A FAVORITE WITH ALL.

President Harrison and Other Noted Men Attend Walker Blaine's Funeral.

Simple Services at the House Followed by Prayer at the Sepulcher.

Congressman Frank Proposes to Locate the World's Fair at St. Louis.

A Bay Statesman Will Be Chairman of the Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The funeral of Walker Blaine took place this morning. The day was bright and the air cool. A large number of the friends of the Blaine family, members of the diplomatic corps, and people in official life, attended the funeral. A private funeral ceremony was held at the home of Secretary Blaine, on Lafayette square, at 10:30 a. m. The president and Mrs. Harrison, all the members of the cabinet, E. W. Halford, several members of the diplomatic corps, and some intimate friends of the family attended the services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. At the conclusion of the private services, the remains were taken to the Church of the Covenant followed by the family and friends in carriages. The regular services were held at the church, Rev. Dr. Hamlin officiating and Prof. Walter Damrosch presiding at the organ. The attendance at the church was very large, and many persons were unable to gain an entrance because of the great crowd. Prominent in the throng were the president and Mrs. Harrison, the vice president and Mrs. Morton, the entire cabinet and their ladies, justices of the supreme court, Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, members of the diplomatic corps, delegates to the pan-American congress and the marine conference, and senators and representatives. Special provision was made at the church for all the above named. The members of the Blaine household occupied seats directly in front of the pulpit on the right of the main aisle, and the seats oppos te were occupied by the president and cabinet and the pall bearers. The house of representatives did not meet until 1 o'clock, in order to allow the members to attend the funeral, and the department of justice, with which the deceased was officially connected, was closed during the time of the funeral. While the department of state was not formally closed, all the officers and employes who desired to attend the funeral were permitted to do so.

ST. LOUIS WANTS THE FAIR.

Congressman Frank Introduces a Bill Locating It There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house met at 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. Frank, of Missouri, introduced a bill locating the world's fair at St. Louis. Referred to the special committee. On motion of Mr. Mason, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted permitting the special committee investigating the ballot box forgery to sit during the session of the house. Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, offered a resolution authorizing George E. Adams, chairman of the special Silcott committee, to pay the claims of private depositors out of the money withdrawn by Silcott from the National Metropolitan bank. Referred. Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to refer questions of law in relation to the cases of members growing out of the defalcation of Silcott to the court of claims. Referred. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma town site bill, and, after a long discussion, adopted an amendment prohibiting United States marshals, deputies, or agents from acquiring titles to lots in Oklahoma town sites. Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

CANDLER FOR CHAIRMAN.

A Massachusetts Man Will Boss the World's Fair Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The special world's fair committee of nine members to be appointed by Speaker Reed, will probably have for its chairman Representative Candler, of Massachusetts. Other members, representing the interests of different cities, will probably be as follows: New York, Messrs. Flower and Belden, of New York; St. Louis, Frank and Hatch, of Missouri; Washington, McComas, of Maryland, and Wilson, of West Virginia; Chicago representatives have not yet been determined upon, but its committee representation will undoubtedly include Congressmen Hitt or Adams.

SOCIAL WASHINGTON.

How the Ladies from the Northwest Entertain.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Now that congress has got down to work the wheel of society has begun to turn at a rapid rate. Washington promises to be gayer than usual this season. The number of debutantes is above the average, while the great beauty of most of them and the prominence of their parents makes them exceptionally attractive. Mrs. C. K. Davis is fond of "buds" and is giving several of them a good deal of attention. At her reception she was assisted by two of the most charming, the daughters of Senator Colquitt, to whose presence was doubtless due the extra crowd which thronged her always well filled drawing-rooms. Again, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, Mrs. Davis assisted Miss Katie Foote, one of the handsomest girls in Washington, to receive at the house of her father, Col. Foote, on Nineteenth street. Besides Mrs. Davis and Miss Foote, the receiving party consisted of Miss Thompson, of Ohio; Mrs. Blanchard, of Louisiana; Mrs. Hicks, of California, and Miss Henderson, of Iowa—all of them beauties. The parlors were thronged for four hours with a stream of more or less distinguished visitors, among them being Senator and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Senator Squire, Hon. L. C. Blanchard, Hon. and Mrs. J. C. Burrows, the Turkish minister, Judge and Mrs. Drake, the French minister, Shiro Akabane, secretary of the Japanese legation, Prince d' Hibernide and many others. Mrs. Davis looked lovely in a rich gown of dark olive-green velvet. At her reception Thursday afternoon she was assisted by Miss Foote.

"The Elsmere" is the name of the private hotel at which Capt. and Mrs. Snider and their family have their quarters. There are quite a number of other residents there who form a pleasant circle of society without any additions from outside. Last Friday evening they gave a bal masque, at which about fifty were present. Miss Bessie Snider was certainly the prettiest girl there, looking charming as Hortense.

Mrs. Senator Moody, of South Dakota, is at home Mondays, at No. 10 B street northeast.

Senator and Mrs. Casey have taken the house known as "Cliffburn," occupied successively by ex-Secretary Robeson and J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts. Mrs. and Miss Casey arrived from North Dakota last week.

Senator Sawyer's new house on Connecticut avenue was thrown open last Thursday afternoon for the first time. Mrs. Howland White, Senator Sawyer's daughter, did the honors, assisted by Mrs. R. E. Bradley and Miss Emory. The house is one of the handsomest in the city. The decorations are most elaborate, artists from France having been imported to do the work. The ball room is in Moorish style, and is not yet quite finished, but the senator proposes to make it one of the gayest rooms at the capital during the season.

Western Hospitality.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Western Congressional association held its formal opening last night. About 150 were present, including almost all congressmen from the states west of the Mississippi river. Minnesota and Dakota were represented by Senators Pierce, Moody and Pettigrew, Representatives John Lind, H. V. Hansbrough, and C. Pickler. Among others present were Senators Stewart, Regan, Hearst, Allen, Squire and Representatives Carter, of Montana; Carey, of Wyoming, and Gov. Shoup, of Idaho. Refreshments were served, and every one had a good time.

The Fight Is Hopeless.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The confirmation of Morgan for Indian commissioner will be vigorously opposed in the senate, but even his bitterest enemies concede that the fight is hopeless. They will keep up the battle to the end.

Personal Mention.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Ex-Gov. S. L. Hauser and E. L. Bonner, of Montana, are at Chamberlain's. T. E. Byrnes is seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels.

Chapman Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The condition of Solicitor General Chapman at a late hour to-night was reported slightly improved.

BUSINESS MUST BE BAD.

Business Men Assign for the Benefit of Creditors.

LA PORTE, Jan. 18.—James Barnes & Co., the largest dry goods firm in the city, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are said to be $50,000 and assets $53,000. Mr. Barnes has been engaged in business here for over thirty years.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The W. H. Hayes Manufacturing company, dealers in rugs, blankets, etc., has been closed up by the sheriff on judgments. The liabilities are $35,000 and the assets about the same.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Louis C. Waehning, manufacturer of leather goods at 67 Green street, has made a general assignment to William L. Snyder, with preferences of $2,500.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Frentress Barb Wire company, of East Dubuque, this county, filed papers in the county court yesterday to have an assignee appointed and making an assignment for the benefit of creditors. They claim it is done to close up the business and that they will be able to pay all claims in full. The directors are the principal creditors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Stewart Winslow & Co., wholesale dealers in coal have been closed up by the sheriff on executions for about $2,600. The liabilities of the firm are about $30,000 and the nominal assetts $40,000. It is thought that an extension will be granted by the creditors.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The liabilities of Bradshaw, Crocker & Co., dealers in millers' supplies, are about $25,000. D. A. Bousallen & Co., dealers in trimmings, owe about $18,000. They offer 30 cents on the dollar.

JUST MISSED A FORTUNE.

A Story That Recalls the Gigantic Operations of the Days of Oil.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Quincy Robinson related an incident of the early history of the oil regions recently which may give the children of the present generation a vague idea of the magnitude of the transactions which took place when oil was $8 and $9 a barrel, and poor people gained a competency by scooping it off the surface of creeks or gathered it from pools around the tanks which had overflowed. The story as told by Mr. Robinson was as follows:

"Within a month after Col. Drake had struck the first petroleum ever brought to the surface in America by means of drilling, my father and the father of my relatives here bought a tract of land comprising 1,280 acres, adjoining the farm on which the Drake well was located, for $350,000. Not long afterward I was sitting in their office one day—I remember it as distinctly as though it happened only yesterday—when an agent for an Eastern syndicate walked in and offered $500,000 for the 1,280 acres. The owners looked at him rather incredulously for a moment, but before they could speak he had counted out on the table $500,000 in cash and drafts, which he offered for a deed of the tract. I was appalled by the sight of the pile, but my father and the father of these gentlemen retired for consultation, and decided that if the property was worth $500,000 it was worth $1,000,000, and the offer was refused. The heirs still own the land, and now it is valued at about $20,000. Where they could have got dollars we could scarcely get nickels. Thus you can see what seemingly fairy stories could be told of those days. They are almost incomprehensible to the present generation, but they are red-hot facts." And a sigh of regret that the offer had not been accepted went around the circle.

The Talmage Home.

Dr. Talmage in Ladies' Home Journal.

My mind also runs back to one of the best of early homes. Prayer, like a roof over it. Peace, like an atmosphere in it. Parents, personification of faith in trial and comfort in darkness. The two pillars of that earthly home long ago crumbled into dust. But shall I ever forget that early home? Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warmed it. Yes, when the mariner forgets the star that guided him. Yes, when love has gone out on the heart's altar, and memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness. Then, the home of my childhood, I will forget thee; the family altar of a father's importunity and a mother's tenderness, the voices of affection, the funerals of our dead, father and mother with interlocked arms like intertwining branches of trees making a paternal arbor of peace and kindness—then I will forget thee—then, and then only.

Gates of pearl, capstones of amethysts, thrones of dominion do not stir my soul so much as the thought of home. Once there, let earthly sorrows howl like storms and roll like seas. Home! Let thrones rot and empires wither. Home! Let the world die in earthquakes struggle and be buried amid procession of planets and dirge of atmospheres. Home! Let everlasting ages roll in irresistible sweep. Home! No sorrow. No crying. No tears. No death. But home, sweet home, beautiful home, everlasting home, home with each other, home with angels, home with God.

A New Hydrophobia Cure.

London Truth.

The doctors of Seville are proclaiming the discovery of a most efficacious remedy for hydrophobia. In a French account of it, which I have before me, it is spoken of as "pita," which is not French for anything that I am aware of, but is, I fancy, the scientific name for flax or hemp. The discovery is thought so much of in Seville that a memorandum on the subject, drawn up by the local electors, has been transmitted by the civil governor of the town to the sanitary authorities. It describes the case of a child suffering from all the worst symptoms of hydrophobia, who had taken no nourishment of any kind for seventy-two hours, and was all but given up when the "pita" was tried by way of experiment. The account says that the patient seized the stuff and ate it with voracity. He at once showed benefit from it, and continued to munch it for several days, other medicines being stopped. It was at first administered on the evening of the 18th, and on the night of the 21st the patient slept and took food. On the 24th he was pronounced convalescent, and by the 26th all the functions were reported perfect. He had been gradually taking less and less "pita," and the bulletin of the 26th states that he "has a horror of it." I am quoting, not from a romance, but an official document. I think that our doctors had better investigate "pita."

AN OMINOUS OUTLOOK.

Iowa Will Lose by the Cut in Cattle Rates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Western Freight association, after being in session five full days, reached the end of its deliberations this afternoon and adjourned. The committee of ten representatives of the Western and Northwestern roads, appointed for the purpose of taking all necessary precautions against the crumbling of cattle rates in that territory as a result of the reduction in the southwest, will get down to work Monday. It has already looked over the ground, and the members are evidently not reassured by the outlook. The cut rate will, it appears, be more seriously felt by the Iowa roads than was at first supposed, and the attempt to maintain the 25-cent rate from Omaha seems now impossible. None of the roads, however, will be much hurt until after Feb. 1, when the cattle business is expected to boom. Some of the officials profess to believe that the Alton will restore the rate before that date, but the Alton officials are emphatic to the contrary.

NEW FAD IN RAILROADING.

Stenographers to be Placed on Pennsylvania Trains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to still further improve the facilities of its limited express trains, and add to their conveniences by introducing a stenographer and typewriter for the service of the passengers. A young man expert in both branches of his profession will be placed on each train between New York and Pittsburg to take the dictation and transcribe on the typewriter the correspondence of passengers who desire to avail themselves of his services. By this means a business or professional man can attend to his correspondence en route. A compartment will be fitted up on each train for this purpose, and the letters will be mailed from the train as they are written. This novel and convenient arrangement will go into effect on Feb. 1.

Calmer on Cardinal Newman.

On Wednesday evening next, Jan. 8, at Pickwick hall, Rev. H. M. Calmer, S. J., now of Cincinnati, but formerly of the St. Louis university, will deliver the opening lecture of the Young Men's Sodality lecture course, taking for his subject, "Cardinal Newman as a Poet and Leader of Thought." The theme is one affording a great scope to any orator, and Father Calmer will follow his subject's career from the days of the tractarian movement down to the present. He will tell of the versatility of Newman's genius, of his literary style, which earned him the title of "Prince of English Prose," of his poetry and hymn writing, of the intellectual transition which led him to the Church of Rome, of his "Grammar of Assent" and give an inside view of the famous cardinal's life and his relation to the times in which he lived. The lecture is sure to be interesting and will doubtless draw the biggest house the Pickwick has seen for some time.

New Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 18.—The following Northwestern inventors received patents this week, as reported by Williamson & Blodgett, patent attorneys, 807 Wright Block, Minneapolis: Minnesota—F. Bessetta, St. Cloud, toy; W. Brown, St. Paul, fertilizer transmitter; C. Canfield, Brownton, vehicle gear; W. McCrory, Minneapolis, and E. McGlaughlin, Anoka, car brake; R. S. Williams, Red Wing, flour bolt. Dakota—E. Rice, Mandan, grass burner.

Not the Phocene Age.

Lawrence American.

Census Taker—What is your age, madam?

Ancient Maiden—I am twenty-one, sir.

Census Taker—Madam misunderstands me. I want to know your age now.

Fires Are Raging Everywhere.

Boston Courier.

First Small Boy—We had a fire at our house last night.

Second Small Boy—That so?

"Yes. Pa fired sister's beau."

BREVITIES BY WIRES.

The Princess of Wales has recovered.

The autonomy of Finland will be abolished.

Union Pacific earnings for November were $1,282,906.

Five hundred foreigners landed at New York yesterday.

Lisbon is quiet again. Cabinet changes are said to impend.

Haverhill shoe strikers chiseled out of $3,000 last week.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, started for Rome yesterday.

Very much gold is said to be going from St. Petersburg to London.

There was a gale on the English channel yesterday that wrecked many vessels.

Semi-official papers at St. Petersburg say England is bound to submit her dispute with Portugal to arbitration.

Severe earthquake shocks have been felt in the southern part of Siberia, resulting in great damage to property.

Herr Schaaf, a prominent merchant of Leipsic, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery.

Fifteen thousand barrels of Standard oil at Constable Hook, N. J., was burned last night. One tank, $35,000.

An editor named Bolewsh, publishing a paper in Posen, has been heavily fined for libeling the governor of that province.

It is proposed by a syndicate of Berlin bankers to build a magnificent palace to be presented by them to Emperor William.

Col. W. A. Roebling, the Trenton, N. J., wire maker, last night gave to his wife as a silver wedding present, a $20,000 table service of gold and silver.

Mr. Gladstone will spend the month of February at Oxford where he will remain in strict seclusion, devoting his time to writing articles for English and American reviews.

The German African explorer Meyer is on his way to Berlin with data of his explorations, showing them to be of great benefit to the extending interests and influence of that country.

Farmers of New York state demand that facilities of the Erie canal shall be no more extended. They say it is big enough for state trade, and they don't care to pay taxes to advantage the Northwest.

A number of monkish manuscripts of great value have been discovered in Brunswick. These documents date back to 1560 and contain information hitherto accepted as merely traditional or as a matter of conjecture.

In a majority of cases in Hamburg influenza has been followed by typhus fever of a malignant and frequent fatal type. All of the schools have been closed in consequence of the prevalence of the disease and the physicians are greatly overtaxed.

The failure of the Bank of Chelsea, England, is a heavy blow to thousands of poor workingmen and small tradesmen, who comprise the bulk of the creditors of the institution. From all that can be learned it is probable that the total loss is much greater than at first stated. The directors of the bank assert that the trustees have been urged and still being importuned to make up the deficit and thus avert the great suffering which failure to do so will entail.

The irrepressible Col. Mapleson has undertaken the management of the British and foreign musical agency, the purpose of which organization is to furnish operatic, concert and other companies to managers desiring them in America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. It is the opinion of many competent theatrical and musical men that the functions of the new company will be highly beneficial to managers and artists, and profitable in the results to its promoters.

Why are your rooms vacant? An ad in the GLOBE will rent them.

ALL MUST BEAR ARMS

The German Politicians Have Scant Respect for Theological Students.

Prince Bismarck Refuses to Heed the Counsel of His Physicians.

He Insists Upon Coaching His Allies for the Electoral Conflict.

Socialism Is Gaining a Firm Foothold All Over the Fatherland.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—In the reichstag the budget has passed the second reading. The proposition made on behalf of the Centre party by Baron Huene to exempt from military duty all theological students was rejected by 121 to 89, but the propositions of Van Kleist and Harrdoff for mitigating the terms of service of such students were accepted. Subsequently Dr. Windthorrt's proposition to repeal the law of 1874, giving authority to expel from Germany any priest whom the state has dismissed from his holding, had its third reading. There was great interest taken in Friday's debate on the subvention of an African steamship line. Dr. Bamberger, for the German Liberals, energetically opposed the bill on the ground that the condition of Africa did not promise a fair field for commercial enterprise, and he cited in support of his views the poor results that had followed the establishment of similar German communications with Samoa and Corea. He said the government might better give the money at once to Maj. Wissmann or the East African company, as in that way the nation would at least reap some solid advantage from its expenditure. Dr. Windthorst spoke from the midst of a fragrant and beautiful bank of flowers placed around his seat. It

WAS HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY,

and the congratulations of his personal friends and political admirers had come to him in this pleasant form. He said he thought the bill was being unduly hastened; that it should be submitted to the country, and further consideration of it be left for the next reichstag. Prof. Virchow denied that it was possible to colonize Africa with the men of Europe, because of the deadly climate. Dr. von Stephen, minister of posts and telegraphs, argued in favor of the bill, and said it was a measure toward augmenting and completing the already successful work of Maj. Wissmann. He announced that lines of telegraph would soon be constructed in East Africa; and declared that the Transvaal, or South African republic, was so much interested in the projects they had under consideration that it was prepared to defray a portion of the subvention upon the condition that the steamers touched at a port accessible to them. Ex-Minister Hobrecht practically insured the passage of the bill by promising the support of the National-Liberals upon the second reading of the bill, which was fixed for Monday. It is expected that the reichstag will be dissolved at the end of next week. Dr. Schwenniger, Prince Bismarck's physician, counsels him to remain at Friedrichsruhe, but it is asserted that he insists upon going to Berlin in hope to force the passage of the socialist bill and to give an

INSPIRATION AND A WAR CRY

for the electoral conflict to the government parties. His intentions, however, are wrapped in mystery and produce greater anxiety than the coming elections themselves. The Westphalian Gazette repels the accusation of the Hamburger Correspondent that the strikes throughout Germany are fomented by French agents and kept going by French money. It is not unlikely that this is a sort of inspired suggestion, and that Bismarck himself will advance an argument related to this idea in favor of the passage of his socialist bill, because in this guise he would be asking authority, not to expel from the country Germans driven to desperation, but an awfully wicked lot of Frenchmen sent in to make unhappy an otherwise prosperous and contented people. Everything depends, of course, upon Bismarck's presence. Unless he comes the bill will be dropped. The passage in the royal speech in the Prussian diet that referred to the strikes, is adversely criticised by the socialist organs. The Volks Zeitung says that since that is the view the government takes of the situation of the workingmen, no workingman can possibly vote for a government candidate. An active new socialist paper has appeared at Offenburg, named the Frankfurter Volkstimme. The socialist organs at Munich, Dresden and Erfurt have been enlarged and appear daily or three times a week. Herr Singer addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his supporters in the Fourth electoral district on Friday. Thousands were unable to obtain admission. Many of the leaders are addressing great gatherings of voters every day. The Common Progressist party, comprising Herren Bart, Herms, Parisius, Richter, Reckert and Schrader, has issued an election

MANIFESTO APPEALING FOR FUNDS.

Prof. Virchow, in addressing his constituents, declared that it was his intention to propose in the next reichsag a general international disarmament as the true solution of the troubled condition of Europe and their vote overburdened people. In addition to the kaiser's order against the admission of the Kreuz Zeitung into any royal palace, his majesty has made a similar order against Stoecker's Volk and Richter's Freisinnige and against the Volks Zeitung. His majesty says: "Stop my paper" to every one of these organs now bubbling and boiling over with popular politics of a vigorous variety that naturally shocks all royal taste. In all official quarters there is a general denial of the Figaro's story that Portugal had appealed to Bismarck against England's action as a violation of the treaty of Berlin. Nobody here can see what relation the treaty of Berlin has with England's bullying Portugal, or any other little state which she may bully with perfect safety. People are, however, just a little inclined to wonder what would happen if a bad torpedo should explode under a British ship in the Tagus. We cannot decide whether the British army would say, as Farragut did, "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead," or whether he would go to sea. If he did go to sea, then England would be reduced to the extremity of making a landing somewhere with the regular 10,000 men under Lord Wolsely, an army which

MIGHT CUT A QUEER FIGURE

before the end. It appears that the only possible foundation there could have been for the Figaro's story was that the Marquis de Penafield, the Portuguese ambassador, had an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck last week. But at this interview the subject was not the treaty of Berlin, but Portugal's request that Prince Bismarck should mediate between England and Portugal. But the marquis was not successful. The government is determined to maintain an attitude of absolute neutrality, and it will only depart from this in the very unlikely contingency that England shall also request the mediation of Germany. With England the government desires to go hand in hand in colonial affairs as far as possible. The National Zeitung announces that the miners in Westphalia and in the Lower Rhine districts demand an increase of wages of 50 per cent a day and a reduction of time to eight hours, to be counted from the time of entering the pit to the time of stopping work. These demands are under negotiations. It is said that Dr. Doellinger hastened his death by persisting in taking his daily cold bath after he was attacked by the influenza. On the day before ex-Empress Augusta died

SHE DICTATED SEVEN LETTERS

and signed two of them with her own hand. One of these letters was the usual weekly one to Queen Victoria. She left 7,000,000 marks between the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Henry of Prussia. The kaiser is supervising the preparation of an account of his travels. It will be an edition de luxe, and will be splendidly illustrated by Dr. Salsemann. Herr Jenbach is to paint a new portrait of the Count von Moltke for the national gallery. Prince William, of Hesse-Philippsthal, has just died at Cassel-Peschka. Leutner, the prima soprano, has died at Wiesbaden. The Vienna Presse, Count Taafe's organ, denies the report that Count Thun and two Austrian ministers are to resign. The Bohemian conference met to-day and discussed the establishment of national committees in the Bohemian diet and the revision of the mode of elections. The final session of the diet will occur to-morrow, when the terms of the agreement between the parties will be formally recorded.

A CHINESE SLAVE.

Held in Bondage in Denver—Forced Into a Bad Life by a Cruel Master.

Denver Times.

Through the efforts of Secretary Thompson, of the Humane society, who was assisted by Chief Loar and Detectives Scott and Holland, pretty little Ho Jouy, a Chinese maiden of only fifteen summers, was this morning released from captivity.

That in this enlightened country, in the free land, in this fair city, there should be a slave, many people will find it hard to believe, but the humane society has positive proof that such has been the case.

Ho Jouy was born in China of poor parents, but, as the story goes, they loved her dearly. She was so bright and so beautiful that for a long time they could not think of parting with her. But one day something like a pestilence came upon the land. Many people died for want of physicians. The eldest son of the poor parents was stricken down, and then came the slave dealer. He would buy the little girl and send her to America. With bitter tears on the part of the parents, the transfer was soon made, and in due course of time Baby Ho Jouy landed in San Francisco.

For a time exceeding youth protected the child, but the flight of years developed a symmetry of form and a beauty of face which fascinated every Celestial. Numerous offers were made to the fiend who claimed to own her, but his price was considered out of all reason, and she still lived in innocence.

The evil eye of Zhee Hosk fell upon her five months ago, and she was doomed. What was $1,500 to him if he could make money out of the investment, and that was exactly what he intended to do.

When once Zhee Hosk had paid his money for Ho Jouy the little miss was his in the eyes of the miserable Celestials at the Golden Gate. He could do with her as he would, and that is exactly what he proceeded to do. In his eyes prostitution was overdone in San Francisco, and even so fair a bird as Ho Jouy would not be sufficiently attractive to the fiends whose passions she would be compelled to gratify to make it profitable to her owner.

Happy thought! She should be carried to Denver, where there was not a single Celestial beauty. And so she came, still all unmindful of the horrible life she would be compelled to lead.

When once in this city she was put under the care of two Chinese prostitutes who live in the wretched quarters of the Mongolians on Market street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Not a white man was ever permitted to gaze upon her face, and when in utter loathing she would refuse the embraces of some Mongolian who had paid the stipulated price to her master, she would be beaten most unmercifully.

All Chinamen are not bad, and some of their number whispered the story about until it came to the ears of Mr. Thomson. He was quick to act, and the child is now safe in the care of Police Matron Likens.

Little Ho Jouy can not speak a word of English, and how to get her story is now the question. The Celestials, who would scorn to do a wicked thing, naturally fear to tell all they know. They remember that whenever this has been done in the past, somebody has turned up missing. Life is precious, and so their lips are sealed. Fortunately there is a good missionary not many miles away, who had spent much of his life in China. He has been sent for, and will be here to-morrow or the day following. By his interpreting the girl's story it is hoped sufficient evidence can be obtained to send her cruel master to the penitentiary.

MEN ARE GROWING TALLER.

Influences Which Tend to Elongation of the Masculine Spinal Column.

Chicago Times

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, finds time while conducting an extensive business to collect information on a great variety of subjects. He has lately ascertained, by means of circulars addressed to leading tailors, the makers of ready made clothing and the manufacturers of underclothes, that the men of this country are growing taller decade by decade. He thinks that we shall eventually become a nation of giants. As yet he has elaborated no theory to account for this steady increase in height. Some physiologists, however, have suggested that it is due to the large consumption of meat in this country. They state that people who, like the Chinese and Hindoos, subsist almost entirely on grain and fruit, are invariably short in stature, while flesh consumers, like the North American Indians, are generally quite tall.

It is likely that diet may have something to do in influencing the height that men attain. But it is obvious that there are other causes that exert a much greater influence. There are a great many inducements held out in this country for men to become tall. Nearly every boy desires to gain admission to the military or naval academy, and each learns as soon as he can read that it is necessary to reach a certain standard of height in order to be eligible. Men must also stand a certain number of feet and inches in their stockings before they can attain positions on the police force in most cities. As premiums are offered for becoming tall, it is by no means wonderful that men and boys should seek to add to their statute by taking thought or taking anything that will produce the desired result.

The introduction of the three story and mansard roof bonnet, with a roost for birds or a vase of flowers on the ridgepole, has been a most important agent in elongating the spinal column of men. The man who invests $3 in tickets for the purpose of taking his best girl to the theater finds that he can see nothing on the stage unless he happens to be very tall. In the case of spectacular productions this is specially aggravating. As a consequence, men who attend theaters and operas make use of every means that will enable them to become tall. In some fashionable churches the male worshiper of medium height has no opportunity to see the minister nor the pretty soprano singer. The Tower of Babel bonnets, surmounted by fowls of the air and lilies of the field, entirely obstruct his view.

The street car also exerts great influence in causing men to become tall. They generally give the seats to the women, and are obliged to stand during the entire trip. As soon as a boy is twelve years old his endeavors to reach the strap attached to the top rail commence. He perseveres in his attempt until he succeeds in accomplishing the difficult task. He learns to stretch his body out in the same way that an earthworm does in order to reach a certain place. After he has availed himself of all his powers of self elongation agencies that are not voluntary are brought to work on his body. Side pressure is made to bear on it as it is on a bar of iron that is too be drawn out into wire. It also receives numerous blows every time the car wheels pass over an obstruction, and these produce the same effect on his body that the blows of a hammer do on a piece of soft iron.

A LONG STRING OF $5 BILLS.

A Traveler Carries Uncut Bank Notes and Astonishes a Crowd.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

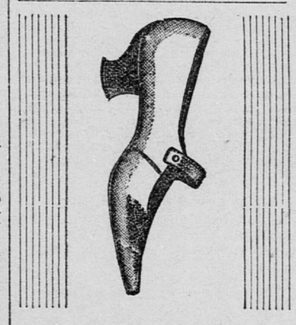
A tall, black-whiskered man was leaning over the desk at the Continental hotel last night conversing with several friends. Pulling a plethoric wallet from his pocket he took therefrom a long sheet of $5 bills, just as they came from the treasury department. His friend inquired what they were. "Only advertisements," was the reply. "They're given away now with tea instead of the usual chromos." By this time there was quite a crowd around the black-whiskered man eagerly examining the bills. Some thought they were genuine bills, while others, who had never seen bills in this shape before, as there were nearly a yard of them, really thought they were advertisements, and would not have bought the whole lot for five cents.

"You're all just like the fellow out in St. Louis. He was a clerk in a store, and when I had made a purchase I asked him for a pair of shears and proceeded to cut off a bill. You should have seen the man's eyes. They stood out so that you could have knocked them off with a stick. The business of the matter was that he refused to take them. Just at that minute the proprietor came from the office, and, seeing the status of the case, discharged the man, but after I had explained the case we all had a good laugh."

"Why do I carry them in that way? I guess—well—I suppose to have a little fun, that's all. I have a friend, a cashier in a bank, and he lets me have them. Let's adjourn and have a b. and s and see what the barkeeper has to say.

Another Large Business House.

Have you noticed the large three-story double store that has been erected on Sixth street, opposite the Ryan hotel? It was built expressly for a new firm, the style of which will be C. O. Rice & Co., and they will handle an enormous stock of everything pertaining to Carpets, Upholstery Goods, Draperies and Wall Paper. The individual members of this new firm are Messrs. C. O. and S. W. Rice, both young men of large acquaintance in the Northwest, having been born and raised in St. Paul. For the past fourteen years Mr. C. O. Rice has been connected with the firm of Finch, Van Slyck & Co., eleven years of that time in the capacity of manager of their retail department, where he has made numerous acquaintances, and has shown himself capable of directing the course of a large establishment in this line of the mercantile world. Mr. S. W. Rice also has been with the firm of Finch, Van Slyck & Co. in the frescoing and decorating department, which departments he will preside over in the new institution. Mr. Rice has shown considerable natural ability in this line, and a large number of fine buildings in St. Paul have been greatly beautified by the original ideas he has introduced into them. The interior of this new establishment is handsomely fitted. There is a huge light shaft giving a most complete light to each floor, and the enormous plate windows, covering 140 and 142 East Sixth street, are nicely arranged for a most extraordinary display of wares. Mr. C. O. Rice is now in New York completing his purchases of decidedly "the latest" introductions, which will be displayed to the public about Feb. 1.



LOVERING'S

ANNUAL

Mark-Down

And Clearance

SALE

Will continue for a few days more. Odd and broken sizes at nearly half-price.

1/5 OR 20 % OFF

ON ALL

FINE SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

This sale occurs but once a year. You can't afford to miss this opportunity to lay in a year's supply of Shoes and Slippers.

No goods sent on approval. Money must accompany order.

Store closes at 6:30 P. M. except Saturday.

LARGEST AND FINEST RETAIL SHOE HOUSE IN THE U. S.

LOVERING

THE SHOE MAN ST. PAUL, MINN.

SCHUNEMAN & EVANS

TO-MORROW

IS THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT

EMBROIDERY

SALE.

We have left no stone unturned to make this the grandest of all our great sales. We will offer at special sale prices our entire importation of Hamburg, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries. This importation comprises all the newest effects in Scalloped and Hemstitched Embroideries, in prices from 5c per yard up to the finest goods manufactured. We have marked them at such marvelously low prices, considering the quality, that they will commend themselves to every one desirous of getting the best Embroideries for their money.

6c, 7½c, 8c, 8½c	Cambric and Swiss Edges!	FOR 5c YARD.	22c, 25c, 27c, 30c	Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edges!	FOR 20c YARD.
9c, 10c, 11c, 12c	Cambric AND Nainsook Edges!	FOR 7½c YARD.	30c, 33c, 35c, 38c	Cambric and Nainsook Edges and Demi Flounces!	FOR 25c YARD.
11c, 12½c, 13½c, 14c	Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Edges and Insertings!	FOR 10c YARD.	45c, 50c, 55c, 60c	Cambric and Nainsook Edges and Hemstitched Demi Flounces!	FOR 40c YARD.
18c, 20c, 22c, 25c	Cambric and Nainsook Edging and Inserting!	FOR 15c YARD.	60c, 65c, 70c, 75c	Nainsook Edges, Hemstitched Demi and 42-inch Flouncing!	FOR 50c YARD.

Besides these are counters full of wide Hemstitched Flouncings, Matched Sets and Novelty Embroideries almost without end.

THE UNMATCHABLE

LINEN SALE

Is under good headway. Thousands have been supplied from this mammoth stock. Let others come to-morrow. Sale continued for one week longer.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT!

$7.50 and $9 } FOR $5.00!

The remainder of our stock of Fur Rugs, 30x64 size, in Fox and Wolf, Gray, Brown, Mixed and Black Mountain Goat with white borders. These Rugs are all lined, and have sold all season at $7.50 and $9. Closing price, $5.

50 SMYRNA RUGS

—AT $2.75!—

In the best make, 30x60 size, new and desirable patterns; regular price, $4.50. Come for them to-morrow.

Opaque Shades, 45c Each

For this week we will sell Opaque Shades, six and seven feet long, mounted on spring rollers, with pull at the bottom, ready to hang, at 45c each.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT!

50 Per Cent Discount!

All Pattern Hats remaining on hand at half former prices.

SCHUNEMAN & EVANS,

55, 57 and 59 East Third Street, St. Paul.