞. Western Union closed ¼ lower, with a net loss of 1 per cent. Wheat was lower and closed ½c below the opening. Mess pork steady and unchanged.

LET THEM COME.

There is a good cause for congratulation in the statement of the secretary of the state board of immigration that many inquiries are being received from manufacturers looking towards the establishment of various industries in this state. That is a sort of immigration which Minnesota can stand a good deal of and afford to encourage in every possible way. There is very good reason, too, why the manufacturers should find it to their interest to locate within our boundaries. They would be much nearer a large number of the consumers to whom they cater, they would find the necessary land much cheaper than in more crowded Eastern centers, and, unless already in the heart of the mining regions, they would find that the great lakes afford a readiness of transportation which would give them their coal nearly, if not entirely, as cheaply as they have been securing it in other places where the other advantages are not so great as those afforded by St. Paul or several other of the chief Minnesota cities. As to the benefit which the location of more manufacturing concerns here would bring to the Northwest, there can, of course, be no question. The one thing necessary is to present the inducements which the Northwest can offer to capitalists and manufacturers in the strongest possible light. If some have voluntarily made inquiries, others can no doubt be interested. Nothing that will add to the wholesome growth of St. Paul or the state at large should be neglected. Therefore every effort should be made to induce manufacturers dissatisfied with the East to abide with us.

THE LABOR CRISIS.

In its editorial of yesterday afternoon the New York Evening Post tells the truth when it says that both employers and employes all over the country are lying awake these nights thinking of what is going on in Texas and Missouri. There is a general feeling that the Southwestern strike is going to precipitate a crisis. The Knights of Labor have submitted their ultimatum, which the railroad officials decline to accede because they declare their purpose to make this a test case which is to forever settle the relations that are to exist in the future between capital and labor. It is possible that in this respect the Texas Pacific officials have exceeded their authority. They may have the right to speak for capital that is invested in railroads, but they have not the right to speak for capital outside of railway investments. The New York Post assumes to speak for the business men of the country when it encourages the railway officials to hold out against the demands of the laborers, but in reality the Post has no right to speak for anybody except the Goulds and the Vanderbilts, who have their money largely invested in railroads and as their organ alone the Post is authorized to speak. When we remember that the capital invested in agriculture and commercial business far exceeds that invested in railway, and then remember that so far as there has been an exhibition of sympathy in this matter the farmers and merchants are disposed to sympathize with the strikers, we at once see the fallacy of the Post's argument in behalf of a movement to crush the strikers lest their victory lead to socialism and the establishment of communism. The Post's sensational editorial is evidently a false cry to divert sympathy from the striking employes of the GOULD system. While every one realizes the critical condition of affairs in the Southwest, and the serious complications which are likely to arise from a pro'onged conflict between the GOULD system and its employes, we have no reason to fear the disasters which the Post professes to apprehend, unless they are hastened by just such injudicious articles as the one in yesterday's Evening Post. This is not the time to urge either party to the conflict to stand firm against the other without any sort of regard to the equities involved in the contest. It is a time when all patriotic and judicious citizens should urge a conciliatory policy. Let the matters in dispute between the railway officials and the striking employes be submitted to an impartial board of arbitration for adjustment. The country cannot afford to let JAY GOULD take an arbitrary stand and say that he will dictate the terms of settlement. JAY GOULD is the last man in the country that the people are willing to trust with a dictatorial power. It would be better that he and his railroads be wiped out of existence than that a reign of anarchy, such as the Post predicts, should be established, even though it be but temporary in its duration. Wisdom and moderation are needed in this crisis more than brag and bluster.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

The tale of extreme destitution and awful suffering which comes from Ireland should not fall upon deaf ears in this country. There should be no waiting for a direct appeal from the warmest-hearted people in the world to those who have acquired the reputation of being the most generous. Ireland's people are in terrible want, and that should be sufficient to cause every sympathetic nature in America to respond at once to the relief of suffering humanity. It was all that was needed a few years ago, when similar affliction befel the people of the Emerald Isle, to call for contributions from this country which to this day lead the grateful Irish people to regard an American upon their shores not as a stranger, but as a friend. It is time to repeat the good deeds of that bygone time. The necessity now is nearly, if not quite, as great as it was then. The only difference is that the destitution is confined to a smaller area. Although want is very general throughout Ireland, it has reached its extreme on the islands on the western coast. There the suffering is appalling. Starvation has become a matter of everyday occurrence. Scores of people are very likely to fall further victims to it unless relief speedily reaches them. The English government has taken no adequate measures for the relief of the people and the private funds are exhausted. Even the very clothes of the children have been traded for a little food, that a miserable existence might be eked out in the hope that succor would come before the desperate struggle should be ended by death's release. America should now give evidence that her reputation for sympathy and generosity is not wrongfully given. She sends hundreds of thousands of dollars across the water every year to the Irish political fund. In times of human suffering politics must become a secondary consideration. If unable to contribute to both purposes, let the stream of gold which has been flowing over the seas so steadily be diverted to the relief of the starving people. No one should be allowed to starve while others are living in the midst of plenty. Americans are, as a whole, a prosperous people. They should not allow their unfortunate kindred across the ocean to ask for aid in vain.

THE MORGAN ART SALE.

The grand total of the MORGAN art sale in New York was $885,300 for 240 pictures, or an average of $3,688.75 for each picture. The bidding was spirited and among the bidders were bankers, merchants and railroad magnates, well known in financial circles. Mr. HAVEMEYER, the sugar man, Mr. HUNTINGTON, the railroad prince, and Mr. WALTER, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns one of the finest private art galleries in the world, were among the largest buyers at the sale. The highest price paid for a single picture was $45,500 for JULES BRETON'S painting The Communicants. MRS. MORGAN had paid $22,000 for it when she purchased it of S. P. AVERY. It was started at $15,000 at the auction and ran up at $500 a bid until it was knocked down at the sum of $45,000, the highest figure ever paid for a modern work at auction. The highest previous record of an auction sale of modern work was made in the WILSON sale in Paris, when LECRETAN gave $32,000 for MILLET'S The Angelus. Mr. DONALD SMITH, the president of the Montreal bank, was the purchaser of The Communicants. Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. ROCKEFELLER, president of the Standard Oil company, were leading bidders, but failed to secure it. Mr. HUNTINGTON consoled himself for the loss of the great picture by paying $25,500 for The Missionary's Story, by VIBERT.

The MORGAN picture sale has assumed its place at the head of the art sales in this country and well among those held abroad. It demonstrates the advance our country has made in art culture. While it is a more rational way for our millionaires to expend their wealth to ornament their homes with these admirable works of art than the thousand and one ridiculous ways they ordinarily have of wasting their money, still it does not meet the public requirement in respect to art matters. What is wanted is a public art gallery in every city similar to that which Mr. CORCORAN has established in Washington. If some GOULD or VANDERBILT had purchased the whole of the MORGAN collection and had donated it to the city of New York, he would have built for himself a more enduring monument than all the railroads or banks in the world can be.

OIL AS A WAVE-STILLER.

Recent experiments go to show that pouring oil on troubled waters does have a wave-stilling effect. During the recent Atlantic cyclone the steamer Bohemia had a fierce encounter with the furious gales, but with the use of 130 pounds of oil in twenty-two hours it succeeded in calming the enraged waters sufficiently to outride the storm. The oil was poured on the waters whenever the vessel got into a dangerous position and had an immediate calming influence. The Bohemia's successful experiment in stilling the sea with oil has led to the suggestion that it might be a good thing to pitch the Standard Oil company and all its oil property into the ocean as a security against further tempests at sea. The danger in adopting this suggestion is that within three weeks the ocean would be pumped dry and the Standard refineries would be making a high-test oil from salt water.

A DISSEMBLING REVIVALIST.

Evangelist JONES says that he is playing the mountebank and monkey in Chicago because he has to adapt himself to the Chicago audiences. This is pretty hard on the Chicago audiences, yet there is evidently a great deal of truth in the statement. It is a sad commentary on the religious status of a city where, in order to get the inhabitants to listen to gospel truths, the minister has to assume the role of a clown. And it also puts Parson JONES in a new light. The supposition has been that he is a rough gospel diamond—that in the earnestness of his desire to preach a plain gospel he has gone forth on his mission without the advantages of literary culture, and with the use of such homely language as he could command he has been dealing sledge-hammer blows. If, according to his confession, Parson JONES has been assuming this boorishness of manner and speech in the pulpit, it is a question whether he is honest in his work. The old maxim of false in one thing, false in all, may have an application to the pulpit as well as to other matters. He may excuse himself and quiet his conscience on the ground that the ends justify the means he has been using. While this excuse may satisfy Mr. JONES it will not be satisfactory to the world. A religion that has to be acquired by dissembling is not worth the having. The foundation principles of any religion that can commend itself to human reason, should be truth and honesty. If Mr. JONES has not been misquoted in this statement, he will have to be converted himself before he can make much headway toward converting Chicago sinners.

NUMBER OF CHINESE.

To the Editor of the Globe:

How many Chinamen are there in the United States, and what states have the greatest number? When was Chinese labor first introduced into the United states? Any information you can give me on this subject will be thankfully received.

KNIGHT OF LABOR.

Minneapolis, March 11.

By the census of 1880 there were 105,718 Chinese in the United States. There were 75,122 in California, 9,515 in Oregon, 5,423 in Nevada, 3,378 in Idaho, 3,227 in Washington, 1,764 in Montana, and 1,632 in Arizona. There were very few in the Eastern states, only 942 in New York and 256 in Massachusetts, and a few scattered throughout the other states.

It has been over thirty years since the first Chinese laborers came to this country. So long ago as the year 1855 3,526 Chinese arrived in the United States. The next year the arrivals increased to 4,733 and a gradual increase each year until 1868, when the arrivals unmbered 10,684. Since that time there has been a decrease in the annual arrivals. During thirty years, from 1855 to 1885, the total number of Chinese arrived in the United States was 281,609.

THE OTHER MAJOR GENERALS.

There are several reasons why the friends of Gen. HOWARD should not feel too confident of that officer's selection for promotion when Gen. POPE retires or very much disappointed should he fail to secure the appointment. There is another man whose claims are equally as good and in some respects better. Gen. NEWTON, chief of engineers, is in every way deserving of the promotion. He graduated in the same class, but higher up, than Gen. POPE and entered the service twelve years before Gen. HOWARD. If the last-named officer is appointed he will not retire for eight years, while Gen. NEWTON will retire in less than two years. He made an excellent record during the war and has always been a consistent Democrat. By his appointment Gen. HOWARD'S promotion would only be delayed a short time and substantial justice would be done a deserving officer. President CLEVELAND has shown himself to be a man with a strong leaning toward the side of equity and justice, and should he appoint Gen. NEWTON the personal friends of the latter will not be alone in applauding the act.

SIT DOWN, MR. EDMUNDS.

Mr. FROUDE, the historian, sees a densely gloomy outlook for England. In a recent interview he frankly expressed the opinion that the reorganization of the English parliament on the American plan is a necessity. And thus it is that all the great English thinkers are coming to the same conclusion that British monarchical institutions are a failure and that the United States present the only form of government that is worthy to be taken as a model. It is not so surprising that they should think so, for over a century's experiment has demonstrated the superiority of our American institutions. But what is most surprising is, that when all other nations concede that ours is the model government of earth, some of our own statesmen evince a disposition to shape a governmental policy in the line of European monarchies. They attempt to establish an official asistocracy. The upper branch of congress is now attempting to assert to itself a power which is not enjoyed by the English house of lords. It is about time that all this foolishness was brought to an end. If we expect to have the respect of other nations we must at least respect ourselves.

THE Baltimore & Ohio having clearly demonstrated to a committee of congress what a grasping monopoly the Western Union is, the latter company will now inform the statesmen that the former is a puny organization unworthy all credence. Between the two, the end desired of so befogging the minds of the committee men that they will not report in favor of the establishment of a government line, will probably be attained.

COMMISSIONER BLACK of the pension department having been challenged to prove his statement that the pension bureau under his predecessor was used as a political machine, is gathering his evidence together, and in the meanwhile the Republican members of the investigating committee are quaking in their boots. Gen. BLACK is a man who has a reputation for meaning just what he says.

SENATOR VEST shows very conclusively that if Mr. GARLAND is to blame for owning Pan-Electric stock so is he, but, in the minds of many people, the ownership of such stock by either, particularly when the latter gentleman was not a law officer of the government at the time of its acquirement, will convey no more odium than similar ownership of national bank stock.

THERE is a dim remembrance of a horrible murder being committed in St. Louis some months ago and the subsequent arrest of the supposed murderer. But no rumor of Maxwell's trial has reached the ears of a waiting public. They are so fond of taking their time about things down there in St. Louis.

THERE is one point worthy of comment about that effective shooting affray in New Orleans in which two men lost their lives, and that is, the community loses nothing in the removal of two men whose habit of going armed and whose readiness with the pistol proved them to be dangerous to society.

SENATOR PUGH has given evidence that the Democratic party did not lose all of its brainy men in the senate when the cabinet was formed. When Senator EDMUNDS gets over the surprise into which the demolition of his elaborate argument has thrown him, he will doubtless concur in the statement.

SENATOR JACKSON of Tennessee is said to be a man whose excessive modesty alone prevents the display of his wonderful ability. It is predicted that he will soon reach the front as a Democratic leader. There certainly is something significant about his name.

JUDGING from the expressions of the state press the political campaign will glow with mid-summer's heat. It grieves the GLOBE to see divers and sundry indications that the brethren of the opposition are not going to be able to dwell together in unity.

WASHINGTON society having subsided from the flutter of excitement in which Mrs. POTTER "'Ostler Joe" threw it, will utilize the Lenten rest in looking around for something else with which to arouse its virtuous indignation.

BOB INGERSOLL'S doctrines of infidelity are being combatted and refuted in a lecture by a New York newspaper man, than whom, of course, no one could have a better acquaintance with "the devil and all his works."

THE GLOBE heartily appreciates the many expressions of good will which are being tendered it by its farmer friends throughout the state. There is no class of citizens whose favor it is a greater honor to acquire.

MAPLESON is about to honor Kansas City with his opera company, but as the ballet has been reduced to meager proportions the probabilities are that the opera season in Kansas City will be a dead failure.

WINTER displays a disposition to linger which should be discouraged. It is a little too soon for the second ice palace, and the toboggan suits have been mustered out after an arduous term of service.

NEW YORK having disposed of her street car strike so expeditiously, is again biting her thumb at Chicago.

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

Newspaper men are sometimes peculiar, not to say cranky. Some of the most successful editors—the men who have made national reputations, are the most peculiar. It does not follow however that all the peculiar men in the journalistic profession are great editors. Some of them are base imitators. They delight to be called eccentric. The late lamented Horace Greeley was a great editor and he was likewise a very eccentric man. He is imitated by many of the alleged great men who now walk about this terrestical globe and write the leading foreign and domestic editorials of their respective papers.

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Samuel Bowles—I mean the great Sam, the founder of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was a devout believer in the use of simple words and not only used the good old Saxon words himself, but encouraged all his subordinate writers to adopt the same simple style. Finally rules were promulgated to that effect, and the Republican grew in circulation, merit and influence. One of the imperative rules of his paper was that "commence" should never be used in any shape. As a consequence such a sentence as "the season commenced" was never seen in the Republican. The verb, "begin" was invariably used in place of "to commence."

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M. E. Stone, the brilliant editor of the Chicago Daily News, has his hobby. He believes in short, choppy sentences, and heartily dislikes a long-drawn-out sentence with many explanatory clauses. He also believes in calling everything by its proper name, and is not afraid to call a public official "a thief" if, after a reportorial investigation, it is manifest that the public funds are being appropriated to private purposes. His one horror in the way of words is the verb "to state," and as a result that verb never appears in the columns of the News. He claims that it is misused and overused, in fact used to death. He maintains that it is incorrect to write that "a man stated a certain thing." According to his reasoning "a man said, affirmed or asserted a certain thing."

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Charles Dana, the editor of the ideal paper of the United States—the New York Sun—is a monomaniac on the subject of brevity. A superfluous word or punctuation mark in an article sends the cold chills down his backbone and spoils his enjoyment of its literary merits and beauties. As he told a new reporter, his theory was that a writer should get as many ideas in as few words as possible; or, as he explained it, the writer should imagine that he was sending a cablegram across the ocean and was paying for it out of his own pocket.

***

Judge Baker, an early settler of St. Paul, having located in this city in 1849, remarked the other day that he did not believe in prohibition, although a native of Maine, but was strongly opposed to the habit of drinking—among young men. "I would," said he "if I were able, prevent the young men from drinking by exhausting the supply by drinking it myself."

***

Two St. Paul officials had occasion to visit Chicago together not many months ago. During the journey the conversation drifted to childhood's days, when one of them remarked that he never would forget the Lord's prayer as taught him by his mother when he was a very small boy. His companion looked incredulous, when the first speaker said:

"May be you think I don't know it?"

"Nothing of the kind," replied his companion. "Any man in a Christian country ought to know that."

"Well I'll bet you the drinks you can't repeat it" continued the first speaker.

"I'll take the bet."

"Well! go ahead."

"Now I lay me down to sleep," etc., said the challenged official.

"You've won the bet," interrupted the first speaker before the recitation was half completed. "I didn't think you knew the Lord's prayer." THE ONLOOKER.

Giddy Girls Play a Joke.

Chicago Herald.

"Mary Anderson was here the other day to hear Mr. Moscheles' lecture," said a pretty student at the Art institute, who may or may not be veracious, though it was a long time before we found out who she was. When we did, some of us girls concluded to play a joke. We sent word to Mr. French that the young lady with the long ulster and Scotch cap was a new model, just arrived from England, and that she was seeking employment. Mr. French bustled around, got a look at her pretty face, and concluded it would be a good scheme to hire her. After the lecture he went up to her and said:

"'Ah, beg pardon; you're from England, I believe, and seeking employment?"

"'Beg pawdon, sir, I——'

"'Oh, don't make any apologies. I have no prejudice against English models. Some of them do very well, indeed. Your face is good, almost classic, in fact, and if you'll come in at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning I'll give you a private audience to see if the other—if the—the—rest is satisfactory, you know.'

"Oh, but you should have seen Miss Anderson's face. She turned all colors, and in the end became fairly livid with rage. She was so mad she couldn't speak, and, with her eyes flashing fire, she gathered her long ulster about her and swept from the room. Poor Mr. French—and he's one of the nicest men that ever lived—was at a loss to understand it, and seemed quite dazed. Just then one of the girls giggled, and that let the cat out of the bag. Oh, but it was fun—for us girls."

Too Many in the Pool.

Albert Lea Enterprise.

It is rumored that Gov. Hubbard will pool his chances for re-election as governor with H. A. Castle of the Farmers' Advocate, who is slyly skirmishing around for the same position. We don't exactly see how two candidates can pool for the same office. It was said of old time, that "when two ride on the some mule, one must needs ride behind," and it is not likely that either the general or the captain would enter himself for the crupper hold in such a race.

Industrious Rivalry.

Duluth Herald.

Minneapolis will have in May a grand panorama of the battle of Atlanta when the St. Paul ice palace will have melted away. Thus the rivalry goes on, rendering it hard for the impartial observer to say which city is ahead. Even in Duluth the investments of Hon. P. H. Kelly of St. Paul have been followed by one on the part of Senator Langdon of Minneapolis. Neither city can afford to allow the other a preponderance in the affairs of this coming metropolis.

One of the Best.

Volga [Dak.] Tribune.

The St. Paul GLOBE is one of the best papers in the country—Chicago and New York not excepted—and the efforts of its present managers are appreciated by the reading public. A new building is to be erected for the GLOBE, which will be one of the largest in the city, reaching upward ten stories.

Awful, Untold Things.

Le Sueur Sentinel.

Some of the secrets of the last legislature are likely to come to light through a quarrel of two Republican members—Wash Muzzy and D. E. Meyers. If all the secrets of playing fair and foul to the people by members of the legislature could be exposed, many eyes would be forced out of their sockets.

A Matter of Public Interest.

Atlanta Constitution.

Senator Jones of the land of flurries remarks indignantly that he will not be interviewed, except on public questions. But good gracious! When a senator sends a young lady a ton of Congressional Records, in order that she may read his able speeches, doesn't the effect that these documents have on her general health and disposition constitute a public question? Go to, Charles, go to!

The Other Ox Gored.

Chicago Herald.

The fierce New York editors who wanted to shoot cannon balls through Chicago men last summer, when the street car strike was in progress here never peeped last week when the carmen in that city took a day off. If blood ever flows in the thoroughfares of Chicago it will be Outlaw Reid or some such man as he who will start it.

They Don't Like to, Though.

Chicago Herald.

Objection is made in some quarters because a new waltz composed by a naval band master is dedicated "to Mrs. Secretary Whitney, the queen of the sea." This may or may not be Jeffersonian, but unless Democratic habits have undergone a radical change they do see queens occasionally in Washington.

Why Butler Hates Terry.

Caicago Herald.

Nobody hates Gen. Terry, the new major general, more vehemently than Ben Butler does. And Butler has a reason for it, too. When he was swearing in Washington that Fort Fisher could not be taken, Gen. Terry took it.

His Versatility of Mind.

Philadelphia News.

Ignatius Donnelly, "the Sage of Nininger," has just delivered at St. Paul for the benefit of the parliamentary fund an eloquent lecture on Ireland. It is believed Mr. Donnelly saved his Bacon on this occasion and demonstrated conclusively that Shakespeare was an Irishman.

Best in the Northwest.

Gettysburg (Dak.) Union-Index.

The best newspaper in the Northwest is the St. Paul GLOBE, published at St. Paul, Minn. Under its present management it has gone rapidly to the front, where it seems destined to remain. It contains all the latest news from reliable sources in all parts of the world.

With No Avenging Bears.

Chicago Herald.

After all that has been said and done how does Mr. Edmunds propose to get those papers? The country would hate to see the bald-headed Vermonter marching on the government.

He Gave Them an Eye-Opener.

Chicago News.

Some of the papers complain that President Cleveland's messages contain too many "I's" The real trouble with most of the senators is that he keeps his eyes open.

IN NEED OF CHANGE.

The dollar that's coined in the mint,
Tra-la,
Runs short of one-fifth of its "par."
Whom to trust the coin gives a hint,
Tra-la,
In pretty and legible print,
Tra-la.
But the trustee is rather too far;
And that's what we mean when we yell with a squint,
Oh, bother the dollar that's coined in the mint,
Tra-la-la-la-lala—Tra-la-lah, there, Mr. Evarts.
Oh, bother the dollar that's coined in the mint.

—Life.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

For the Relief of the Poor.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The meeting at the Mansion house to-day called to devise means for the relief of the distress prevalent among the poor of the city was well attended by the distinguished people of the capital. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who drove in state from the viceroy's residence at Dublin castle. They were loudly cheered along the route and received with enthusiasm by the assemblage at the Mansion house. The lord mayor presided over the meeting. He received letters from Archbishop Walsh, Mr. Sexton and others, regretting their inability to be present, and inclosing checks amounting to £400. The Earl of Aberdeen in an address expressed his sympathy with the distressed people of Ireland. Archbishop Plunk, Bishop Donnelly, Michael Davitt and others spoke. A committee was appointed to receive donations and a resolution cordially thanking the lord lieutenant for his attendance adopted.

The Treaty Accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—The conference of the representatives of the powers, which met to consider the Turco-Bulgarian treaty, which, among other things, creates Prince Alexander of Bulgaria ruler of Eastern Roumelia, has accepted the treaty in its entirety.

Discussing the Chinese.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 11.—The late Anti-Chinese convention, now in session, adopted the follywing resolution: "No man now directly employing or patronizing the Chinese shall be placed on the committee of resolutions." The stringency of the resolution nearly created a difficulty, as, owing to the absence of white labor, all employers in California have been dependent on Chinese labor. The good sense of the chairman prevented trouble and all members of the committee, representing the best and most influential interests of the Pacific coast, were accepted.

The Northwestern Scale.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The four commissioners, to whom was referred the question of arranging the scale of rates to govern live stock shipments from Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota agreed upon a basis to-day. Distinction is to be made according to dimensions of car, these varying from twenty-eight to thirty-two feet in length. Heretofore uniform rates have been charged, to the loss of live stock shippers compelled to use smaller cars.

A Colorado Storm.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—A severe snow and wind storm struck Colorado last night at midnight and lasted till noon to-day. About fifteen inches of snow fell, drifting in many places three or four feet deep. The weather is most extremely cold. Mountain trade has been delayed. Eastern roads are behind from two to seven hours, being delayed between here and Hugo, where snow filled the cuts in many places from five to eight feet deep. A train leaves for the East to-night and expects to be running on schedule time to-morrow.

Texas Knights Arrested.

PECOS CITY, Tex., March 11.—United States Marshal Jackson and two of his deputies came through this morning in a special train and went as far west as Toyah, where they arrested three Knights of Labor charged with obstructing freight trains at that place. They will be taken to El Paso. Several freight trains went West to-day in charge of deputy United States marshals.

Forced by the Government.

OTTAWA, March 11.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Landry proposed a resolution of regret that the government allowed Riel to be executed. The debate is progressing to-night before a packed house amid much excitement. It is said that the resolution was introduced at the instigation of Premier Macdonald in order to force the issue and secure a vote of confidence for the government.

Prisoners See "The Mikado."

JACKSON, Mich., March 11.—A company filling a week's engagement here produced "The Mikado" in full costume at the Michigan state prison this afternoon. The prisoners employed on two large contracts formed the audience. The stage was erected in the chapel and the scenery taken from the opera house. The convicts were highly pleased.

A SUMMER SCENE.

Down in the orchard's depths,
Fido patient vigil keeping,
Underneath the apple-boughs
Little Lena's sweetly sleeping.

Golden tresses intermingling
With old Fido's shaggy coat;
Two dimpled arms are tightly clinging,
'Round the faithful gaurdian's throat.

Snowy seasons softly falling
From the bending boughs above,
Touch the rosy cheeks as gently
As an angel's kiss of love.

Modest violets look and wonder,
Prudish daisies bow their heads,
Golden sunbeams bind the slumberer
With ten thousand tiny threads.

—Thomas Bewsy Holm e

SCHOCK HAS THE LEAD

In the Six Days' Championship Bicycle Contest in Minneapolis.

Schafer Leads in the Billiard Tournament—Other Sports.

THE SIX DAYS' RACE.

Schock Leads After a Day of Steady Work—Big Crowds.

The great cyclists entered on their fourth day in the match race at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Quite a crowd of sporting men had assembled to look over the men in order to gauge their bets on the condition of the riders. All day the attendance was good, and the evening attendance was something immense. Schock appeared as bright as though he had not ridden the three days. Woodside was the worse for the struggle. He was lame and sore, and had spent a miserable night at the West with his trainer, and lost a deal of sleep. Schock made the start with Woody a little ahead, and Schock set the pace for fifty minutes, when he changed to his light champion wheel, losing a lap thereby. But he worked pluckily away until he had regained it, riding at a fifteen-mile speed. At 12:30 Woodside left the track and was rubbed down. This took seven minutes, and meanwhile Schock gained two miles. As soon as he had fairly remounted his wheel Woodside spurted and gained a lap. He then trailed until 2:05 o'clock. He then retired for another seven minutes and Schock

MADE ANOTHER GAIN

of two miles, and, by dint of hard riding, caught up and was on even terms with his opponent. At 4:05 o'clock Woodside went to his dressing room for nine minutes and Schock shot ahead, placing a discouraging distance between the two. Woodside returned, feeling much fresher, and spurted for about fifteen laps. He rode fast and made a handsome gain. At 7:15 Woodside retired for the last time, returning in ten minutes. During this period Schock had placed six miles between them. Nothing eventful happened then until 9:15, when Woodside made a brilliant spurt and gained another lap. The immense throng of spectators were so enthusiastic that they made the welkin ring. He then trailed until 10:15, when he again showed his wonderful speed and yelling "Pole" shot by like an arrow. Schock's trainer urged him on and the excitement until the time flag fell knew no bounds. Everyone was on his feet yelling like mad. Woody gained another lap finishing as indicated in the table below, amid the wildest enthusiasm. During the entire four days Schock has courageously stuck to the track. He has rarely stopped to change wheels and merely stopped to change wheels now and then, losing a few seconds each time. His appetite has been the best possible throughout, and when he came off the track he kicked up his heels

LIKE A COLT

while Woodside was decidedly weary and was helped to his room. In the last race Woodside covered only 132 miles and six laps, and Schock only 132 miles and one lap. This will be an interesting day in the race. Woodside will make a desperate effort to regain the vantage ground that he has lost. Schock says he will make 172 miles if necessary. Bets stood last night 5 to 1 in favor of Schock with few takers, although one man offered $100 against $50 and take his chances.

SCORE BY HOURS AND DAYS.

	Woodside.		Schock.	
	Miles.	Lps	Miles.	Lps
Thirty-seventh hour	533	2	529	7
Thirty-eighth hour	546	0	543	7
Thirty-ninth hour	557	7	556	5
Fortieth hour	569	2	570	2
Forty-first hour	582	5	583	5
Forty-second hour	593	7	592	2
Forty-third hour	608	1	611	3
Forty-fourth hour	627	7	624	1
Forty fifth hour	634	3	637	5
Forty-sixth hour	646	7	652	7
Forty-seventh hour	660	1	666	5
Forty-eighth hour	676	2	681	7
Monday	181	1	172	7
Tuesday	172	0	169	5
Wednesday	165	4	173	7
Thursday	158	1	166	4

SPORTING NOTES.

Snowdon, the long distance champion of the world, arrived yesterday from New York and went into training at the Washington rink for the six-day skating race. He brought his championship belt, won at Madison Square gardens, and it is a beauty. William Bays is also here.

The regular combined shoot of the Minneapolis and St. Paul gun clubs took place yesterday at Hamline. The shoot was at 20 Peoria birds, 18 yard's rise, 10 singles and 5 pairs. The score was as follows: Wheaton, 8; Ensign, 17; Hinckle, 11; Wann, 8; Paul, 16; Rockey, 17; Pfister, 16; Kennedy, 15; Murphy, 16; Cummings, 11.

Another Easy Victory.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Another good-sized audience frequented the third night's play in the billiard match between Vignaux and Schaefer. To-night the play was a repetition of that of its predecessors. Schaefer had everything his own way from the start, completing his third 600 while Vignaux made 288. The score for the three nights stands: Schaefer, 1,800; Vignaux, 1,029. The following is to-night's score:

Schaefer—108, 0, 2, 0, 33, 49, 1, 1, 36, 70, 41, 90, 12, 9, 49, 26, 4, 23, 46—600.

Vignaux—0, 1, 0, 26, 27, 2, 4, 7, 6, 18, 7, 28, 11, 57, 45, 22, 6, 21—288.

Time of game, 2:15. Schaefer's average, 31 11-19. Vignaux's average, 16.

Pursued by the Sheriff.

NEW YORK, March, 11.—Dempsey and La Blanche, who have arranged to fight, left at 8 p. m. for Harrison, Westchester county. At 9:35 p. m. about twenty sporting men left for the same place. At 8:15 the sheriff of Westchester county, having got wind of the affair, started from White Plains with a posse. It is believed that the fighters were bound for Rye Beach, which is on the sound, about three miles from Harrison.

THEIR MOVEMENTS MYSTERIOUS.

No positive statement is as yet obtainable concerning the Dempsey-La Blanche fight, which is generally believed to have been arranged for to-night. The report of their departure into Westchester county for the engagement, is spoken of by some as an invention to deceive the authorities. It has been reported that congregations of sporting men at one or two rendezvous in this city were dispersed by police to-night, and that at a very late hour a move of principals and interested parties was made into Long Island, but up to some time after midnight no reliable intelligence concerning the contemplated encounter had been received.

Base Ball.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—Louisville 11, Savannah 7.

The Train Didn't Move.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.—The strikers changed their front to-day by refusing to let an engine leave the shop yards, that had been fired up to pull out a freight train. The engineer mounted the cab and was about to move down to the lower yards where a committee requested him to run the engine back into the house, which he did. Similar actions were taken at Downs this afternoon as a train was about to start East. The freight train which left here at 7:30 last night reached Dewus on time, passing through Greenleaf at full speed. The strikers have resumed their watch at the shops. Roundhouses and yards and their patrolmen ord