THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1887.

The GLOBE Press Room is Open Every Night to all Advertisers who desire to Convince Themselves that the GLOBE has the Largest Circulation of any Newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Dec. 26, 12:15 a. m.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. to-day: For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather followed by local snows; colder, with cold wave, light to fresh variable winds. For Minnesota and Dakota: Fair weather, followed by local snows; colder, with a cold wave; light to fresh variable winds. A cold wave is indicated for Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin; the temperature will fall 15 to 25° by Tuesday morning.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...
Marquette.	29.90	24	St. Vincent	29.86	-16
Milwauk'e.	29.94	20	Fort Garry	29.84	-12
Chicago....	29.96	22	Minnedosa	29.84	-12
Duluth....	29.88	16	Ft. Totten.	29.9..	-16
St. Paul..	29.94	8	Bismarck.	30.02	-8
La Crosse..	30.02	8	Ft. As'b'ne	......	....
Des Moines	30.00	14	Qu' Ap'lle.	......	.
Omaha....	29.98	22	Medic'e H.	......	..
Yankton...	29.90	22	Helena....	29.6.	16
Huron....	......	...	Ft. Smith..	......	....
Moorhead.	29.98	-2	St. Louis...	29.98	26

—Below zero.

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT.

Doubtless nearly every one of the GLOBE's thousands of readers attended church yesterday and listened to the old story, which loses nothing in its frequent repetitions, of the Savior's birth. And perhaps some of them heard the beauties of charity extolled, the doctrine of liberality toward our unfortunate brethren commended, and may have even joined in an expression of prayerful sympathy for the poor and lowly.

They listened, perhaps, to an eloquent exposition of the duties of man to man and upon the gratitude they owed to Providence because they were more fortunately situated than those for whose welfare they may have offered their prayers. Sympathy for the poor is all very well, but when it does not take the practical form of putting one's hand in one's pocket it doesn't feed any hungry mouths.

Precept is excellent indeed, but when it is unaccompanied by practice it is wasted breath. But the man or woman who with a basketful of necessaries relieves a suffering fellow-creature's wants preaches a sermon upon the text of "good will toward men" more eloquent than that spoken in any pulpit. Many there were who listened to yesterday's sermons that had already in one way or another given a practical illustration by their efforts in behalf of the poor of their appreciation of the Christmas lesson, but their number might well be increased.

So to others who may have yesterday been stirred by eloquent words regarding the beauty of Christmas charity it might be said that the accepted time for putting precept into practice has not yet gone by.

A FALSE COMPARISON.

The Kansas City Times is usually an enterprising and fair-minded journal, but it has of late been exhibiting a lamentable ignorance of the facts in commenting upon Northwestern matters. It was to be expected that the Times, which assumes to speak for the entire Southwest, would put on the best possible face over the deplorable state of affairs existing in Kansas, and would make every possible excuse for the suffering that undoubtedly exists in that state.

But in doing so it was quite unnecessary for the Times to draw false and invidious comparisons between Kansas and the Northwest, as it does in a recent issue, in which, referring to the effects of the late severity of the weather in Kansas, it says: "If Western Kansas felt the effect of sudden cold, in a new country, the Northwest felt it still more keenly. Look at the reports from Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. Where one unfortunate settler, careless about providing fuel or unable to provide it through poverty, has succumbed to the rigors of the frost in Kansas, ten have been stricken in Dakota."

Nothing could be more misleading. With those not acquainted with the Northwest it may be possible that the Times will accomplish its purpose, but it will reflect no credit upon itself in doing so. As a matter of fact, there has been no suffering whatever either in Minnesota or Dakota this winter from the cold. No reports detailing hardships occasioned by the severity of the weather have been sent out, simply because there have been none to send. Thus far the winter in the Northwest has been comparatively mild, much milder than usual; and not a single death, so far as known, has taken place as the result of exposure.

By statements maliciously false regarding the Northwest, the journals of the Southwest cannot lessen by one iota the great suffering which has been experienced in that section. They will only bring about a disposition to check the charitable impulses of the generous people in the prosperous Northwest toward their needy brethren in the South.

THE READING STRIKE.

The dissatisfied workmen who are inaugurating the Reading railroad strike have a heavy responsibility upon their shoulders. It is no trivial thing to be the means of causing 60,000 workmen to quit work, and the matter is aggravated by the fact that the strike takes place in midwinter. Most of these employes are entirely dependent upon their weekly wages for support.

They can not afford to remain idle for a week, to say nothing of the months that with determined opposition the strike may endure. The amount of suffering that this voluntary idleness will therefore entail is incalculable. So far as reported no attempt at arbitration has been made. The strike ha been ordered as a first instead of a last resort, and the contest between the men and the corporation will soon begin. So long as human endurance has its limits it is not difficult to foresee how it will end. In extreme cases strikes are justifiable, but they should only be resorted to after every other means has failed. Even then their wisdom is doubtful.

The aggregate loss of wages during idleness usually more than counterbalances whatever increase may be secured, if any is obtained at all. Doubtless the demands of the Reading workmen are just, but they should have sought to bring the corporation to their way of thinking by less heroic measures. Unless the spirit of fairness is dead, they could in all probability have effected a compromise on a basis which, even if it gave them less than that which they consider rightfully their due, would have been preferable to a greater or less period of idleness and consequent suffering.

Evidently the workmen of Pennsylvania have met a serious loss in the withdrawing of Mr. POWDERLY's counsels from the order over which he has so long presided with marked ability.

THE PROMISE FULFILLED.

The GLOBE made a promise, in an announcement in Saturday's issue, that its Christmas number would surpass any of its past efforts in that line, and be far superior, both in typographical appearance and general thoroughness and excellence, to any of its contemporaries. When the promise was made the GLOBE knew what it was talking about, and it was done with perfect confidence. The editions of the several papers have been issued, and the public have had a chance to make up their verdict. The GLOBE is willing that the people shall decide whether its promise has been fulfilled. The handsome cover, the bright and interesting reading matter, the elaborate and effective illustrations, the size of the paper—thirty-six pages—the clean typography; all contributed to make it one of the finest Christmas numbers printed in the United States by any of the leading daily papers. It was a gem in every way—not a heavy compendium of dry figures and statistics and dreary essays, but crisp, fresh, novel, attractive. No part of the business interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis was neglected. Every industry and public department received its due share of attention. The GLOBE saw that this feature was fully covered before any other steps were taken, and then it laid the plans for a model Christmas number. That it pleased the public is attested by the enormous sales. Fifty thousand papers, the largest number ever printed in St. Paul, were issued, and the supply will not be equal to the demand. There was a rush for GLOBES everywhere, and orders from outside towns came in rapidly. These orders continue, and there does not seem to be any likelihood that they will stop very soon. It is a grand testimonial of the appreciation by the public of the GLOBE's efforts to give them a model Christmas number—the best issue—and evidence of the fact that they believe the GLOBE's promise has been fulfilled.

IT WILL INCREASE.

The death of ex-Secretary DANIEL MANNING was a serious loss to the Democratic party, but it is an erroneous impression to suppose that the loss is irreparable. Mr. MANNING was conspicuous for his fidelity to his party, and his ability as a party organizer has never been overestimated. Through all the years that he stood at the head of the Democratic organization in the state of New York, he exhibited most masterly qualities of leadership, and his management of the CLEVELAND campaign in 1884 was conceded to be one of the most brilliant political triumphs in the history of the country. So intimately has Mr. MANNING's name been connected with Democratic success in New York for the last decade or two, that some people have imagined that Democratic success was solely dependent on his efforts, and that consequently his death would result disastrously to Democratic prospects next year. The error of such an opinion is apparent when we look back to the results of the last two state elections in New York—the election when HILL defeated DAVENPORT for governor, and later on, when COOPER triumphed over FRED GRANT in the contest for the office of secretary of state. In all the hotly contested elections in New York the Democrats never won more decided or brilliant victories than on these two occasions, and yet Mr. MANNING did not figure in either of them. The condition of his health not only forbade an active participation in either of these struggles, but absolutely prevented him from acting in the capacity of adviser or counselor to his party. He was as much out of politics then as if he had been dead.

It is not necessary to underestimate Mr. MANNING's ability as a party leader nor to disparage the value of his services as organizer in the past to say that his death will not in any way imperil Democratic success in the future. In the first place, the Democratic party is too much a party of the people to be dependent on the efforts of any one man or of any set of men for success. It could win on principle without leadership. But so far as the services of good organizers are needed, there are plenty of them left, and they are nowhere more plentiful than in New York. So long as men like DAVID B. HILL and WILLIAM C. WHITNEY and ABRAM HEWITT are at the Democratic helm in New York there is no danger of the party going to wreck for lack of capable leadership. They were the associates of Mr. MANNING in party management, and any one of them is worthy to wear his mantle. None regret the great man's death more than his late associates, but the effect of his death upon them will be to nerve them to renewed exertions, and instead of there being a falling off in the Democratic vote in New York next year, it is safe to predict that the Democratic candidate for president will carry the state by the largest majority that a Democratic candidate for the presidency has ever carried it. Mark the prediction.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

It was the infant class in a St. Paul Sunday school. The teacher had been explaining to the little ones yesterday morning the significance of Christmas. "What will be our next church holiday?" she asked. "Easter Sunday," came the reply from a half dozen piping voices. "That's right, little dearies. Now what will we do on Easter?" The boy who had been trying to shoot the hat of the girl in front of him with paper balls paused long enough from his regular Sunday amusement to make reply, "Make eggs."

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The man who wanted to abolish Santa Claus didn't put his head out yesterday. Saint Nick's partisans were too numerous in this bailiwick to make it healthy for any one to question the old man's identity. Child nature will have to be remodeled before any headway can be made in extinguishing the Santa Claus fiction.

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Query—Is there another city in Christendom where there was such an orderly observance of Christmas yesterday as there was in St. Paul? If any one is in need of an argument to prove that the American people are not losing respect for the sanctity of the Sabbath, it was furnished right here. There was not a sound of revelry nor a case of disorderly conduct. An air of holy stillness prevailed throughout the day and night, and the city was as quiet as was the town of Bethlehem on that memorable night when the babe was born in a manger.

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The Edinburgh Scotsman takes Mr. DONNELLY's Cryptogram seriously to heart. In a leading editorial of a recent date it says: "The Great Cryptogram has at last arrived; it is in our midst. * * Since the creation of the first Yankee we have had great novelties from beyond the Atlantic. America has sent us many memorial gifts—not all boons and blessings, nor all troubles and curses. She gave us the potato, the pipe and the telephone, and in her sarcastic way she also sent in the beetle, the fly and the infernal machine. But her latest export to us, The Great Cryptogram, threatens to eclipse all that she has done. It demands a sacrifice by the side of which all former losses dwindle into insignificance. It aims at pillaging the palladium of English history and English literature of its most precious and most cherished name."

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LONG AFORE HE KNOWED WHO "SANTY CLAUS" WUZ.

Jus' a little bit o' feller—I remember still—
Ust to almost cry fer Christmas, like a youngster will.
Fourth o' July's nothin' to it—New Year's ain't a smell—
Easter Sunday—circus day—jes' all dead in the shell!
Lordy, though! at night, you know, to set around and hear
The old folks work the story off about the sledge and deer.
And "Santy" shootin' round the roof, all wrapped in fur and fuzz—
Long afore
I knowed who
"Santy Claus" wuz?

Ust to wait, and set up later a week or two ahead;
Couldn't hardly keep awake, ner wouldn't go to bed;
Kittle stewin' on the fire, and mother settin' near
Darnin' socks, and rockin' in the skreeky rocking cheer;
Pap 'ud gap', and wonder where it wuz the money went,
And quar'l with his frosted heels, and spill his liniment;
And we a-dreamin' sleigh-bells when the cock 'ud whirr and buzz—
Long afore
I knowed who
"Santy Claus" wuz!

Size the fireplace, and figger how "Old Santy" could
Manage to come down the chimbly, like they said he would;
Wisht that I could hide and see him—wondered what he'd say
Ef he ketched a feller layin' fer him thataway?
But I bet on him, and liked him, same as ef he had
Turned to pat me on the back and say, Look a here my lad;
Here's my pack—jes' he'p yourself like all good boys does?"
Long afore
I knowed who
"Santy Claus" wuz.

Wisht that yarn was true about him as it 'peared to be—
Truth made out o' lies like that un's good enough fer me.
Wisht I still wuz so confidin' I could jes' go wild
Over hangin' up my stockin's like the little child
Climbin' in my lap to-night, and beggin' me to tell
'Bout them reindeers, and "Old Santy" that she loves so well;
I'm half sorry for this little-girl-sweetheart of his
Long afore
She knows who
"Santy Claus is!"

—James Whitcomb Riley.

WHO says the spirit of "peace on earth and good will toward men" does not prevail in the Northwest? No person in the Twin Cities who possessed the power of speech need have gone hungry yesterday, and it is not known that any did.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN declares that commercial union will never be effected between this country and Canada, and yet Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may live long enough to see another kind of union effected that will include commercial union.

WASHINGTON "elopements" are said to be pre-arranged in order to avoid wedding expenses. It is pleasing to observe a disposition toward thrift enter fashionable circles at the capital, where an invitation list is usually the city directory.

THOUGH only a few days remain before the new year, there is time enough to resolve now that the next carnival shall be the greatest in St. Paul's history and to start about putting the resolution into effect.

MRS. CLEVELAND has bought a new gown for which she paid $350. We trust there will be no objection to MR. CLEVELAND's drawing his next month's pay in advance.

THOUGH the GLOBE had made especial effort to adequately meet the anticipated demand for its Christmas issue, its resources were taxed to the utmost.

IT WAS a sorrowful Christmas in the home of MRS. DANIEL MANNING, and her loss was one in which the whole country shares.

WITH the celebration of Saturday, yesterday and to-day Christmas this year will be pretty adequately observed.

EVERYBODY wanted a copy of the Christmas GLOBE yesterday, and about everybody in the Twin Cities had one.

WORTHY Dakota laughs mockingly as she observes unworthy Utah's efforts to get into the Union.

NOW IT is time to arrange in order the usual good resolutions destined for shattering.

SPEAKING horticulturally — wasn't the Christmas GLOBE a daisy.

An Old Man Cremated.

MASONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 25.—A fire at McClerlandtown last night destroyed the residences of William B. Alton, John Gue and Rufus Jackson. The fire started in the house of Mr. Alton and spread so quickly that the old gentleman was unable to escape from the burning building and was cremated.

Tobacco Sales.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—The tobacco season of 1887 closed here yesterday, the total sales of Louisville for the year amounting to 135,101 hogsheads, the greatest number ever sold anywhere in one year. The sales of Louisville for 1885, "Jubilee year," were 126,677.

Walloped by the Browns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The St. Louis Browns defeated the Chicago White Stockings in a well-contested game at Central Park this afternoon, by a score of 6 to 3. Ryan and Carroll were the battery for Chicago, and Foutz and Bushong for the Browns.

The First in a Week.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 25.—The first train for a week came in over the Winona & St. Peter from Tracy to-day The road is clear of snow.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—Rhaetia from Hamburg. Rotterdam from Rotterdam. La Champagne from Horne.

London—Rugia, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly light yesterday noon.

FAITH.

Trust, dear heart! 'Tis my belief
That love like ours becomes sublime,
Beyond the touch of frosty time.
And sanctifies life's garnered sheaf.
Creation's mighty wheel may rust,
The cogs may canker with decay,
The hours forget their wonted way
And pause! else giddily roll back
Along the erstwhile wended track
Of pre-unraveled yesterday,
Thick-grooved with Memory's sacred dust.
But soul and heaven must estrange,
Dear heart, before my love could change!

—M. E. Holahan.

NO FREIGHT MOVING.

The Serious Trouble Between the Pennsylvania & Reading and Its Employes.

All Traffic Completely at an End Except the Moving of Passenger Trains.

The Men Threaten to Extend the Struggle to Every Branch of the Service.

An Attempt to be Made by the Company to Resume Work on Tuesday.

READING, Pa., Dec. 25.—On last Sunday over 5,800 loaded coal cars, made up into fifty-two trains, passed through Reading from the Schuylkill coal region for Port Richmond and other points south of this city. To-day not a single car was moved and the coal trade is practically dead. During this forenoon over 100 railroaders, whose trains were run on sidings north and south of this city, passed through Reading bound for their homes, which are mostly in the coal regions. The orders to strike were received early this morning, and as far as the railroad crews were concerned were promptly obeyed. Immediately thereafter General Manager McLeod telegraphed orders that every engine attached to trains lying on sidings should be housed and guarded, and this was promptly done, the engines being run to Reading, Pottstown and other points. The company employs at its shops in this city about 2,000 men, but they will not go out, as they claim that they are not included in the order of the Knights to strike, but the leaders in this city expect such an order very soon so as to more effectually cripple the company. A meeting of the railroaders' assembly was held here to-day, and while no definite action was taken the prevailing sentiment was in favor of standing by the strikers. Agents of the Reading company to-day actively canvassed this section for men to fill the places of the strikers and enable them to resume the movement of trains on Tuesday. Master Workman Hawman, of this city, to-day sent out telegrams notifying all assemblies of the decision to strike.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 25.—All coal and freight trains on the Mahanoy and Shamokin division of the Reading railroad have been stopped and the men are firm in their determination to move no traffic. Owing to the Christmas holidays there is little or no coal at the mines for shipment. The general opinion in this region is that the strike now in the Lehigh region and this one will be adjusted in the course of a few weeks. The support now being given to the Lehigh men will necessarily be stopped.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 25.—Eight freight and coal train crews abandoned their trains between this place and Conshohocken late last night. The men took their engines to Reading. All the side tracks in the vicinity of Bridgeport are occupied by trains from which the locomotives have been uncoupled. One passed up the road this afternoon in charge of a non-union crew. One hundred men in Bridgeport are out of employment. Local Assembly No. 9941 held a meeting at that place this afternoon and received the final word from the head officers to strike. The Bridgeport shifting engines have been in charge of non-union men, who will remain at their posts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The following notice was issued last night, signed by General Manager McLeod, of the Reading railroad:

Work will be resumed Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at the Port Richmond yard. Employes will report for duty at that time. The places of such as do not report will be filled by other men. The men discharged for disobedience of orders in refusing to move the trains to the place of their destination will not be permitted to again enter the service of the company in any capacity.

The men declare that if they do not gain their point they will take more aggressive steps and will extend the struggle to every branch of the service with the single exception of United States mail trains. Leading strikers say: "We wish to place ourselves right before the public by letting it be known that the striking employes of the Reading Railroad company are willing to arbitrate their differences with the company, and that we are ready to resume work at any time, pending arbitration. Our executive committee is ready to meet the representatives of the company when they notify us of their willingness to treat with us."

An officer of the company said this evening that the managers did not believe that the strike would extend beyond a few assemblies in this city. He claimed that he had received applications for work from 150 experienced train hands to-day, but that he had not accepted them because he did not believe their services would be required. He declared that the claim that 65,000 men would quit the company's employ was a pure fabrication, and he stoutly maintained that the 40,000 miners would refuse to go out with the aggrieved freight handlers in this city.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 25.—For the first time in many weeks not a car, with the exception of passenger trains, has moved, and all traffic is as utterly at an end as though the railroad tracks were torn up. Assembly 7869, Knights of Labor, held a special meeting late last night and resolved to recognize and obey the order from headquarters to join the strike. The action of the railroaders for the time disposes of the dispute between the Coal and Iron company and the miners concerning wages, for if the railroad strike continues it must result in a suspension of the operations at the mines as effectually as a miners' strike would. It is rumored that the employes of the Coal and Iron company's extensive machine and repair shops in this city will be called out shortly in order to more effectually cripple the company.

Striking Spinners.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 25.—The striking spinners at the Stafford mills held a meeting to-day and unanimously decided to stay out. They complain that they are cheated out of from 75 cents to $1 per week by wrong sizing and cannot get the injustice remedied. Senator Howard, who was present, will interview the mill owners Tuesday and try to effect some settlement.

THE SALE OF SOWDERS.

And How Selee Is Coming to the Front as a Manager.

A gentleman with the appearance of having just come in from the rural districts was in St. Paul the past week. This gentleman was F. G. Selee, who must be written down at this point as one of the shrewdest base ball managers in the country. It was Mr. Selee who organized the Oshkosh team. It was Mr. Selee who found out at an opportune moment that his team was not a pennant-winner. It was Mr. Selee who coaxed Edward Sawyer to purchase the release of Lovett and Wilson in the hour of greatest need. It was Mr. Selee's team that won the honors of the Northwestern league. It was Mr. Selee who held the flower of his players at the season's close and sold them, with himself as manager, to the Omaha association. It was Mr. Selee who negotiated the sale of Mr. Sowders to Boston. It was Mr. Selee who turned up in Indianapolis on Saturday to get Mr. Sowders to go to the Hub without protesting, and in a day or two Mr. Selee will deliver the goods to the Boston management. This Mr. Selee will be heard of again. He is

A TWO-EDGED SWORD,

and cuts a wide swath wherever he goes. There were just two first-class pitchers in the old Northwestern league, Lovett and Sowders. The first of these Mr. Selee chains down at Omaha, and, with a double purpose, secures the transfer of the other to a National league team. St. Paul, by careful pruning, could have built about Sowders a pennant-winning team, but without him victory goes glimmering. By this move, therefore, Mr. Selee takes St. Paul out of the race and at once places Omaha very close to the front rank. In fact, looking at the eight teams as at present made up, Omaha is probably the strongest in the list, containing, as it does, such men as Lovett, Wilson, O'Connell, Miller, Walsh and Doran. If Manager Barnes receives $7,500 for Sowders and places a losing team in the field, the prospects are pretty fair that he will not only sink the $7,500, but much more; whereas, with Sowders in the box, backed up by good men, the indications are that $20,000 would not be an extravagant guess on the profits of 1888. The sale of the young pitcher, therefore, would appear to be unwise on the part of the St. Paul management, but Mr. Selee must be set down as a bright and shining light of the base ball world.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.

Sudden Demise of a Strange Old Man in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Morey Hale Barlow, a descendant of Nathan Hale, the revolutionary patriot executed as a spy by the British, was found dead this morning in his room at 47 Lafayette place, where he had dwelt as a recluse for many years. He made a living by canvassing for religious publications, but spent most of his time in study and those with whom he had business relations, including Dr. Prime, of the Observer, and others, knew nothing of his private history. He was a member of the Geographical, Historical, Genealogical and Huguenot societies, and was a long time secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Sciences and Arts. He had made valuable researches as to the circumstances of the death of Nathan Hale. The janitor and janitress of the house where he lived looked out for the old man's comfort as much as he would allow. They were surprised last night when he departed from his usual reticence and for the first time spoke of his relatives. He said that he had at last succeeded in making provision for the comfort of his mother, who was eighty-three years old, and of his three sisters, who lived with her. He seemed very happy over this. Soon afterward he went out to supper. An hour later he came in staggering from weakness. The janitress ran to assist him. "I'm dying," said the old man. He was helped to his bed and given some brandy, which seemed to help him. This morning the janitress went early to the room and found him dead. Dr. Prime and Rev. C. A. Stoddard were summoned. They searched the room, which was filled with books, but could find no clue to Barlow's history, except a letter signed mother, postmarked Logansport, Ind. They sent a telegram to that place announcing his death.

CLEVELAND TO THE POPE.

The President Makes Leo an Appropriate Present.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—A special dispatch from Rome to the Sun says the present from President Cleveland to the pope arrived last night. The present is a copy of the United States constitution beautifully engrossed and richly bound in book form. It was forwarded to Rome through Cardinal Gibbons, who received it in Baltimore from President Cleveland about three weeks ago. It was accompanied by a letter, in which the president requested the cardinal to send his cordial congratulations to the pope on his approaching jubilee. "The present," continues the dispatch, "has been placed in the keeping of the American college here, where it will remain until formally presented to the pope by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. The book is gilt-edged, contains fifteen pages, each page eighteen inches square, and is bound with vellum of a cream color. The words "The Constitution of the United States of America" are on the cover in gilt letters. The book rests in a handsome case of tyrian purple. The few persons who have seen the present speak very highly of its merit as a specimen of what Americans can do in this line, but the greatest praise it has created is given the president for the simplicity of his gift.

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

A Successful Experiment on the Chicago River.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—From this date the main branch of the Chicago river and that portion of the south branch as far south as Washington street, will be lighted by electricity. Last night the experiment was made, and it proved in every respect satisfactory. The system of electrical lights on the stream will be extended, and the authorities hope it to be the forerunner of a system which will eventually light the streets of Chicago. The lamps are mounted on posts sixteen feet high, and the purpose is to have two of them on each bridge, from four to six on each viaduct, two at each street end and one here and there along the docks in dark places.

GEORGE AND MAGUIRE.

This is Said to be the United Labor Ticket.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Tribune says: "It appears now almost certain that the views of Henry George, Dr. McGlynn and a few of the other prominent leaders of the United Labor party, will prevail, and that a national convention will be called before those of the two great parties. Many of the leaders are in favor of holding the convention on in Chicago, but the majority seem to think that New York would prove a more desirable place, since this city is the party's stronghold. This question will be settled within a few days. There is little doubt that the ticket will be headed by Henry George, and that Judge James G. Maguire, of San Francisco, will be the candidate for vice president.

The Tenement-House System.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—At to-day's meeting of the Central Labor union the threatened revival of the tenement-house cigarmaking system was discussed. Delegate Haller, of Cigarmakers' union No. 10, declared that if workingmen in all branches of industry had properly supported the cigarmakers' union label the attempt to restore the infamous system would never have been made. Delegate Jablinowsky, of the same union, said the cigarmakers of New York were on the eve of a general strike of enormous proportions. Othe cigar makers concurred in this statement, and the delegate from Union 144 said several firms had told their men that the tenement house system would be in force by Jan. 8. The matter was referred to the arbitration committee with instructions to try its best to prevent the bosses from executing their threats.

OLD KING COAL.

A rising old man—King Coal.—New Haven news.

It is a warm day when the coal dealer gets left.—St. Paul Herald.

A man who does business on a large scale—A coal dealer.—Charlestown Advertiser.

Somebody says the age of the coal dealer is the tonnage. Some folks think it's the shortage.—Boston Bulletin.

Coal dealers have not only a soft snap but a hard snap. Hard and soft are equally scarce.—New Haven News.

It may be remarked in this connection that leaves have their time to fall. This is just where they differ from the price of coal.—Texas Siftings.

When you pay for a ton [illegible] and only get 1,800 pounds, the [illegible]ows you to chute the coal, though you dare not shoot the dealer,—Dansville Breeze.

TURKEY IS ALARMED.

The Sultan Thinks of Calling Out 50,000 Men to Watch Russia.

Conscripts Going to the Caucasus Regarded as a Pacific Sign.

Mr. Gladstone to Speak at Dover and Go Thence to Italy,

Triple Alliance---Bismarck's Position and Salisbury's Possible Promise.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily News says: "The government is alarmed at its neighbor's war preparations and the sultan is inquiring as to the advisability of calling out 50,000 men for Erzeroum and Bulgaria. It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, has informed the porte that unless the indemnity arrears, amounting to £750,000, be paid Russia will be obliged to take pledges in Asia Minor for the protection of her interests. The government is hampered for money. A body of marines whose time had expired recently tried to force their way into the imperial palace to demand of the sultan their arrears of pay. Thy were all arrested and imprisoned, and afterward they were paid a small sum each and sent away from the capitol to prevent their complaints reaching the ears of the sultan."

ODESSA, Dec. 25.—Twelve thousand conscripts of the autumn draft are assembling here for transportation to the Caucasus. This is regarded as a pacific sign, as if there was any probability of an outbreak of war, they would be sent to the interior to replace regulars drafted for the frontier.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—Classes for the study of the Russian language will be opened in several divisions of the Austian army in January. Several contractors conferred with the military officials to-day regarding the building of barracks and the provisioning of troops in Galicia.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says: Gen. Von Schweinitz, the German ambassador, brought most peaceful and conciliatory assurances from Prince Bismarck. Austria, it is declared, will stop sending reinforcements to Galicia. It is hoped that Russia will follow Austria's example.

GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

He Will Speak at Dover, Going Thence to Italy.

Copyright Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Mr. Gladstone will make another attempt to keep the masses moving in solid phalanx against coercion on Tuesday, when he will speak at Dover. On Wednesday he will take the the Calais steamer and begin his trip to Italy, where he will remain until February. The English politicians are thrown into a great flutter by Prince Bismarck's attempts to draw from Lord Salisbury a definite pledge to support the triple alliance, and are feverishly anxious to learn to what extent the premier has committed the country in that direction. The interview which took place on Friday between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, was obviously of so important a character that the latter felt impelled to report personally to the German chancellor, and he started immediately for Friedrichsruhe to confer with his chief. Thus far no intimation has been given by any member of the ministry of the

NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE

between Lord Salisbury and the German ambassador, and it is a matter of doubt whether any one of them is in possession of more definite information than the general public. The neglect of the Turkish government to convert the Turkish lira, or gold medjidie—a coin of the value of about $4.50—into fractional money has caused a very heavy depreciation in silver and precipitated a state of affairs verging upon a panic in Constantinople. The proverbial procrastination of the Ottoman government in pushing forward reforms has been conspicuously exemplified in this case, and the ministry is now confronted with the necessity of doing immediately what should have been done long ago. A cabinet council was hastily summoned yesterday and a decision was reached with little delay, to begin at once the work of coining small silver pieces, to be issued in redemption of the medjidie.

SAMOA'S EXCITEMENT.

A Collision Reported Between American Sailors and Germans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived yesterday, brought advices from Samoa to Nov. 14. The Apia correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald states that the Samoans are becoming more keenly alive to the fact that the party represented by the new king, Tamesas, has been made use of merely to serve the policy of the Germans. The whole plan of foreign interference, as represented by the German plan of oppositions, is steadily raising a strong operation. Within a fortnight after the the assembling of parliament there were increased rumors of dissatisfaction of the chiefs. The meeting of the legislature did not include all the most influential men of the islands, and it is understood that numbers of those who attended have seceded from the government. The arrival of the United States man-of-war Adams, Oct. 19, was the occasion of much rejoicing to many in Apia. The men were not permitted to leave the ship, because of the presence of German guards and sentries along the beach, and the possibility of a conflict taking place. Soon after the Adams' arrival a number of natives under Asi, the fighting chief, visited the vessel and, after inspection, the Samoans assembled on the upper deck and held a dance. The correspondent states that the Germans have expressed their annoyance at this circumstance, and the natives have been virtually prohibited from giving any more such entertainments. A collision is reported to have taken place between American sailors and a German on the street. The officer jostled a sailor, who knocked him down.

Got a Good Reduction.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—The Mitchelstown Land company has made a reduction of 22 per cent in rents on the Countess of Kingston's estate. A year ago the tenants on this estate demanded a 20 per cent reductions. This was refused, and since that time the tenants have carried on the plan of campaign.

May be Important.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador to England, will arrive at Friedrichsruhe tomorrow. His purpose in going there is to inform Prince Bismarck of the outcome of his interview with Lord Salisbury on Friday last.

Decorated the King.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—The sultan has conferred upon the king of Greece the decoration of the order of Nichani-Imtiaz, set in diamonds. The sultan will send a congratulatory letter to the pope on the occasion of his jubilee.

University Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—Lord Randolph Churchill has seen M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, and will probably see the czar to-day. The latest university riot here was caused by students inviting citizens to make common cause with them. The disorder has spread to the military academy, the medical college and the school of forestry, all of which are now closed. The recent rumor that an attempt had been made to assassinate the czar was due to the discovery of a secret door beneath the imperial box in the Marie theater.

Two Sentenced to Death.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Dec. 25.—The trial of thirty-five persons implicated in the revolt of October 1886 has just closed. Two of the accused were sentenced to death and four to imprisonment for various terms and the rest were acquitted. The trial excited intense excitement.

A FAT COUPLE.

The President Still Growing Corpulent and His Wife Following Suit.

Especially the ladies who have called at the White house during the past week have remarked the growing corpulency of the president and Mrs. Cleveland. They say that each have fattened to the extent of at least twenty-five pounds since the 1st of September, and the president has become really stout, says a Washington letter in the Indianapolis Journal.

When Mrs. Cleveland was married she weighed a little less than 130 pounds, and, owing to her height, did not appear to be that heavy. There are those of her friends who have seen her during the past week who say she will tilt the beam at 170; but these figures are a little high. She will not weigh 160, yet she is very near that mark. The outdoor exercise, especially the daily drives she takes, has done most of it. Mrs. Cleveland seldom drinks wine or other stimulant. She only wants a brisk walk to work up her appetite for breakfast or lunch, and if she cannot go out doors she rambles about the house. A servant says she often runs up and down stairs two steps at a time, and can swing her arms behind her back like those of a windmill, and that she is the most agile woman of her size in the city. Mrs. Cleveland is fully as tall as her usband and, although she has developed into a woman of serious thought, she can enjoy a frolic as much as anybody, and when she attends the theater, which is often, she has no scruples about laughing heartily when she is amused or sees anything to laugh at. She is of a naturally happy disposition and eats and sleeps like one who is determined to let nothing in life worry her.

The president grows corpulent from natural causes. He would get fat on bread and water, yet he does not live on such transparent diet. He can eat as large a breakfast as a railsplitter, drink his three cups of coffee for breakfast, with pancakes and rolls and syrup and the etceteras which make up a good breakfast. He does not take half as much exercise as Mrs. Cleveland, and that which he does undergo is of an entirely different character. He never hurries. He walks slowly and with deliberation. Sometimes he takes two moves to each step in going up stairs. When he and his wife return from a drive she invariably helps herself from the carriage and runs ahead into the house. If it is out at Red-Top she hitches the horse, provided they are in a one-horse vehicle, and then she beats him into the house. If it is at the White house she goes up stairs on the run, probably two steps at a leap, and the exercise she gets is healthful, while that he has is not very effective. A good many stories have been printed about the president's diet. Most of them have grains of truth, but most of them have been exaggerations. He is not a gormandizer, but a healthy eater. He is a big man, possessed of splendid digestive organs, and he satisfies his desires as far as he can without gormandizing. His complexion at this time, the brightness of his eye and his growth, how that his liver, blood and stomach are in good order, which could not be if he overloaded his stomach every day. The president likes a bottle of ale or a sniff of something stronger with his lunch or dinner, and is especially fond of a bottle of beer before retiring at night. He says they assist digestion and produce ease of the nerves. In any event, the president and Mrs. Cleveland are growing so stout that it can be observed even as they drive through the streets, and they appear to be about as happy as clams at high tide.

How A Boy Got Off.

Blackwood's Magazine.

A boy named by the monitor was ordered to "stand out." He took his place clear of the desks in the gangway of the school, and, with the certainty of punishment hanging over him, had to wait there until a file of talkers had been collected. When the law of the condemned had become somewhat long and when there was a pause in the occupation of the autocrat, the chastening began. For this offence the sentence mostly took effect on the palms of the hands, and the two strings, one of culprits coming up to the ordeal, the other of victims with quivering hands tucked under their arms, and howling, groaning, or with difficulty repressing their emotion as they wound their way back to their seats, might possibly have been objects replete with interest to a student of human nature, but were too common to excite much attention among us. There was one little imp, as I remember, who used skillfully to skip across from the advancing to the retreating column, hug his hands, and howl as if he had been smitten, and so to get back unscathed to his place. It was a dangerous trick, the penalty of which, if it had been detected I dare not contemplate. I know but of this one boy who tried it.

Origin of the Word "Bock."

London Modern Society.

The word "bock," which is to be banished from all patriotic French bills of fare because of its German origin, has a comical derivation, It was at Munich that first it came into vogue, during Louis's eccentric reign, and the sway of that notorious courtesan, Lola Montez, over the doing of the Bavarian court. The King had opened a large brewery one day and tested freely of the good Bavarian beer of the establishment. Coming out after the function was over, the sovereign was a trifle unsteady on his legs—from fatifiue, let us say, and gratification at the reception he had met with from his loyal subjects of the brew-house, A goat was gamboling aroung just outside, and as his Majesty essayed to walkto his carriage the goat and hecollided and Louis measured his length on the ground, to the unspeakable terror of the spectators. His Majesty was picked up and dusted and comforted, and the unruly goat took to its heels in affright, like the unblessed quadruped in the Pentateuch, immortalized by the brush of Holman Hunt. But from that hour a glass of Bavarian beer went by the sobriquet of a "bock," which is the German word for he-goat.

Hamline's Curious Break.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Leonidas Hamline, the wealthy manufacturer, returned to his home to-day after a mysterious absence of over four weeks. He was accompanied by his brother, Alderman John Hamline, who is said to have brought him from New Orleans. No explanation of the sudden disappearance is given further than an intimation that the missing man may have been temporarily insane. His wife stated that he is in good health now and will be at his business to-morrow. She also said that her husband brought back with him the $900 which he had drawn from the bank to pay his workmen the afternoon he, without the slightest warning or leaving any trace behind, dropped completely out of sight.

Polo Games To-Day.

Two league polo games will be played to-day at the Jackson street rink. In the afternoon the St. George and St. Paul clubs will play and in the evening the St. George and Leland teams. Players: St. George — J. Smith, first rush; F. Barron, second rush; C. Zenzes, center; G. Zenzes, half back; Capt. Murphy, goal, and L. Barron, cover point. St. Paul—L. J. Barrett, first rush; F. G. Marshall, second rush; J. Stark, half back; C. Stark, center; S. Painter, cover point; W. Odell, goal.

AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

A Story That Is All Wool and a Yard Wide.

A REPUBLICAN DOCUMENT

Intended to Influence Democratic Wool Growers to Vote the Wrong Way.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 25.—The following has been received:

Mt. Vernon, O., Dec. 25.—To the Wool Growers of the United States: The sentiment favoring free trade in this country has been augmented to the extent of the president's influence. In announcing his sympathy with those who do not encourage American industries and domestic labor, the executive emphasized his contempt for your industry by proposing the repeal of all duties on imported wools. You number of about a million of voters, and give employment to about a million more. Every state, and nearly every county in each state of the Union, has flocks and flock masters. Your flocks generally are small, your wealth limited and your locations so scattered as to render organization and united action difficult. Once the producers of 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually, valued at $100,000,000, you have seen the unfriendly legislation of 1883 check your growth and actually reduce your flocks in number and your annual clip in quantity to the extent of 15 per cent. These results followed a small reduction of protective duties. Now the president proposes the abolition, so that

SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA,

with other foreign nations, can supply the consumption of the United States spindles and looms. The officers of your national society desire to organize resistance to this cruel attempt. In order to secure its defeat by active, consolidated resistance, I advise that you petition congress freely from all parts of the country. Send letters to congressmen from every district. Have each association of wool growers—state, county, township or town—pass and forward appropriate resolutions, incite grangers or associations of husbandmen to unite their voices with yours in urging congress to promote the welfare of agriculture. Enfranchised freeman may obtain justice and avoid oppression by making those in authority understand their wants. If you have not large or consolidated wealth, you have votes. Exercise wisely the power which this privilege gives. The founders of our republic placed in the hands of its people the power to correct the errors of those who make or administer our laws without insurrection or violence. The executive has been misinformed. Remove the deception, and let him and the nation know that you will not submit to the proposed injustice without a resolute struggle.

C. DELANO,
President National Wool Growers' Association.

THE PRESIDENT GOING

To the Funeral of his Trusted Ex-Secretary.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President Cleveland will leave Washington tomorrow night for Albany to attend Secretary Manning's funeral. Col. Lamont and all the members of the cabinet will accompany the president. They expect to return to Washington Tuesday night, reaching here early Wednesday morning. The members of the New York state Democratic association here, many of whom were subordinates of the late secretary, and by whom Mr. Manning is most kindly and affectionately remembered, gathered at their rooms to-day and determined to pay an appropriate tribute of respect and love to their courageous leader and old friend. It will take the form of beautifully engrossed resolutions of tender sympathy to be presented to Mr. Manning's family. John H. Walsh, of Albany, president of the association, has named the following members of the association, who will be entrusted with this duty: Assistant Secretary Haynard, Fifth Auditor Eickhoff, Chief Clerk E. B. Youmans and T. D. Kelher, all of the treasurer department; G. H. Benedict and P. M. Furlong, of the government printing office, and John Trainor, of New York. These gentlemen will prepare the resolutions and also represent the association by attending the funeral in Albany.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The following telegrams were received to-day by Mrs. Manning, wife of the late ex-secretary of the treasury:

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Sabin joins me in warmest sympathy and sorrow in this hour of your sore affliction.
D. M. SABIN.

New York, Dec. 25.—Except my sincere and heartfelt sympathy in your affliction.
P. H. KELLY.

Washington, Dec. 25.—You have the heartfelt sympathy of myself and my children in this hour of your great bereavement.
T. F. BAYARD.

New Lebanon, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Please accept from our family much sympathy in your great affliction. We lament it not only as a personal loss, but as one deeply felt by the country.
S. J. TILDEN, JR.

Washington, Dec. 25.—I cannot express to you my great regret at the sad loss of Mr. Manning. We were so closely associated in so many and great contests, and I so loved his big-hearted, generous, confiding nature that there is no one to take his place with me. I offer you my profound sympathy.
W. H. WHITNEY.

ART GALLERY GUFFAWS.

Mr. La Critique—Pardon, Mrs. Parvenu, but is this a Raphael?

Mrs. Parvenue—Lord, no; it's a real oil painting.—Tid-Bits.

"Oh!" exclaimed a young lady ecstatically, "wouldn't it be lovely to paint those flowers?"

"No, dear," responded another, "they look nice enough without being painted."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

They were discussing art matters: "Have you ever been done in oil, Mr. Smith?" she asked. "Oh, yes," he replied. "Who was the artist?" "He wasn't an artist; he was a broker."—Puck.

Artist (to Mr. Porcine, who is to have a portrait painted of himself)—Are you particular about the background, Mr. Porcine?

Mr. Porcine—Certainly. I want the best canvas that money will buy.—Epoch.

Dialogue at the state fair: Lady from Boston—Are these your paintings?

Artist (gently and with, perhaps, a trifle of complacency in his manner)—Yes, ma'am.

"Are they hand painted?"

No reply—Burlington Free Press.

Artist (who is spending a month in the country)—My dear Miss Purpleblossom, you are so beautiful! Wouldn't you like to have me do you in oil?

Miss Purpleblossom—Do you take me for a sardine?—Burlington Free Press.

Mr. Palette—Will you allow me to paint that picturesque old building back of your house?

Mr. Wayback—No, I reckon I won't go to that expense; but I wouldn't mind a coat of white-wash, mister, if ye didn't tax me too much for it.—Tid-Bits.

Burial of a Noted Horse.

New York Times.

When the Chinaman loses a girl baby he says: "Alle same chickee!" But if it is a boy he moans, "Too bad." Americans are treating equines with much the same feeling. A dead mare is tumbled into a trench or carted off to Barren Island, but a whole horse is buried with marked honors. Out in St. Joseph, Mo., the trotting stallion Consul was carried on a catafalque, behind which were thirty craped horses led by grooms in black. Behind the horses solemly walked the officers of the driving association. At the grave the horses were formed in circle, and the bouquet that every one of them carried was thrown upon the coffin. The grave was filled, and then the horses silently withdrew, not a dry eye among them.