Mr. Chamberlain Has Nothing to Offer in Answer to Senator Voorhees.

Senator Ingalls Will Give the Distinguished Foreigner a Turning Over.

The Carlisle Contest Case Postponed to Allow the Speaker to Reply.

Mrs. Cleveland's Reception Attended by a Brilliant Company.

HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Mr. Chamberlain Has Nothing to Say in Answer to Senator Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The Post, com menting upon Senator Voorhees' criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's conduct on the floor of the senate on Wednesday last, while the senator was delivering his tariff speech, says: "In order that Senator Voorhees' accusation might not get ahead of any explanation or defense that Mr. Chamberlain might feel inget ahead of any explanation of defense that Mr. Chamberlain might feel inclined to offer, a reporter waited on the Right Hon. gentleman yesterday and invited him to reply, but he had no reply to make. He simply smiled rather contemptuously at Senator Voorhees' words as he read them and said, "No, I have nothing to say." The rapping of the gavel on the table of the senate Wednesday showed that Senator Ingalls regarded Mr. Chamberlain as out of order. But the rapping of the gavel was nothing compared with the rapping which Senator Ingalls may be expected to give to the distinguished foreigner, with his keen, biting tongue, in the senate on a very early day. Senator Ingalls had met Mr. Chamberlain before Wednesday. He has had opportunities of meeting him frequently at state dinners and other similar occasions, when the ambassador tried in vain to convince the senator his occasional oratorvince the senator his occasional orator-ical shots at John Bull were based on a misconception or a want of knowledge. This sort of argument, as might be expected, had not had the effect of convincing or converting the senator, and which or converting the senator, and he will take an early opportunity on the floor of the senate of saying so and giv-ing his version of the "blood is thicker than water" sentiment.

#### CARLISLE'S SEAT.

The Case Postponed to Allow Mr. Carlisle an Opportunity to Make

Formal Reply. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The committee on elections, after a brief secret conference to-day, postponed the Thoebe-Carlisle contested election case until next Saturday, in order to give Mr. Carlisle an opportunity to make formal reply if he choose to the affidavits submitted by the contestant. The committee has notified the various counsels in the other contested cases to appear on Friday uext, so that days may be named for the consideration of the cases. The following letter was laid before the com-

mittee:
Hon. C. F. Crisp, Chairman Committee on Elections. Dear Sir: I learn from the proceedings of your committee that an application has been made by counsel for contest to reopen the case and allow additional testimony to be taken, and as I have had time only to glance hastily at the affidavits filed in support of this request, I beg leave to suggest that it would be proper not to decide the matter finally until I can have a reasonable opportunity to exhave a reasonable opportunity to examine the papers and, if necessary, file affidavits. So far as the affidavits charge or intimate any improper conduct on my part in reference to the elec-tion, either before or after it was held, I am ready now to contradict them in a most positive manner by my own affi davits. But there are other things in the paper of which I cannot have personal knowledge, and which, if left unanswered, might produce an erroneous impression upon the minds of the committee. Please present this note to the committee. I will, of course, be entirely satisfied with any course the commission may choose to take, but it seems that, under the circumstances, I seems that, under the circumstances, I ought to have an opportunity to carefully examine the papers and take such steps as may be thought proper before the application now pending is disposed of. Very respectfully,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Mrs. Cleveland's Reception. Washington, Jan. 7 .- Mrs. Cleveland's first afternoon reception of the season took place between 3 and 5 today. It was very brilliant and very largely attended. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted in receiving the many guests who called by Mrs. Ingalls and a half score of pretty young girls, among them Miss Endicott, Miss Bayard and Miss Vilas. The leaders of official and social life of the capital mingled with the well-dressed crowd. Every one received a warm hand-clasp and cordial words of greeting. Toward the close of the reception Mrs. Cleveland poured tea. What might have been a serious recident was serted by the preserve of tea. What might have been a serious accident was averted by the presence of mind and prompt action of the fair hostess. While lifting the kettle with a long fringed napkin the fringe caught fire from the spirit lamp. The napkin was all ablaze in an instant, the bosom lace work of Mrs. Cleveland's gown curled with the heat. She dashed the napkin on the floor and vigorously stamped it with a shapely foot till the last spark disappeared. The incident was over before a friend could assist her, and, as a prominent member of her, and, as a prominent member of congress said: "You have added an-other worthy trait to your list, Mrs. Cleveland—that of bravery."

#### Our Postoffice Site.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The land on Fifth street, between Washington and Market, which was tendered to the govrnment for a public building in St. Paul, cannot be immediately accepted. The secretary of the treasury to-day wrote a letter to Edmund Rice informing bird blot the dependence of the secretary of the treasury to-day wrote a letter to Edmund Rice informing bird blot the dependence of the secretary of the treasury to-day wrote a letter to Edmund Rice informing bird blot the secretary of the secre wrote a letter to Edmund Rice informing him that the department cannot use the site without the authority of congress. Rice says: "I have not yet received the letter but anticipate it. I expect to introduce a bill Monday authorizing the secretary of the treasury to accept the land. I don't expect that anyone will object to permitting the government to receive \$100,000 worth of real estate." Officials in the office of of real estate." Officials in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury express great pleasure with the liberality of St. Paul in the matter. Special Agent Linton says that few cities dis play such enterprise. He is a man who knows all about such matters and his commendation means considerable.

#### Bragg and Stockslager.

special to the Globe WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- It is expected that the nomination of Gen. Bragg as minister to Mexico will be sent to the senate Monday; also Stockslagge's, as commissioner of the general land office, vice Sparks.

#### The Sherman Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .-- Thursday, Jan. 26, has been selected as the date for the complimentary banquet to be given in Boston to Senator Sherman by the Home Market club.

Must Present Claims in Writing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The house committee on territories to-day adopted a rule providing that hereafter all delegations desiring to appear before the committee shall submit their views and claims in writing, and not orally, as has been the practice heretofore. On Mon-

Ross, of New Mexico, which will urge upon congress some speedy legislation for the final adjudication of Spanish and Mexican land claims in New Mexico.

FOR GIRLS WHO SCRIBBLE. Counsel to Those Who Deluge Ed-

itors With Many Manuscripts. Laura C. Halloway in the Brooklyn Union. "It is partly because of the new activ ity of Southern women," she said, "and partly, I suppose, because 1 am a South-erner myself, but a large proportion of my letters come from the South. These letters are, for the most part, earnest and strong appeals for guidance, and in every instance, without exception, the desire is expressed of coming to New York and seeking employment on the best known magazines, weeklies or dailies. Invariably I answer discouraging this plan, and advising aspirants to write for their home publications. Many send me manuscripts and such delity. send me manuscripts, and such dainty ones, scented with Florida water or lavender leaves, come to me sometimes that I return them at once, fearing the effect upon their owner's nerves, in case the story or poem should be refused by some hard-hearted publisher. One woman sent me three novels; another a novel and a play, and a third mailed me thirty no apply and a play and a third mailed me thirty no apply to birds and flow.

thirty poems, mostly on birds and flow-ers. The labor of returning such man-

uscript is great, beside the tiresome neessity of replying to many of the letters."
"And what counsel do you give the would-be literateurs?"
"My advice is always to persevere until the writer is absolutely convinced that she has no talent for her work; and the proof will be found in her ability or the proof will be found in her ability or failure to sell what she writes. If I discover a specially good contributor I counsel the right publication to try, and sometimes I do what lies in my power to start a bright girl on her way. There are other difficulties though than those of producing good matter. I have in mind a young woman in North Carolina who sent me a story and a play, which latter I passed on to Mr. Daly for consideration. She wrote me that she saw sideration. She wrote me that she saw sideration. She wrote me that she saw no possible use in persevering in her efforts since she could not afford to write a single short story, even if she had the certain prospect of its being accepted and baid for, for the price for which people could buy a whole set of Dickens or Thackery. The lack of an international copyright and the cheap reproduction of English novels are tremendous obstacles to the success of native writers." tive writers."

mendous obstacies to the success of native writers."

"But suppose your young aspirant refuses to be daunted," I questioned, "what is it possible to say to her then?"

"There are more women writing today than ever before in the world's history, and for those who mean to be workers and give their best years to the business there is a field. In this as in all careers success depends upon the character and motives of the worker, and I am sorry to say that the majority of young women who ask me to lend them a hand are wholly unprepared to meet the requirements of the calling. But disinclination to begin in the right way is their fault, and it is one not wholly confined to women. Young men—the weak ones of any age—are given to the idea that however much other people may have delved they are to reach at one bound the reputation and pecuniary success they desire. To all to whom I write at all I repeat the old truism that there is ample room at the truism that there is ample room at the top, and there is much credit in striving in that direction."

#### WHAT MEN SHOULD WEAR.

Winter Styles for the Male Sex, as Outlined by New York Tailors. A well-known New York tailor says he is making most of his evening dress suits of small wale diagonal worsteds. Many of his customers prefer the shawl collar. The vest in general favor is of the above cloth, self embroidered about the collar, down the edge and over the pockets. Four buttons are popular. Trousers are cut medium, nineteen to twenty inches knee, and show the side stripes of silk braid, these being from one-quarter to one inch wide, according to taste. He finds a growing demand for white vests for evening dress. He is making them up in embroidered silks

broadcleth coat and vest and doeskin trousers continue as of old, except that occasionally soutache braiding appears on the vest. Orders for the evening dress sack are not numerous. It is made mainly from diagonals with long shawl silk faced collar. For formal day entertainments the coat favored at this house is the Prince Albert in fine wale diagonal silk faced, flat braided and closed with four buttons. The skirts end at a point just above the knee. The vest is of the same cloth, and cut with notch collar. The trousers are cassimare in medium light grounds with

mere in medium light grounds with modest down stripes.

A coat affected for day wear at the club, etc., is the three-button cutaway in dead finish diagonel, either black or blue. The vest worn with this coat is of some fancy material, and the trousers are either striped or checked, the pattern being quite pronounced. Stripes prevail in business suits made through-out from one piece, but it is not un-likely that plaids and checks will take the lead in this direction next season. A smart-looking four-button cutaway for business wear has the soft roll front. Only the top button is used. A fashionable combination in a business suit is a black rough cheviot coat and vest with fancy casimere trousers, either checked

or striped. A favorite outfit for horseback exercise is a three-button cutaway of black melton, the skirts cut clear to the sad-dle. The vest is of the same goods as the coat, and the trousers are of brown mixed whip-cord, with straps for boots.

#### To Save Doctor's Bills. New York Mail and Express.

Never go to bed with cold or damp eet. Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health, or even life.

Never omit regular bathing, for, unless the skin is in regular condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat produced.

duced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is tebilitating:

debilitating:

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight.degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on the ice or snow where a person is exposed to the cold wind.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth almost into a cooler one keep the mouth almost closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it

reaches the lungs.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered, also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the cold room. bre athing through the nose, and never

#### The Curl-Paper Girl.

"The curl-paper girl occasionally comes out in force on the street, and, when she does, look out for her," said a

Lord Randolph Churchill Will Make a Strong Fight for His Old Seat.

His First Move Will Be to Make an Attack Upon His Successor's Budget.

A Deceptive Calm Now Prevails in German Diplomatic Circles.

Despite Semi-Official Assurances Preparations for War Continue.

Copyright Cable to the Globe. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Politicians of all classes are returning from their Christmas holidays in good spirits and good temper. The government are satisfied that their majority in the house of commons is secure and the Unionists are confident that they can maintain Lord Salisbury in office, and by staving off a dissolution defer their own political extinction. The Liberals feel that time is on their side and that every month which passes brings back old adherents who have wandered away, cementing the union of the party and exhibiting the ugliness of triumphant Toryism in a clearer light. There is only one political corner in which there is any active discontent, and that is the nook in which Lord Randolph Churchill dwells, surrounded by a clique of toadies and henchmen. He has never gotten over the bitter mortification he experienced a year ago on finding that his vacant chair of the exchequer was to be filled, not by some Conservative nonentity, whom from an independent position he could bully to his heart's content, or worry with the abhorrent criticism of the candid friend, but by

THE BEST FINANCIER barring Mr. Gladstone, of the day, and a man whose tenacity of power is proof against all the assaults of the enemy. From the day he found Mr. Goschen was his successor till now, Lord Randolph Churchill has sedulously sought to regain the position which in a fit of ill temper he flung away. All the year he has played the part of the convinced economist, who could not bring his sensitive conscience te impose warlike burdens on poor taxpayers, but who desired the success of the Conservative government rather more sincerely than his own. This submissive and dutiful line has succeeded but indifferently, and Lord Randolph will soon exchange it

More Pugnacious Tactics.

What form the intense vindictiveness, which is the most salient feature in his character, will actually assume remains of course uncertain. What is certain, however, is that he will not long permit those who, by opposing his designs and accepting his resignation, have inflicted on him a year's exclusion from office to accepting his resignation, have inflicted on him a year's exclusion from office to lead a life of unvexed tranquillity on the treasury bench. He intends attacking his successor's budget and to frustrate Lord Salisbury's plans for co-operating with Prince Bismarck's league of peace. No mawkish tenderness for Lord Salisbury, no romantic loyalty to the Unionist cause, no sentimental regard for the bury, no romantic loyalty to the Unionist cause, no sentimental regard for the Conservative party will deter Lord Randolph from whatever course of action may best conform to his own political or personal designs. The more effectually he can embarrass the Tory cabinet, and the sooner he can upset them, the better he will be pleased. Orthodox, Conservative circles scout the assertion that Lord Salisbury, with his habitual feebleness under long-continued pressure, will seek to "buy off his Danes" and avert the wrath of his former colleague by inviting him to return. A close friend of Lord Salisbury in speakclose friend of Lord Salisbury in speaking upon this latter matter to-day, said:

"A FRESH DISPUTE HAS OCCURRED between Lord Salisbury and his former lieutenant, and the prospect of Lord Randolph's return to the ministry has again become somewhat remote. It is beyond doubt that a month ago a rap-prochement took place, which might have had important results if both sides had been earnestly desirous of conciliation. Lord Randolph's speeches in the country had been as loyal to the ministry as could be wished, and much more loyal than had been expected; and, on the other hand, his former colleagues were prepared to make important con-cessions to his views, especially in the cessions to his views, especially in the matter of departmental economy. With regard to the vexed question of land purchase, Lord Hartington himself, who, in conjunction with Mr. Goschen, is primarily responsible for pressing this question forward, is credited with having undertaken Lord Randolph's conversion. conversion. At first, more suo, the exchancellor of the exchequer gave signs of being tractable, but he suddenly resumed his old attitude on land purchase, and, worse still, showed a disposition to make conditions as to the general coposition of the ministry. This is an

position of the ministry. This is an old between Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph, and the matter is one in regard to which the prime minister will suffer no interference with his discretion. The rapprochment is consequently followed by a rebound which has made the gulf between Lord Randolph and the government wider than ever. It may the gulf between Lord Randolph and the government wider than ever. It may possibly be the means of upsetting the government. The cabinet will meet again next week to consider expected dispatches from Mr. Chamberlain regarding the fishery question. It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain will communicate the expression of Lord Salisbury's regret that the commissioners have not succeeded in settling the difficulty which it is hoped may be speedily referred to arbitration for a compulsory arrangement. Meanwhile the feeling among ministerialists is that Mr. Chamberlain's mission has been eminently useful in mission has been eminently useful in removing him from England at a time when Lord Hartington could, with consequently greater freedom and success, be seen in more complete harmony with the government.

#### A DECEPTIVE CALM. German Diplomatic Circles Say

the Calm Which Now Exists is Very Deceptive. BERLIN, Jan. 7 .- A calm, which offi-

cial and diplomatic circles know to be deceptive, prevails for the moment. The Austrian and Russian governments have exchanged assurances of peace aspirations, to which nobody attaches the slightest importance. The only actual change in the situation tending toward peace is the active resumption of nego-tiations between Count Kalnoky, the tiations between Count Kalnoky, the Austrian foreign minister, and Prince Austrian foreign minister, and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian embassador at Vienna, for the settlement of the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula. This mitigates the crisis and removes the danger of war, at least for the present; but it does not modify any of the essential differences between the two governments. The negotiations are expected by both sides to end in an exact definition of their respective demands, such as heretofore has not ex-

definition of their respective demands, such as heretofore has not existed, and from which may be obtained a valid excuse for war. According to a semi-official dispatch received from Vienna to-night, Prince Lobanoff has opened the diplomatic campaign by proposing as the first step toward an entente the removal of Prince Ferdinand from the throne of Bulgaria under a joint mandate of the when she does, look out for her," said a big reserve, as he swung his heavy cane in the face of an approaching team and beckoned to the foot passengers to cross. "I never have a word to say when I see one coming. Mum's the word with me. I just step aside and hold my breath, and let her go by. You can just gamble the hat off your head that any girl who has the courage to do her hair up with a fringe of little wads of paper standing out around the base of her cranium, and appear on the street, ain't afraid of a policeman. No, nor the mayor himself," orthodox Greek church, and the so-branje so elected as to enable Russia to kind to animals.

recognize it as being legally constituted. In the meantime the foreign office here holds aloof from the negotiations, which are recognized as feelers by Russia toward other demands. The ezar's ministers already know that Count Kalnoky will not admit that the Berlin treaty gives Russia any special right to

INTERFERE IN BULGARIA.

They know, also, that it is impossible to obtain from the powers a joint mandate. Baffled on these points, Russia will next raise a new question on Austrian retention of Bosnia and Herzegovinia. These provinces were occupied under a purely temporary title, but are now practically annexed. Austria will be called upon to evacuate them, and it is probable that the question of their future administration will be referred to a conference of the powers. An ostensible casus belli, it is anticipated, will arise ouer Austria's refusal to divide the Balkans. The lines of St. Petersburg diplomacy tend to a protracted exchange of views, thus assisting the plans of the Russian strategists, who are unwilling to risk war until the summer. No time would be given to Russia to complete her preparations if Bismarck had a free hand. But the disummer. No time would be given to Russia to complete her preparations if Bismarck had a free hand. But the divisions within the imperial family are increasing; the weakness of the emperor and the renewed activity of the anti-Bismarckian court combine to enfeeble and retard the development of the German policy. Only the determination of Austria can now

mination of Austria can now
PRECIPITATE A WAR.

If the Kolnoky government is too timid
to cut short the negotiations and demand the reason for the concentration
of Russian troops on the frontier, Russia can select her time for a rupture.
Meanwhile, despite the semi-official assurances to the contrary, war preparations progress on either side. The Warsaw arsenal is working day and night.
At Kovno more extensive earthworks
and detached forts are being constructed, and the defenses of Ivan-Gorvel are being armed with heavy guns. structed, and the defenses of Ivan-Gorvel are being armed with heavy guns. Cracow papers report that the Russians are erected a bridge at the junction of the Don with the Vistula, forming there also a cavalry camp. They also report that 4,000 ambulance beds were distributed last week among the stations on the Vistula line. A military bureau has been established at Piotrkoff and the valuables, pictures and art treasures in the imperial residences in Poland are being removed to the interior land are being removed to the interior

#### THE CROWN PRINCE.

A Clique in Berlin That Would Only be Too Glad of Fatal Re-

Copyright Cable to the Globe. London, Jan. 7 .- The latest intellience from San Remo is reassuring. Dr. Telschow, one of the German court physicians, who has just left the side of his illustrious patient, reports that the appearance and general condition of the crown prince are excellent, and so confirms the optimistic announcements which have been made by Sir Morrell Mackenzie. With this good news comes a revival of the sinister rumor that there is a party in Germany to whom the reports are not quite welcome. According to the Tageblatt, a journal of considerable repute and influence, there is a clique of courtiers at Berlin who smile significantly when the bulletins augur ill, and who exhibit much impationed when they are so beneful as augur ill, and who exhibit much impatience when they are so hopeful as those of the past week. These persons who are the foremost among the war party desire, so says the Tageblatt, the abdication of the crown prince in favor of his fire-eating son. This same organ declares that endeavors are being made to induce the sufferer to undergo an operation—although even the German doctors attending him now profess to entertain grave doubts as to the cancerous character of the disease, and as to the necessity for its surgical treatment—in the hope that he may

PERISH UNDER THE KNIFE.

It is hard to believe that there is even a modicum of truth in these statements, and yet the anxiety expressed by the crown prince that the news of his improved condition should be spread far and wide justifies the presumption that his illness has been used in a manner which is causing the nations some his illness has been used in a manner which is causing the patient some anxiety. The National Zeitung strongly deprecates the insinuations made by the Tageblatt, but by no means disposes of the belief that there is a foundation for them in fact. Then the Neue Freie Presse, regarding the subject from a totally different point of view, arrives at the same conclusions as those adopted by the Tageblatt. There seems no doubt that there is a band of young bloods in Berlin who resemble very much, in their impatience for a war, the Derouledists in Paris, whose hands are ever on the HILTS OF THEIR SWORDS.

HILTS OE THEIR SWORDS, and whose tongues are ever clamoring for La Revanche. The leader and hero of these precipitate patriots is Prince William, whose warlike speech to the red husssrs awoke sympathetic throbs in their hearts. Their admiration of him is founded upon the knowledge that he hates the French with an implacable hatred, and that he impatiently awaits an opportuthat he impatiently awaits an opportunity to repeat the scenes of 1871. Fortunately the possibility that the opportunity will soon arrive is becoming more remote, if the reports from San Remo do not evagarate the truth that the not exaggerate the truth about the crown prince's condition. The strong-est guarantee for the continued maintenance of peace between Germany and France is in the crown prince's pacific predispositions, and it is on that accoun that they who wish the fatherland wel welcome every item of good news which omes to them from the invalid at San

#### Jubilee Offerings.

By Cable to the Globe London, Jan. 7 .- The catalogue of the offerings presented to the pope on the occasion of his jubilee is in course of preparation. It will include a list of articles that seem better fitted for the nursery than the vatican. Babies' bassinettes, socks, shoes, bundles of tiny garments, cots, cradles, bed clothing for children, etc., have come in large quantities. One offering is 16,000 pounds of sugar from America. It must be re-membered that the pope expressed a wish to receive articles that would enable him to give large alms and meet the various needs of the church and missionary work all over the world. The offerings of babies' and children's belongings are to be distributed among lying-in hospitals and orphanages throughout the Catholic christendom. Other presents, such as sacred vessels will be given to churches in need of plates for their altars. Of these, thousands of gold chalices were sent to Leo XIII. from Vienna alone. The list of presents of gems and rich stuff which have come in profusion from heathen countries, as also from those within the pale of the church, makes the pages of the catalogue glow as a chapter from the Arabian Nights.

#### A Curious Story.

Copyright Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A curious story with regard to Dhuleep Siugh comes from the Punjab. Recently certain Sikhs in celebrating one of their annisikhs in celebrating one of their anti-versaries, placed a portrait of the Maha-rajah with every mark of honor by the shrine, at which they were met to-gether. The grave feature of the inej-dent is that the local Rajah took part in the celebration, but it is said that he did so because he had some reason for dis-satisfaction with the government of the Puniah and took this method of manisatisfaction with the government of the Punjab, and took this method of manifesting it. No official notice has been taken of the matter, but means have been taken by Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, to show the Rajah of Favikote, the potentate in question, that the circumstance is noted against him.

#### What to Teach Your Boys. Leeds Murcury. Teach them to be truthful.

Teach them to be manly. Teach them to be polite.

Teach them the value of time and Teach them to avoid tobacco and trong drink. Teach them, by example, how to do

things well.

Teach them to ride, drive, jump, run and swim.

Teach them to be polite to one another, helpful to the old and weak and

#### LAWYER'S JAW BROKEN.

John Gillespie Strikes Fayette Marsh a

AND THEN WALKS ON HIM.

A Doctor With an Unsavory Record---Too Much Snow in the Lumber Camps.

About 1 p. m. yesterday an alterca-

tion took place upon the sidewalk in front of No. 214 South Main street, Stillwater, between John Gillespie and Fayette Marsh, in which the latter was knocked down and had his jaw broken. knocked down and had his jaw broken. The immediate cause of the quarrel appears to have been something in connection with a law suit now pending in which Mr. Marsh desired the appointment of counsel to succeed Levi Thompson, deceased. Some words ensued upon which Mr. Gillespie struck Mr. Marsh, knocking him down and jumping upon him. The combatants were parted by those who rushed to the spot, and upon examination Mr. Marsh was found to have sustained a fracture of the jaw. Later in the afternoon Mr. Marsh began a civil suit against his assailant, claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000. The ing damages in the sum of \$10,000. The matter created considerable excitement, matter created considerable excitement, as the gentlemen are both prominent business men, Mr. Marsh being an attorney of more than local prominence, while Mr. Gillespie is a lumberman and quite extensive real estate owner. The case will probably be brought to trial at the next regular term of the district court. A criminal prosecution was begun in the municipal court yesterday afternoon against John Gillispie for assault and battery. The defendant gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance Monday morning.

Chief Matt Shortall left last evening for Alexandria, with a warrant for the arrest of one, F. W. Mitchell, who is arrest of one, F. W. Mitchell, who is under arrest at that point on a warrant sworn out by Harry Peterson, of Newport, this county, charging him with having sold chattel-mortgaged property. His capture was effected by means of a telegram sent to the marshal at Alexandria by Chief Shortall. Mitchell was discharged from the penitentiary about one year ago, having served a two years' sentence for horse stealing. He at once opened an office in this city and years' sentence for horse stealing. He at once opened an office in this city and began the practice of medicine, claiming to be a graduate of a Canadian medical school. Not being registered according to law, the medical board got after him and he left here ostensibly for his former home, returning soon after with what purported to be a diploma from the McGill Medical college of Montreal, but which afterward proved ma from the McGill Medical college of Montreal, but which afterward proved to be a rank forgery. About this time he became dissolute, consorting with disreputable characters, and being at one time arrested for frequenting a disreputable house. Finally he deserted his wife, leaving her in most destitute circumstances, and only recently turned up in the southern portion of the county. It is reported that a charge of horse stealing will also be preferred against stealing will also be preferred against him, and his prospects on the whole are rather bright for another term at the

Word has been received from nearly all the lumber camps on the St. Croix to the effect that the snow is so deep as to beriously interfere with logging opera-Iseriously interfere with logging opera-tions, and some camps have suspended entirely. In one place it is reported to be thirty-two inches deep and very light and fleecy. Unless we have rains to settle this great body of the beautiful-very soon, the winter's cut will be ex-tremely light. A number of men came in yesterday, having been compelled to temporarily suspend operation.

The gross receipts of the Stillwater postoflice for 1887 as reported by Post-

The gross receipts of the Stillwater postoffice for 1887 as reported by Postmaster McCarthy were \$15,718.06. Expenses of delivery, \$1.306.13; expenses of office and salaries, 6,261.30; total, \$7,567.48. The net increase of the office was \$8,150.63. The money order business, foreign and domestic, and fees for the year amounted to \$37,935.74, and money orders paid to \$9,631.70. The gross receipts are \$500 less than for 1886, which is owing to the loss of six months dox rents since the establishment of the free delivery system. free delivery system.

law, has elected a successor to A. K. Doe, late chairman of the board of county commissioners. The person selected is Hon. G. M. Seymour, present mayor of this city, and his selection meets with warm approval by the citimeets with warm approval by the citizens and business men generally. The salary of the city building inspector was also placed at \$400 per year by the council

The Stillwater package of Saturday's GLOBES, which should have arrived here at a few minutes past 7 a.m., did not reach this city until 5:45 p.m. The early morning freight out of St. Paul broke down between that place and Stillwater junction with the papers on

Ralph Ress, assignee for Theodore Ress, has been removed upon the peti-tion of two-thirds of the creditors, and John S. Proctor has been substituted, who will take charge of the affairs of the concern.

The saloon of ex-Alderman Lyons at 236 South Main street has been closed upon expiration of license. Ald. Lyons contemplates removing to California.

SOCIAL STILLWATER. Harry Wheeler has sold his grocery on the South hill to Jones & Parkhurst and will depart for California with his family and sister, Mrs. Darm.

Misses Bessie Shepard, Sue Brown and Ella Anderson entertained a number of their friends at the home of Miss Anderson on Friday evening. A "Mother Goose" party is planned for Friday evening at the residence of J. N. Casile for the benefit of the guild

of the Episcopal church. An Epiphany supper was served on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. William M. Capron. Mrs. G. F. Sabin

Frank L. Grace and Miss Gussie Schuttinger will be married at Afton this afternoon by Rev. W. H. Albright.

A four-horse sleigh load went down to Lakeland Friday evening, and had a dancing party at town hall.

Mrs. Cutler of Northfield, has been a Mrs. Cutler, of Northfield, has been a guest of Foster Cutler and Miss Eliza Cutler for the past week.

Mrs. I. E. Staples gave receptions to her friends on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon to her friends. Mrs. H. R. Murdock and Mrs. William M. McCluer are visiting Mrs. Judge Crosby at Hastings. Miss Walthers, of St. Paul, has been a guest of Miss Amanda Nelson during

the past ten days. Miss Virginia Livingstone, of St. Paul, has been the guest of Mrs. George S. Willard, Misses Nelson, Hospes and Bronson left Thursday for Faribault to attend

Harry Capron has returned from a trip as collector for E. S. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hatheway are visiting friends at Anoka, Minn. Matt Clark left. Friday evening for Chicago and Eastern points. George Sullivan returned from Madison for a holiday visit.

A Lover's Successful Stratagem. Americus (Ga.) Republican. A young countryman who had long loved a girl who lived a mile or two

from him was nearly in despair about winning her hand, and was on the eve of selling out and leaving the country, as the girl had refused him three times and it was out that she was engaged to another fellow. Our hero had noticed that his rival and the girl would walk in an old meadow field, nearly every afternoon, and he grew madly jealous. Among his cattle he had a young bull that was always mad with everything but his master, because he was an esbut his master, because he was an especial pet. Now Dave, as he called the bull, was to be the object with which to satiate his revenge. He would turn him into the meadow, hide himself, and see his rival tossed like a football. So one afternoon sealing to Dave who

he repaired to the meadow, let the fence down, and turned the buil in. He then strolled off and walked around as miserable as a man could be who was committing an evil deed. An hour or so later he heard the deep mutterings of the bull, and, hastening to the meadow fence, he saw Dave about twenty yards from the couple, pawing dirt and shaking his head. The man was trying to get the girl to run, but she was so terrified that she could not move. The bull made a dash and the fellow ran, shrieking, to the fence. The bull dashed on after the flying fellow, while our disconsolate young man, having jumped the fence, rushed to the girl as the bull dashed on after the fugitive rival, and, catching her in his arms, tive rival, and, catching her in his arms, told her such a coward was unworthy of her. As Dave saw his young master he left off pursuing the other man, returned and went to licking his ha n, while the indignant girl vowed she would never more speak to a man that was afraid of a cow. She soon after married Dave's boss

#### DAYLIGHT.

Where in the Wide World Does It Actually Begin? The succession of day and night de-

ends on the rotation of the earth on its

axis, and since the earth is of a globular

shape, it is evident that the whole of its

surface cannot be turned toward the sun

at one and the same moment; in other words, that it cannot be noon all over the earth at once, says Chambers' Journal. A little thought will show that whenever it is noon at any one place it is midnight on the opposite side of the earth, and at the different places between all the times of day are at one and the same mount to be found. Take and the same moment to be found. Take a particular example to make this clearer. When it is noon at London, the countries exactly on the opposite side of the earth—say New Zealand and its neighborhood—are turned directly away from the sun, and therefore have a midnight. Paris, being a little further east than London, will have been brought than London, will have been brought directly under the sun a little earlier— that is to say, at London noon, Paris noon has been gone a few minutes. Go to Egypt and Constantinople, further east; Egypt and Constantinople, further east; their noon has been gone an hour or two. Further on, again, India is approaching her eventide, and China and Japan have already sunk into darkness. Turn your face west, however, across the Atlantic; you will find our American cousins have not yet reached their midday: in fact, are thinking in New York about breakfast, and out West in California are hardly yet getting up. Still to the west we come round again in New Zealand, where the day up. Still to the west we come round again in New Zealand, where the day—which was only just dawning in California—which was high noon at London and afternoon in India—this same day, say the 1st of July is, as we saw, on the eve of departing altogether, to give place to a new one, the 2d of July. It is clear then, that while the 1st is still young in America, and long before it is over even in England, the 2d will be well started in New Zealand and countries in that longitude, and will come round the world from east to west, as all its predecessors have done.

The question then arises—where did this day, the 2d of July, first begin? It was not in America, for we saw the folks there just about to rise on the 1st. Yet it was beginning in New Zealand. Therefore it must be either in New Zealand. fore it must be either in New Zealand or some place between there and Amer-ica. The fact is that there is no defined place where the day can be said to appear first of all. Civilization originally spread from east to west across the Old world, and then across the New, carry-ing its calendar with it. The day came from the east and traveled across to the west, and no one asked whence it orig-inally came or where it ultimately died. Thus, the common usage, treating the day as first appearing in the Old world and then proceeding to the New, left no place for the new day's birth except the wide Pacific ocean, and when traffic began to cross the ocean and the ques-tion was forced upon men's minds, a sort of understanding was arrived at that the day should be deemed to begin

#### Northern Pacific Patents.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—Mining men of Montona are becoming alarmed over the fact that a vast majority of the public land in the territory is being classed by United States surveyors as agricultural, thus allowing it to be claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad under their grant. Concerted action is being taken to apprise the general land effect. taken to apprise the general land office of the real facts in the case. The Helena board of trade has sent a communi ena ocard of trade has sent a communication to the secretary of the interior reciting the facts and praying that the patents to the Northern Pacific railroad for lands in the mountainous districts of Montana be withheld for sixty days.

### Chips From the Ties.

Trains on nearly all the Western and Northwestern lines were late yesterday. The Northern Pacific encountered very heavy drifts, and trains on that road were many hours late. The Manitoba was in about the same fix, The Eastern and Southern lines were also delayed a good deal, though nothing compared to the Western roads. General Freight Agent Bagley, of the Omaha, and General Freight Agent Hamblin, of the Burlington, have returned from Chi-

The Wisconsin Central has appointed Dr. Alexander McDonald and Dr. George E. Bushnell, of St. Paul, as surgeons for that

The St. Paul & Kansas City issued its local tariff on live stock, wheat, flour, grain, etc., yesterday. The changes were not many.

General Passenger Agent Kenyon took the Burlington traveling agents to Minneapolis yesterday. Assistant General Superintendent Russell, of the St. Paul & Kansas City, road returned

Russia's Female Slaves.

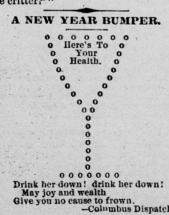
Russia's Female Slaves.

The women in Russia do two-thirds of the work in the country. There are immense wheat, oat and hay fields everywhere, and in August there is great activity in the country. The large majority of persons at work are women. They wear short dresses, plain and straight, and a long piece of cloth over their heads, like Arabs. The wheat is sown broadcast, and if not cut by the women with sickles is harvested with the old-fashioned scythe, which has a with sickles is harvested with the old-fashioned scythe, which has a two-pound snead and a broad, short blade. From the snead up to the handle there is a wooden bow something like, in appearance, the half of a heavy bar-rel hoop. This bow keeps the wheat, etc., from falling back over the scythe handle and scattering. I have never yet seen a man who would deign to yet seen a man who would deign to gather up, bind and stack the wheat or oats when once it was felled. The women must do this while the men do the "gentlemanly" work, although I have seen many women cutting grain with the scythe. The neighbors club together in harvest and help one an-

A California Sermon. Christian Advocate.

A correspondent from Tuscarora,

Nev., sends us an account of a sermon he heard in California from an illiterate preacher of an obscure denomination. Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac was his subject, and he dwelt particularly on the pathetic features of the narrative. The changes were rung on the grief of Abraham at offering "his son, his only son." "As they were comin' to the place Isaac says, "My father, 'an' Abraham says, 'Here am I, my son,' an' Isaac says, 'Behold the wood an' the fire'"—(at this point the old preacher choked with the excess of his feelings and was forced to begin again)—" 'Behold the wood an' the fire,' "the wood an' the fire, but whar is the critter?" preacher of an obscure denomination



# Only5DaysMore

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