POMP AND PAGEANTRY

Final Ceremony of the Funeral of the Dowager Empress Augusta.

An Exact Repetition of the Funeral of Her Late Consort.

Illustrious Representatives of Foreign Nations Among the Mourners.

Complications of the Conference of Bohemian Germans and Czechs.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Public attention was concentrated to-day upon the funeral of the Empress Augusta, to the exclusion of all other topics. The threatening news from Spain, the progress in Austria of the German-Czech conference—all seem of little moment to the people here by comparison with the grandiose pageant of an imperial funeral. The final ceremony of the funeral service was like the other parts, all planned to be a repetition of the funeral of the Emperor William. The religious service was concluded in the Schloss chapel at 12:30, and amid the tolling of church bells the cortege moved at once for Charlottenburg. The way was lined by troops and by various trade guilds, by students from the public schools, by members of veteran societies and so on, and behind those thronged thousands of silent, sympathetic spectators. The ecclesiastical services, as well as the military part of the scene, was a repetition of the honors paid to the renowned husband of the deceased, while the throng of

FAMILY AND OFFICIAL MOURNERS

was nearly as large and illustrious. The Duke of Edinburgh represented the queen of England as before. In the immediate circle of family mourners were the king of Saxony, the crown prince of Sweden, the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, the grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Grand Duke Francis of Austria, Prince William of Wurtemberg, Prince William of Wied, the Princes of Schleswig-Holstein, Saxe-Meiningeon, Saxe-Weimar, Waldeck, Piedmont, Sonderhausen, Schaumburg, Lippe and others. Beside these were many representatives of foreign sovereigns. The emperor laid upon the coffin a magnificent palm branch, with long white silk ribbons bearing the imperial arms and crown in gold. Baron Levetzow, president of the reichstag, laid upon the coffin in behalf of the reichstag, a wreath of palms, white roses and camelias, upon the ribons of which was this inscription: "The Reichstag to the First Empress Augusta. 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'" Prince Bismarck sent a large wreath surrounding a cross of violets; the Princess Bismarck, a wreath of roses and lilies of the valley. The kings of Italy and Roumenia each sent exquisite tributes of flowers, as did the sovereigns of almost all the German and foreign countries. At the principal service on Thursday evening the coffin was unclosed, and

THE EMPRESS LAY AS IF ASLEEP.

The choral piece, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," was sung as the court entered. Rev. Koegel, the court chaplain, in an eloquent address, reviewed Augusta's connection with German history during the last fifty years. He has since furnished to the Reichsanzeiger a list of special Scriptural texts of which the empress was particularly fond. These are the Epistle to the Romans, xii., 12, and xiv., 7, Matthew xxvii., 20, Corinthians xi., 9, and others. Among many anecdotes now made public in regard to the dead empress is one that has an interest of actuality. In sending a gift to a distressed widow she was told that the woman's husband had been a socialist, and she said: "I do not care what the political opinions of the man were. I only remember that he has left a hungry family." To-day the houses in the Unterden Linden are draped with black and the lamps are shrouded with crape. It is expected that the conference of the Bohemian, German and Czech parties will end to-day. The delegates are reticent respecting the proceedings. The Germans hold that Count Taafe has asked them to help him solve the insoluble problem against themselves. In Bohemia there are 2,000,000 Germans and 3,000,000 Czechs. The Germans stand in that country in a stronger position than the Stermein in Germany. Yet Count Taafe has ignored them for the offices and given rein to the Czechs. He now finds that in this he has not even pleased the Czechs themselves; they are not satisfied with the repeated concessions made to them at the expense of the Germans; yet he now asks the Germans to help him out of his dilemma by making further concessions

FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE.

This they hold to be absurd politics. They themselves only demand that in the German-speaking districts of Bohemia the German language shall be the official tongue, and that in the districts where there is a mixed population the language of the majority shall prevail. The Germans accuse Count Taafe of trying to make all Bohemia a Czech country, and in consequence of the success of his efforts in that direction they say that German imperial patriotism is disappearing. They assert that the German element, which is the largest and strongest national mass in the empire, has been kept down for ten years by combinations of the other elements made against it. In the coalitions of the nationalist elements there is none, they say, which could govern Austria alone, or agree long with any other nationality except in opposition to the Germans. The German party point out that the Czechs, who at heart are in sympathy with Russia, therefore hate the Poles, yet despite this the Poles unite with them against Germans, who form the backbone of the country, and upon whom alone the monarchy could rely in a crisis. On the other hand the Czechs do not contemplate the Germans as such innocent and helpless victims of persecution, and intimate that this is not the first they have heard of the exclusive virtue of that race. They accuse the Germans of endeavoring to eradicate from the country the Czech language and institutions and whatever else may stand in the way of German domination, and assert that they themselves have had fair play in the conflict only since Count Taafe has been in office. They do not dispute the full right of the Germans to use their own language in districts occupied by them, but they hold that Bohemia should be independent, as Hungary is, and claim that the emperor should recognize their national rights and privileges by being crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, as the emperors formerly were. The commandant of Berlin officially denies the story that when the password was given on New Year's day the emperor formally addressed the officers regarding smokeless powder, magazine rifles, and so forth.

New Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following Northwestern inventors received patents this week, as reported by Williamson & Blodgett, Patent Attorneys, 807 Wright Block, Minneapolis. Minnesota: P. McKee, Rovalton, footwarmer; G. Phumphrey, Minneapolis, ink well for desks; W. Shattuck, Minneapolis, fence machine; J. Simpson, Minneapolis, wagon-dump; C. White, Minneapolis, ironing and polishing machine. Dakota: C. Benesh, Wahpeton, seat for agricultural machine; J. Bollinger, Tripp, paint composition; B. Phillips, Flandreau, washing machine.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

Erastus Wiman Makes a Plea for Commercial Union.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 11.—Erastus Wiman delivered an address to-night to a large audience at the Opera house, the meeting being under the auspices of the Young Liberal club. The subject of the address was "The Three Futures for Canada." These were described as continued colonialism, annexation or an independent republic. Mr. Wiman did not assume to judge between the relative advantages offered by these political forms, but he urged that whatever the people of Canada might decide in the future on these points, the great step in advance to be taken in the present was to establish commercial union between the United States and Canada. This would add to the prosperity of both countries and would render the final solution of the political problem easier.

RIVALS FOR THE FAIR

Continued From First Page.

Mr. Bryan reviewed the disadvantages Washington labored under, and the lack of transportation facilities in New York. He said he pleaded for the agriculturist, the miner, the lumberman and cattlemen of the West. He wanted the people to come to Chicago, and see what the West could show them. The orator who had spoken so eloquently for New York this morning was one whose lips were the opening to a jewel casket. He would have wished that the jewels that dropped in such profusion from his lips were blocks, and blocks of marble, too, and then liberty would not have had to wait as long for a pedestal [prolonged laughter], and her longing eyes would before this have seen the memorial arch and the Grant monument. [Laughter.] They had spoken of the climate of Chicago, and of its heat in summer. He would speak of the time in midsummer when he visited New York, when the hotels were crowded to repletion. It was not pleasant to spend the night in bed with a perfect stranger, but it was sometimes better than to miss a whole night's sleep. But it was distinctly disagreeable to have that unknown and unidentified bedfellow wake you in the middle of the night with the cry that he was drowning in the bay; and to learn that he was struggling in the sweat of his own bed-clothes. [Prolonged laughter.] The West has bowed in worship with its face to the East too long. All that her orators had said of New York was true, but she lacked one thing which Chicago had—

SHE LACKED PATRIOTISM.

This Chicago possessed, and she wished to display. Let the fair come to Chicago and New York would say: "We have prospered through your fair," and the people of Washington would say: "You have taken from us what would have been a great nuisance and yet you have let us see the elite of Europe," and the farmer, and the miner, and the cattlemen would bless your name. E. L. Jeffrey, the next speaker, said that it was useless to waste time in endeavoring to show that any other city would not be able to handle the great exposition properly. He would endeavor to show that Chicago would handle it properly. The principal questions to be considered were the financial and physical advantages. He presented to the committee a certificate that $5,000,000 had been subscribed to the Chicago guarantee fund; also a statement of the estimated receipts and expenses, as follows: Receipts, guarantee fund, $5,000,000; sale of privileges, $1,000,000; admissions (15,000,000 at 50 cents), $7,500,000; sale of material after exposition, $500,000; total receipts, $14,000,000. Expenses, buildings, etc., $7,000,000; executive, $3,000,000; contingent fund, $4,000,000; total expenses, $14,000,000. It would be impossible now, in view of the absence of information on the question of the amount of space required, to make a satisfactory estimate of the acreage or the buildings required. By means of a map Mr. Jeffrey illustrated a description of the transportation and harbor advantages, and the public

PARK SYSTEM OF CHICAGO.

He described in detail the proposed site of the exposition. Chicago, he said, had 24 railroads with terminal facilities; St. Louis, 17, and New York 14.

Mr. Jeffrey presented a comparative table of mortuary statistics, and also a comparative statement of tempetature for 1889, both of which were in favor of Chicago. He gave figures showing the number of vessels arriving at and leaving Chicago during a number of years, to show the great amount of traffic that passes through Chicago. As to the convenience of people wishing to come and go from Chicago, he said no city in the world had the railroad facilities that she had. He also presented statistics showing the number of people landed in New York by the different steamship lines from Europe during the past year, and placed the extreme number that could be landed in twenty-five weeks with increased facilities at 277,000. Should these people, he asked, be inconvenienced by having to travel from New York to Chicago, or should the millions of people in the United States be forced to travel from the West to the coast? In conclusion he urged the committee, on behalf of Chicago and the Northwest, to select Chicago as the site for the fair. The committee at 4 o'clock adjourned. The representatives of the four cities have been accorded the privilege of filing supplementary statements or answers with the committee.

The members of the New York world's fair committee called in a body upon President Harrison this afternoon, and were informally received.

BOOMERS TENDERED A RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Congressman Flower and Mr. Belden of New York gave a reception to the world's fair committee from New York city at the Arlington hotel to-night which filled the large dining hall of the Arlington from 8 o'clock until midnight, with a crowd of world's fair people not only from New York but from St. Louis, Washington and Chicago. Conspicuous among those present were Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Grant, Senator Warner Miller, ex-Secretary Whitney, F. R. Thurber and Assistant Secretary Bachelor, of New York; Congressman Mason, J. W. Scott and T. B. Bryan, of Chicago; Gov. Fletcher and George Bain, of St. Louis, Secretary Anderson and M. M. Parker, of the Washington board of promotion, were present. Mr. Depew, Mr. Ryan and Congressman Mason made speeches, in which was evidenced a good-natured rivalry between the two cities and sections for the honor of securing the location of the great quadri-centennial exposition.

HONORING THE DEAD.

Funeral of the Late Judge Kelley in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The scenes in the house of representatives to-day attending the services over the remains of the late William D. Kelley, the "Father of the House," were very impressive, more so, perhaps, on account of the simplicity of the arrangements. Before noon, the hour for the assembly of the house, there was nothing unusal to be observed in the commodious chamber except the crowds in the galleries, and the two black casket stands that stood in front of the clerk's desk. In the executive gallery were Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Halford, the president's private secretary. Postmaster General Wanamaker occupied a seat on the floor. About 12:50 Vice President Morton, leaning on the arm of Capt. Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the senate, entered the house at the head of a score of senators. The vice president was conducted to a seat to the right of the speaker's platform, the senators seating themselves at desks of representatives provided for them. The desk that Judge Kelley occupied for so many years

WAS DRAPED IN MOURNING,

while a bouquet of roses rested on its top. On the clerk's desk were two crossed palm leaves covered with flowers. A few minutes after noon Speaker Reed brought down his gavel on the desk in front of him with a sharp rap and directed the clerk to read the journal of the proceedings of yesterday. The opening prayer was omitted. Just as the clerk finished reading, A. J. Holmes, the sergeant-at-arms, appeared at the main door of the house at the head of the funeral cortege, which had proceeded from the Riggs house to the capitol. Following Mr. Holmes came Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, a Baptist clergyman of this city, and Dr. Butler, chaplain of the senate. These were followed by Chairman O'Neill and the members of the house and senate committee on arrangements, consisting of Messrs. McKinley, Cannon, Banks, McKenna, Carlisle, Bynum, Holman and Mucthler, and Senators Cameron, Manderson, Butler and Colquitt. Senator Sherman, a member of the senate committee, had arrived some time before. As the solemn procession moved down the aisle, Rev. Mr. Cuthbert read aloud the preliminary Baptist burial service. The black-coated committeemen wore rosettes of black and white. When they were seated in front of the first tier of desks, a detachment of capitol policemen, in the brass-buttoned uniforms, walked slowly and solemnly down the aisle with the casket on their shoulders. The casket bore no other decoration than a large bunch of

LILIES AND MIXED FLOWERS.

While these scenes were going on, those on the floor remained standing. They did not seat themselves until Mrs. Kelley, leaning on the arm of her eldest son, and followed by the other members of the family, had entered and taken the places reserved for them. At another rap from the gavel of Speaker Reed the assemblage sat down and the reading of the remainder of the Baptist burial service was proceeded with. Dr. Butler then read the fifteenth chapter, first epistle of the Corinthians, and followed his reading by prayer. Dr. Cuthbert closed the service with the benediction, and the casket was then taken up by the body bearers, who followed the members of the committee with their burden. The members of the family walked out of the house directly behind the casket, and they were followed by the members of the senate who were present. Another rap from the speaker's gavel called the house again to order, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, arose and moved that the house adjourn. The motion was carried, and the house adjourned until Monday. Shortly before 1 o'clock the remains of Judge Kelley were escorted to the Baltimore & Potomac station, and at 1:15 the funeral party left for Philadelphia on a special train.

MINE FAMILY.

Dimpled scheeks mit eyes of plue,
Mout like id vas moist mit dew.
Und leedle teeth shust peekin droo—
Dot's der baby.

Curly head, und full of glee,
Drowsers all oudt at der knee—
He vas been playing horse, you see—
Dot's leedle Yawcob.

Von hundord-seexty in der shade,
Der oder day ven she veighed—
She beats me soon, I vas avraid—
Dot's mine Katrina.

Bare-footed hed und pooty stoudt,
Mit grooked legs dot vill bend oudt,
Fond of his bier und sauer kraut—
Dot's me, himself.

Von schmall young baby, full of fun,
Von leedle, prite-eyed, roguish son,
Von frou to greet vhen work is done—
Dot's mine family.
—Charles Ollen Adams, in Boston Globe.

Parlor Cars to Chicago.

Beginning Jan 13, 1890, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will run elegant parlor cars on its daylight trains between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. These cars are run for the benefit of way as well as through passengers, and but a small extra charge is made for the additional accommodations offered. Train leaves Minneapolis at 6:45 a. m.; St. Paul at 7:15 a. m., daily except Sunday, and arrives at Milwaukee at 7:05 p. m., and Chicago at 10:05 p. m. Leaves Chicago at 8 a. m. and arrives in Minneapolis at 11:35 p. m.

Art Notes.

One of as clever portrait and landscape painters as there is in this city is Mr. W. Janda, Room 11, Sherman block. Parties desiring something nice in scenic and fresco painting should consult him, as he makes a specialty of this line of work. He is a conscientious worker, and takes great interest in pupils, to whom he gives lessons in drawing and painting during the day and evening. Any one interested in works of art should visit his studio at the above address.

The Most Beautiful Line

Of Ribbons in the city at half-price at the Parisian assignee sale.

STILLWATER SILHOUETTES

John Ellis Suddenly Turns Up Again at Tacoma.

HE SAYS HE WAS INSANE.

Union Meeting of the Churches--Talk of Opening the Sawyer House.

John Ellis, for quite a time a resident of this city, very suddenly and mysteriously disappeared on July 24, 1889, at Tacoma, to which place he and his wife had then but recently removed from Stillwater. The pair were well-to-do, happy and devoted to each other, and no possible solution of the mystery was suggested beyond accident or foul play. After a long search and waiting, the distracted wife gave up her husband as dead, and returned, utterly broken in spirit, to this city, whence she soon left for her early home at Chatham, Canada, accompanied by her father and uncle, who came on from the East to comfort and assist her. Ellis now as suddenly appears at Tacoma, alive and well, as is reported in a letter received here yesterday from Tacoma by Mrs. Thomas McCollon. The writer states that on Saturday, Dec. 58, Ellis appeared there at the home of Dan Day, recently of this city, but was unable to render a satisfactory account of himself. He said he must have wandered away in a fit of insanity. He knew not where he had been, but when he "came to himself" was in Port Townsend, where he had been working for two months, as he was informed. He at once started for Tacoma, and, on learning of his wife's whereabouts, immediately communicated with her. She will rejoin him at once.

Interest among church-going people will largely center to-day in the mass meeting or union meeting to be held this evening at the First Presbyterian church, when addresses will be made by delegates from the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. by two young men who were missionaries to the Soudan and by the various city pastors. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the visiting Y. M. C. A. men will also address meetings to be held at Grace Congregational and the First Baptist churches. In the morning the pastor's theme at the First Presbyterian church will be "Hidden Treasures."

The usual morning services will be held at the Methodist, Congregatioal and Baptist churches, and at Ascension church Rev. Andrew J. Graham, dean of the central convocation and rector of Holy Trinity church, Minneapolis, will preach morning and evening.

A decision in the matter of the application of Elmore Lowell for the appointment of a receiver for the Sawyer house property, pending the mortgage foreclosure proceedings, will undoubtedly be announced to-morrow by Judge McCluer. The matter has been before the court for several weeks, but a great pressure of other business, including a term of court, has prevented an early consideration. The Sawyer house has been closed since Nov. 30, greatly to the discomfort of the traveling public and to the injury of the city, but if a receiver is allowed the house will be at once reopened.

McIntire Bros. announced yesterday that so far as they were concerned as publishers the Stillwater Democrat is defunct, the determination to suspend publication being suddenly reached, though the paper has at no time been a paying investment. It is uncertain whether or not the paper will be revived, or, in case it is not, what will become of the plant.

A mass meeting, to be addressed by George W. Sprague, president of the State Farmers' alliance, will be held at the court house in Stillwater at 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon. On the preceding day Mr. Sprague will speak at Marine Mills.

It is probable that Daniel Day will be obliged to come from Tacoma to St. Paul for the purpose of having an operation performed on his leg, which was injured in a runaway accident several months ago.

The funeral of Hans Peterson will be held to-day at 2 o'clock, under the direction of the Society Dania, from Spindle's undertaking rooms.

The police force is bereft of Officer Costello's services, the grip having claimed him yesterday.

Gov. Merriam yesterday granted a pardon to an Aitkin county convict, whose name is not obtained.

Mrs. Mary Taylor died at South Stillwater yesterday at the age of twenty-five years.

SOCIAL STILLWATER.

Social circles were quiescent during the week, only a few minor events occurring to show that society was stirring. The prevailing epidemic of influenza disarranged many plans and is largely responsible for the social stagnation. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Proctor, of Willard street, entertained a large party of friends on the occasion of Mr. Proctor's thirty-fourth birthday anniversary. The evening was largely devoted to the seductions of drive whist, at which Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hospes won the head prizes, the foot prizes being taken by W. C. Masterman and Mrs. R. S. Davis. Friday evening the fourth in the series of York club dances was very pleasantly given at Grand opera house hall. Yesterday afternoon the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Caine, South Third street, was merry with the voices of little people, invited by Mrs. Caine to celebrate the eighth birthday anniversary of her son Matt. To-morrow evening a pleasant social affair will be the public installation of the officers of Stillwater lodge, I. O. F. On Wednesday evening a grand ball will be given at Music hall by the Knights of Honor. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" company gave a splendid performance Monday evening to very poor business. Next Friday the opera house will be opened for the production of George Hoey's farce-comedy, "Keep It Dark."

Mrs. George Swain was called to Boston Monday by a telegram announcing the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Bicknell Hall.

Miss Etta Fay has recovered from her illness sufficiently to be able to resume her duties in the public schools.

Miss Maggie Smith goes soon with her parents to live at Ellsworth, Wis.

J. S. O'Brien arrived yesterday from an absence at Hannibal, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staples, after a season in the city, have returned to their Maple Island home.

On Wednesday Mrs. J. H. Bromley, of White Bear, visited her Stillwater friends.

Miss Ollie Hospes has returned to school at Mount Auburn seminary, Cincinnati.

The Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church will sleigh-ride to-morrow evening to the residence of D. P. Lyman, in Stillwater town.

Martin Torinus is in attendance at a St. Paul business college.

Henry Heisel returned yesterday from a visit to his former home in Illinois.

Senator Sabin arrived yesterday from the East.

R. N. Clipp, of New Richmond, visited Stillwater friends Thursday.

Mrs. John S. Proctor, of Dakota, is visiting her former home at Stillwater.

Mrs. George S. Rankin is visiting her parents, Gov. and Mrs. C. A. Gilman, at St. Cloud.

Ex-Sheriff J. A. Johnson, now of Sioux Falls, S. D., was in the city yesterday.

Elmore Lowell, of Minneapolis, was in the city yesterday.

L. A. Cross and J. F. McGary will spend to-day in Duluth.

The Epiphany ring fell to the lot of Miss Belle Rankin at the party given by Mrs. W. M. Capron.

Want the Veterans Welcomed.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—John D. Long, president; E. S. Converse, treasurer, and Silas Barton, secretary, of the committee having charge ot the arrangements for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held here next August, issue an address to the people, appealing for the cordial cooperation of all patriotic men and women in extendihg to the visitors a genuine Massachusetts welcome in the work of securing accommodations for them. The committee expect 100,000 Grand Army men to be in the city during the encampment.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

An Unfortunate Genius Who Lived in the Wrong Time.

Boston Globe.

Forty years ago to-morrow the literary world was startled by the announcement that the poet of "The Bells" had died in a Baltimore hospital, the direct result, rumor whispered, of a night of debauch. Since that time American letters have undergone many changes; our literature has grown and flourished, and although many of the writers who were prominent during the first half of the century are forgotten, Edgar Allan Poe still stands out as the most noted figure of that era. "The ghoulish enterprise of biographers" gave his private character to the world in the worst possible light, and the discussion ever since as to the correctness or error of these views has served to keep him before the public, and has, to some degree, closed the eyes of the reading world to his transcendent merits as a writer.

Placed by many of the best English and French critics at the head of our poets, and, by some, ranked as the greatest literary genius that America has yet produced, to the majority of readers in this country he is known simply as the author of two or three poems. All personal gossip, however, and everything relating to himself or his life are eagerly sought. Within a few months two of our prominent magazines have reflected this interest by publishing articles of personal reminiscences, while a scrap of paper in his handwriting sells at a fabulous price, and even letters and papers written to or about him find a ready sale.

His life's story has been so often told that the main facts of his short, unhappy existence—he was only thirty-eight when he died—are too well known to be repeated. It is curious that Shelley, whose life was in many respects like Poe's, is remembered principally by his poem of "The Skylark," while Poe's name is forever linked with that of another bird, "The Raven." The poet't wonderfully weird and fantastic stories, "Hawthorne and delirium tremens," as one critic calls them, are comparatively little known here, while few of the thousands who read the numerous detective stories, now so popular, have ever heard of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Mystery of Marie Roget." Yet these tales of detective skill have never been equaled, and were, indeed, the parents of the numerous progeny which the public has received with so much favor.

Although by birth a Bostonian, as his mother, an actress, was playing an engagement here when he first saw the light, he never had any sympathy with many of the sentiments considered peculiar to our city, and earnestly opposed certain ideas which "came from hell or Boston," and fierce indeed was the storm which his alleged insults to Boston caused.

Besides being a poet and romancer, Poe was a literary critic as well, and not only did he make war on those whose books he reviewed, but the whole literary class came in for abuse. Mr. Longfellow, when violently attacked, magnanimously forgave him, but many a lesser mind was not so generous and retorted with scurrilous denunciations. Indeed, although the reading public smiled with Lowell when in his "Fable for Critics" he introduced

Poe with his raven, like Barnaby Rudge,
Three-fifths of him genius, and two-fifths sheer fudge,

the smarting scribblers thought the fabler too good-natured, and wished that they could have had a chance at their enemy. It is hard for us of this generation to realize how strongly this personal feeling against the poet manifested itself.

Looking back upon his checkered life, however, it is easy to see that in many respects he was simply unfortunate. The time was against him. Literary labor in this country commanded but little pay, and Poe received for his masterpieces far less than the reporter of to-day for the most commonplace news. But after forty years the high position to which his genius entitled him is beginning to be acknowledged, and the future historian of American letters will place among the greatest names of our literature that of Edgar Allan Poe.

Spotters' Testimony Doesn't Go.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—United States District Judge C. J. Foster has just made a ruling that "spotter" testimony, unsupported by other corroborative evidence, will be held insufficient upon which to convict persons arrested and arraigned for trial on the charge of selling liquor unlawfully. As a consequence, the use of "spotters" will be discontinued.

SUB ROSA.

Under the rose—
Nobody knows,
Only the tree
Bending above you,
Knows that I love you,
Sees you and me;
Under the rose—
Nobody knows.

Under the rose—
Nobody sees,
Sees you and me,
Only the fire-fly
Glimmering close by;
Who cares for these?
Under the rose—
Nobody sees.

Under the rose—
Nobody hears,
Hears what I say,
Nor your reply, sweet,
But you and I, sweet;
Love has no fears
Under the rose—
Nobody hears.
—Jessica in Presbyterian Journal.

If You Want Cloaks,

Attend the auction of the whole stock of A. B. Williamson & Co., 136 East Seventh street.

MENUS FOR THE WEEK.

A Seasonable Bill of Fare for Each Meal During the Next Seven Days.

It is always hard to know just what to get for dinner, breakfast or lunch and have constant variety, so the SUNDAY GLOBE again offers a few hints in the way of bills of fare to the many ladies who read its columns and hopes that they will find some hints in the following menu for each day that will be helpful to them. These seasonable menus are very carefully prepared by Table Talk, and so arranged that what is left over from one meal is utilized in a tasty dish for the next. They combine palatableness and variety with economy, and many families will find themselves relieved of much anxiety and perplexity by following these menus regularly, either intact or in part. Here are the menus for the week to come.

SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

BREAKFAST.

Shaddocks
Molded Wheatena
Sugar and Cream
Broiled Venison Steak
Black Currant Jelly
Boston Brown Bread Coffee

DINNER.

Consomme a la Royale
Roast Turkey Bread Stuffing
Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Browned
Sweet Potatoes
Spinach Egg Dressing
Mayonnaise of Celery
Wafers Mince Pie Edam
Coffee

SUPPER.

Turkey Salad
Thin Bread and Butter
Evaporated Apricots Stewed
Sponge Cake
Tea

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Broiled Ham Omelet
Rolls Coffee

LUNCH.

Beauregard Eggs
Turkey Hash
Stewed Fruit Wafers
Cocoa

DINNER.

Puree of Rice from
Turkey Bones
Breaded Chops Cold Slaw
Tomato Sauce
Stewed Potatoes
Lettuce Salad
French Dressing
Omelet Souffle Coffee

TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

BREAKFAST.

Grits Sugar and Cream
Broiled Calf's Liver Bacon
Fried Potatoes Rolls Coffee

LUNCH.

Stewed Oysters Pepper Sauce
Baked Apples Cream Tea

DINNER.

Cream of Celery Soup
Broiled Steak Stewed Beans
Mushroom Sauce Corn
Potato Croquettes
Cabbage French Dressing
Cabinet Pudding
Banana Sauce
Wafers Coffe Cheese

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit Sugar and Cream
Oatmeal Buckwheat Cakes
Jersey Sausage Coffee

LUNCH.

Kidney Terrapin Style
Saratoga Chips
Boston Brown Bread Wafers
Stewed Prunes Russian Tea

DINNER.

Soup of Okra and Tomato
Panned Rabbit Currant Jelly
Sweet Potato Croquettes
Boiled Rice Lettuce Salad
French Dressing Peas
Wafers Cheese Coffee
Brown Betty Hard Sauce

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit Sugar and Cream
Oatmeal Hard-Boiled Eggs
Barbecued Ham
English Muffins Coffee

LUNCH.

Broiled Sardines on Toast
Kohl-Rabi Salad
Stewed Fruit Wafers
Hot Gingerbread Cocoa

DINNER.

Black Bean Soup
Beef's Tongue Turkish Style
Rice Croquettes Cream Sauce
Brussels Sprouts
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Mayonnaise of Celery
Wafers Coffee Neufchatel
Pineapple Bavarian Cream

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Smelts Maitre d'Hotel Butter
Adirondack Corn Bread
Coffee

LUNCH.

Lobster Salad
Thin Bread and Butter
Orange Salad
Shrewsbury Cakes Coffee

DINNER.

Cream of Pea Soup
Halibut Steaks a la Flamande
Sauce Holandaise
French Fried Potatoes
Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes
Sorrel Salad
Wafers Cheese
Hamburg Cream
Lady Fingers
Coffee

SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit.
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Broiled Beef's Tongue
Tomato Sauce
Quick Biscuits Coffee

LUNCH.

Curry of Tongue
Plain Boiled Rice
Steamed Apples
Lemon Sauce
Chocolate Whipped Cream

DINNER.

Chicken Soup
Boiled Chicken
Oyster Sauce
Plain Boiled Potatoes
Fried Celery
Artichokes Cream Sauce
Lettuce French Dressing
Wafers Cheese Coffee
Bethlehem Apple Pie
Cream

Another set of menus in the next SUNDAY GLOBE.

$35,000 WORTH
—OF—
Dry Goods
—AT—
AUCTION! AUCTION!

SALE BEGINS
To-Morrow, Monday!
AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP, AT
KAHN BROS.,
169 E. Seventh Street, Bet. Jackson and Sibley.

We will sell to the highest bidder at auction our entire stock of Dry Goods, Cloaks, Blankets, Flannels, Underwear, Hosiery and Notions. Don't miss this sale, as it will prove a real chance to get real bargains. Sale 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

169 E. SEVENTH STREET.
Kavanagh & Johnson, Auctioneers.

LINENS!
LINENS!
LINENS!

THE LONG-LOOKED-FOR
LINEN SALE
—OF—
SCHUNEMAN & EVANS

WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW,
-:-MONDAY, JANUARY 13.-:-

For weeks and months we have been preparing for this preponderous sale. Carloads of bulky merchandise have been pouring into our basement for the past two weeks. Many hands have been busy marking the goods and getting them into shape for this sale. It looks as if half the goods under the roof had suddenly turned into Towels, Napkins, Tablecloths, Crashes and the like.

Scotch Linens, Irish Linens, German Linens, Linens from all the leading manufactories in the world. Linens bought with care and selected by superior judges. Linen Damasks and Linen Cloths, Linen Napkins and Linen Crash, Linen Towels and Linen Toweling. Surely we'll not be caught napping on the "Linen question."

The prices of everything will be marked in plain figures, way below the lowest ever known here. Expect nothing but low prices. Don't listen to anything else. We will not attempt a description of this vast stock of Linens, and the low prices. We will only mention a few specimen prices to give you an idea how low they will go.

1,000 DOZEN TOWELS
—AT—
19c Each!

In 17 different styles. Fine Bleached Huck, Heavy Unbleached Wash Huck, Extra Size Huck, five styles of Damask with fancy borders, Knotted Fringed Damask and Oatmeal and Bath Towels, worth 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. All at 19c. See them in our large display window.

500 Dozen Napkins at
$1.25 a Dozen!

Pure German Damask, full 5-8 Bleached and 3-4 Cream, fast edges, worth $1.50 and $1.75. Special sale price, $1.25.

200 Dozen Napkins at
$1.50 a Dozen!

Full 3-4 size, heavy German Damask, fast edges, worth $2. Sale price, $1.50.

LINEN DAMASK.

18 Pieces Heavy German Damask at 45c, worth 60c!
27 Pieces Heavy German Damask at 50c, worth 65c!
15 Pieces Heavy German Damask at 60c, worth 75c!
15 Pieces Heavy German Damask at 75c, worth $1.00!
13 Pieces Heavy German Damask at 95c, Worth $1.25!

Extra fine Linen Damask with Napkins to match, Hemstitched Doylies and Tray Cloths, Pillow Case Linens, Crashes, etc., at special prices during this great sale of Linens.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Embroideries and Linen Laces
At 25 Per Cent Discount This Week.

SCHUNEMAN & EVANS