Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan and Wisconsin: Local snow, lower temperature, with a cold wave, and winds becoming northerly. For Minnesota, Iowa and Eastern Dakota: Local snows, followed by colder fair weather, and northerly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time.

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height...	Ther. Exposed..	Change in 24 hours	State of Weather..
Duluth	29.72	20	+12	Lt.Snow
St. Paul	29.63	29	+24	Lt.Snow
La Crosse	29.72	8	+1	Lt.Snow
Huron	29.86	8	*5	Lt.Snow
Moorhead	29.92	8	+12	Lt.Snow
St. Vincent	29.84	5	+14	Lt.Snow
Bismarck	30.03	—[illegible]	*2	Clear
Fort Buford	30.03	—10	*9	Clear
Fort Assinaboine	30.00	22	+21	Clear
Helena	30.00	24	+2	Clear
Fort Garry	29.88	4	+15	Cl'g up
Minnedosa	30.00	—5	0	Clear
Med. Hat	30.23	—18	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.20	—15	....	Clear

—Below zero. *Lower. †Higher.

Note.—Received cold wave order at 6 p. m. stating a fall of temperature from 15° to 25° by Sunday at 7 a. m.

EARTHQUAKES AND BUILDINGS.

In an article in the March number of Scribner's Magazine, Prof. SHALER calls attention to the fact that the danger from earthquakes in this country lies in the style of our architecture. Our houses are not built to withstand the earth's movement during an earthquake shock. Our ideas of house building are taken from the northern region of Europe, where our race was bred and our building system developed. That section has not been disturbed by violent earthquake troubles, because it is either beyond the limit of the earthquake belt, or because the ground is so stable that it is not effected so sensibly as in the southern part of Europe, where the soil is of a looser character. As Prof. SHALER says, our historic perspective is very short, and we do not yet know by experience the full extent of country on this continent which is subject to this order of shocks. We do know that a considerable section has already been visited by this phenomenal disturber of the earth, and that our ground is less firm than that of the northern part of Europe. Consequently it is a matter deserving consideration in our future architectural system to give attention to methods which are calculated to make buildings capable of resisting the effects of an earthquake. It is well understood that the actual movement of the ground, even in the most violent earthquake shock, is slight. During the most violent shocks of which there is any record, the movement never amounted to more than a foot in amplitude. During such a shock as the one which recently occurred in Charleston, the earth only swings to and fro within the space of an inch. Prof. SHALER explains that the destruction is done in part by the suddenness of the to-and-fro motion, which breaks the foundation from the superstructure, but in larger measure by the pendulum-like vibration which is set up in the building. This pendulum movement may cause an oscillation of one inch at the foundations and to several feet at a distance of fifty or sixty feet above the ground. Of course, everyone can imagine the effect of this pendulum-like vibration in weak masonry. The main point to be observed in adapting a mode of construction to the new needs which the less firm ground of this country imposes, is to cement the building well together. Light wooden buildings and masonry structures of a low and substantial nature are not apt to be wrecked by an earthquake disturbance. Nor is there much more danger in a tall building if the foundation is solid and the masonry well cemented. Good mortar is the safest insurance against an earthquake disaster.

WINDOM'S WILE.

Our Washington advices indicate that Mr. WINDOM holds a good hand in his ambitious attempt to get a place on the railway commission. Mr. WINDOM's interests in various railway enterprises would naturally enlist for him the support of the corporations. What seems to be his chief strength in his canvass for the place ought to be what would militate against him. The fact that he is the corporation candidate should be sufficient argument in favor of his rejection. Our divices say that Mr. WINDOM's principal backer is Ex-Senator HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia, who is Mr. WINDOM's partner in some railroad and mining enterprises. Why Mr. DAVIS should have special influence with this administration is a mystery. He was most prominently known in the last presidential canvass as the father-in-law of STEVE ELKINS, who was BLAINE's manager. Independent of that there is nothing to entitle Mr. DAVIS to a controlling influence except that he tendered the use of his Deer Park cottage to the presidency during the latter's honeymoon. The fact that Mr. DAVIS is now so persistent in attempting to force his business partner to the attention of the president makes it look as if Mr. DAVIS had an ax to grind in tendering his hospitality to the president. If President CLEVELAND wants to know anything of Mr. WINDOM's qualifications for an office of public trust, let him come out to Minnesota and mingle with the people of this state. He will learn a good many things that Mr. DAVIS has not communicated to him.

INDIANA STATESMANSHIP.

When it comes to having a monkey and parrot time the Hoosiers lay out everything and everybody in this country. The little scrimmage in the legislative hall day before yesterday was a fair sample of what Hoosierdom can do when in its best humor. Indiana differs from other sections in this that the patronage of the bear garden is not confined to the lower strata of society. It includes the toniest and biggest bugged gentry of the Wabash. The accomplished Hoosier would rather have a fisticuff any time than to eat. The manly art, of which JOHN L. SULLIVAN is the great example, is looked upon down there as the greatest accomplishment of modern civilization. When men of national prominence like JOHN C. NEW and ex-Senator McDONALD take a leading part in an orchestral demonstration such as they had in Indianapolis on Thursday last, it looks as if pugilism had been brought to a very refined standard in Indiana.

MR. BAYARD'S AMBITION.

One of the latest rumors from Washington concerning cabinet changes is that Secretary BAYARD is to be transferred from the state department to the treasury, and that Mr. PENDLETON is to succeed him as secretary of state. In some respects the change may be beneficial, as Mr. PENDLETON would undoubtedly give more popular administration of the state department than Mr. BAYARD has succeeded in doing. Still it is questionable whether Mr. BAYARD's management of the treasury department would prove satisfactory or would in any way contribute to the success or popularity of the CLEVELAND administration. Mr. BAYARD is an exceedingly self-willed and and to some extent an egotistical man. He makes his individuality too pronounced, and that has been his trouble in the state department. In addition to this, he does not hold views on financial questions in accord with his party. If it be possible, he is farther away from popular sentiment on the currency than Mr. MANNING. It is probable that he would not be at the head of the treasury department six months until he had the Democratic party in an uproar. It is said that Mr. BAYARD desires to be transferred, as he is impressed with the belief that it will aid him in his presidential ambitions. He believes that if he was secretary of the treasury it would throw him more in contact with public men and politicians of the country, and could possibly manipulate the patronage of that branch of the government so that it would be a personal benefit to him in his aspirations. Of course these are rumors, but they seem to have a tangible foundation. The great mistake that Mr. BAYARD made was in going into the cabinet at all. His place was in the senate, where, as an administration leader, he could have made himself solid with his party and would have been in position to command any office within its gift.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

New York people are still complaining of the reluctance of people outside of the city to subscribe to the fund for the GRANT monument. The Gothamites express alarm at what appears to them to be a lack of patriotism on the part of the country. All this grumbling is entirely unnecessary and without excuse. In the first place, the well-to-do burghers of New York are exhibiting no prodigality themselves in the way of subscribing to the fund, and people who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. In the next place, it is no evidence of a lack of patriotism on the part of the people that money does not pour into the fund. The people have not forgotten the circumstances of Gen. GRANT's burial, nor how public feeling was outraged by the ring of New Yorkers who influenced the family into giving assent to his burial there, instead of at Washington. The GRANT family probably realize by this time what a great mistake was made by permitting the old hero to be buried in New York. Even the New York people as a mass do not care to contribute to the building of a monument which seems to have no other purpose than the booming of some real estate. The time will come after awhile when Gen. GRANT will have a monument worthy of his fame and worthy of the country. But it will not be erected in New York. It will be built at national expense and at the national capital.

NEW BUTTER PROCESS.

It is a debatable question whether the new process for making butter is going to be a benefit to the dairy interests or not. It is claimed for the new process that it will make double or treble the quantity of butter out of the same quantity of milk as is made by the old process. In one sense this would be injurious to the dairy interests, as it would naturally lower the price of butter. On the other hand, it will inevitably drive oleomargarine and butterine out of the market as competitors with the legitimate butter trade. In this respect it will benefit the farmers. No person will want to try axle grease butter, when they can buy the genuine article made from real cow's milk at the same price. It is a question with epicures, however, whether butter made from casein will be much of an improvement over axle grease. Most people will prefer to spread their bread with butter made in the old fashioned way.

HARRY ROBINSON, of the Minneapolis Tribune, who has been for some past an ornament to Northwestern newspaper and society circles, will, on April 1, begin the publication of a journal devoted exclusively to railroads and railway men, and entitled "The Northwestern Railroader." While the date of publication is unfortunate, as indicating a lack of seriousness of the venture, we are confident that if Mr. ROBINSON will exercise his exuberant talent by interspersing dry railway statistics with the charming vers de societe, in whose composition he is a master, it cannot fail to be a success.

JUST what connection there is between the Italian earthquake on one side of the world and the simultaneous eruption of the Sandwich Island volcanoes on the other side, is a question which learned scientists may ponder over, and their explanation, should they condescend to make it in every-day, intelligible English, will be awaited with considerable interest.

THE bribery investigation reveals what bribery investigations always do, that human nature is prone to exaggeration, and that it takes very little to imperil a reputation. The people will be glad to discover what they were before prone to believe, that Minnesota's legislators, of whatever party, are too honest to betray the trust reposed in them.

A SUIT over a wash bill, which had been running for thirty-four years, has just been decided in Indiana. This will remove the popular impression that such things as a wash bill in Indiana would deserve to rank as a dime museum freak, even though it does convey the idea that the "Hoosiers" are a little careless in pecuniary matters.

MR. LOWELL said at the Harvard club banquet in Chicago that on returning from abroad it seemed to him that "we were going from bad to worse." It's very likely to look that way to a man who, being ousted from a comfortable office, sees no prospect whatever of slipping into another one.

NOW that it is decided that the capital will remain where it is, and that Minnesota legislators are not susceptible to the fascinations of the seductive greenback, the state at large can settle down again comfortably into making a record of progress to astonish the country.

QUALIFICATIONS for admission to the legislature of Indiana these days do not seem to lie in brains, but in a thorough knowledge of the most approved methods of handling the fists and an acquaintance with the latest revised prize-ring rules.

GOV. RAMSEY'S strength as a candidate for appointment to the interstate commerce commission is an unknown quantity, but whatever it is it will loom beside that of Hon. WILLY WINDOM like an electric light compared with a tallow dip.

THE capital agitation will rest for two years more, and in the meanwhile the two cities, if their rate of growth is maintained, will possibly come together, even without the selection of a midway meeting place for the state's wise men.

BARNUM says he is contented and doesn't want to be president. He is right. Any man with luck may be elected president, but only one man in a generation could inaugurate "the greatest show on earth."

THE greatest loss which American literature has sustained for many years will occur in the anticipated death of BANCROFT, the historian. It will be a loss national and irreparable in its character.

AS USUAL the appropriation bills are far behind, but it's dollars to dimes that the one which authorizes the payment of the congressional salaries will never have to beg for a consideration.

THE Northwest is having rather an epidemic of glove fights just at present, but something must be done by way of preparation for the coming base ball contests.

WITH INGALLS acting vice president of this belligerent Republic, England will at once see the necessity of doubling her reserves.

UNTIL DE LESSEPS takes hold of the Hennepin canal project, its supporters will only be half-hearted in their advocacy of the scheme.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

A visitor to the mansion formerly occupied by FRANKLIN PIERCE at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, recently, found a package of dust-covered letters stowed away in an old cabinet. The great bulk of them were personal notes of regret and request, notes of solicitation for favors and notes of introduction, but a few of them were sybilline leaves of a past political era which have an interest for the present and future generations.

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There were two letters written by JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. PIERCE during the latter's sojourn in Europe in the year 1859, one from GEORGE M. DALLAS, one from SUNSET COX, a letter from the wife of CHARLES O'CONNOR and the original correspondent between ex-President PIERCE and Secretary SEWARD relating to the charge preferred by the latter against the former of being a member of a secret treasonable organization.

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The JEFF DAVIS letters are written in the confidence of personal friendship and relate mainly to personal and family affairs. Both letters are written from Washington, and the only political matter contained in the first one, which is dated Jan. 17, 1859, is the following language: "We are dragging on here in a manner significant of no good to the country. Each day renders me more hopeless of effecting anything for the present or prospective benefit of the country by legislation of congress."

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The following reference is made to the DAVIS family: "Mrs. DAVIS was quite happy in our sojourn in Maine and at Boston, but often wished it could have been possible to have found Mrs. PIERCE at home. Our children have grown rapidly and the little girl is quite a companion to me, when at evening I go home to forget the past and to postpone the future." The little girl here refered to is not the WINNIE DAVIS who has recently created so much sensation in Northern society circles. Miss WINNIE was born in Richmond during the confederacy. Her elder sister died soon after WINNIE's birth.

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People who visited the White house during Gen. PIERCE's administration were always struck with the melancholy expression on Mrs. PIERCE's face. No woman ever attempted to maintain the dignity of public station under more distressing circumstances. She had three lovely boys in whom her whole life seemed wrapped up. When the eldest died she was so prostrated by it that her life was endangered. It was on that account Mr. PIERCE resigned his seat in the senate and retired to their New Hampshire home, avowing a purpose never to enter public service again.

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Two years later the second son died. Then on Jan. 5, 1853, just two months prior to his inauguration, Gen. PIERCE and his wife accompanied by their surviving child, a bright boy of 13 years, were returning home from a brief visit to Boston. A broken axle threw the train from the rails and precipitated it down a steep embankment. The father and mother escaped with trifling injuries, but the son was instantly killed.

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It was thus with her mind clouded and her heart crushed by a great sorrow, the new mistress in the White house entered on her social duties at Washington. Although suffering intensely, the noble self-sacrificing woman never failed to perform a duty that her position required of her. She always stood by the side of her husband at the public receptions, and never missed a Friday afternoon reception of her own. But the cloud of pensive melancholy was never seen to pass from her face.

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A grand-nephew of President PIERCE's was sent to jail in St. Louis the other day for begging. He had been a professor in a skating rink.

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An Eastern philosopher says that the easiest vice to get rid of is advice. It is not so in the West. There are very few who are willing to take it.

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The defeat of Senator CAMDEN in West Virginia is the first political set-back the Standard Oil company has received, although CAMDEN has been one of the most conservative and democratic of all the millionaire senators. His interests in oil manufacturing and coal mining have made him a protectionist. His successor is likely to be a free trader.

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CAMDEN's defeat may possibly result in putting West Virginia into the Republican column. It removes from the Democartic party in that state one of its most active and influential leaders. CAMDEN was an ardent Democratic partisan, a good organizer, and always loyal to party. The men who compassed his defeat are chronic bolters and disorganizers, and rather an unsavory set of politicians.

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The Democratic majority in West Virginia at the last general election was less than 5,000. The large oil, coal, iron and lumber interests of the state make protection popular. The Democrats have maintained supremacy heretofore by keeping protection Democrats like DAVIS, CAMDEN and KENNA to the front. Now that the free trade element has weeded out the protection element, it would be in the logic of events to see West Virginia a Republican state, just as it would be a logical outcome to see Minnesota and Wisconsin go Democratic in the next election.

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Senator CAMDEN is remarkable for his absent-mindedness. Although he is a millionaire and one of the leading spirits of the Standard Oil company, he has been known to start from home on a long journey across the continent without even a grip sack or a cent of money in his pocket, and would have to stop at some station to await the next train with somebody aboard to bring his traveling supplies to him.

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He recently started from Washington to Charleston to look after his senatorial canvass. The outgoing and incoming trains met at Manassas Junction where both stopped for lunch. Mr. CAMDEN walked up to the lunch counter, got his coffee and fried chicken and then took the wrong train without discovering his mistake until he reached Washington from whence he had started in the morning.

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His only daughter was married about four months ago at the senator's home in Parkersburg to a young army officer. The young couple went off on a bridal tour and about two weeks afterward came back through Washington. The senator was at his desk in the senate chamber when a young man entered and spoke to him in a cordial manner. The senator invited him to take a seat and chatted to him a few minutes in a most pleasant manner. When the young man had taken his departure CAMDEN turned to his colleague and said "KENNA, who in the deuce was that young chap talking to me just now?" "If I remember correctly," replied Senator KENNA with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that is the young chap who married your daughter a fortnight ago. That makes him your son-in-law, doesn't it?"

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CHARLES A. PILLSBURY—Of course I would favor a proposition to locate the capital in Minneapolis. But I would a great deal rather see it remain where it is than to have it put in the inter-urban district.

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Old Settler—All this talk about a capital booming real estate is bosh. No city was ever benefitted by having the capital located in it. Look at Columbus, Frankfort, Jefferson City and Annopolis. Then look at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Baltimore, and see what great cities have grown up without the capitol. There is Pennsylvania with its capitol at Harrisburg, a dead old town, with Philadelphia on one side and Pittsburg on the other. The New York state capital has been at Albany for 150 years, while great cities have grown up all around it. Michigan is another illustration.

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But we needn't go way from home for verification of what I am saying. Go up Wabasha street and within a stone's throw of the state house are old wooden shanties that were there when the capitol was built, and they are there yet. And still there are people who will talk about a capital being an advantage to a town.

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The legislature is in an industrious mood. Working all day and up to midnight is all that a constituency can require of its public servants. There is such a thing as overtaxing physical strength, and it sometimes occurs that the work of an over-taxed brain is worse than no work at all.

Our Delegation in Congress.

Washington Correspondence New York Sun.

The three Democratic members of the Fiftieth congress from Minnesota have been in Washington for several days acquainting themselves with the routine of congressional business and looking after a proper distribution of offices in their state. These gentlemen—Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, a brother of ex-Senator Henry M. Rice; Judge MacDonald, who comes from Congressman Strait's home at Shakopee, and Thomas Wilson, Secretary Windom's old law partner and an ex-chief justice of Minnesota—promise to be strong men in the next house. They are all men of long experience in public affairs. With their election a new deal has been entered upon in Minnesota in the method of dispensing federal offices. So long as the Democrats had no one in congress from their state, P. H. Kelly, of the national committee, and Mr. Doran, chairman of the state committee, practically had control of the patronage. The Democrats of Minnesota hailed with great joy the election of the three new members, and when these gentlemen came to Washington each brought with him a big trunk of applications and indorsements. Messrs. Kelly and Doran are very glad to lay down their by no means pleasant task.

A Curious Political Freak.

Washington Correspondent New York Sun.

One of the most curious freaks of political vitality appears in ex-Secretary Windom's candidacy for one of the interstate commissionerships. Windom is utterly dead in his own state, and is everywhere called a chestnut; but as a candidate for the place on the interstate commission he seems to be one of the most important men in the whole country. He is backed by ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and immensely wealthy men in New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and even New Orleans. Since he left the senate he has been connected with several schemes, such as the Topolobampo railroad, Eads' ship railway, and the Broadway underground roadway. Windom has not put a great amount of his own money into these schemes, although he is a very wealthy man, owning a small empire of Northern Pacific lands in Minnesota and Dakota, and a great deal of timber and mining property in West Virginia.

He Looks Like Ben.

New York Mail and Express.

While these Democratic politicians were having a jovial talk Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, who resembles Gen. Ben Butler, came along.

"Is he Gen. Butler's son?" they all asked. Some one said no, that Senator Davis' game eye was on the wrong side of his head. The senator will remain in the city two weeks.

Purely Friendly Rivalry.

Chicago Herald.

Minneapolis offers land and $2,000,000 for the state capitol, which St. Paul now has. St. Paul will see this and, it is presumed, go it better. For two towns which claim for purposes of comparison with Milwaukee and Kansas City that they are "one" there is a vast amount of rivalry between the youngsters in the Northwest.

ANTIDOTE FOR CANCER.

An Alleged Remedy Within Easy Reach of All.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

About thirty years ago a woman belonging to the middle walks of life, suffering from cancer, was pronounced beyond their skill by the physicians of Shrewsbury Infirmary, England, the tumor being in such close proximity to the jugular vein that, rather than risk the imperiling of her life, they deemed it best not to undertake such an operation.

Straightway after this announcement was made she returned to her home, which was three miles from Oswestey, the nearest railway station in the County of Montgomery, North Wales. Here she became a greater sufferer, when one day she bethought herself of a neighbor, whom she soon found, and with all the eloquence of one enthralled by an implacable foe she appealed to her sympathy. "If it were possible," she implored, "do, do something to assuage my pain." With that tenderness and willingness characteristic of every true and noble woman to allay her sister's many pains this friend, for she proved a friend in need and deed, forthwith sent her boys (one of whom is our informant) to gather what in the United States is known as sheep sorrel; by the people of England as "sour leaf or the cuckoo plant" in the Welsh language, to the people of North Wales, as "dail surion y gog." To this timely opportunity, and the efficiency of this herb as an antidote for cancer, the sufferer is in a large measure indebted for her health and life to-day, while not the slightest vestige of this hitherto unconquerable disease is to be found.

The leaves were wrapped in brown paper so tight as to make the package impervious to air. This package was then placed beneath an open grate and covered with the hot ashes of the same. When sufficiently cooked it was removed and in as hot a state as possible and not to burn it was now applied, the leaves being in direct contact to the ulcer, which was firmly held to the part affected by a linen handkerchief. Strange to say, at the expiration of one month the tumor came away and has not since appeared. For the first four days the pain was most excruciating, but gradually decreased as it became loosened. There is much to be said in favor of this method over that of the knife. The nature of its drawing power in the form of poultice, though at first very severe, still is gradual and sure, while new blood rushes into the vacuum caused by removal, thus serving as a fitting helpmeet for aiding and stimulating nature's efforts, and in the meantime the arteries which feed this fell destroyer are given a greater impulse to move rapidly, flow healthy, and strengthen the weaker parts as fast as it egresses. In this connection it is to be observed that this method has none of the accompanying after-weakening effects as caused by loss of blood so frequently exhibited under the operation of the knife, while the chances of a thorough extripation are far more sanguine as to a thread remaining than that of a surgical operation, which many fear and object to.

For those parts not admitting of poultice we submit another formula for the same herb, as applied by this same benefactress in somewhat different cases.

A piece of flat-iron or steel is obtained with at least one bright and smooth face. On this the leaves are placed, which in turn is placed on top of the stove or within the oven until the leaves are thoroughly cooked, whence they are removed and spread on a piece of linen in the same way as any other home made plaster. When cold enough, with sufficient heat not to burn, it is then applied, and, our informant states was productive of the same beneficent result.

FLORISETTE.

Charming is her dark-blue eye,
Charming is her golden hair:
Speed the happy moments by
Florisette, so young and fair!

Such a pretty little foot,
Ankle small and graceful, too;
Such a tiny little boot;
Florisette, so young and true!

Winsome smile upon her face,
Happy sparkle in her eye;
Movements full of timid grace,
Rapidly the moments fly.

Flying step and pretty walk,
Rapid motions full of glee;
Tender eyes and artless talk,
Young and fair and fancy free.

—J. H. Gibson.

WASHINGTON EVENTS.

The President Sees No Good Reason for Calling an Extra Session of Congress.

The Texas Inquiry Develops Some More Interesting Facts Regarding the Memorialists.

Leading Republicans Say the Alleged Victims of Persecution are Bad Men.

The House and Senate Do a Good Day's Work—The Power to Appoint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Sherman received a personal note to-day from the president, stating that he has conferred with a number of the senators on the subject, and has reached the conclusion that there exists no necessity for a special session of the senate. He says he will call none unless some unforeseen contingency arises.

THE TEXAS INQUIRY.

Republicans Give Damaging Testimony Regarding the Memorialists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At to-day's continuation of the Texas inquiry, Mr. Roberts said the general reputation of Hackworth, Moore and Scheutz, the memorialists, was as bad as could be. They got the negroes together at night in "owl" meetings and delivered inflammatory speeches to them. He said these meetings were held late at night, after good people had gone to bed; that the Democratic citizens in the country,

FARMERS' WENT TO BED

usually about 9 p. m. like good, honest men. "The Republicans," he said, "did not go to bed at all during a political canvass." Mr. Lewis said that the county records show that Hackworth, a justice of the peace, let contracts for building bridges to his own father at exorbitant prices. Under adjudication the prices were cut down to about 30 per cent. of the contract prices. Witness described the contracts let by Justice Hackworth to his father and brother-in-law as "outrageous." Henry Mueller, a German Republican, editor and publisher of a German Republican newspaper at Brenham, was examined by Senator Eustis. He was a Union soldier throughout the Rebellion and is drawing a pension. He supported Blaine during the last national canvass. He described the condition of local affairs, and in a general way the acts of maladministration which gave rise to a fusion two years ago. The reputation of Hackworth and Schuetz (the memorialists) was not good. Hackworth's was not good for solvency. A Republican could vote and act with his followers without molestation in Washington county. W. W. Searey, an attorney at law and chairman of the Washington county executive committee for the last six years, testified that the People's ticket was formed for the purpose of ridding the taxpayers of thieves, who had lived there like vipers upon the tax-payers' substance for the last twenty years. The witness enumerated four instances of Republican mismanagement of the county revenues. The reputation of the memorialists was not good. Hackworth could live in Washington county, but witness said his reputation was such that he could get but little business. It was believed in the county that Schuetz

ACCEPTED BRIBES

while county attorney. The only objection to Moore was the character of his speeches. K. A. Engelke, president of the First National bank at Brenham, had always been a Republican in national politics, but supported the people's county ticket which was formed because of the wasting of the county revenues. Witness knew of no reason why a man should leave the county simply because he was a Republican. He knew of no instance of a man's personal or business relations being interfered with on account of politics. Hockworth's and Schultz's reputations were not good. Know of nothing against Moore. The memorialists, witness believed, could still live in Washington county and pursue their calling. Although a strong Republican, he believed in white men filling the offices, because the "niggers" were too uneducated to rule. E. Reichardt, a business man of Brenham, and a Democrat, testified that Hockworth and Schultz would not pay their debts. They were not forced to leave. Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The St. Paul Bridge—A Wrangle Over the Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The presiding officer of the senate to-day presented a communication from the secretary of war, with reports of engineer officers, relating to the bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Paul. Referred to the committee on commerce. Also a letter from Gen. Sheridan as secretary of the society of the Army of the Potomac, inviting the senate to be present through a committee at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Garfield in the city of Washington on the 12th of May next. Referred to the committee on library. The resolution to elect Ingalls president pro tem. was passed by a strict party vote. The Democrats voted in favor of Senator Harris. The resolution offered yesterday declaring the sense of the senate that no investigation should be undertaken regarding Canadian difficulties, was referred. The senate then resumed consideration of the

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.

The pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Vest, requiring the assent of the authorities of a state before the cattle commission can operate therein. Rejected; yeas 26, nays 31. Mr. Edmunds then offered as a substitute for the bill, a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the president of the United States and in his discretion through the commissioner of agriculture to aid the proper authorities of the several states in preventing the spread of the disease commonly known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, the appropriation to expire at the end of two years. After debate Mr. Edmund's substitute was agreed to. Yeas 34, nays 27. Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment to make the bill apply also to "swine plague, hog cholera and other contagious diseases among swine." He made an argument in support of the amendment which he regarded as really of greater importance to the people of the West than the original bill, which he said was got up more for the interest of the East than of the West. Mr. Miller replied to Mr. Van Wyck, and described the speech as a remarkable one to be made by a member of the agricultural committee. He could not find words appropriate to be spoken in this body that would express his utter contempt of such a speech. The senator knew that 99 out of every 100 people living west of Chicago desired the bill, and desired it as it came from the committee. But it had been murdered, and murdered by Eastern men. Let the burden, he said, rest with that. If the great plains of Kansas and Nebraska were

DEVASTATED BY CATTLE PLAGUE,

the blame would not be with the committee on agriculture. If the senator from Nebraska thought he could make anything out of his proposition to put hog cholera into the bill, in heaven's name let him put hog cholera into it. Mr. Teller spoke of the substitute as having been offered and voted for out of a spirit of hostility to the bill. As to the statement made by the senator from Nebraska that the bill was in the interest of the people of the East, he reminded that senator that the legislatures of all the Western states, the chambers of commerce, the boards of trade and all the cattle associations had urged this legislation. The adoption of the substitute he regarded as the death knell of the bill, and he wanted the country to know that the friends of the bill understood this to be the purpose and motive with which the substitute was offered and sustained. Mr. Van Wyck said he agreed very much with what the senator from Colorado said. He (Van Wyck) had voted against the substitute, and was in favor of the bill as it came from the committee. He had intended if he had had the opportunity to offer his amendment to the original bill. Mr. Teller said that was unnecessary, as the original bill would apply also to the disease of swine. Mr. Van Wyck did not agree with that statement, and declared his desire to be not to antagonize the bill, but to make it better. Mr. Dawes moved to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute. The bill was then laid aside informally. When taken up again the first vote will be on the reconsideration of the vote adopting Mr. Edmund's substitute. The presiding officer then laid before the senate the Pacific railroad inquiry resolution. Recess till 8 p. m.

When the senate re-assembled im immediately proceeded to the consideration of the house joint resolution for an investigation of the books of

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS,

with the senate amendment thereto in the nature of a substitute. Mr. McPherson moved to strike from the substitute sections 4, 5 and 6 (These sections confer upon the president certain powers to redeem under certain circumstances the mortgages and liens on the roads paramount to the right, title and interest of the United States, increasing to 40 per cent. of their net earnings the amount to be paid by the companies into the sinking fund in the first mortgage bonds of the companies). Mr. McPherson said the 40 per cent. feature would operate unfairly. Mr. Hoar remarked that it would bankrupt the Union Pacific. Mr. Wilson, Iowa, suggested that the senator from New Jersey modify his motion so as to exclude therefrom the fourth section, which confers certain powers upon the president. Mr. McPherson acted upon the suggestion and the vote was taken on striking out the fifth and sixth—the sinking fund sections—and they were stricken out—yeas 26, nays 14. The question then recurred on striking out the fourth section authorizing the president to redeem prior mortgages, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 27. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Stanford (increasing the range of the inquiry) and it was agreed to without division. Edmunds moved to restore the 40 per cent. provision. Rejected. Mr. Edmunds then moved to restore section 6, authorizing the investment of the sinking funds in subsidy bonds or first mortgage bonds. Agreed to, yeas 37, nays 9. The Pacific road resolution was passed by the senate at 1:55 a. m.

The bill as passed provides for the appointment of three commissioners with a compensation of $750 a month, traveling expenses and board bills, with power to examine all books, papers and methods of railroad companies. It specifies the various subjects of inquiry and requires the commissioners to report as to the extension of the time for the performance of the obligations of the companies to the United States and to submit a scheme for such extension. It appropriates $100,000 for the purposes of the investigation, and authorizes the president (if deemed necessary by him), to redeem or otherwise clear off all prior liens, mortgages or other incumbrances by paying out of the treasury the sums due thereon, on which the government shall be subrogated to all the rights of the first mortgages. The sinking funds held in the treasury as security for the indebtedness of the companies may be invested in the subsidy bonds or in the first mortgage bonds of the companies. The senate then adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A message from the president disapproving a bill for the relief of the estate of John Howe was referred to the committee on claims. The passage by the senate, over the president's veto, of the relief of Thomas Hopkins was referred to committee on invalid pensions. The senate amendments to the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor were referred to the proper committee. Messrs. Belmont, Rice and Clements were appointed conferees on the senate retaliation bills. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill providing for agricultural experimental stations, after considerable discussion was agreed to by a vote of 152 to 12. The deficit appropriation bill was referred to a committee of the whole. The conference report on invalid pension appropriation bills was agreed to. The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, with Mr. McCreary in the chair, but arose without definite action. C. H. Page, of Rhode Island, recently elected, was sworn in.

The Power to Appoint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A question has arisen and was laid before the president late this afternoon as to his power to appoint the interstate commissioners after the adjournment of the senate. It is held on one side that the power conferred by the constitution to fill vacancies which may happen during a vacation of the senate does not cover the right to appoint to a newly created office which is to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the senate. It is understood that Senators Harris and Pugh are among the number who so believe and that Senator Pugh called upon the president this afternoon to direct his attention to the matter. On the other hand it is argued that a vacancy happens as much by the act of creation as by the death or resignation of an incumbent, and there are believed to be decisions by attorney generals covering the point, to the effect that the president has the power to appoint.

The State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says: Wheat has declined, losing the advance based on war rumors and touching the lowest quotations for this crop year at Chicago. Stocks have advanced, though as yet with no public to weep. Speculation has been dull except in grain and oil, the wheat sales reaching 35,000,000 bushels and oil 16,000,000 barrels. The rapid advance from 60⅝@65½ per barrel was suddenly followed by a fall to 61. Pork products continue to advance, mess reaching $14.50. Cotton is unchanged and coffee has recovered only an eighth. Sugar also looks weaker, consumption being narrow and slow. Dry goods business is a little better on cottons, with an improved demand through print clothes are shaded at $3.44, and jobbing in dress goods goes on with great freedom, but there is but little improvement in woolen goods. The business failures throughout the country during the last 7 days, number, for the United States, 186, and for Canada, 23, a total of 209, against 261 last week and 248 the corresponding week last year. In New York, Canada and the Southern and New England states the casualties are very light.

Too Young to Tell the Time.

Columbus Dispatch.

A young man recently returned home to his faithful and wakeful spouse so near daybreak that you might call it early in the morning.

"My dear, how late you are to-night! Where in the world have you been?" was the greeting he received from his benightgowned wife as he shuffled up stairs.

"Late! (hic) 'Tishn't late. What maksh you (hic) shink 'slate?"

"Why, the chickens are crowing. Don't you hear?"

"Shick'ns? Shpring (hic) shick's. They don't (hic) know what chime 'tiss."

DIMPLED BAWLERS.

The reason why babies walk so much sooner now than formerly is because the price of baby carriages has gone up.—Cleveland Sun.

A baby carriage costing $375 is being described in the papers. This is enough to make any editor shiver at the thought of his wife indulging in twins.—Fall River Advance.

Baby carriages are now made to cost as much as $375 each. This is good for the carriage makers, but it looks very much like a blow at our infant industries.—Boston Transcript.

When slumber softly kisses baby's eyes,
As night surrounds the earth with sable shroud,
Its close sealed lips we see in mild surprise,
And wonder how its cries can sound so loud.

—Merchant Traveller.

Father Howard Dead.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 25.—Father Maurice Howard, widely known and one of the oldest Catholic priests in the country, died this evening.

Steamship Arrivals.

Glasgow—The State of Nevada from New York.

TURBULENT CHEYENNES.

They Rescue One of Their Number From Officers.

Further Trouble Feared in Event of Arrests.

Special to the Globe.

MILES CITY, Mont., Feb. 25.—There is more trouble with the Tongue river Cheyennes. Last fall a young buck broke into the postoffice at Ashland, about ninety miles south of here, and had not been arrested, although complaint was made, until last week when the warrant was placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff, whom the United States marshal had commissioned to make the arrest. Proceeding to the agency the deputy and an assistant identified their man and collared him and set out for Miles. When about fifty miles from the agency, a band of Cheyennes rode furiously up and with guns drawn and threatening gestures forced the deputy to give up the prisoner. The band of Cheyennes numbered about twenty and meant mischief. The deputy returned to this city last night and will take a reinforcement for his posse and return to the agency as soon as possible and endeavor to recapture the rescued prisoner, as well as take into custody the members of the war party. This is the same tribe with whom so much trouble was anticipated early last September. Three companies of soldiers were sent there from Fort Keogh at that time to hold them in check. The action of the officers in turning their man loose without bloodshed is a subject of commendation, as one Indian then killed would have resulted in a wholesale slaughter of the white settlers, who are distributed through that locality on the upper Tongue river valley.

WOMAN'S TWO AMBITIONS.

To Go Upon the Stage and to Write a Novel.

Boston Herald.

Every girl you meet nowadays longs to do one of two things, she tells you. Either she wishes to go upon the stage or she wishes to write for the newspapers. The poor newspapers! Well, perhaps the less said about these aspirants the better, because, judging by the numbers who speak to me on the subject, there must be some 2,000,000 women waiting to write for love or pay. It is quite useless trying to take the census of the would-be journalists, for they increase daily, until, by-and-by, I shouldn't be surprised if the people who do not write for the press were the ones who received the salaries—paid, of course, out of sheer gratitude for their forbearance. The innocents think it is a royal road to pocket-money and that most virtuous of excuses, occupation. I never undecieve them. Journalism is a royal road to occupation. However, having to read other writers' novels not exactly for amusement's sake, I always discourage the "literary-phobist," who proclaims an intense desire to bring that special child of the brain into this critical world, and beg her to let well enough alone. But you might as well blow through a crack in the wall. The novel is already on the stocks. It is completed; it is being read to dear intimates who pronounce it "great;" and no advice, no cold water, however cold, squelches the hope or determination to see that bantling fluttering under the harrow of criticism. An "awfully pretty" Boston woman has confessed quite recently to this soft impeachment, and has said in confidence to a dozen friends she would willingly pay any price and penalty for having her novel published, just to receive congratulatory letters from her acquaintances. The possibility that such missives might be lacking never entered her pretty blonde head. But whatever may be thought of amateur authorship, I believe, provided the girl has talent for acting, she should at once make a bee-line for the stage. So many experienced actresses hold a different opinion, and the stereotyped phrase, "I'd rather see her in her grave," is so stereotyped, my views will be considered rank heresy of course. Nevertheless, somebody has got to play Juliet and company for the delectation of coming generations, and why, then, sit on this stage-struck damsel? The affliction is ours, not hers. We have to watch her incursions into the realm of dramatic art, and we are the ones who have to suffer because she is inspired to "hold the stage" in a ravishing Felix costume. I am sure the grief, the misery of it all is for the audience, not for the young woman filled with hope and that most powerful incentive to success, vanity. That the actress' career is intolerably laborious and surrounded by temptations, no one wishes to deny, but so is every walk in life, where bread and butter is the first aim, and glory comes in latter as a sort of jam. A girl without patience, ambition, talent, soon finds her level, precisely as the society amateur with a rich and fashionable backing finds hers, after a brief trial. There is nothing half so easy to find as level. And for this reason when a bright, intelligent girl believes she has the dramatic gift, I say, try it. Go on the stage if you can, study with all your heart, brains, and conscience, read your critics, and keep a stiff upper lip.

WESTERN CIVILITIES.

A Stranger Who Insisted on Having His Curiosity Satisfied.

Kansas City Times.

As Charles M. Caslin, who lives at 404 East Fourth street, was walking down Eighth street, just opposite the immense shed under which the new hotel is going up, he was stopped by a stranger, who said:

"Please excuse me, sir, for interrupting your walk, but I would like to know why you have your left eye bandaged up. Did you receive your injury in a fight or was it purely accidental?"

This ludicrous inquiry attracted the attention of several persons who were passing by, and Caslin for a moment was so surprised that he could not reply.

"I am waiting patiently for your answer," began the garrulous and intrusive stranger, drawing a watch from his pocket and holding it open in his right hand, while he appeared to be calmly counting the passing seconds. "I assure you, sir, I am anxious to have a word from you regarding this matter."

"Who are you?" asked Caslin, finally recovering from his surprise.

"There is my card, sir," said the man with mock politeness, tendering him a card.

Caslin then became convinced that the man was intoxicated, and passing on he said: "I don't see that it is your affair, nor why you should know how I got my eye and arm hurt."

"You ain't going off without telling me anything at all about it, are you?" asked the stranger, and drawing a revolver, he commanded Caslin to halt. Caslin refused and he fired. The bullet whistled by Caslin's face, but that did not appear to frighten him in the least, for he turned and ran toward the man, whose name afterwards proved to be Mahan. Mahan was so surprised that he forgot to shoot again, and took off down the street with Caslin following him and a curious crowd at their heels. When the corner of Sixth and Walnut was reached Caslin caught his man and took the pistol away. He then gave him a severe thumping, and, holding him by the collar, told a bystander to telegraph for the police patrol wagon. This soon arrived on the scene, and Mahan was locked up in Cell No. 1. Mahan showed that he was very badly intoxicated.

Heirs to £25,000,000

London Daily News.

M. Steenackers who was postmaster general under the Tours delegate government and is now a member of the French chamber, has taken up the cause of the claimants to £25,000,000, which they contend is due them by the state. In 1676 a Frenchman named Thery deposited £400,000 in the Bank of Venice, and then died. For some time after his decease nobody came forward as his heir. Some swindlers then, by means of forged papers, tried to get hold of it, but failed.

More than a century passed, when Bonaparte was ordered by the directory to demand the principal and interest for the benefit of French subjects. They were paid to him, and he appropriated them to military uses. The state, therefore, became the debtor of the Thery family. Authentic heirs of the depositor of the £400,000 exist. The sum, with legal interest, now comes to £25,000,000.