THE DAILY GLOBE

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

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance	$8 00	3 m. in advance	$2 00
6 m. in advance	4 00	6 weeks in adv.	1 00

One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance	$10 00	3 mos. in adv.	$2 50
6 m. in advance	5 00	5 weeks in adv.	1 00

One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr in advance	$2 00	3 mos. in adv.	50c
6 m. in advance	1 00	1 mo. in adv.	20c

THE WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

1 yr in advance	$4 00	6 mos. in adv.	$2 00
3 months, in advance			$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.

One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—For Wisconsin: Snow; followed by fair, warmer followed by colder; winds becoming northwesterly. For Minnesota: Clearing; colder; northwesterly winds. For Dakota: Fair; colder; northwesterly winds. For Iowa: Fair, except in eastern portion; light rain; colder; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Therm'meter	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'mometer
St. Paul	29.80	18	Helena	30.14	38
Duluth	9.81	18	Ft. Totten	.....	...
La Crosse	29.80	20	Ft. Sully	29.88	32
Huron	29.88	28	Minnedosa	29.86	24
Moorhead	29.88	16	Edmonton	29.70	30
St. Vincent	28.86	14	Q'Appelle	30.00	20
Bismarck	29.90	24	Calgary	.....	....
Ft. Buford	30.00	24	Medicine H.	30.38	14
Ft. Custer	30.06	38	Fort Garry	.....	....

SO MANY little cabinet booms of late have been called in for repairs that there is a growing disposition to let HARRISON try his hand.

MRS. CLEVELAND is reported to have recently danced her first waltz as mistress of the White house. She evidently will go out gracefully and smiling. As she has the same theology as HARRISON, she may be showing him its terpsichorean latitude.

THE house in Washington where Mr. BLAINE has been living, or that he attempted to rent, is said to be the one that DANIEL WEBSTER occupied when he was head of the other HARRISON'S cabinet. Mr. BLAINE'S great faculty is to remember things.

THAT Oklahoma bill is not likely to get through the senate this session. If the chief object is to furnish land for settlers, there need be no special haste, as there are several liberal patches further north that are as good as those looking for homes only can want.

THE Republican organs are bristling up fiercely since the red spot has faded out of the Samoa business. They wanted the matter left over to show how BLAINE would make the earth quake on the other side when he sent his phonograph over to the Teutonic court.

THE revenues of the government the last month were $1,300,000 in excess of the same time last year, and that surplus persists in growing. But the Republicans will soon have full control and there need be little apprehension that they will allow any surplus to stay in the treasury.

THE French government is giving special attention to the strength of its navy. Fifteen new war vessels have been ordered that will be monsters, with a capacity of 44,073 tons. It will be very convenient to be on good terms with France in case this country ever has a tussle with any European power.

IF THE Chicago Tribune is good authority, FRANCIS MURPHY, the famous practical temperance worker, refuses to speak in Pennsylvania in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, not believing in prohibition as feasible. He should be sent a few barrels of Kansas and Iowa literature, including affidavits and messages of governors.

THE superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia advises the teachers to impress upon the young minds in their charge the pernicious effects of tight lacing and cigarette smoking. He wants that to be the battle cry all along the plastic juvenile lines. If that shall become a prevalent teaching in the schools of the country, it will be interesting to note the effects. Some tracts will be needed at the homes of the pupils.

THE historian and philosopher will pause to see the forty centuries that looked down from the Egyptian pyramids in NAPOLEON'S time, and the unwomanly sphinx, now watching two American base ball teams at the national game. Cheops and the other ancient mummies may be presumed to look out of their crumbling tombs at this wanton innovation. But they must concede that it is a humane substitute for the brutal games they looked at four or five thousand years ago. The fatalities are less.

SOME of the papers are exercising their ingenuity in drawing parallels between the last NAPOLEON and BOULANGER, so far as the latter has gone. Their success is limited by the brevity of the BOULANGER career as unfolded. If he could secure a plebiscit while the Paris fever runs his way, there might be extensions of the lines of comparison. But there is no present way of obtaining this, and the friends of the republic will not let down the bars to oblige those likely to overturn their cherished structure.

ONE of the French members of the Quebec parliament lately played the small boy with a resolution, asking what the Dominion authorities had in mind in regard to the BUTTERWORTH annexation resolutions. He was perhaps related to that ancient maiden lady who used to weep so bitterly and explained that her tears were caused by the thought that she might sometime get married and have a son who would fall into the fire and burn himself. It must afford the Cincinnati humorist a good deal of amusement to see his little joke taken so seriously.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the other good ladies who long for the ballot, whether under the Australian system or any other, will note that they are falling behind their sisters over the water in results effected. It is stated that at the recent municipal elections in England and Scotland 2,000,000 women handed in their votes without gloves and had them put in the boxes and counted. That is a good base for oratorical sweetness and hope when they orate to legislatures.

WHILE Southern civilization is being toasted for the CLAYTON murder in Arkansas, it may be well to note the case at Mt. Horeb, Wis., the first of this month. C. G. MANOT, the editor of the Stn, was called to his door at midnight and shot by unknown assassins. It was charged to those who differed with him on questions of public interest advocated in his paper. The guilty parties are not likely to be detected, but as the case did not occur in the South, it is passed as a spasmodic event, and the fountains of indignation have a very limited flow.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The startling increase of crime is responsible for the growing opinion that there is too much of a false sentimentality underlying all legislation intended to prevent or to punish crime. In consequence we observe the inclination of modern opinion to be in the direction of a return to the more vigorous methods of dealing with the criminal classes which characterized former ages. Humanity is a commendable trait, but it is not humane to spare the guilty when the innocent and unoffending are made to suffer by it. This humane sentiment went so far a few years ago as to create a wave of public sentiment favorable to the repeal of capital punishment, and as a result many of the states eliminated the death penalty from their statute books. Minnesota was carried along with the sentimental tide, but like most of the other states who were swept away in the same flood, she finally regained her footing and got back to the point from whence she started. It is, therefore, all the more of a surprise to see the determined effort that is being made in this legislature to have the state swept from its base once more and carried away in this sentimental tide.

The arguments in favor of abolishing capital punishment are of a purely sentimental flavor. The minds of the advocates of the proposition are haunted by the horrible thought that human life must be sacrificed in expiation of crime. In their opinion, the willful and premeditated shedding of blood by the state under the pretext of punishing crime, has too much of the tinge of barbarism to be tolerated in this age of enlightened civilization. Those of us who differ from them on this question respect the sentiment which creates this opposition to capital punishment, yet we cannot be unmindful of the fact that an over indulgence of this sentiment has had baneful results.

In most of the states the two crimes supposed to merit capital punishment are murder and rape. Individuals capable of committing these are not only insensible to moral suasion, but are absolutely undeserving of sympathy or protection. It may be true that some of them are irresponsible for their viciousness. They may have inherited their depravity and are thus constantly in subordination to the influence of an evil genius which was born into the world with them. But that does not remove the fact that society suffers by reason of their existence, and the sooner they are shuffled out of this world the better it will be for the world.

There is another class of high criminals, and by far the most numerous class, who cannot attribute their vicious practices to the accident of birth. They reach the summit in crime by self-educating processes. They start out early as wrong-doers, and continue to cultivate the evil in their nature as they grow older. The only protection against this class of criminals are those grades of punishment which have a truly deterrent quality. Agreeing with the advocates of the repeal of the death penalty that execution is a horrible form of punishment, we insist that its horribleness makes it a necessity. The horrors which surround the gibbet are the only possible checks that can be placed upon the worst criminal classes. It is so seldom, if ever, that an innocent person is hung, the bare possibility of such a thing does not stand as an argument against capital punishment.

MERELY RELATIVE FIGURES.

The St. Cloud Times criticises the numerical basis upon which the GLOBE illustrated last Monday morning the inequalities in legislative representation in the state at the present time. These criticisms are based upon erroneous assumptions. The GLOBE'S estimate of present population in the Fifth district was based upon the vote of 1888 and the general numeral 4. No attempt was made to give the actual population, since no absolutely accurate census of Minnesota has been had since 1880. The state census of 1885 is regarded with suspicion, and it is manifestly certain then (and the senate feels so) that only by the vote of 1888 can a fair basis for reapportionment be had, and the numeral 4 gives to the entire Fifth district as near her just increase of population as anything yet devised. The GLOBE did not seek to give actual population, but to approximate in round numbers, and so it stated. In Stearns county the vote of 1884 was 4,480; in 1886, 5,282, and in 1888, 7,072. The population on the numeral 4 (a conservative and safe figure) of the county was then 17,000 in 1884; 21,000 in 1886, and 28,000 in 1888. The 28,000 of the legislative manual for 1886 is based upon the same data there for Hennepin, Ramsey or any of the other larger counties of the state. The GLOBE table actually shows, when this is understood, that Stearns county has materially gained in population for the last four years, just as in the case of Renville, Hubbard, Carlton, St. Louis, Cass, Polk, Kittson, Beltrami, etc., a total gain of 24,000 population is shown since 1886. The GLOBE'S figures were for a relative purpose and to show glaring evils; not to enumerate every man, woman and child in any section of the state. It is unquestionably true that any reapportionment that may be made will contain features of injustice, and the object is to reduce the inequalities to the minimum. Stearns county has made a great population record, beyond question, and there was no intention of detracting from it, one jot or tittle.

HILL AND CLEVELAND.

Did President CLEVELAND intentionally snub Gov. HILL by refusing to attend the WHITNEY reception? is the question agitating Washington society. The reception was given in honor of Gov. HILL, who was a guest of the secretary of the navy. The president and his wife were invited, but found it more convenient to go to New York on a visit than to be wearing their Sunday clothes in honor of the distinguished New Yorker. There are those who imagine that Mr. CLEVELAND had a purpose beyond building up a lucrative law practice in selecting New York city for his future home. There is no suggestion that he intends to enter into active politics, as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS did upon his retirement from the presidency, but it is intimated that he goes out of the White house full of resentment towards the New York gang, who betrayed him in the last election. By putting these things together, the political gossipers have it that Mr. CLEVELAND is laying for DAVID BENNETT HILL when he shall pop up as a presidential candidate in 1892.

These insinuations are evidently unjust to the retiring president. His recent visit to New York was planned long before it was known that Gov. HILL would be in Washington, and Mr. CLEVELAND is not a man to defer business for social enjoyment. Neither is he a resentful man. He has publicly acquitted Gov. HILL of all suspicion of duplicity in the last election, and what CLEVELAND says he generally stands to.

PURIFYING THE CAUCUS.

While, viewed from one standpoint, there is a crying necessity for such a bill as Senator TRUAX introduced in the legislature yesterday, yet seen from another, it wears such an air of absurdity that one is inclined to suppose that the legislature will laugh it to scorn. That the caucus system is rotten to the core, and is the source of more political corruption than all other causes combined, is admitted. And yet when we undertake to control or regulate it by legislation, we give the caucus a legal recognition that it doesn't merit. It would be fortunate if caucuses could be conducted in the manner indicated in the TRUAX bill. It is particularly desirable that all the voting shall be done viva voce, for then the opportunities for skulduggery would be very much lessened. But the difficulty in applying legislation as a remedy for the caucus evil is that political parties are organizations unknown to the law, and the caucus is simply a piece of party machinery. By elevating it to the dignity contemplated by the TRUAX bill, we not only complicate our elections, already too complicated, but we bring party organization up to a legal status, totally at variance with our ideas of republican institutions. Besides, the operations of such a law would extend to a ridiculous limit. Any two voters can get together and agree to bring out a candidate for an office. Their meeting would be a caucus, and must be governed by the provisions of this law.

And yet no one can deny the necessity for a reform of the caucus system. Itself inherently corrupt, it is corrupting all the streams of our political life. If legislation has a practicable remedy, we would urge its application. But in a community where the force of public sentiment is not strong enough to crush out the caucus evil by rejecting all candidates who are nominated through corrupt influences, we fail to see where or how a public sentiment is to be aroused strong enough to insure the enforcement of laws directed against it. If there is not sufficient independence among the masses to compel honest methods in nominating conventions, then laws intended to purify the caucus system will be of no avail.

DEGENERATED ROYALTY.

There is no accessive admiration for the ruling systems over the water when one attempts a catalogue of the special features noted about palaces. On the one hand are seen about all the diseases that could be inherited or induced by excessive indulgence in debasing practices, such as epilepsy, scrofula, gout, dipsomania, insanity, etc.; and on the other all the mental traits that disfigure life—deceit, trickery, cruelty, avarice and lack of parental reverence. There are occasional spurts of sturdy qualities, and some of the ladies have set exemplary patterns in morals, not in dress; but on the whole as people and trained baton swingers, the palace denizens do not compare favorably with the highest officeholders in this country.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

BENNETT, of the New York Herald, has now a London as well as Paris Herald. Both of these issues are close copies of the New York Herald, and not imitators of London or Paris journalism. They give the old world people a sample of the best and most progressive journalism of the age—the American. All the modern features of foreign journalism have been copied from this side of the water, and the bold invasion of their precincts will compel them to take new steps. BENNETT has pluck and abundant resources, and will be likely to put Heralds into other old world capitals.

IMMIGRATION.

The drafts upon the old world populations have been taken as much below the average the past year, and still more than half a million immigrants came to this country in 1888. The largest contributors heretofore—those who speak English, German and Scandinavian, have fallen off, while there has been an increase from Italy and Russia. The latter furnishes chiefly sectarians in chunks, compacted by names that reach round or through large colonies. They amalgamate with the natives about as rapidly as the Chinese and Indians, but are mildly good citizens and equal to native statesmen in the census.

TOBACCO PROHIBITION.

A bill was introduced in the Nebraska legislature this week providing for the submission to the voters of the question whether they will allow tobacco to be sold or used in the state. It is insisted that it is a more virulent poison than whisky. A glass of tobacco solution will do more rapid and effective work in the stomach than the same quantity of liquor. Still people do not usually take it in that way, and the issue is a little previous. Amendments to the constitution prohibiting gum chewing and whistling might be carried.

TOPICAL TALK.

The incoming administration will have one Democratic tinge. Mrs. HARRISON'S new carriage is painted red. It was selected for her by Mr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS during Mr. HARRISON'S recent visit to New York. She and her daughter both gave an exclamation of delight when Mr. ELKINS first showed it to them. Two large cut-glass lamps hang at each side of the driver's seat. The inside of the brougham is upholstered in dark green broadcloth, trimmed with silk. Pockets for visiting cards and parcels are in front of the seat, and just where Mrs. HARRISON'S foot can reach it readily is a bell to signal the driver.

***

"Was HENRY CLAY a member of Grandfather HARRISON'S cabinet?" asks a correspondent. No. The only time that HENRY CLAY was a cabinet officer was when he was secretary of state under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, fifteen years before Grandfather HARRISON'S inauguration. The elder HARRISON'S cabinet was composed as follows: Secretary of state, DANIEL WEBSTER; secretary of the treasury, THOMAS EWING, of Ohio; secretary of war, JOHN BELL, of Tennessee; secretary of the navy, GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina; postmaster general, FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York.

***

A gentleman who saw Prince RUDOLF during a visit to Vienna last summer, says: "Both of my brothers went to school in Austria, and I had heard so much about RUDOLF and his escapades that I was prepared to see a Lothario of the romantic type—a tall, dark and masterful sort of man, with a dashing manner and a wicked-looking face. On the contrary, I found RUDOLF to be a slim and inoffensive-looking little man, with banged hair and a pointed blonde beard. He looked well in his uniform, and of course he always wore it on public occasions; but personally the man was anything but the customary ideal of a woman's hero. I carried letters of introduction and saw a great deal of the officers in Germany. In the course of a four months' residence in Vienna I heard more stories about the crown prince than could be put in decent form in the course of a year. One thing is certain, and that is that the sympathies of the entire Austrian people were with STEPHANIE, and not with the prince. His affairs were numberless, and many of them were brutal and indecent. It was the life he led which estranged him from his wife in the first place, and which, in the second place, cost him his popularity with the people. In one sense, however, he was interesting. His belief in himself was beyond conception. It would have been impossible for anybody in the world to have convinced RUDOLF that there was a flaw anywhere in his character. It is unconceivable that a man of his characteristics would take his own life. Anybody who has lived in Vienna and heard the stories the officers tell of the man who was once the prospective commander of the army and ruler of the people, will wonder that RUDOLF escaped assassination so long."

***

Mrs. JENNESS MILLER, the noted dress reformer, is coming to St. Paul next week. It is a favorite theory of hers that all women can be well and beautiful. It is evident that Mrs. MILLER knows where to come to find a superb illustration of her theory, for a healthier, handsomer lot of women cannot be found anywhere on God's green earth than right here in St. Paul. And yet they will wear corsets.

***

"Can the GLOBE explain why there is such general scarcity of money in circulation?" asks an Iowa correspondent. It is because there are two drains upon our money supply. One leads to the treasury, where the taxes are pouring in to swell the surplus. The other leads to foreign markets, where gold is being shipped to pay interest on railroad bonds and other forms of indebtedness. The short crops last season turned the balance of trade against us, as well as materially decreasing the railroad business of the country. There is nothing in the financial situation to indicate the danger of a panic, but times are just close enough to impress the necessity for economy upon those who expect to make both ends meet this year.

LEGISLATIVE POINTS.

The bill before the legislature to enact that three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil cases, is looked on with considerable favor by the legal fraternity. It is a move in the right direction, and a reform that is needed and will surely come.—Janesville Argus.

It is proposed to increase the state insurance commissioner's salary to $3,500 per year. So long as good and competent men are more than willing to take it at the present compensation, there would not appear to be any crying necessity for an increase.—Faribault Republican.

Gentlemen of the legislature, before you amend the Whiteman law or adopt the Australian method, thoroughly investigate the Rhines system, for there must certainly be some better way than either of the two former, and the last contains in itself more of promise than anything we know of.—Fairmont News.

Senator Keller, of Stearns county, has introduced a bill in the senate to increase the salaries of the judges of the supreme court to $5,500 per year. This is a proper and just bill, and should be passed, and we hope to see it so amended as to give the judges of the district court the same amount.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

We see now why the lower branch of the state legislature wants to amend the divorce laws, and it is explained in the fact that there are but seven bachelors in that body. "We know not what a day may bring forth," and the average legislator deserves to smooth the way for cutting the gordian knot.—Albert Lea Enterprise.

The bill prohibits the use of cigars and liquor to influence votes, and allows a candidate to expend money for the use of a hall for meeting and the necessary expenses of speakers. He may also employ two men to bring voters to the polls on election day. How very nice it would be if all these evils could be done away with simply by passing Mr. Sevaton's little bill.—Mankato Free Press

The proposed change is not a commendable one, and the people will doubtless vote it down. If any change is made it ought to be to abolish the jury system entirely. If the legislature wants to tinker with the jury laws, let it tackle the outrageous grand jury system, and provide for expunging it entirely from the constitution.—Albert Lea Standard.

If the present legislature does not fix the oil inspector's salary they do an injustice, not to him, but to the state. The money that accrues as fees from the inspection of oil belongs to the state just as much as the money taken in by a clerk belongs to an employer, and there should be no bonus given an applicant for this desirable plum.—Granite Falls Tribune.

The present legislature does not seem disposed to meddle with the temperance question. Local option, prohibitory and other kindred bills are referred to committees without debate. Where the Republican party espoused the cause of temperance sometime ago and posed as the friends of temperance reform, it was for a set purpose, and that was to kill prohibition.—Lake City Sentinel.

The Twin City papers will presently begin a howl for re-apportionment of the legislative districts. In justice to the Fifth district a re-apportionment should be made as soon as practicable, which will be two years hence, when the coming census will be available. St. Paul and Minneapolis already have a heavy enough hand on the state, and there is no necessity to hurry the ceremony of turning the entire state over to them.—Mankato Free Press.

We hope to see this (increase of salaries) and similar iniqitous measures buried beyond a hope of resurrection, and we also hope to be able to record the votes of the solid delegation from this county as assisting in squelching and making odious this and like legislation. Enact laws that will benefit the people, but in heavens name don't add to their burdens by forever increasing the compensation of the few at the expense of the many.—Preston Times.

We understand that Representative C. R. Davis is preparing a bill to abolish the death penalty, and that a number of legislators are favorable to it. Yet it seems sometimes that hanging is too good for some people, and on Capt. Davis' theory of making all punishments fit the crime, some criminals should be drawn, quartered, burned and slowly tortured for about three score years and ten. We are forninst the abolition prior to the millenium.—St. Peter Tribune.

It should not be assumed that all legislators who favor making divorce easy are themselves seeking divorce. It may be that they really feel so secure against any desire on the part of their better halves to obtain separation that they don't want the aforesaid better halves to think they are afraid of their threats on that score. The best way to quiet a growling dog on the other side of the fence is to open the gate and give him a chance to really bite if he wants to. But the fact that the man opens the gate isn't always proof that he is really aching to be bitten. He would be badly fooled to find that some barking dogs do bite when the gate is opened.—St. Peter Tribune.

EDITORS' OPINIONS.

Senator-Elect Washburn, of Minnesota, who is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, said last night that the newspapers had greatly exaggerated the condition of his health. He said he had only suffered from a slight cold, from which he had completely recovered.—New York Herald.

Here's another case: Gov. Merriam appoints one S. S. Brown, of Minneapolis, surveyor general for this district, notwithstanding most of his friends asked for the appointment of some one else. The young governor is fast making enemies of his friends, who may beheard from at the next convention in a way which may not be pleasant for his political ambition.—Anoka Union.

It is a pity that the Northwest cannot take advantage of the experience of the rest of the world and assume at the outset that a college, small and even meager in its appointments and lame in its professorships, is a very expensive affair. The only true and profitable way to do is to concentrate the efforts in a very few colleges, or universities, which can afford the best instructions and advantages the country can produce.—Winona Herald.

The question of taxing railroad property was under discussion in the Minnesota legislature when a granger member arose and said: "I've always been agin railroads and fought 'em right along; but since coming down here and seeing some of the railroad mandates I've changed my mind somewhat in relation to these 'ere soulless corporations, and believe that they have some rights which we farmers ought to respect to a certain extent. That is——" At this point a brother member called the speaker's attention to the fact that his railroad pass was sticking out of his pocket, and that members were noticing it. This caused the gentleman from the rooral deestrick to suddenly dry up.—Morris Tribune.

These men, as Mr. Heatwole says, are men of character and standing in the state, and besides them there are many thousands of others who are in full sympathy with all, in connection with the senatorial contest, they have done and said. It is not surprising, therefore, that the question is asked: "How do the people like the utterances of the newly elected senator?"—Winona Republican.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Robert Louis Stevenson has taken to going barefoot and blowing on the flageolet. His next literary nightmare may be expected to be something unusually horrible.

The emperor of China will be married the 4th of March next. The same day the next president of the United States will plight his troth to Miss Columbia. It will be a great day on both sides of the planet.

Mr. Chanler, husband of Amelie Rives, is still in Paris, while his wife remains at Castle Hill, Va. Is Mr. Chanler looking for a plot for his wife's next novel?

Mrs. Wanamaker, wife of the coming cabinet officer, was Miss Brown, daughter of her husband's partner in business. She is more devoted to charitable occupations than to social matters.

A Washington telegraph operator recently remarked: "You see wonderful spelling among high officials frequently. I once sent a telegram from Gen. Grant in his own handwriting which began: 'I regret that I shall not be able to serve as a paul-bearer.'"

Mr. Higgins, the coming senator from Delaware, is said to be a wonderful expert as regards peaches. By tasting a peach he can tell its variety, where it was grown, its age and its market value. Whether he is the author of the perennial prediction of the "killing of the buds" is not stated.

When Mrs. Cleveland travels over the Pennsylvania railroad, between New York and Washington, she always observes and calls the attention to others, if she is not alone, to a large sign on a factory standing close by the track in Newark, N. J. It bears the firm name "Cleveland & Frank."

A private letter from Senator Quay, received by a Philadelphia friend, announces that the Republican chairman is having a pleasant time in the land of flowers. His health has been much improved by the change of scene and freedom from the importunities of officeseekers. His piscatorial ventures have been successful, and he has made some fine catches of tarpon. He does not expect to return to Washington for some weeks yet. He has a number of friends in whose interest he will use his influence with the new administration.

President-elect Harrison has completed his inaugural address, and the last paragraph was copied on a typewriter a few days ago. Mr. Harrison, in preparing the address, has dictated a paragraph at a time, and when the address was written out he revised it carefully and redictated the whole from the revised copy. Many of the paragraphs have been subjected to as many as three revisions, and often a whole paragraph has been copied because it was thought best to leave out or substitute some particular word. As to his facts, Mr. Harrison has been very careful, and has not depended upon his memory for anything.

It is reported that the pope never allows a fire in any of the eight rooms of the vatican which he inhabits. These rooms are, with the exception of the library, small and low, and the pope's habits are so simple that he does not even require a dining room, but takes his meals either in his bed room or in the library. The other day the bed room was moved to a higher floor, as the room in which the pope had hitherto slept was converted into a private chapel. One of the officials remarking that the upper rooms would be too hot for habitation during the summer months, the pope quietly replied, "Then I shall have my bed put into the library."

CURRENT EVENTS.

When North Dakota makes up her books preparatory to entering the sisterhood, there is one Ward which will not be included. The meteor has flashed and is gone.

The theatrical problem in the Twin Cities is an absorbing, but varying one. St. Paul is fighting to secure the fine one she has not, and Minneapolis is fighting over two that she has.

The research of two years should not be entirely without fruit, and Atty.-Gen. Clapp has doubtless made good use of his time, in studying authorities and law on the reapportionment problem.

It may not fill the Minnesota heart with joy to learn that Windom leads for the treasury portfolio, but it will fill it to overflowing to hear that Blaine is backing him.

When grave and reverned senators begin to figure upon a million dollars for the new capitol, they are displaying a sense of appreciation of the growing greatness and importance of Minnesota as a state.

Representative Davis should see that the legislature, as a body, attends the double execution at Alexandria, next Friday. He could there practically demonstrate his theories of capital punishment.

Senator Truax is in a fair way to obtain a vindication. It does seem a little arbitrary that in the secrecy of an executive session of the senate a man's character can be torn to pieces without a chance for defense.

Perhaps Mr. Sewall, now that he is relieved from the cares of his consulate, may consent to come to St. Paul and lead the regiment of Samoan volunteers, the organization of which was graphically given in Sunday's GLOBE. He seems to be somewhat of a fighter, himself.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Getting to be a bore already—the in-augeration bawl.—Texas Siftings.

A fifty-cent tip makes any man rise in the estimation of an elevator boy.—New Orleans Picayune.

Hair in a plait is all right if it isn't the butter-plate.—Hotel Mail.

A Russian novelist was recently arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a plot. They read his works. He was discharged.—Puck.

"There's a queer roomer afloat," remarked the hotel reporter as he fished an insane suicide out of the bath-tub.—Hotel Mail.

Sarah Bernhardt punch is to be found at nearly all receptions these days. They call it that because it is so thin.—Washington Critic.

The late Oliver Ditson left $15,000 for the founding of a home for poor singers. But the sum is appallingly inadequate. Fifteen millions wouldn't house half of them.—Puck.

Missionary (to prisoner)—My poor friend, don't you regret what brought you here? Prisoner—Indeed I do, and when I get out the duck that peached on me will regret it, too!—Texas Siftings.

Jack—Well, Clara made her debut on the professional stage as Cleopatra last night. Jack's sister—Did she come out with honor? Jack (doubtedly)—N-no, she didn't come out with much on her.—Time.

Jinks (to old friend in theater lobby)—I notice you come out after every act. You are not drinking, I hope? Blinks—O, no; but it is rather tiresome inside. I came with my own sister this time.—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Winks—Folks say Mr. Weed, the cigar manufacturer, was converted at the revival last night. Mr. Winks—Guess it's true. I stepped in this morning for my favorite two-for-five cigars, and I noticed the card "Pure Havana" had been moved over to the 15 cent box.—Philadelphia Record.

FOND HOPES BLASTED.

Conferees on the Omnibus Bill Split on the New Mexican Rock.

Republicans Want All the Honor Resulting from Making States.

President Cleveland Gives a State Dinner to Supreme Court Judges.

Senators Father a Scheme to Remove the Charge of Desertion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Conferees on the Dakota, Montana and New Mexico admission bill were in session a short time this morning and adjourned until 2 o'clock without coming to an agreement. Another meeting of the conferees on the territorial bill was held this afternoon which resulted in a decision to report to the two houses that the conference was unable to agree. It is gathered that the house of representatives was willing to make concessions in the direction of admitting South Dakota without further delay, if the senators could concede the admission of New Mexico, but no agreement could be reached on this basis, and it is probable that the house conferees will ask for instructions from the house before any further steps are taken.

NOT MUCH HOPE LEFT.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—There is not so much light as there was. The admission of the territories is not so roseate in anticipation. To-morrow as soon as Mr. Springer announces to the house that the conferees have failed to agree, Judge Baker, of New York, will move that the house recede from its amendment to the senate bill and pass that bill. That means the admission of South Dakota alone. The result will be a big hullabaloo, but there is no likelihood of anything being done. Meantime Senator Platt will inform the senate that nothing has been accomplished and the senate will recommit the bill to Platt's committee, there to await such action as the house may take. It is plain that the Republicans have been delaying this matter, just as they delayed action last summer on the tariff bill, until it is too late to accomplish anything. An extra session looms up, and the Republicans evidently intend to take to themselves all the glory of the admission of the territories.

GROVER AS HOST.

The President Entertains the Members of the Supreme Court.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The state dinner to the members of the supreme court took place this evening at the executive mansion. The president escorted Mrs. Fuller, wife of the chief justice, and the chief justice escorted Mrs. Cleveland. The other guests were: Mr. Justice Gray and Mrs. Blatchford, Mr. Justice Lamar and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Justice Miller and Miss Gray, Mr. Justice Blatchford and Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. Justice Harlan and Mrs. Miller, Senator Edmunds and Mrs. Eustis, Senator Pugh and Mrs. Gray, Senator Evarts and Mrs. MacVeagh, Senator Gray and Mrs. Evarts, ex-Gov. Hoadley and Mrs. Kernan, Senator Eustis and Mrs. Pugh, Senator Butler and Mrs. Oates, Mr. Kernan and Mrs. Collins, President Gilman and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Bullitt and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Folsom, Mr. MacVeagh and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. Collins and Mrs. Hoadley, Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. Oates and Mrs. Hieskell.

SOMETHING FOR SOLDIERS.

Senators Propose a Plan to Remove the Charge of Desertion in Certain Cases.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate to-day passed as reported from the committee on military affairs, a substitute for the general bill recently passed by the house, removing the charge of desertion in certain cases. The substitute provides that the charge of desertion shall be removed from the record of any volunteer soldier of the late war, when it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the secretary of war that he served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until May 1, 1865, having previously served six months or more, who failed by reason of absence from his command, to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge, or who was prevented completing his term of enlistment by reason of wounds or disease. The substitute also provides for the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of any volunteer or regular soldier in cases, after the charges were made, the soldier returned voluntarily to his command and served out his time, or where he was absent on account of wounds, or died from those wounds. The charge of desertion is to be removed from the records of those who enlisted in the navy or marine corps without obtaining discharges from the army, where the re-enlistment was not for the purpose of securing bounty, provided that the absence from service did not exceed four months, and that the soldier served faithfully after re-enlistment. Any soldier who, after desertion, was restored to duty by a competent commander, is not to be deemed to rest under any disability in the prosecution of any claim for pension. The adjutant general is to issue to any soldier restored under sections 1 and 3 of this act, a certificate of discharge. When the charge shall have been removed, the heirs of the soldier are to receive the pay and bounty due him, provided that no pay or bounty is to be allowed for the period during which he was absent from his command, or in cases where the soldier served less than six months. The charge of desertion is to be removed from the records of soldiers who served in the Mexican war, where the soldier served out the time of his enlistment, or for six months or more, and until July 4, 1848, and left his command without receiving a discharge; and where the soldier after the charge was entered, voluntarily returned and served out his time. The provisions of the act are not to be construed so as to relieve any soldier who left his command from disaffection or disloyalty, to evade hardships, or in the presence of the enemy (not being sick or wounded), or while under arrest or under charges; or in the case of a soldier of the Mexican war who did not actually reach the seat of war. All applications for relief under this act are to be filed within three years after July 1, 1889. The senate has asked an immediate conference on the bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Representatives Wrangle Over the Bill by Which the Country's Defenders Are Provided For.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The house spent most of its time to-day in considering the army appropriation bill. The senate bill providing that the public lands now subject to private entry shall be disposed of according to the homestead laws only was taken up, and the following amendments to it adopted: By Mr. Holman, striking out the words which exempt Missouri from the provisions of the bill; repealing the commutation clause of the homestead law; by Mr. Turner, of Kansas, allowing persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make another entry. The bill as amended was then passed. The bill increasing the pension of the widow of Brig. Gen. W. H. Emery from $30 to $50 per month was taken up, and after a slight struggle passed. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. An amendment was agreed to, appropriating $1,500 for a riding and training master at West Point. A motion of Mr. Morrow to strike out the provision that quartermasters' supplies shall be purchased at the cheapest point, transportation considered, was not agreed to. The paragraph appropriating $100,000 for continuing work on the new military post at Denver was struck out, because it had been provided for in the sundry civil bill. Paragraphs were inserted appropriating $20,000 for officers' quarters at the Columbus, O., post; $17,000 for the purchase of the site of Fort Elliott, Tex.; $24,500 to complete the water supply system at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order on the proposed amendment to appropriate $500,000 to purchase moveable submarine torpedoes, and the question was debated at some length by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois; Mr. Spinola, of New York, and Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan. Pending decision a conference was ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

READY FOR SIGNATURE.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Goes to the President—Senatorial Bickerings.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate to-day further discussed the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman presented the conference report on the bill to incorporate the maritime canal company of Nicaragua. It was agreed to. The bill now goes to the president for approval. The credentials of Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, for a senatorial term were presented and filed. The senate bill was passed empowering the Mount Carmel development company to draw water from the Wabash river and its tributaries in Illinois. Mr. Blair reported favorably a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the denial by the United States or any state of the right of suffrage on account of sex. The resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. Cockrell gave notice that a minority report would be made hereafter. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of three senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president-elect on March 4, next. The senate bill further to suspend the operation of section 5,574 of the revised statutes—in relation to the guano islands (for five years from the 18th of April, 1889,) was taken from the calendar and possed; also the senate bill to provide for writs of error or appeals to the supreme court of the United States in all cases involving the question of the jurisdiction of the courts below. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Chandler, instructing the committee on appropriations to make an investigation in relation to the longevity, mileage and "sea service" claims of naval officers, was taken up, and after debate, in which the conduct of Washington claim agents was severely criticised, went over until to-morrow without action. Senators Davis and Daniel were appointed on the board of visitors to the military academy. The house amendment to the senate bill as to cutting of timber on Indian lands, was concurred in. The senate then resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The pending question being on Mr. Hawley's amendment to give an additional clerk of class 3 to the civil service commission. After