# THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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## TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Dec. 29, 12:15 a. m.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. to-day: For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Colder, followed by slightly warmer, fair weather; light to fresh variable winds. For Minnesota and Dakota: Colder, followed by slightly warmer, fair weather; light to fresh variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—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. | 30.34 | 10 | St. Vincent | 30.90 | —34 |
| Milwauk'e. | 30.46 | —2 | Fort Garry | 30.92 | —40 |
| Chicago.... | 30.48 | —2 | Minnedosa | 31.00 | —36 |
| Duluth.... | 30.64 | —4 | Ft. Totten. | 30.88 | —26 |
| St. Paul.. | 30.72 | —10 | Bismarck . | 30.82 | —22 |
| La Crosse.. | 30.70 | —8 | Ft. As'b'ne | 30.30 | —4 |
| Des Moines | 30.74 | —8 | Qu' Ap'lle. | ...... | ..... |
| Omaha .... | 30.80 | —8 | Medic'e H. | 30.52 | —12 |
| Yankton... | 30.74 | —12 | Helena..... | 30.08 | —2 |
| Huron..... | 30.82 | —20 | Ft. Smith.. | 30.68 | 20 |
| Moorhead . | 30.88 | —26 | St. Louis... | 30.70 | 4 |

—Below zero.

## UTAH'S CLAIM.

Utah, with a constitution in its hand, is knocking at the door of congress asking admission as a state into the federal union. It makes proffer of the state constitution adopted at Salt Lake City last July as evidence that the territory's intentions are honorable, and that it does not purpose to first get into the union and then establish a polygamous system afterwards. The twelfth section of the fifteenth article declares that bigamy and polygamy are considered incompatible with a republican form of government, and each of them is forbidden and declared to be a misdemeanor. A penalty for violation of this section is attached prescribing a punishment by a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than three years. In their memorial to congress the people of the territory say that the special provisions adopted in reference to practices that are condemned by the popular voice were made in good faith and so worded as to be practically unrepealable. The twelfth section provides that it shall not be amended, revised or in any way changed without being approved and ratified by congress, and that such approval and ratification be proclaimed by the president of the United States. That all looks fair enough on the face of it, and there is only one trouble about it There is an appearance of a mental reservation on the part of these memorialists by which they do not mean to give an honest enforcement of the twelfth section. It is right as a general proposition to question the motives of anybody, but in this instance there are special reasons for exciting suspicion as to the honest intentions of these polygamists. In the bill of rights, which is the first article of the proposed Utah constitution, it is affirmed that the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall not be infringed, nor shall shall the state make any law interfering with the right of conscience. Under this section the Mormon church would continue to exist, with all its horrid features. But in addition to this this same section provides that no religious test shall be required for any office of public trust, nor for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief or absence thereof. The meaning of all this is that, in a state where polygamy is a religious belief with nine-tenths of the people, the constitutional provision against polygamy would be practically nugatory. In confirmation of this view we have the experience of the Utah commission's attempt to enforce the supplemental act of March 3, 1887, which provided that no polygamist or bigamist should be entitled to vote or register at any election in the territory. And yet in the face of that provision the bulk of the Mormon population came forward, took the registration oath, and voted just as if there had been no prohibitory legislation. That is why we say that congress will be disposed to question the honesty of the Utah Mormons in their professions of willingness to have the state constitution discriminate against polygamy.

## AN ELECTION POSSIBILITY.

The election of a successor to the late Representative MOFFATT, of Michigan, promises to be an unusually exciting one. The entire country is manifesting interest in it because of the possible bearing of the result on the next presidential election. If a Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. MOFFATT in congress it would result in a tie vote of the states in case the presidential election should be thrown int the house of representatives. As the case now stands the Republicans would have a majority of two on a call of states. The seat of Representative ARNOLD, of the Second Rhode Island district, is contested by his late Democratic opponent, who charges the most outrageous fraud in the election, and the probabilities are that ARNOLD will be unseated. That would leave the Republicans with only one majority on a call of states. The Michigan delegation before MOFFATT's death stood six Republicans and five Democrats. If the Democrats can now carry the district and elect a successor to MOFFATT, it would make a tie vote in the house. Mr. MOFFATT had a hard fight to carry his district in the last election and the Republican vote was greatly reduced, so it will naturally follow that the Democrats will make extraordinary effort to carry it this time and the Republicans will strain every point to hold the vantage ground they now occupy.

## GLADSTONE RESTING.

Mr. GLADSTONE has had an arduous year. Every faculty has been strained to the utmost in the service of the people, and his mental fatigue has been only equaled by his physical weariness. To a man who has long since passed the allotted span of man's life, the exactions of leadership in a hard-fought aggressive legislative campaign are severe indeed. The only wonder is that Mr. GLADSTONE has so well endured a strain which has been even greater than that which has caused the death of more than one American public man of more natural vigor than that possessed by the English premier.

And no one knows this better than Mr. GLADSTONE himself. He sees the necessity for rest, and, like a wise man, takes it. He has well earned the holiday which he has set out to take in the balmy sunshine of Italy, and the good wishes which attend him from his own countrymen will be echoed again and again on this side of the Atlantic. It is a comforting assurance, that which he makes to the friends of liberty as he starts out on his journey, that the hour of Ireland's deliverance is near at hand; and there will be many a fervent hope that his well-deserved vacation will bring to Mr. GLADSTONE renewed strength with which to continue the valiant efforts toward bringing about the result which he predicts. There is no one man in Great Britain the preserving of whose mental and physical vigor is of as great importance to the cause of an oppressed people as that of Mr. GLADSTONE, and that his holiday will be replete with every possible recuperative influence Ireland may well ardently pray.

## GOV. MARMADUKE DEAD.

Our sister state, Missouri, has suffered a great loss in the death of her chief magistrate. Gov. MARMADUKE was not what is commonly called a brilliant man, but he was a man of inflexible integrity, and possessed the genius of common sense in a remarkable degree. What distinction he won was honestly won. There was nothing meteoric about JOHN MARMADUKE, but what he lacked in brilliancy was fully made up in those many qualities which are of more value to a man in the public service than dazzling genius. The true quality of the man was fully illustrated during the great Southwestern strike, when he stood like a wall between the angry factions, and by his coolness, courage and wisdom averted what threatened at one time to be the establishment of a reign of terror in St. Louis.

## ALL ARE GROWING.

The Twin Cities are not alone in being able to furnish records of substantial growth and progress during the year now so near its close. In the wonderful exhibition made by St. Paul and Minneapolis people are too apt to overlook the fact that there are other factors contributing to the material wealth and the prosperity of the state. Though of course they do not show such marked advances, the growth of Minnesota towns has differed only in degree not in kind, and their growth is even more advantageous to the state at large than that of the cities.

However prosperous a city may be, it can never have attained that prosperity without a degree of dependence upon the smaller towns whose aggregate wants make possible the city's continued progress. Nor is its influence the same as that of the towns or as great as theirs is in the aggregate. But under wholesome conditions the growth of the two, the cities considered as a class and the towns considered as a class, will be contemporaneous. It is natural, therefore, that the towns and villages of Minnesota should have kept pace, proportionately, with the progress of the Twins.

Immigration to the agricultural districts has been large. The needs of the people have increased with the growing population, and the towns have in the additional demands made upon them felt its influence just as the cities in turn have felt, as the base of supplies, the increased prosperity of the towns.

There has been a general stride forward all along the line, and the aggregate advance is one of which Minnesota can well feel proud.

## IT COMES HOME.

The matter of the tariff is not the intricate thing in its essential features that some of our protectionist friends would have the people believe. It is simple enough, after all, when you look at it from a personal standpoint, and bring it right home. It is simply that the many are to be taxed for the benefit of the few, and that the tax is to come from those who can least afford it.

The man whose income is small, who owns no landed property to be taxed, and who, in fine, must support his family upon meager earnings, is apt to think that personally he is not influenced in any way by a tariff, high or low. He makes a decided mistake. The poor man, to whom the saving of every dollar is an object, feels the burden of the tariff tax, even though he does not recognize it, far more than does the rich man, to whom the expenditure of a few hundreds, more or less, during the year is a matter of no moment whatever.

The tax on necessaries, for instance, amounts, in most instances, to over 40 per cent, the average tax on all imports being nearly 30 per cent. And this tax enters into everything the people consume, whether imported or domestic. It is a part of the price that they must pay for the food they eat and the clothes they wear. It cuts down their income by just that much, since the amount of wages must be reckoned not in dollars and cents but in their purchasing power.

Thus a workman earning $600 must give up $180 of it to meet the exactions of the tariff. If he earns $1,200 annually he must pay $360 more than he would otherwise do in order that the system of protection to industries which have long since grown out of the need of protection may be maintained. He gives up a large part of his income for which he gets absolutely nothing. He gives it up in order that the monopolistic manufacturers, who bear about the relation of one in a thousand to the whole body of the people, and whom a kind government aids in enforcing their exactions, may add a few more figures to their bank accounts.

It remains with the people alone to say whether they will continue thus to tax themselves—a tax that they can ill afford—for the benefit of a favored few. They possess the remedy. Will they hesitate to aid the Democratic party in applying it?

## THE MAIL CARRIERS.

The mail carriers have petitioned congress for an increase of pay, and they deserve to have it. They are a hard-worked set of men, who perform the most arduous labor with remarkable fidelity. If anybody deserves ample compensation, it is the mail carrier. This is particularly true in this rigorous climate, where the mail service involves constant exposure to the severest weather. Take such a day as yesterday, for instance, when nobody would begrudge the mail carrier a penny of his salary if it had been $10 a day. The carriers have petitioned congress to increase their pay to $100 per month, and that body should give respectful attention to the prayer of these faithful government employes.

## STRAY SUNBEAMS.

There is an unusually large number of youthful representatives in the Fiftieth congress. There are thirty members inside of the forty-five-year limit. Sixteen are under thirty-five. This infusion of young blood into the national congress will probably manifest good effects during the session. And nearly every one of these young congressmen are tariff reformers.

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Among the boy members of congress are BEN SNIVELY, of Indiana, who served a part of a term in the Forty-eighth congress; BOB VANCE, of Connecticut; JIM PHELAN, of Tennessee; BOB LA FOLLETTE, of Wisconsin; JAKE YOST, of Virginia; MCRAE, of Arkansas; TOLBEE of Kentucky; CHARLIE VOORHEES, of Washington territory; ex-Mayor SHERMAN, of Utica; BOURKE COCHRAN, of New York, and HENRY RUSK, of Baltimore. PERRY BELMONT, who is now serving his third term in congress, is just thirty-five years old. HENRY CABOT LODGE, the biographer of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON and WEBSTER, is thirty-seven; while LLOYD BRYCE, the novel writer, is a year younger. Representative ENLOE, of Tennessee, the man who wants to cut the undelivered speeches out of the Congressional Record, is in his fortieth year.

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There is a rumor down in Kentucky that Senator BECK is about to remove from Lexington to Louisville for political reasons. We don't believe a word of it. Senator BECK is not a man to run a political canvass on wheels. He is too big a man to resort to little tricks in politics. Besides, he would be out of his element when he got away from the Blue Grass center. BECK is a blue-grass, blue-blooded, blue stocking man of the olden type, who doesn't have to fish for a living.

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The GLOBE was right about it. We said that the managers of the railroad lines running into St. Paul would be wise and liberal enough to grant one, fare rates over their roads during the carnival. They have done it, and everybody who wants to come to St. Paul's great winter show will get a cheap ride.

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The storm was fairly severe in this locality, but it wasn't a patching to what it has been south and east of us. It is always St. Paul's good luck to get the best of everything that is going. When anything real rough comes along it invariably strikes a bee line for Kansas City, which is rapidly gaining fame as the storm center of the continent.

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A Missouri dentist has patented a drug to be used in the painless extraction of teeth, which he calls bottled lightning. Being a Missouri invention, we take it for granted that it is a first cousin to Jersey lightning.

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Mr. BLAINE's Illinois fences are getting out of repair all along the line. The Canton Register, which has always been a pronounced BLAINE organ, defends the Chicago Tribune in its so-called tariff heresy. The Canton paper thinks that it is time that the Republicans were advocating an industry-encouraging tariff and to quit fighting for a monopoly-fostering scale of duties on imports.

THE illustrated edition of the St. Croix Valley Standard, edited by L. A. Ingersoll, is one of the best "boom" editions ever issued by a country publisher, and reflects credit upon all connected with it. It has an excellent article upon the growth of the Twin Cities.

WE EXPECT an explosion of wrath in Duluth that will keep the whole shore of Lake Superior warm until the arrival of summer. An Eastern paper has mentioned that city as entering upon a period of five months hibernating.

HON. KNUTE NELSON reiterates his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Now another authoritative statement, this time touching the senatorship, from the Hon. KNUTE would be interesting.

BISMARCK has informed Austria that he will back her up if Russia gets belligerent. The czar should at once institute inquiries as to whether Mr. J. LAWRENCE SULLIVAN has any unfilled time.

THE cold wave is moving toward Ohio. When it acts in conjunction with JOHN SHERMAN, what will the poor Ohioans do then, poor things?

INDIAN Commissioner ATKINS denies that he will resign. It is not difficult to know enough to hold on to a good thing when one has it.

KENTUCKY fears a fuel famine, but is not seriously disturbed. Kentucky possesses other and well known means of keeping warm.

THE Northwestern railroads will make a one-fare rate to the carnival. Northwestern corporations are among the few that possess souls.

MR. GLADSTONE was snowballed by some of his opponents, which, however contemptible, is at least better than mud slinging.

BUFFALO merchants want a naval reserve on the lakes. Do the Buffalo merchants scent naval contracts from afar?

THE East is learning something about the composition of a blizzard. It takes the lesson very coolly.

THERE is one compensation with the cold weather: it insures the completion of the ice palace.

### Beauty and the Beast.

New York Sun.

Countryman (to country hotel keeper)—I see you ad ertise on the sign outside "accommodations fer man an' beast."

Hotel Keeper—Yes, sir.

Countryman—Well, gimme a room fer myself an' wife.

### Striving to Please.

New York Sun.

Old Lady (sharply to boy in drug store)—I've been waitin' for some time to be waited on, boy.

Boy (meekly)—Yes'um; wot kin I do fer you?

Old Lady—I want a 2-cent stamp.

Boy (anxious to please)—Yes'um. Will you have it licked?

### Caused Thousands to Desert.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette.

Blaine's blunders continue to fly up and hit him in the face. His assertion that tobacco is a necessity has caused thousands and tens of thousands to desert him. It shows too plainly that he would nurse that filthy habit if thereby he could get votes.

### "OUR ONE WEE LAMB."

Our little baby girl! Our one wee lamb!
With outstretched dimpled hands and rounded cheek,
With eyes of heaven's blue, with breath like balm,
And laughing lips that had not learned to speak!

Our one wee lamb! Why are we thus bereft!
Why cradle life, if it be but to die?
Our baby taken! And so many left!

Healer of troubled hearts, lean from on high
And by thy touch that sweet assurance send,
That we once more our baby's face will see,
That, though we weep and cannot comprehend;
She is our child through all eternity.

That fleck of sunlight on the carpet there,
This bit of crumpled paper in my hand,
Those little leaves stirred by the summer air;
Oh, childless mothers! you will understand
How small a thing our little ones will bring
Into these empty arms, day after day;
Though songs are left unsung we used to sing,
Though doors are locked and treasures hid away.

Oh! mother, with your baby at your breast,
Pray for this other who to-night has none;
And clasp it closer, closer to you, lest
It slip from you as our first-born has done.
—Anna E. Shellabarger in the Independent.

*Help* of every style and kind In the list of "Wants" you find.

## HOMESPUN PARAGRAPHS.

St. Louis Girl to Chicago Photographer—I want a half dozen photographs, the largest size.

Photographer—Certainly. Sit down here, please, and look at that card on the wall. That will give me a good profile of your face.

"But I don't want a profile. I want a front view."

"Can't take it."

"Why?"

"The camera isn't large enough to cover your mouth."

### His Training Was Good.

Detective—So, young man, you want to be a detective do you?

Young Man—That's my aim.

"I suppose you know that to be a successful detective a man must have a great deal of nerve. A man must have the nerve to look the fiercest dog, the most desperate man, the wildest animal in the eye without quailing. In fact, he must take his life in his hand as soon as he enters the service."

"I think I'd be a success."

"You seem confident."

"Perfectly. I've had splendid training."

"What have you been doing?"

"Selling encyclopedias on the installment plan."

### It Is Funny.

St. Paul Mother—Yes, Tot, you can't see him, but there's a man in the moon and he sees everything you do.

Tot—Don't he ever die, mamma?

"No, he has never died. He's been up there ever since your grandma was a little girl."

"I think it's awful funny he don't die."

"Why?"

"He's such a high liver."

### Done to a Turn.

In a St. Paul Restaurant—Waiter, what in the d—l do you mean by bringing me such a steak?

Waiter—What's de mattah wid it, sah?

"What's the matter with it? You dummy, it is as rare as when it was in the market. Look at the blood on it. It fairly turns my stomach."

"I understood yer t' say yer wanted it dun t' er turn, sah."

### A Good Skinner.

Suffering St. Paul Citizen (to barber)—Ouch!

Barber—Razor's little light, I guess.

"Say, do you ever play faro?"

"Never."

"I should think you would."

"Why?"

"I have reason to believe you would be successful at playing a skin game."

## FUNNY FELLOWS.

### Eminently Fitted.

Merchant Traveler.

"Young man, before I grant your request to marry my daughter, do you think that you fully appreciate the great responsibility that will rest upon you, do you think that you are fitted to bear such a burden?"

"Yes sir, I can confidently say that I am. I have been practicing until I can smell my way to a paregoric bottle the darkest night that ever was created."

### A Comfortable Sty.

Puck.

Passenger (in crowded car)—Is this seat engaged?

Occupant—Don't yer see it is?

Passenger (forcibly removing bundles, placing them on the floor and sitting down)—Pretty comfortable kind of a sty, ain't it.

### Great Confidence.

Texas Siftings.

Colored Huntsman—"Dis looks powerful like de Widder Snow's old shanghi, but I's got too much confidence in dat ar dog to b'leve he'd pint anything 'ceptin' it was some kinder pateridge!"

### An Eye to Business.

Detroit Free Press.

"How can you afford to give a five-cent cigar and a shave for 8 cents?" was asked of a Randolph street barber. "Oh, I give 'em the cigar first an' they go away without the shave, or I shave 'em first an' they skip without the cigar."

### One Air.

Life.

Jack—Well, old man, how did you like "Tristam and Isolde?"

Unmusical Party—Ugh! No good. Only caught one air. Got that in the back of my neck, and it's there yet.

### He Had Worn It.

Babyhood.

A little boy being reproved on Sunday morning for having a dirty face retorted: "Well, I wored dis face to Sun'ay 'cool anyhow."

### Not in Society.

Boston Courier.

"Why, is this you, Mamie? I haven't seen you for an age. How do you do?"

"I'm very well, I thank you. How are you?"

"Not so well as I would wish to be. I'm just getting over hay fever. Have you had it this season?"

"No. Father failed about a month ago, you know, and we're not in society this fall."

### The First Mention.

Norristown Herald.

The Boston Transcript believes the first mention of playing cards is found in the Bible—i. e., "when Neb euchred Nezzaz." An impression prevailed that it was when Satan played the deuce in the garden of Eden—beat a pair, as it were.

### He Was a Sufferer.

Epoch.

Barber (to customer)—Did you notice that gentleman who just went out?

Customer—Yes.

Barber—I've shaved him for over five years.

Customer—You don't say so? Five years! Heavens, how he must have suffered!

### A Woman Fights With a Fox.

London Telegraph.

Mary Evans, of Cwmbach, has applied to the Cardigan board of guardians for relief under peculiar circumstances. Hearing a disturbance in her fowl house she jumped out of bed and ran into the yard just in time to see a fox trying to leap through a hole in the roof. Angered at seeing a half dozen dead hens lying about the floor, the old lady sprang forward and seized Raymond by his brush as he was disappearing, and dragged him back. In the confined space a desperate fight took place, Mrs. Evans endeavoring to kill the fox, and the latter fighting with utmost ferocity. The animal bit her repeatedly on the legs, hands and face, and eventually succeeded in escaping. The wounds have produced large and serious swellings, and at present the old lady is incapacitated and in need of medical and outdoor relief, which the board granted.

# NO DECISION GIVEN.

## The Commission Decide to Refer the Express Company Matter to Congress.

## More Legislation Asked and Some Points Should Be Made More Clear.

## Over 2,000 Poor Fed by the Children's Christmas Club of the Capital City.

## Australia's Wool Clip and Italy's Silk Crop the Largest Ever Realized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The formal decision of the Inter-State Commerce commission upon the question whether the express companies are subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, was announced to-day. The names and organization of the various express companies doing business in the United States are given, some of them being corporations under state charters, differing little from partnerships, some being bureaus organized as a branch of the railroad service, and some combinations of several railroads for the transaction of the gross business of their lines. There is nothing in the nature of express business which prevents its being carried on by an ordinary partnership, or even by an individual, provided the necessary contracts can be obtained with transportation lines. The most usual contract is one which pays to the railroad company 40 per cent of the gross receipts of the express company, but various other methods of settlement are employed.

THE ARGUMENTS

urged by the express companies against their being treated as subjects to the act are considered in detail. The fact that they perform many other services besides transportation of property, such as the collection of debts, etc., is not regarded as a reason why the act should not be treated as applying to their business as common carriers, since many railroad companies also have other business besides that of transportation. The various sections of the act are considered with relation to the express business and are found to be in theory as applicable thereto as to the business of railroad companies. In fact the express companies claim that they already abide by the rules established in the act. The requiring of annual reports from express companies is said to be a matter concerning which the public have a right to be informed, and congress may particularly desire knowledge. At present little is known about the amount of their capital stock, their funded debt or the money invested in their plant or business; the volume of their business with the expense thereof; the rates charged and the methods upon which the rates are constructed. The capitalization of some of the companies is known to be quite large, amounting to many millions of dollars in each case. The difficulty of framing schedules tor the information of the public, is not found to be greater than in the case of railroad companies which have complied with the act. Three express companies have so complied and their schedules have been placed on file. The agents of all express companies are necessarily instructed as to the charges to be made and the public is equally intelligent. The bringing of express companies within the provisions of the act is

FOUND TO BE PRACTICABLE

and on such acts desirable. The express companies which are simply branches of a railroads, organized and operating through its ordinary staff or by any independent bureau, or by a combination with other railroad companies, are found to be covered by the provisions of the act. In the case of the independently organized express companies, however, operating under contracts for transportation, the language of the act, as it now stands, is found to be so framed as not to bring them distinctly within its provisions. The words "Wholly by Railroad," in the first section do not well define the business of express companies, which use very largely the services of teams, messengers, stage-coaches and steamboats. The pooling section applies to the pooling of the business of railroads, other sections speak of railroads continually and of depots and stations, the language not being applicable to the business of express companies, except under small strained construction. The express business was well known at the time of the passage of the law, and has been frequently mentioned by name in congressional statutes. The ommission to name it here is significant. The preliminary investigation by the interstate commerce committee of the senate did not include the business of express companies, and was confined almost wholly to that of railroad companies. Upon all these considerations the commission has thought best to refer the subject to congress, as in any case of doubtful jurisdiction, it is far better that the legislative body should resolve the doubt.

## FEEDING THE POOR.

### A Successful Feature of the Capital City Christmas Festivities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A feature of the Christmas festivities in this city for the past four years has been the dinner given to the poor children of the District by the Childrens' Christmas club of Washington. Miss Nellie Arthur was the first president of the club, and Miss Mollie Vilas, daughter of Postmaster General Vilas, now presides over it. To-day the fifth annual Christmas club dinner was given, and over 2,000 little ones were entertained and fed. For convenience the city was divided into three districts, East, Central and West Washington, and tables were laid in a large hall in each district. A fourth dinner was given for the benefit of colored children. At the National Rifles armory 650 children were made happy with a fine dinner and presents. Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. Ward, of Albany, visited the armory just before the children marched down to dinner and remained until the repast was over. At Odd Fellows hall, East Washington, 600 more little ones were looked after, and as many more at the Curtis school building in West Washington. The Colored Christmas club entertained about 500 children at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church. The menu was the same as that at the other dinners, and consisted of turkey, ham, roast beef, fruit, ice cream, cakes, candy and other delicacies. The waiters were forty school teachers and about sixty pupils in advanced grades of the colored public schools.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

### A Decided Improvement in the Quality of the Fleece.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In a report to the department of state upon the Australian wool clip for 1886 and 1887, G. W. Griffen, United States consul at Sydney, states that the remarkable feature in connection with the clip is the decided improvement in the quality of the fleece over that of the previous season. This is mainly due to the improved condition of the natural grasses through the copious rains in almost every part of Australia. The Victorian wool sold in London during the months of November and December attracted no small amount of attention, on account of its superb quality and luster. A marked improvement was noticed in the condition of the clip from every one of the colonies. The total number of bales exported from all the colonies during the year ending the 31st of May last was 1,161,574, against 1,112,-172 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The wool exports of the Australian colonies to the United Kingdom during the first three months of the present year amounted to 217,-112,197 pounds, against 213,127,593 pounds for the corresponding period of 1886. The increase in quantity was far surpassed by the increase in value. The value of the shipments of Australian wools to the United Kingdom during the first four months of 1887 was $48,-464,730, while that of the same period in 1886 was only $41,358,900. The shipments for the month of April alone amounted to $18,959,040 against $4,430,-150 for the same month last year. The direct wool export to the United States has been very small. The absence of the usual number of American buyers was noticed at all the colonial sales, especially at Sydney and Adelaide. The few that were present showed no disposition to bid against the French and German buyers for the kinds of wool desired for the American market. Indeed the only effect of the presence of the Americans at all, was perhaps to excite the competition between the continental buyers, which was throughout sharp and keen and formed the mainstay of the market. The only direct shipments to America consisted of 14,000 bales from Melbourne and 160 bales from Sydney. The total number of sheep in Australia for the present year amounts to 82,000,000 against 76,-212,000 for 1886.

## MRS. CLEVELAND'S PETS.

### Parrots Are the Favorites in Washington Society Now.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Cleveland is quite fond of pets. Since Hector has grown big and got to be a great romp, and since the pretty and cute little marmoset monkeys are dead, she has a new dog and a parrot. The parrot is becoming quite the favorite, too, and proves a very amusing acquisition. Parrots are a good deal the rage now in society. You find them everywhere and of all kinds and colors and previous conditions. The best and most costly of them are the big "double yellow-headed" fellows from Mexico. They make the largest and finest birds and the most voluble and fluent talkers. They cost about $15 to $20 each when they are brought here mere babies, and by the time they get to be good talkers, say two or three years old, they are worth $50 to $100. One of these was Mrs. Cleveland's especial object of attention, and she used to stop and listen to it as it hung from its perch on the avenue, whistling, shouting and singing. The African gray parrots are also fine birds, making great talkers and whistlers and costing as much as the Mexicans. Cuban parrots are pretty little green fellows with red throats. They are numerous in their season and make excellent talkers, very affectionate and as full of pranks as a monkey. They cost less than the others but make fine talkers.

## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

### Those Interested Getting Ready to Fight on the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The sugar people have their war paint on. They are in for a fight. They know, in fact, that in a fight is their only hope. They are themselves in danger of being crushed between the upper and nether millstones, for all branches of all the parties are remarking that the sugar tariff would be an easy road to the reduction of the revenue. I asked Mr. Gray, of Louisiana, the largest sugar grower in congress and one of the largest in the South, about the prospects of this line.

"We have a hard fight before us," he said. "Nobody can tell what is going to come of it. We must fight for self-protection, that's all."

"But if the sugar tariff is taken off, won't they pay a bounty for sugar grown in this country, as a sort of compensation?"

"No, of course they won't. That talk of a bounty is an absurdity. Might as well expect them to pay a bounty on wheat and corn, or any other agricultural product. No, sir, if they take off the tariff that is the end of it with the sugar industry."

## ITALIAN SILK.

### An Unusually Large and Healthy Crop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Henry C. Couch, United States consul at Milan, has sent to the department of state a report upon the Italian silk crop of 1887. He states that notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the silk crop surpasses the unusually large crop of the preceding year. The silk-worms are remarkably free from disease in spite of the unfavorable weather. The silk-reeling and spinning establishments have been making such progress that Italian raw silks possess an evenness and finish which makes them superior to hand-reeled Chinese silk. The consul speaks a word of warning to American buyers. He is informed by an expert, who is thoroughly acquainted with the New York market, that while experts can discern a difference of 5 per cent in the quality of raw silk, the average American buyer hardly detects a difference of 25 per cent and that unscrupulous dealers have taken advantage of this state of affairs to palm off an inferior article at higher prices.

### Not Made by Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—H. McArdle, of Mississippi, publishes a card here stating that a speech at Aberdeen, Miss., in 1875, which has been attributed to Mr. Lamar, was made by him (McArdle). He adds that if Mr. Lamar's nomination as supreme court judge is not confirmed the South will be solid while the sky has a star or the ocean a tide.

### To Pay the Interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The secretary of the treasury to-day directed the assistant treasurers throughout the country to commence the payment of the January interest on United States bonds Friday, the 30th inst. The interest checks will be mailed to-morrow. All the sub-treasuries will be closed Jan. 2.

### Changed His Mind.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Indian Agent Williamson, of the Crow agency in Montana, has written Secretary Lamar asking leave to withdraw his resignation, tendered some weeks ago. The secretary has the request under consideration.

### Their Commissions Signed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The president to-day signed the commissions of the following-named officials whose appointments were recently confirmed by the senate: C. S. Fairchild, secretary of the treasury; Bayless W. Hanna, minister to the Argentine Republic, and Alexander R. Lawton, Minister to Austria.

### Standard Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended Dec. 24 was $675,759. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $509,-987. The shipments of fractional silver coin since the 1st inst. amount to $640,051.

### No "Fizzyology" for Her.

Jane Sipler in Tid Bits.

There is a woman in Defiance, O., who is quite out of her proper sphere. She should make a study of the culture craze now raging in various parts of the defenseless Back Bay and come East.

The other day she sent the following note to the teacher who has her nine little ones in charge:—

"Deer sir, you will pleze not learn my children ennything more about the fizzyology stuff. i do not think it is purty to talk to children about their Shilliton and Rones and I won't have it. I want my children rased nice. you can lern them to speek grammer and talk korrect, but I do not dezire them to know that they have sech thinks as bones. Pleze let them come hom before the fizzyology class begins to talk."

# QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

## The Strike Not So Near an End as It Was.

## SOME WORK IS BEING DONE,

## But Great Dissatisfaction and Doubt Exist Among the Old Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The strikers who resumed work yesterday reported for duty as usual at Port Richmond this morning. The freight along the wharves was handled as usual, and in the round-house all was bustle and activity. There were gatherings of Knights at one or two of the headquarters, at which there was much growling at the discharge of their leaders and numerous declarations of willingness to resume the strike, but no formal meetings were held and no action toward again calling the hands out was taken. There is plenty of discontent over the situation, and this afternoon seven of the fourteen crews in charge of engines at Port Richmond ran them on sidings and abandoned them. Superin endent Keim at once went to the wharf and personally thanked the crews of the other seven engines for their loyalty and told them that if they thought it unsafe to remain on their engines for a time their places would be held open for them Mr. Keim also called in the aid of fifty Pinkerton detectives to protect the property and the men at work. About 500 men are guarding the company's yards and wharves. They are in citizens' dress, and are thus enabled to keep posted as to the plans of the strikers, which they report to the officials from time to time. The loyal employes of the company are to be supplied with clubs for self-defense.

NO INTERRUPTION.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—Notwithstanding the fact that Knights of Labor leaders here declare that there is a general strike all along the line of the Reading railroad, there is no perceptible interruption of operations here. The usual complement of coal trains left Palo Alto this morning, mostly manned by non-union crews and Brotherhood engineers. The Knights of Labor leaders appear discomfited and disheartened at the situation and outlook.

NOT A TRAIN OUT.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., Dec. 28.—Not a single coal train started out of the Frackville branch this morning. The Reading Railroad company employs some twenty-five crews and engines on this branch in the transportation of about 1,800 cars daily, which are hoisted over Mahanoy Plane, when in operation, and sent through here.

MAHANOY PLANE, Pa., Dec. 28.—The plane here was not in operation to-day, and very little was done. The mines have not yet started up. About twenty-five crews are usually employed on the Plane and in this vicinity.

NO WORK BEING DONE

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Reading coal handlers, who were discharged on Friday last, kept in the vicinity of the docks to-day in readiness to go to work should they be reinstated. No communication was sent them and there is uncertainty as to their being taken back. Shipper Wallace said he had no instructions to re-employ them. Only the office clerks are at the docks and no coal has been received since Saturday morning.

EXCITEMENT AT POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—There is great excitement here owing to the new complications that have arisen in regard to the strike since yesterday afternoon. Chairman Lee, of the Knights of Labor executive committee, has been here since last night, and all morning was engaged in sending notices to the different assemblies in this district calling them out until a definite understanding was come to with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The order will probably not be heeded until after the meeting of employes has been held in Reading to-morrow.

LOOKS SERIOUS.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 28.—The Reading company employ thirty-five engines and crews here, and out of this number not a single crew reported for work this morning. This is one of the busiest railroad centers in the coal region, and trade is practically at at standstill as far as the Reading railroad is concerned. All the cars pass over the Sunbury branch, and the coal is generally sent via Gordon Plane, but if the crews can be got together it is possible coal and freight will be sent via Tampaqua. Matters are looking serious.

NO ATTENTION PAID TO IT.

READING, Penn., Dec. 28.—No attention has yet been paid to the notice issued by Chairman John L. Lee, revoking the order of the executive committee directing the Philadeldhia & Reading railroad employes to go to work. All departments of the company's shops are in operation this afternoon; trains have been running all day, but two thirds are in charge of new men. All coal trains that were sidetracked south of this city have been moved to Port Richmond, and trains from points above Reading and in the coal regions are being rushed through. As to the men striking, action will be deferred until the assembling of the convention of the Reading road employes in this city to-morrow.

SERIOUS TROUBLE BREWING.

READING, Pa., Dec. 28.—The latest strike reports indicate that a reaction is setting in, and that the Reading Railroad company will not be able to fill the places of their striking employes as easily as they anticipated. There is serious trouble at Shamokin, Pottsville, Frackville, Palo Alto, and Mahanoy Plane. Everybody connected with the train service struck at these stations to-day and the freight and coal traffic is virtually blocked. Superintendent Lawler, of the Mahanoy and Shamokin division, put several crews to work at Shamokin to-day, but very little work was accomplished. The Reading officials in the city are not feeling so elated to-night. The sky is not so bright, and their smiling faces have changed. There is serious trouble brewing, and unless the company hurries up its reinforcements of new men it is likely to experience a block which will not only require several days but weeks to remove. The men are orderly, but determined.

## STANDING BY THE SON.

### Count Vetter Will Help His Son to Press His Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Count Carlos Vetter, consul from Venezuela to Stuttgart, Germany, arrived in Chicago from Caracas, and had a conference with Mayor Roche yesterday. The count is the father of Sig. Vetter-Rivas, who was arrested by some of Capt. Schaack's policemen on Nov. 6, on suspicion of being an anarchist, and who, as he claims, was sent to the Bridewell for three weeks without the usual formality of a trial, and without being permitted to say a word in his own defense.

The young man resented this to such an extent that he immediately entered suit against the city of Chicago for $50,-000 damages for false imprisonment. The count assured the mayor that his son was not in in the least sense to be associated with the revolutionary agitators who were attempting to disrupt the social and political system of America. He also stated that he did not intend to relinquish the suit commenced by his son, but would see to it that it was pressed to a successful conclusion.

### Cocoaine Victim Recovering.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Dr. Bradley, the Chicago physician who lost an extensive practice and became a physical, mental and moral wreck through the use of cocoaine, is now at the home of intemperates on Madison avenue, where he was given shelter after being arrested for grand larceny and treated in Bellevue hospital. He has greatly improved in health under the treatment at the home, and believes he has been cured of his passion for the fatal drug. He is still very weak and will remain where he is until a perfect cure is effected. His case has excited much interest among medical men.

## STILLWATER NEWS.

### Funeral of Samuel Staples—Several Horses Drowned.

The funeral of the late Samuel Staples occurred from the residence at 1:30 p. m. yesterday. Rev. J. H. Albert, of Grace Congregational church, officiated. The exercises at the house were brief, consisting of a prayer, reading of a portion of Scripture and a funeral chant by a male quartette. The Masonic brethren then took charge of the remains, which were conveyed to the cemetery and interred with Masonic honors. The following were the pallbearers: James Roney, J. D. McComb, Charles Jellison, C. W. Emerson, Joseph Carli, James Keef, John Smith and James Mulvey. The weather was severe, but there was quite a large gathering at the cemetery.

Reports from the camp of Sauntry & Tozer on Eau Claire Lake, near Gordon, Wis., state that eight valuable horses belonging to them were lost through the ice on Monday, only one of the lot being recovered and that in a very badly cut-up state. Malloy Bros. & McClure also lost three horses on the same day.

The dinner and supper served by the ladies of St. Michael's church in the O'Shaughnessy block on Tuesday afternoon and evening, netted the sum of $70, which will be devoted to the aid of their parochial school.

Capt. J. A. Reed, wife and family are spending the holidays here visiting among the many friends acquired by their many years' residence in this city.

The meeting of the directors of the Minnesota Thresher company, which was to have occurred here to-day was adjourned to the Ryan, St. Paul.

The members of the Cooking club will have a meeting at the Sawyer house to-morrow at 2 p. m., at which a full attendance is requested.

Miss Anna Schermuley, of this city, has gone to St. Paul for rehearsals in an amateur drama in which she is to take the leading role.

William Chalmers and Smith Eilison, the latter a Taylor's Falls citizen, left for California yesterday, where they will pass the winter.

Daniel Sully and company played at the opera house last evening to a good house, presenting "Daddy Nolan."

The scholars of St. Michael's parochial school will give an entertainment at the opera house this evening.

Miss Eliza G. May left yesterday for a visit with friends at Akron, O.

## COMMON SENSE TALK,

### That the Knights Will Do Well to Heed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A provisional committee of the Knights of Labor of this city has just prepared and will report a declaration addressed to Knights of Labor and wage workers generally of the District of Columbia, berating in the severest terms those officers and members of the organization who use the declaration of principles of the order as a shield to gratify petty personal ambition. The gradual absorption by, and concentration in the general executive board of unlawful power, the encroachments on the rights of minorities by the board or its subservient rings and cliques, are unsparingly condemned. Through the fatuous imbecility of incompetent leadership the order has been placed, the committee says, in the attitude of attempting the dangerous experiment of interfering with the liberty of expression of the American press. Men high in the confidence of Knights, while denying humbler associates a similar privilege, have used their positions and influence in the order to advance their personal fortune, by using the order to advance the interests of candidates of a particular political party. This, too, when law and good policy dictated that the friendly aid of representatives of all parties should be sought, to secure legislation in the general interest of the producing class. The committee then declare that to sacredly preserve, rigidly enforce, and strenuously proclaim the principles of the order, anarchism must be as vigorously repressed on the one hand as despotism, extravagance and chicanery on the other; that the executive and legislative machinery of the order should be reconstructed upon a broad, safe, more intelligent and patriotic basis; that salaried officers should be abolished, and none created in the future; that frequent searching audits of the accounts of general, district and local officers should be had; that reckless extravagance give place to scrupulous economy, and that instead of antagonizing other organizations of labor, the order should in every honorable way co-operate with them for the common weal. The committee closes by favoring a call for a national convention to consummate a plan of general reorganization, should resort to that extreme course be found necessary.

## MRS. ASTOR'S WILL.

### Several Charitable Bequests Among Others.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The will of the late Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Astor was filed to-day with the surrogate. After bequests to relatives and personal friends, she makes the following provisions: Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, $25,000; St. Luke's hospital, $25,000; Young Women's Christian association of this city, $25,000; Children's Aid society, $25,000; for an industrial school on Avenue B, $10,000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute at Hampton, Va., $25,000, and the sum of $25,000 to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, one-half to be applied to the education of Indian boys and girls of South Dakota and the other half to the repair and enlargement of schools in the same district. A number of small bequests are made to charitable institutes in this city. The bulk of Mrs. Astor's estate is bequeathed to her husband, John Jacob Astor.

### Frightful Accident.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., gives an account of a horrible accident which occurred at Clarkston, Ga., Monday night. Fritz Bryan, aged 14, son of Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, of New York city, was celebrating with a lot of fireworks. A large fire ball had been laid by to close the display with. The ball was constructed of cotton wrapped around woolen hoops, and the whole dipped in turpentine and tar. Young Bryan picked it up and touched a match to it. In a second the ball was enveloped in flames and the boy quickly tossed it intoo the air. It fell back and, striking the boy on the head, spread out and remained there. Bryan's head was enveloped in a sheet of flame. A number of persons attempted to remove the flaming circle, but the hoops could not be pulled over his head, and he was thrown down and his head buried in the sand. In this way the flames were finally extinguished. The boy's face was scorched and blistered, his hair was nearly all burned from his head, his eyes permanently injured and he inhaled the smoke and flames. The physicians decided he could not recover.

### A Faithful Janitor Dead.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—Abel Wright, the faithful negro janitor of St. Paul's church in this city, died Monday and was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral was remarkable for the reason that the vestry of St. Paul's, which is composed of the leading citizens of Augusta, and C. G. Goodrich, cashier of the Georgia Railroad company, were pall bearers and the entire congregation was present at the burial.

### A Steamer in Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The steamer Oceanica arrived from China and Japan this afternoon and was placed in quarantine, as two cases of small-pox were discovered among the Chinese steerage passengers. The papers and mails were fumigated and removed. The steamer will probably be kept in quarantine station for ten days or two weeks.