THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—For Michigan and Wisconsin: Fair, followed in Wisconsin Sunday night by rain; warmer, winds becoming southerly. For Minnesota and Iowa: Fair, followed Sunday afternoon by rain; warmer, southerly winds. For Dakota: Rain; cooler, winds becoming westerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul....	30.04	24	Ft. Buford	29.76	30
Ft. Sully .	29.81	28	Ft. Custer.	29.88	38
Ft. Totten.	29.78	22	Helena. ...	29.94	38
Duluth....	30.00	24	Minnedosa	29.76	18
La Crosse.	30.16	26	Q' Appelle	.....	...
Huron.....	29.86	26	Calgary....	.....	...
Moorhead.	29.86	24	Medic'e H.	.....	...
St. Vincent	29.80	20	Fort Garry	.....	...
Bismarck.	29.78	30	Edmonton.	.....	...

THE West has outgrown interest in walking matches in New York.

AMELIA RIVES will not write another story for two years—or is that a method of advertising?

FORAKER is said to be willing to go to the senate if SHERMAN goes into the cabinet. Any shape but that.

APPREHENSIONS that carnival weather would linger over the Canada line too long promise to be happily dissipated.

GEN. WASHINGTON issued the first proclamation for a national thanksgiving, not Mr. LINCOLN, as many suppose.

ALL election bets should be paid within a month of the election, according to the unwritten law. There is danger of forgetting them.

ALL concern as to the British nativity of Mr. HARRISON's private secretary is dismissed since it is stated that his underwear is red, white and blue.

THE new admistration is to be politic, even in its religion. The new president will have a pew in all the Presbyterian churches in Washington.

ONE vote did count in some districts. That is the margin that three or four members of congress get in on, and a larger number have a nominal surplus of votes.

THOSE personal calumnies upon the private life of the president should be vigorously discountenanced by all decent people. They are chestnutty and purely malicious.

THE business outlook is pronounced very cheerful outside of the lines brooded over by trusts and combinations. These prevent competition and throttle the life of trade and commerce.

THERE is a movement in Wisconsin for shorter hours in the public schools. There is no short cut to education, but the age is rapid and mental culture may perhaps be facilitated by higher speed and briefer work.

ONE victory is scored for cold water politics. Ice water tanks have been given place in the corridors of the national capitol. A good deal of refrigeration will be needed in the crowd that will soon flock there.

IN SPITE of the intensity of the political contest in Indiana, the producers of that state grew the largest crop of potatoes ever known there. Perhaps the Democrats were too busy growing potatoes to attend to the political crop.

REPUBLICANS who want offices should obtain a blue book and mark their selections in time. The edition is said to be about exhausted. It may be well to notify the president, also, before giving up other modes of getting a living.

THE Democrats in Tennessee found an error in the returns against one of their candidates for congress, and promptly corrected it, electing the Republican by one vote. Mr. QUAY, however, thinks they are trying to steal the house.

THAT is a wholesome talk by Gen. GRESHAM in regard to the boodle fund of the rich men who want to be richer as the result of a presidential election. They know the money they put up so lavishly is to be dispensed by the DUDLEYS and that sort.

THE commissioner of internal revenue, in his report, shows that practical tests render it certain that taxed and untaxed whisky cannot be sold in the same market. Probably he has not learned the schemes to be operated by the temperance philosophers who propose to repeal the tax.

MISS FANCHER, the Brooklyn faster, is said to have eaten nothing for twenty-four days, but is still able to talk. It is not a female physician who predicts that she will die when she stops talking. Some married men have imbibed theories of a similar nature where there was no abstention from sustenance.

A SAVANT who is credited to Norway believes the existence of this planet could be put back a million years without getting behind the creative line. If he is correct, it is evidently one of the wise dispensations that the history of the race only gropes a little way, as no person would have time to read it.

THERE is an impression that the picture is one of the most convincing methods of presenting an argument in a political canvass. It is suspected that those with green or black backs were the most persuasive in Indiana and New York in the late contest. Under the artistic direction of Disburser DUDLEY they struck conviction to the hearts of voters in "blocks of five."

THE Dakota official vote shows 9,509 plurality for the Republican delegate in the North and 19,860 in the South—29,369 in all, which is almost exactly the same as two years ago. The total vote is 114,130—an increase of 9,318 over 1886. That is a healthy but not abnormal growth, and no doubt will be exceeded when admitted as states.

IT IS now discovered that JEFF DAVIS is not the only remote relative of the coming man. The HARRISON tree is said to have roots that reach back to POCAHONTAS, and 200 large and very-much-alive families are claiming to be within the charmed circle. It is not, however, certain that the investigation of the genealogical record is exciting as much interest at Indianapolis as elsewhere.

BLACK FRIDAY.

"Why is Friday the black day of the week? Is the superstition concerning Friday of pagan origin?" asks a correspondent. It is not. The superstition is entirely Christian in its origin, and has particular reference to Friday as the day Crist was crucified. Away back in the middle ages—the exact time is unknown—there grew up a notion that one day of the week must be given a black eye. Certain manuscripts of an interesting character belonging to that period now exist in European libraries which show that there was a vigorous discussion of the matter in the middle ages; and one, at least, discloses the prevailing reasons why Friday was singled out as the black day of the week. In the Paris library is an old manuscript of Irish origin which contains a complete bill of indictment against Friday, and gives the reasons why it should be regarded as a black, unlucky day. We quote from the manuscript: "'Twas on Friday that ADAM sinned and was chased from Paradise; that CHRIST was crucified; that CAIN killed ABEL; that ETIENNE was stoned; that the innocents were killed by HEROD, 24,000 of them, because of CHRIST; that PETER was crucified and PAUL decapitated; that JOHN the Baptist's head was cut off; that the children of Israel were chased across the Red sea; that marriage was first consummated; that LAMECH took two wives; that heaven will close and hell will open; that all but one-seventh of the fruits of the earth and the light of the sun and moon were taken away; that briers and venomous plants issued from the ground; that the confusion of tongues occurred; that the tower of BABEL was begun; that the plagues came to the king of Egypt."

It is not much wonder that after this revelation of horrible things that happened on Friday the people of that age should have come to look upon the day with superstitious awe. The source of these assertions concerning Friday was the Jewish Talmud and other Jewish writings; the fathers of the church have perpetuated the legends, and thus they come down to us as sacred traditions. The Talmud tells us that ADAM was created on Friday, sinned and was driven from Paradise on Friday, was married on Friday, his children were all born on Friday, CAIN killed ABEL on Friday; and, taken altogether, Friday was quite an unlucky day for the father of the human race.

The superstition concerning Friday is confined to Christians, because it is the Moslem's Sabbath, and the Brahmins regard it as the luckiest day of the week. It is recorded that the Mogul emperor AURUNGZEBE said: "Oh, that my death may happen on Friday, for blessed is he who dieth on that day." Even in Christian lands the superstitions concerning Friday vary a great deal. In Germany and Scotland Friday is considered a lucky day to wed, while in all other European countries marriages consummated on this day of the week are sure to be unhappy ones. In Lancashire it is thought a bad day to win a bride. On one thing the people of all Christian countries agree—that Friday is an unlucky day to begin a voyage or to commence with any new business undertaking. In the North of England it is regarded as a lucky day to put on a new suit of clothes, but it forebodes a direful disaster to sing on Friday. In North Germany it is thought that witches obtain power over a person who goes unwashed on Friday. In Holland it is believed that you will never have the toothache if you trim your nails on that day. A Dutch wife will obtain a ring that is made from rusty nails, lay it upon the Gospels on Friday and say a pater noster. By wearing such a ring she thinks she will always have power over her husband. In America the day is regarded with less superstition than in other Christian lands, and for good reasons. It was on Friday that COLUMBUS discovered America, the Pilgrims landed the same day, and WASHINGTON was born on Friday. Thus it has been more of a lucky than an unlucky day for this country.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

We are gratified to observe that the GLOBE'S advocacy of the abolishment of school examinations has attracted the attention of the Eastern metropolitan press, and the subject is now being discussed with a warmth and earnestness in proportion with its merits. While the GLOBE'S views are pretty unanimously indorsed by our Eastern contemporaries, yet there are a few of our exchanges who strenuously oppose any change that would look to the elimination of a feature in our educational system of such venerable antiquity. The examination system is invested with the sacredness of age. It is supposed to be akin to sacrilege to discuss it now. Those who take this view of the subject seem to be ignorant of the fact that on both sides of the Atlantic educational methods are in processes of change. Educators realize that the tests of progress have been applied out of all proportion to the progress made. The tendency has been to over-organize and over-regulate; therefore, it was not a matter of surprise when the Nineteenth Century, a magazine that is always in the van of the best thought, some time ago declaimed against the injury that was being inflicted upon the cause of education by a perpetuation of the examination system. Prof. MAX MULLER, once himself a strenuous advocate of examinations, is to-day opposed to them, and says "If the examination maintains its present advantage it will poison the best blood of England, if it has not done so already." He is now satisfied that the tendency of the examination system is to destroy the best men by hindering them from working freely and with proper individuality.

If the reasons for eliminating examinations from the school system of England are substantial, they surely have a stronger application in this country of free institutions, where so much depends on the development of individuality. As has been well said by a distinguished educator, the great aim in education is the reaching of certain results through the diversity of means that follows the diversities of temperament and endowment. Where examinations are too frequent and stress is laid upon them, it is the examination and not the mastery of the study in hand that rules the thought of the more ambitious students, and this both narrows and defeats the ends of education.

The one great defect in our public school system is that there is too much mechanism about it. In the first place, the individuality of the teacher is repressed by the automatic requirements of the school law and the cast-iron rules adopted by the school boards. In the second place, the teacher having been made an automaton, it naturally follows that the pupil is squeezed down to the same condition; and with all the mechanical operations of the school system there is no piece of the machine that runs with more wearing and tearing effects than the examination. If it is an objection to our school system that it destroys diversity of character through the uniformity of conditions, then surely examinations are objectionable, because they narrow the field of study till it reaches the uniformity of certain tests that can be met without really mastering the subjects in which one is examined. In its discussion of this subject the New York Times pertinently remarks: "The point to be made is that examination should not be the master and rule the methods of work. In all the higher schools the money rewards of learning are too often hostile to the best results in mental development. Boys are trained for scholarships as two-year-old horses are trained for the races, and young men at the universities are made to believe that the main purpose of education is that they may win high prizes at the examination. The examination system, by which the roots of knowledge are constantly pulled up to see if they have sprouted, is in full blast, and its work in diverting our youth from the true ends of education is as deeply and injuriously felt in America as in England."

THE TOTAL VOTE.

The aggregate vote on the presidential election was just about 11,285,825, an increase of some 1,250,000 in four years. CLEVELAND 5,569,990 to 5,490,491 for HARRISON, or a plurality of 79,499. The official figures will change this somewhat, but not materially. The people did not sit down very heavy on CLEVELAND, although another takes in all the fruit.

SUNDAY SALAD.

"I think the GLOBE was right in criticising church people for begging so much," remarked the Old Citizen as he sauntered into the GLOBE sanctum the other day. "It is carried to extremes," he continued, "and here is an illustration of it. My little boy goes to Sunday school, and the school is connected with the richest Protestant church in the city. Last Sunday morning he asked me for a dime to take to Sunday school. I had no change in my pocket, and couldn't give it to him. The little fellow's eyes filled with tears, and he said that he couldn't go to Sunday school that morning. 'Why not,' I asked. 'Because our teacher scolds so when we don't take money that I am afraid to go without it,' was his explanation. 'Great heavens!' I ejaculated, 'has it come to this, that moneyless children are to be denied the blessings of gospel truth?' And then I thought of what the GLOBE had said about these church beggars, and I came down to thank you for rubbing it into them."

§

A noted New York divine, who has recently been delivering some pointed sermons against the stage, asserts that one demoralizing feature of stage life is that the actors live on the breath of popular applause, and are consequently always scheming some plan to keep themselves in public notoriety. It is possible that this preacher will take ROBERT DOWNING'S marriage as a text for his sermon to-day. It is a lamentable truth that stage people are responsible for most of the severe strictures that are hurled upon the profession.

§

It is not yet settled whether, under the new administration, wine will be admitted to the White house. Gen. HARRISON is a teetotaler, who doesn't take any delight in the sparkle of ruby drops. His wife, however, is a lady with exceedingly liberal views on the temperance question; and it is said she is of the opinion that a state dinner would not be complete without the musical pop of the champagne bottle. This question is now being discussed in the private cabinet of the HARRISON family, with the chances ten to one that Mrs. HARRISON is going to have her way.

§

The United States geological survey gives some mining statistics that show something of the wonderful wealth of this country, judged by the immense mineral output for the last year. The total value of all minerals mined in 1887 was $538,000,000. This is $70,000,000 more than the output for the preceding year. The year's yield is not only the greatest ever produced in this country, but is at least $100,000,000 greater than the output of any other country, and leaving out England is greater than all of Europe.

§

An impecunious king doesn't fare much better in this world than a tramp, especially when he gets beyond the boundaries of his own kingdom. King MILAN of Servia is an illustration. When he visited the baths of Gleichenberg he was arrested for debt. He is without money or credit, and is in a great pickle to know how to raise money to pay alimony to his divorced wife. MILAN'S ruling passion is for games of chance, and it is said he would pawn anything he possessed for the sake of gambling.

§

The exports of gold have been quite large of late, indicating that the prices of wheat and other articles of which there is a surplus have been forced too high to enter into competition with the world in the transatlantic markets. Hence, dullness and falling markets here. There will be improvement when the exporting point is reached. Liverpool does have something to do with the price of wheat.

§

An Eastern religious paper has discovered that there are in the penitentiaries of the country 46 prisoners over eighty and 272 over seventy years of age, and urges, as an act of humanity, that a limit of incarceration should be had, and the criminal then go free. This idea meets with general acquiescence, with the proviso that the limit of confinement shall be placed not below 150 or 175 years. At seventy or eighty years there may still be a great deal of bad blood in the system.

§

EDISON has devised a doll that can talk a large assortment of sentences in natural tones. Any number of sets of sentences may be inserted in the cylinder, as usual. It is worth something to add to the amusement of the nursery darlings; but still, in the inventory of the world's great needs, more talk is not a leading feature.

§

There are no official statements of the expenditures of the national committees in the campaign, but it is asserted that the Republicans used the round sum of $2,115,000, while the Democrats had less than $1,000,000. It would not be surprising if the proportion were even greater, as all the trusts and big manufacturers, who have fattened at the expense of the taxpayers, could afford to put up almost any amount; while a good many Democrats who have shared the protection of the tariff looked dubiously upon tariff reduction and buttoned up their pockets.

MEN AND THINGS.

Daniel Webster. A very clever gentleman, who established his residence upon one of the most rugged and least modernized hills of St. Paul because it suggested something of his native Granite state, in a particularly genial mood, induced by the festive circumstances and associations of Thanksgiving—the New England institution that has been so happily diffused over the country—entertained a small gathering with incidents of his adolescent life. Among those dwelt upon with most unction were several relating to his personal observation of DANIEL WEBSTER, whom he regards as the largest and most massive statesman and expounder of the constitution this country has produced. His pride has grown with his years at the fact that the great man once held a familiar seance with him. As he relates, when a lad of a dozen years or so, he lived on a farm in what was then known as Lower Franklin, but now Webster, N. H., which adjoined DANIEL WEBSTER'S homestead, and which WEBSTER used to visit once or twice every summer to enjoy a few days' recreation, and to fish and hunt in the rocky brooks, ponds and hills where he passed his early life. One Sunday evening the St. Paul party was searching over one of the thickly wooded hills for his cows. Like other boys of that time, he was fond of the slime found under the bark of young spruce trees, and stopped in his bovine quest to regale himself from one of the finest trees on WEBSTER'S side of the pasture fence, when he saw the Godlike, as his admirers termed him, right before him. He was terrified, looking for a verbal, if not dorsal, chastisement for mutilating fine trees. Instead, this great man, who looked great and impressed every beholder as no other American has ever done, asked the loan of his knife and scraped out some of the slime for himself and sat down on a log and had a pleasant chat with the boy. He pointed out localities that he had frequented in his youthful days, and the direction of the house where he was born in the Salisbury hills, two or three miles distant. Not a word of reproof, or about the constitution. The great man then passed on in his solitary ramble and communing with nature. They met afterwards at a fish chowder at one of the small lakes, but no other private and confidential interview between these parties was ever had. This meeting was had soon after the Whigs had thrown over their greatest statesman to catch the populace with the glamour that invested a hero of the Mexican war; and there was conviction, as well as personal disappointment, in the remark of Mr. WEBSTER that it was a nomination unfit to be made. The ingratitude of his party culminated four years later, and WEBSTER went down to Marshfield with a saddened heart and died. Some other incidents related by the St. Paul party in regard to WEBSTER and his rural episodes may be given at another time.

§

It Was the Other Gates. Among the clerks in one of the large wholesale houses in this city there are two handsome brothers named GATES. The younger, who is very lordly and haughty in his manners and decidedly extravagant in his habits, is known among "the boys" as GOLDEN GATES. A few evenings ago the elder GATES, who is quite the opposite of his brother in several ways, attended a dancing party in West St. Paul. He was introduced to a certain young lady who is famed for her ability to always say the wrong thing, and a gentleman sitting near heard the fair creature say, with the most artless manner imaginable, "Oh, yes, I know your brother GOLDEN GATES, and I suppose you are the other GATES, are you?"

§

A Young Lady's Scheme. A very bright and merry young lady, who is the life of some of the social circles of the city and resides rather too far out to walk to the opera house, has a lover who belongs to one of the old and wealthy families, but is dudish enough to fall into the fads of the more rapid young men who go into society. They visit the theaters frequently this season, so often as two or three times a week. The young lady has been greatly annoyed at the persistence of her attendant in deserting her after each act and going out. She had read in an Eastern paper an account of a young lady aggravated in a similar way who had secured its abatement by supplying herself with a lot of the confectionery devices containing small chambers of liquor, and handing them to her thirsty gallant at the end of each act. She determined to experiment on this line. So she took a shopping tour and provided herself with a full invoice of the cordials and ingenious sweetmeats that contained the various potions that induce the consumption of cloves and cardamom seeds on returning from seeing a man. The next night they visited the theater she took a muff well filled with these supplies and told her escort the object of them. He admitted that the situation was understood on her part, and consented to use them if they proved palatable. He did not go out, but the contents seemed rather tame to his palate, and he wickedly determined to make the lady a victim of a joke. The next evening at the theater he took along a supply himself, also, but took care to know that they were filled with brandy instead of the milder beverages of those his fair partner had provided. As the first curtain went down, she commenced to dole him out his medicine. He refused to take them unless she would consent to use those he had provided, which he represented as strictly of the temperance order. The reciprocity and consumption went on during the several acts as well as while the curtain was down—the lady, unfamiliar with the taste of brandy, not detecting the deceit, although she remembered a peculiar feeling growing upon her. The result was that at the close she was not in a condition to walk, or even stand, and the embarrassed young man had the greatest difficulty in getting her to the carriage without creating a scandal. It is not necessary to say that the young lady was intensely mortified and shocked when she realized the facts. She said little to her young man, who attempted to apologize for his course as a joke, but she resolved upon revenge. With the aid of a confederate confectioner she had a sugar-grape filled with cayenne pepper and kept with her refreshments. They went to the theater again as before, and as the curtain went down first she handed this to the young man, and it was hastily rushed into his mouth. Only one who has had a similar experience can realize the burning agony that resulted. The lady watched him rush out weeping as few men have ever wept, with her handkerchief to her mouth and no desire to restrain him. It may be remarked that this concluded joking on that line, and the young man has resumed his cardmom seed quests, with a strong probability that there will be no wedding.

§

A Winter Ten Years Ago. A visitor to St. Paul the past week, who resides some little distance to the north, recalls a winter just ten years ago that continued all the way through on the line the present has so far kept on. There was very little snow, and in January there was a long rain, and the frost was entirely out. Some of the farmers made attempts at plowing every month that winter.

§

Made His Own Figures. A new and ingenious way of winning a debate was introduced recently at a meeting of a debating society of young people in this city. The last speaker for the affirmative had neglected to study up the question at all, but when his turn came to speak, he rose with all the dignity of a WEBSTER and delivered a most remarkable address. It was mainly a statistical oration, and its statistics, if true, were more than enough to entirely refute all the arguments for the negative. The young orator, having delivered his astounding figures and quoted unimpeachable authorities, closed his speech, and amid thunders of applause moved that the question be put. The affirmative won, but next day his opponents discovered that all those glittering statistics were but the outcome of his vivid imagination. It shows that figures will lie.

DRAMATIC DRIFT.

Last week was a flush one at the theaters. The Boston Ideals did a rushing business at the Grand, while "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" had a tiptop second week's run at the People's. Col. Foster is to be congratulated upon his success with the Ideals this season. By careful attention to the wants of the public he has discovered the secret of opera success, and is this season presenting an opera repertoire that would do credit to any organization. More than that, he has equipped his organization with talent that cannot be discounted on this side of the Atlantic. With three such prima donnas as De Lussan, L'Allemand and Von Januschowsky there is no danger of failure. And then his orchestra is simply superb.

§

This week Robert the Robust will delight lovers of the heroic drama at the Grand. Mr. Downing will begin his engagement to-morrow night with his vigorous performance of "Spartacus," followed with the same bill Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Thursday evening he will play "Virginius," Friday evening "Julius Cæsar," and Saturday matinee "Ingomar." Mr. Downing is making a good reputation as an interpreter of heroic roles; and his manager, Joe Mack, always makes it a point to furnish a good supporting cast for his stars.

§

Most plays are brought out in New York and then "brought out" here, but in the case of "Our Foreign Correspondent" this process will be reversed, and St. Paul will have the privilege of first passing judgment upon it; and if its dictum is favorable a New York production is among the possibilities. The indications are that to-morrow night's performance at the People's will be a social as well as a literary and dramatic event, many well-known people having secured seats.

In Scribe's "Ladies' Battle" a duel of force, finesse and feeling is represented as taking place between two women for a man's heart; in "Our Foreign Correspondent" a somewhat similar conflict between two women is the motive, another woman's hand being the prize at stake. In this play the duelists are a gifted and polished woman of the world, with a history, and an American girl who makes history as she goes. The story quietly set forth in the first act mounts in interest and intensity to the "denouncement," as the stage wits sometimes term it.

§

George Seibert will give his initial concert at the Market hall to-night. Through a lengthy correspondence and large inducements he has secured the services of the world-renowned Italian cornetist and band leader, Sig. A. Liberati. This eminent artist will be well remembered by our people in the Northwest, having played an engagement of six weeks with his famous band at the Minneapolis exposition two years ago. He has no superior in this country as a cornetist. In addition to Liberati, E. C. Murdock, pianist, and Miss Fannie Brunswick, soprano, in connection with Seibert's superb augmented orchestra, will render one of the most delightful vocal and instrumental programmes of the season, which is as follows:

Overture—"Oberon" .....Weber
(a) Maiden's Dream ... .Jungmann
(b) Intermezzo from ballet "Naila"..Delibes
Seibert's Orchestra.
Piano Solo—(Three gems, selected)...Chopin
E. C. Murdock.
Cornet Solo.....Sig. A. Liberati
PART II.
Overture—"Heimkehegaus der Fremde"—Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
Soprano Solo—"The Nevada Star"....Giorza
Miss Fannie Brunswick.
Cornet Solo..... ....Sig. A. Liberati
Selection from "Mignon".....Thomas
Orchestra.

§

Considerable surprise has been manifested that the author of "Our Foreign Correspondent" should prefer to have his name withheld. His idea in the matter is said to be that, this being the first play he has ever had produced—though he has written others before it—his name could not recommend it. He thinks it is fairer both to the play and himself that it should stand or fall on its own merits.

§

"The Crystal Slipper," now at the Star theater, is said to be the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced in New York. Robert Graham and Edwin Foy please the audience with some new topical songs, and Marguerite Fish makes a hit in the part of Cinderella. The play is having a big run and will be seen in New York six weeks longer.

§

Barton Hill, stage manager at the People's theater, upon whose recommendation Manager Walker accepted "Our Foreign Correspondent" for production, has acted as godfather to a number of dramatic infants that grew into a vigorous maturity. While in San Francisco he brought out "M'liss," in which Miss Pixley subsequently made herself famous, and rang up the first curtain that disclosed to a fun-hungry world the most characteristically American comedian that ever lived in his memorable creation, Col. Mulberry Sellers. In this connection, Mr. Barrett's prediction that in proper hands the American girl in "Our Foreign Correspondent" would prove a feminine Col. Sellers has interest. The distribution of parts in "Our Foreign Correspondent" brings into prominence some prime favorites of the company, of whom the public has by no means had enough in recent productions. It is as follows:

Lord Douglas, an English Radical.....Harold Russell
The Earl of Westlake, his Conservative father..... ....R. F. Cotton
Felix Arnold, an ex-American—F. C. Huebner
Lucius Bixby, one Englishman with an American Ideal.... .....Charles Stanley
Guido d'Este, a young Venetian in love with Fay.... .....Charles Wyngate
Parker, Major Domo at Westlake hall..... .....Ben Johnson
Joseph ....Will Marks
Dalila, a woman of the world—Miss Loduski Young
Hypatia Tarbox, "Our Foreign Correspondent" .....Miss Lisette Le Baron
Josephine Lathrop, an American girl.....Miss May Louise Aigen
Fay, Arnold's daughter..Miss Sally Williams

§

When W. H. Crane left the variety stage, he had one of the most elaborate outfits ever seen on the stage. He laid it aside, saying that when he found a promising young actor who merited the gift he should present it to him. The entire outfit, valued at $2,000, has just been presented to Frank Wilson.

§

Shields Bros., the Texas giants, and famous as the tallest men now living, will be the attraction at the Dime Museum during the coming week. These men come from a family of giants. It is said their mother was a perfect amazon in stature, though their father was a comparatively small man. Another brother and an uncle are also giants, and at one time the four traveled together. Shields Bros. make a standing offer to hold $100 between them, which they will gladly present to the man—no matter who he be—who is tall enough to reach it. Side by side with them will stand Major Atom, who has the reputation of being the smallest man now living, and is a clever comedian besides, and will appear on one of the lower stages as well as in the curio hall. To complete this galaxy of great and little people, the Adams sisters, the charming midgets, as pretty as two dolls and as graceful and interesting as the most perfect society lady, will be at the museum. Aggie Zoluti, the lovely pink-eyed Circassian, and Madame Brouillard's wax groups are among the other attractions. On the upper stage the Fantosh Troupe will appear in a charming variety entertainment. This is their last week at the museum, and the last opportunity that will be given of seeing this wonderful piece of mechanism. In the lower theater McIntire & Rice's Bijou Vaudeville Company will give variety entertainments bubbling over with fun and sparkling with wit and song.

§

Mrs. Langtry believes that the play should be made for the dress, and not the dress for the play. She has excused Charles Coghlan from his post as leading man for a time, that he may rewrite her two new plays to correspond with her Worth costumes. The Lily didn't bring those dresses over from Paris to waste their sweetness on desert air. Buchanan's plays are reminiscences of the olden time, and as Worth's patterns are the latest out, the plays must be modernized somewhat.

§

More stories of Mary Anderson's lunatic lovers are coming to light. About six years ago the son of a New York clergyman fell madly in love with her, followed her from one continent to another, and spent all his substance in buying her flowers. His successor is James M. Dougherty, who has kept up the "tagging" until the police interfered. Dougherty firmly believed that Mary returned his affection, and when she tried to disabuse his mind of the illusion he was inconsolable. He is supposed to be insane, and his case will be looked after by the doctors.

§

A New York paper thinks that Pauline Hall, of the Casino, contemplates starring, as she has applied for a divorce and is agitating the question of stage dress reform.

§

Adam Forepaugh, the showman, was originally a butcher, but seventeen years ago he bought out a bankrupt circus, started on the road with it, and is now worth half a million. Judging from the property owned by ex-circus managers, the business must be a lucrative one. P. T. Barnum is worth $7,000,000; Seth Howes has a fortune of nearly $2,000,000; Barnum's partner, James Bailey, has over $1,000,000, and W. C. Coup says he made $110,000 last year.

§

The Olympic continues to draw large crowds. For week commencing Dec. 3, the Murdells' Athletic and Specialty carnival, startling novel and sensational features; also production of the famous Parisian success, the latest craze of giddy London and frivolous America, entitled "Orlando, the Valiant," a burlesque on the great opera of "Faust." This promises to be a great drawing card, and with such great artists as Cuponti, the world's greatest juggler; Billy Wilson, the clever comedian; the Murdells' dancing trapeze artists, and many more artists as promising as those mentioned. All in all this promises to be a play that all lovers of fun and frolic should see.

FUNNY FANCIES.

Wife—The ice cream hasn't come.

Husband—Never mind; get two quarts of milk, flavor with vanilla, and get Biddy to freeze it by keeping her feet on the pail for ten minutes.

Wife—How do you know she has cold feet?

Husband—I'm a mind-reader.

* * *

Lanky Wife (to cranky husband)—Dear, a fancy dress ball is to be given. What character would you advise me to select?

Husband—Cut your hair short and go as a mop.

* * *

Star—How is the benefit coming on?

Manager—Good. I've sold over a housand tickets.

Star—Yes, and over a thousand people.

* * *

Maid—Oh, heavens, Madame! I broke the Sevres cup your husband prizes so highly; there will be a terrible row.

Wife (who likes the maid)—We must divert his attention, so serve the dinner in a low-necked dress.

* * *

First Bosom Friend—Does your husband love you?

Second B. F.—Yes, when he doesn't spend his afternoons with you.

* * *

Mr. Easyman—Every cloud has a silver lining, my dear.

Mrs. E.—Well, I wish your pocket was a good-sized cloud.

* * *

Lulu—Is your husband fond of you?

Elsie (who is very ugly)—Yes, when he is drugged.

Thirteen Still Unlucky.

The gossiper of the Washington Post tells a touching story of the way in which certain Southern congressmen are affected by the news of the recent floods at Augusta, Ga. In 1840 there was a flood at Augusta, and immediately after it subsided William Henry Harrison was elected president. That was known as the "Harrison freshet," and since that time, so the story goes, no other watery calamity has befallen Augusta until this year. During the present freshet the water has risen thirteen inches higher than in 1840, and what disturbs the Southern members is the fear that it will be followed by the election of another Harrison to the presidency. These gentlemen should remember that thirteen is the unlucky number, and should see in the fact that the water rose thirteen inches higher than in 1840, an omen of certain defeat for Harrison.—Chicago Herald, Sept. 30, 1888.

There can be no doubt, since age has only strengthened the superstition that thirteen is an unlucky number, and Mr. Harrison, while lucky in carrying the electoral vote, may prove to be bad luck for himself, his party and the country at large—the latter being the popular majority that wielded the electoral minority. We hope, however, that four years of office will not afford him sufficient time to do much damage—just enough to show the policy of the platform that he represents.

Mr. Cleveland Is Going To

According to Some of the Newspapers.

Europe immediately after the expiration of his term.

Be elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Sell Oak View.

Be president of some big "trust" in New York city.

Permanently locate in Buffalo.

Keep Oak View and reside there.

Practice law in New York city.

Make a trip to California.

Give up his residence at the White house after Mr. Harrison moves in.

MINERS ARE INDIGNANT.

They Claim That the Coal Companies Put It on Them in the Price of Powder.

Special to the Globe.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 1.—A committee of miners in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, called upon W. A. Lathrop, general superintendent, to-day, to ask for a reduction in the price of powder. Mr. Lathrop refused to hold a conference with the men unless they first presented their credentials, showing they were representatives of the employes of the company. The men withdrew, feeling very indignant. Meetings of workingmen will now be called in every anthracite region to protest against the high price the coal companies now demand for powder. The miners claim their employers make 150 per cent on every keg of powder sold.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

What though her hair was red?
I absolutely doted
Upon its Titian tone!
In days when I devoted
My every hour to her—
I may say every minute—
I swore the suns of all
Earth's summers, sure, shone in it.

And, after marriage, when
I say that hair depending
From hooks, you must admit
That facts themselves seemed lending
Some color to my words;
But when it was my duty
To think that hair the thing,
I couldn't see its beauty.

And where was hers? Alas,
The truth will sometimes tree us!
And I—I'm fain to own—
Agree with Apuleius
(This is, of course, my boy,
In confidence between us)
If Venus' self were bald
She'd be no longer Venus!

WANT THE EARTH.

Attorneys for the Manitoba Railway Sing a Sweet Song to Vilas.

Gov. Beaver Accepts the Invitation to Marshal the Inaugural Parade.

John J. Enright Appointed Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Presidential Plums Fall Into the Laps of Minnesotians and Dakotans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The secretary of the interior to-day heard argument in the matter of the adjustment of the grant of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company. The case before the secretary was on a reference from the commissioner of the general land office for instructions. The question involved is whether, in the adjustment of the grant to the state of Minnesota to aid in the construction of this road and its branches, the grant should be treated as an entirety so as to permit the selection of the surplus lands along the main line to make up a deficiency along the line of the St. Vincent extension. S. H. Pinney, counsel for the railway company, and Vice President Clough contended that the act of March 3, 1865, authorized the company to make its selections within the twenty-mile limits through the entire length of the road and its branches.

ACCEPTS WITH THANKS.

Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, Will Marshal the Inaugural Parade.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Chairman Britton, of the inaugural committees, received to-day a letter from Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, accepting the committee's invitation to act as marshal of the inaugural parade. In his letter the governor says:

I appreciate the compliment conveyed in this invitation, particularly in view of the manner in which you have linked my name with that of the greatest living soldier of our country in your communication. I had expected to be present at the inaugural of Gen. Harrison in any event and would have been pleased and proud to accompany our division of the national guard of Pennsylvania, as I have had the honor of doing on former like occasions. The call of the committee to assume the greater 'care, labor and responsibility' is not to be disregarded, and I therefore accept the invitation, relying upon the cordial co-operation of your committee in the discharge of the duties which the position carries with it.

JOHN ENRIGHT'S NEW JOB.

Dickinson's Protege Is Appointed Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs---Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The president has appointed John J. Enright, of Michigan, to be assistant commissioner of Indian affairs; Joseph G. McCoy, of Kansas, register of the land office at Wichita, Kan.; T. A. Dunlevy, of Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Crookston, Minn.; Frank F. Randolph, of Dakota, to be the same at Watertown, Dak.; Charles E. Vandever, of Indiana, to be agent of Indians at Navajo agency, N. M.; Samuel T. Leavy, of Kentucky, to be agent of the Indians of the Yankton agency, Dak. George B. Hall, of Minnesota, has been appointed superintendent of the dead letter office, vice John B. Baird, resigned. Allen R. Jones, of Florida, and Henry A. Yeager, of West Virginia, have been appointed timber agents of the general land office.

TRENHOLM'S NEW TREATISE.

The Comptroller of the Currency Submits Some Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The twenty-sixth annual report of the comptroller of the currency contains a summary of the state and condition of the national banks during the year. The recommendations of the comptroller as to new legislation are first: The funding of the outstanding greenbacks in bonds, bearing not over 2¼ per cent per annum interest, available only as a basis for national bank circulation, and payable only upon the failure of the bank or upon its dissolution otherwise. Second—The national bank redemption agency at Washington to be transferred to New York, and subredemption agencies established at each central reserve city, all notes being redeemable indiscriminately at any agency. Third—The enactment of laws giving uniform effect to commercial instruments, such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

NO SIGNS OF TROUBLE.

**Capt. Adams Reports to Secretary Bayard the Status of the Samoan Scrap.