THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Indications—For Wisconsin: Colder; northerly winds; fair weather, preceded by rain or snow in southeast portion; cold wave. For Minnesota: Colder; northerly winds; fair weather; cold wave. For North Dakota: Local snows, followed by fair weather; colder; northerly winds. For South Dakota: Colder; northerly winds; snow, followed by fair weather. For Iowa: Colder; northerly winds; local snows, followed by fair weather; cold wave.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.88	18	Helena	30.18	-14
La Crosse	29.84	30	Ft. Totten	.....	...
Duluth	29.94	12	Ft. Sully	30.20	-6
Huron	30.08	2	Minnedosa	30.[illegible]6	-2
Moorhead	30.2[illegible]	-12	Calgary	30.42	-14
St. Vincent	30.32	-14	Edmonton	.....	...
Bismarck	3[illegible].3	-10	Q'Appelle	29.40	-22
Ft. Buford	30.32	-10	Medicine H.	.....	...
Ft. Custer	30.26	-10	Winnipeg	30.36	-18

—Below zero.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Light snow, followed by fair weather Tuesday afternoon; decidedly colder.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

The worst storm of the season is raging all over Montana, and range cattle are in danger.

Secretary Windom enlightens the house committee on coinage on the subject of silver coinage.

Bloody Balfour's brutal method of coercion is denounced in parliament by Liberals and Nationalists.

Nora O'Neill, of Duluth, abandoned by her lover, attempts suicide by taking laudanum, and is pumped out.

Three dams on the Hassayampa river, Arizona, are carried away, and 134 men, including three Chinese, lose their lives.

An ice house at Bayfield, Wis., is blown down by the wind, one man fatally injured and several others seriously bruised.

Capt. A. D. Price, of Forman, N. D., is appointed United States marshal of the state that repudiated the infamous lottery bill.

South Dakotans will meet in convention at Aberdeen to devise ways and means for providing destitute settlers with seed grain.

The senate has practically determined to investigate newspaper men who insist upon publishing the secrets of the executive session.

Public Examiner Blanchard, of South Dakota, says there is a shortage of $12,000 in the cash of Treasurer Flynn, of Custer county.

Formal charges against the civil service commission have been lodged with the congressional committee investigating the methods of Teddy Roosevelt & Co.

Senator Chandler wants Senator Call disciplined by the body of which both are members, for injecting into the record a paragraph blaming the New Hampshire man for outrages in the South.

Chicago triumphs in the contest for the world's fair, the house of representatives selecting the Garden City as the location on the eighth ballot by a vote of 157 to 107 for New York, the others nowhere.

Henry Villard, it is believed, has purchased a controlling interest in the St. Paul and Minneapolis street railways, and they will be operated by electricity generated by the utilization of the Meeker island water power.

IT IS COMING.

In a sense it may have been a case where the wish was father to the thought when ex-Secretary VILAS predicted that tariff reform would sweep the country in 1892; yet upon close examination of the claim, it will be found that Mr. VILAS had reasonable ground for his prediction. Nor is it worth while to recall the last fall elections in support of this proposition. There are other and equally as good reasons for believing that the tariff reformers are making good headway, and will be at the front by 1892. The failure of the present congress, for it is sure to fail, to afford relief in the way of tax reduction or tariff readjustment will be sufficient to arouse the overburthened taxpayers to the necessity of commiting tariff reform to the hands of its friends. We speak advisedly when we say that the present congress will fail to pass any relief measures, for it is an open secret that the Republican majority of the ways and means committee have already arrived at the conclusion that it would not be good policy to change the existing tariff schedule, and the chairman, Maj. MCKINLEY, is now preparing a report to that effect. In pursuance of the Republican plan to keep all the tariff rates at the maximum, the secretary of the treasury has informed congress that increased appropriations will be necessary for the next fiscal year. And as a reserve argument in support of the Republican plan, the party leaders are holding back a number of bills providing for extraordinary expenditures, which are to be passed in case the regular appropriation bills do not foot up sufficiently to demand a retention of the present tax rates. In this class are included the BLAIR educational bill, the general subsidy bill, the dependent pension bill, and a number of others, any one of which can knock a hole of from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 in the public treasury every year.

We say the failure of congress to pass a tariff reform measure will incense the public mind, because the public mind is just in the condition to be incensed. The educational campaign has been in progress for over two years, and the people have a more thorough knowledge of the oppressions they have endured under this tariff iniquity than ever before. So great has been the progress in tariff education that it is safe to say if the election held in November, 1888, were to be held next November, neither WANAMAKER'S boodle nor DUDLEY'S blocks of five could save the Republican party from overwhelming defeat. The great mass of the Republican voters have been undeceived. They now see, as they did not see then, that it is not in the nature of the Republican party to grant relief from tariff oppressions. When we see what the educational campaign has done in two years, and then remember that it will be conducted with increased vigor for the next two years, it will readily be seen that Col. VILAS' prediction of a sweeping tariff reform victory in 1892 is not such a wild guess as some of the Republican organs affect to believe it.

CHICAGO'S TRIUMPH.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS didn't discover America a day too soon to please the Chicago people. That is the way they doubtless feel about it this morning, and they have the right to be jubilant. The victory they won in the lower house of congress yesterday was a splendid achievement, and all the more brilliant because it was won by pluck and persistency. It is true the triumph is not final, as the measure fixing the site of the world's fair at Chicago has yet to run the gauntlet of the senate. But as it is so evident that the vote in the lower house represents the popular will, Chicago having more votes than her other three competitors combined, the senate will probably do the graceful act of adopting the house resolution without a division. At least, that is what the senate ought to do. Yet it is possible that New York will appeal to the aristocratic pride of the upper branch of congress, and by the aid of the lobby influence of the Four Hundred may succeed in robbing Chicago of the victory she is entitled to. But we do not look for such a turn of affairs. We are inclined to think that the members of both branches of congress take the same view of this matter that the GLOBE did when the subject came before the public for discussion—that the proper site for the exposition of 1892 was in the heart of the great Mississippi valley, and that of all the Western cities Chicago was in all respects the most eligible. We held from the beginning that the real contest was between New York and Chicago, with all the arguments in favor of the latter. The Chicago people doubtless felt some apprehension yesterday when the balloting began, because of the unexpected strength that St. Louis developed. If New York had been disposed to abandon the fight and to throw her strength to St. Louis, that city could have won. If, on the other hand, New York had manifested a willingness to have thrown her strength to Washington, it is possible that by the aid of the Southern vote the capital city would have been chosen. But when, after a few ballots, it became evident that New York was in the fight to stay and to die in the last ditch, Chicago's victory was assured. She was the second choice of a good many who were voting for St. Louis and Washington, and as soon as they realized that the contest was narrowed to the Eastern and Western metropoli they placed themselves in line for Chicago and ended the struggle.

In congratulating our Chicago friends upon their achievement, we likewise congratulate the whole country upon the wisdom of selecting Chicago as the site for the COLUMBUS exposition. It will now not only be a national affair, but grandly so. The pride of the entire West will be aroused, and not a stone shall be left unturned to make it eclipse all expositions in the world's history. Our Chicago friends will not stop to calculate how many dollars and cents it will take to make the great fair a success. They have not learned, as some of our Eastern cities have, to handle great enterprises with a miserly hand. They will go ahead and make the exposition the greatest show on earth, and figure up the cost when the work is complete. And all of her sister cities of the West will stand by her and contribute their full share to the success of the enterprise.

A CORN MARKET.

It was remarked by one recently who was familiar with the old countries that they used very little canned fruit, as it was American, and prejudice attached to it. Whatever there may be in that, it is singular that they are so slow to be convinced that Indian corn is one of the most wholesome and palatable, as well as economical, articles of food. When they come over here and become a part of the population they soon acquire the local and rational habit in regard to it. They learn to like corn meal and readily make it a prominent food element, in the various methods of preparing it. The masses in European countries need cheap food, and corn is superior to the stuffs they so largely use. There ought to be some more extended and systematic efforts to diffuse the great American cereal among them. Culinary artists from the adopted citizens might perhaps aid by going back to the old lands and exhibiting the most palatable forms of food made from it. This country is in great need of new markets for its vast production.

GOOD TRADE FOR THEM.

Those Sioux Indians are coming out in their deal with the government in shape that should allay the anxiety of the good people who have worried so much about their welfare. Every count in their census, regardless of age or sex, is to possess 160 acres of land, with most of the equipment needful to convert it into a flourishing farm, possibly lacking the top buggies with gaudy red wheels. Then for the land they have turned over to the government they are to have $10,000,000, besides $1,750,000 to be expended for schools and educational institutions. No white or black men have ever been given such chances to live and make something of themselves. The lands they have sold were worth nothing to them except for the boys to hunt jack rabbits on. They have more left than they can possibly make any use of. They have been sharp enough to exact the most liberal terms, and ought to be able to develop into a decent sort of community after the old and lazy fellows get out of the way.

RESTLESS CANADA.

The evidence that Canada is getting away from the control of Great Britain is rapidly accumulating. The fact that a formal declaration of allegiance was deemed necessary in the provincial parliament the other day was in itself an indication that loyalty could not be taken for granted. It was an outgrowth of the prevalent rumors of the formidable character of the independent sentiment. It was a matter of form only, and acquiesced in without opposition because the time had not come for organized assertions. There were very positive declarations by members that the present condition would not be of long continuance. The freedom with which the subject is treated shows that the cords that reach across the water can be severed when the period is reached for the separation without any constraint of power. There is strong and rapidly growing dissatisfaction with the present system, but division as to the course to be taken. One of the propositions is an imperial federation of all the British colonies, but that offers no relief to the disadvantages of the present situation, and is but a vagary. The two centers about which the public thought is centering are annexation and independence. Either of these would advance the great object of commercial and social relations with the United States. It is apparent to them that the freedom and reciprocity of commercial intercourse sought can not well be had while the present relations with Great Britain continue. Discriminating duties against the productions of Great Britain must needs be had when the United States bars are down. Annexation will soon become a practical issue on both sides of the line after the British hand is shaken off. It is likely to come quite as soon as this country really cares to give it serious consideration.

BAD FOR THEM.

As the traffic in liquor with Africa is chiefly in New England rum, it is quite appropriate that a Massachusetts senator should give the matter advertisement in the senate. If there are reasons why Indians should not be supplied with firewater, the objections to sending the stuff that passes as New England rum to the savages of Africa are far greater. Last year this country sent nearly a million gallons of liquor to Africa, and it is alleged that it was mostly of the high-tempered sort that would not pass in the cheapest dispensary in this country. Of course, missionaries are sent along as a part of the cargo; but they are feeble in potency compared with the fiery elements. When the latter are introduced into the systems of the ignorant, brutal, degraded savages of the uncivilized land, they give a demoniac activity to all the bestial part of their nature. This stimulus to all that is vile and brutal leads to wars and demoralization, and is more effective than the sword or slave trade to ruin and exterminate tribes. Congress is urged to put a stop to the traffic.

PERHAPS OVERLOOKED.

The state immigration agency in New Hampshire has completed its exploration of the depressed and decaying agricultural interests of the state, and has issued a printed volume of 100 pages, giving a list of the abandoned farms and the attractions they offer to those who would have homes already built, and lands in condition to till, at but nominal cost. As a rule, the buildings on New Hampshire farms are large and well adapted to comfort. Fuel is convenient and inexpensive, and the conditions are favorable for the development of a rugged physical estate. Still, it is intimated that no sudden influx of rushing homeseekers, native or foreign, is looked for. It is perhaps singular that no effort seems to be making to induce colored people from the South to come and make the waste places bloom again. Some of them are dissatisfied and wanting to go where they can have larger political and public areas. They were raised in agricultural activity, and certainly no more inexhaustible fields for industry can be found than these lands. Perhaps they have been overlooked.

MANY persons still suppose the lands being opened on the Sioux reservation are to be taken under the homestead act. The special law only is applicable. The settlers must pay $1.25 an acre and actually reside upon them for five years. Those not taken for two years can be had on the same residence, but with a payment of 75 cents an acre; and a year later, if any are left, the payment will be but 50 cents. It is probably expected that the more desirable lands will be taken while the larger price continues. The receipts from the sales are set apart as a special fund for the benefit of the Indians.

IT IS no new scheme to do courting by telephone, but the recent Indiana case of marriage in that way is a new feature. When the device is perfected for seeing as well as hearing by wire, it may become a popular method. The kisses that way will perhaps lack in flavor, but some invention may relieve that difficulty. Some may recall an instance at St. Cloud, in this state, where a couple were married by wire in Chicago. The favorite Chicago preacher could not leave home, and so married them by telegraph. In that case there was some trouble on account of the preacher being in another state.

THE management of the Chicago & Alton railroad does not elicit applauding enthusiasm in its sarcastic proposal for the government to assume control of all the railroads. The report does not show any occasion for that management to display ill-humor. It pays 8 per cent dividends regularly, and has a growing business. That is better than the corn growers along its lines are doing.

THE colored Republicans in North Carolina are kicking. They furnish the party about all its vote, but have but fifteen of the federal offices in the state. They ought to remember that the race is represented by FRED DOUGLASS, BRUCE and a few others who hold good offices. They are apt to make themselves disliked about the White house.

SOME one has footed up and computed the requirements of the bills introduced in congress, and makes a total of over $1,600,000,000. They will not all pass, by any means, but they afford assurances that should relieve apprehensions of a surplus for a good while after the Republicans go out.

IN THE earlier time women were allowed to vote, hold and run for office, and have all the masculine rights in Washington territory. Now the state constitution limits the ballot to men, and says all the offices shall be held by voters. Has SUSAN B. ANTHONY lived in vain?

IF EX-GOVS. OGLESBY and PALMER make the race before the people this year for senator in Illinois it will be one one of the prettiest campaigns that state has seen since DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. There will be no suggestion of the indiscretions of youth about that tussle.

FAITH CURE as a profession seems to be playing out. A faith cure home in Philadelphia that had been operated fifteen months was lately closed after picking a good many rich victims, and leaving a host of confiding creditors to exercise faith for themselves.

THE Republican secretary of state in Wisconsin wants to be re-elected on the ground that he is a poor man and has a family to support, and doesn't know any other way to earn a living. Perhaps it would be well to have a pension list for his class.

THE United States marshal in Florida understood his duty as a Republican when he wrote to a political friend to send to the clerk of the United States court the names of sixty "staunch Republicans" for jurors.

ABOUT double the amount of coal was sent to Canada last year from this country that was received from that country. There should be no tax on commerce between the two countries. This would be a benefit to both.

THERE are fourteen Republican senators whose terms expire next year. The chance that the Democrats will pick up four or five of them makes it important to have more Republican states made.

THE Omaha Herald figures the number of traveling men that represent 291 wholesale firms in that city at 600, but says the houses contemplate reducing the number two-thirds, as a matter of economy.

THE farmers cannot be benefited by laws assuming to give them special advantages. All they need is the abrogation of statutes giving others special privileges, mainly at their expense.

THE new device in New York, for office men to talk into a phonograph and let the pretty typewriter work from the phonograph, relieves somewhat the difficulty in the case of jealous wives.

THE good man who sends out postage stamps celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday by starting out the new two-cent stamps. No reduction at wholesale.

BLAIR had a seven days' speech laid out for his bill, but it does not seem to be known how much of it he has said to the officers of the senate.

COL. INGERSOLL comes to the defense of tobacco. He had indorsed whisky before. The colonel wants things lively and pleasant in this range.

SO MANY Chinamen have been flocking to Siberia that the Russian government wants to stop them. Even Siberia doesn't want JOHN.

THESE cold waves come pretty regularly on the official time table, but they are getting thinner, and will soon wave out.

THE ruling people in Germany probably do not weigh quite as much as they did a week ago, in the popular scales.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A. G. Spalding, the acknowledged leader of the great American base ball industry, is playing in hard luck, says the Chicago Times. He resides amid the palms and olives of aristocratic Kenwood, and the Ciceronic genius of his active mind is ever busy with plans for the adornment of his beloved Tusculum—with a side squint at the price of real estate. The latest proposed improvement of Kenwood has aroused the ire of one of Mr. Spalding's tax-abhorring neighbors, and, in a spirit of revenge worthy of a Kentucky vendetta, he is erecting upon land directly opposite the palatial residence of the patron of the artistic Anson a series of nondescript dwellings as ugly as a Chinese idol. But this is not all. With refined cruelty it is proposed by the torturer to import and install in these houses a colony of lowly Africans. There is more than one nigger in the fence in this case, and Mr. Spalding's heart bleeds, not only at the thought of the gloom which threatens to fall on his surroundings, but also of the inevitable decline in the value of property, which may prevent him from carrying out his long-cherished design of establishing an asylum for aged and decrepit base ball players.

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A printer well known in Atlanta got hard up in Birmingham last week, says the Atlanta Constitution. He wanted to come to Atlanta and he crawled into the first vacant stock-car he saw, and, as it was night, rolled into one corner and went to sleep. He was awakened in a little while by a lot of mules, which were driven in on him.

"Scared? Well, I think I was," he says, in telling the story. "But I wanted to come, and I thought I could pacify the mules so they would let me alone. I soon found that wouldn't work. They eyed me suspiciously, then bit at me and kicked me until I began to realize that there must be some change or my last days had come.

"I made up my mind to ride one of the mules. I tried one, and was promptly landed against the top of the car. Then another, and another, with the same result. The fourth one was docile, and on that mule's back I rode for a day and a night. It was the most horrible ride anybody ever experienced, and you need not wonder at my hair turning gray."

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Mrs. Kendal is the only actress that has ever been received socially in New York, says the New York Sun. The letters which she brought over from England insured her this distinction, and though she has carefully kept the social part of her life in the background since coming here, it is a fact that the most exclusive and influential people in New York society have called upon and received Mrs. Kendal with entire cordiality. In one sense New York society is the most exclusive in the world. It respects wealth, but not genius. Mme. Patti, who has had the entree to all the courts of Europe for years, never got a foothold in New York, even after her companionship with Nicolini was legalized by marriage, and Mary Anderson, despite her great social success in London, never succeeded in getting much beyond the Sorosis and one or two women's societies in this city. Indeed, she is quoted as having said on her return to England last year that the entire coldness of Americans toward her socially was one of the causes of her breakdown. Her life was passed entirely in hotels and theaters. The Kendals have a unique social position in London. Though they both came of stage families and have no social connections of wide importance, they have been in the heart of the best society for many years, and when Mrs. Kendal sailed away to this country a good portion of the most exclusive people in the peerage gave her a farewell dinner. After that New York society took her up.

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Some people have not the slightest judgment in selecting presents, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. About Christmas time I cited a number of instances of strangely ill-chosen gifts—an umbrella, for example, to a lady who had been an invalid for years and can hardly expect ever to be anything else. But I heard of a case yesterday involving this odd lack of common sense which beats the record as far as I know.

It was a man who offended, of course; women have too much tact and insight into the desires of their fellow beings to make blunders in this direction. His brother-in-law died, and he wanted to do something "sympathetic and all that" for his sister, he said. He was a bachelor, but he had a splendid residence in the suburbs of Chicago. So he sent to his sister and asked her to send on her two youngest children, girls of about eight and nine years, to him for a month. The afflicted wife and mother was glad enough to do this. The two young girls had a royal time with their uncle. When the end of their stay came near, what did he do but take them to the dressmaker's and have them arrayed in all the colors loom or rainbow ever knew. Then he bought a heap of dress silks in colors and sent them with the two children, who had exchanged their mourning for the aforesaid gorgeous garments, to his sister. He never thought of mourning or his sister's well-known punctilious regard for fashions and forms.

The two little rainbow sections, with their cargo of dress silks for mamma, reached their destination all right. The horror of the widow is something I cannot paint. It was something beyond words to tell.

Cheney's Severe Scorching.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 24.—The fire last night at Cheney, sixteen miles from this city, caused a loss of about $30,000. One block of frame buildings was destroyed. The fire department did good service, but a scarcity of water crippled them. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a brick block on the burnt area. Insurance on stock was light, but that on the building will cover the loss.

NORTH DAKOTA TALK.

The Popular Side.

Benson News.

How some of the papers do "roast" the lottery scheme after having found that opposition was the popular side to be on.

They Want Redress.

Mandan Pioneer.

This, in the editorial columns of the Pioneer Press, was called journalism, and the sensation monger who worked up the stories for his paper was dubbed "an especially competent journalist." It is desirable that when a North Dakota citizen is libeled in this way, he should have redress without being under the necessity of traveling into another state to secure it.

Still Going for Him.

McLean Mail.

There is a remote possibility that the said noses are not yet strong enough to risk the trial, but it is more likely that in case of the Pioneer Press, at least, "distance lends enchantment to the smell." It will be in order for a North Dakota syndicate reporter to repair to St. Paul next year to attend the Minnesota biennial, but he will run the risk of being paralyzed and suffocated.

Why Not Joyful?

Grand Forks News.

Ye gods, did not the farmers save the tariff on straw last year—elect Pierce and Hansbrough to put a tariff on wheat and potatoes and wool to pull over their heavy labor-depressed eyes? Certainly. Why should they not be joyful then? Why depressed, brother farmer?

Just Like the Iowa Law.

Jamestown Alert.

North Dakota's law is equally as severe as that of Iowa. Few believe it will prove a satisfactory law if fully enforced. If not fully enforced it will be evaded and ridiculed. Law abiding people cannot afford to have this happen to any just law. It tarnishes and enfeebles the whole code. Yet there are a few papers in the state, also a number of politicians and others, who cry continually, "Let us have a fair trial of the prohibition law, now we have got one. Keep faith with the Prohibitionists if you want them to keep faith with you."

SOUTH DAKOTA SENTIMENT.

It Is Always Fair.

Aberdeen News (Rep.).

There are so many occasions when the position of the St. Paul GLOBE has been criticized that it is only fair to commend it when it is deserving. Quite recently, partisanship was cast aside and it stood up manfully for majority rule in congress. Now it rebukes its party associates in Ohio for proposing to cut up the state so as to give Democrats an unfair proportion of representatives, urging that it is better to be fair. Such independence is as worthy of commendation as it was unexpected.

Poor Man's Friend.

Mitchell Mail.

It is charged that Gov. Mellette's antics, by which he alternately paraded and denied the poverty of South Dakota farmers, were prompted solely by his political ambition. He desires to pose as the poor man's friend.

To Think About.

Clark Democrat.

In South Dakota our farms are fast passing into the hands of moneyed syndicates, and more than one-half of this land changes hands after the farmer has more than paid the amount of the principal in interest. South Dakota is not any worse off than almost all other Western states. This is something for the farmer to think about.

An Easy Victory.

Sioux Falls Press.

According to the Washington dispatches the woman suffragists are going to descend upon Pierre and have the legislature submit a constitutional provision looking toward giving women the right to vote. As the constitution already requires that the legislature shall do this, in all probability the suffragists will secure a "victory" at Pierre.

LAUGH AND BE HAPPY.

"Why is it that your friend always ends his bouts with such a hurrah?"

"Can't imagine, unless it's because he indulges too freely in the cup that cheers."—Chicago Times.

Wickwire—I am glad Mudge is about to marry. I hope it will change him. He has been going down hill for some time.

Mr. N. Peck—He won't be any more. It will be up-hill business after he marries.—Terre Haute Express.

"You should do something to test your husband's love."

"I have."

"What?"

"I let him read one of his love letters, written to me five years ago."

"There is one face that is always before me," said Clarence, as he stroked the golden locks of his month-old wife.

"And that is—" And then the timid creature hung her dainty head, while the heartless wretch whispered: "My own."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Point of View—Dives—Education is necessary, Jack, if you ever expect to shine in the world.

Dives Jr. (stolidly)—I don't want to shine, father. I'd rather sell papers.—Chicago Tribune.

Aroused Old Memories—Boodler (back again after a long absence)—Let me see some of your newest patterns.

Fashionable Tailor—Certainly. Here, now, is a lovely thing in stripes that—

Boodler (stiffly)—Show me something in checks, if you please, sia.—Chicago Tribune.

A Chicago dime museum has a curiosity in the shape of a woman who hasn't said anything but "yes" and "no" for three years. Some members of congress, while in their seats or on the floor, never say anything but "yes" and "no" during their entire term, but they are not considered enough of a curiosity for dime museum "freaks."—Norristown Herald.

A TRYING TRUTH.

The cats were wildly yowling in the moon's pellucid light,
I stole upon their dress parade and put them all to flight.
But ere they carried the banner of their order out of sight
I read this motto written there: "We never sleep—at night."

—Chicago Herald.

SHE CAN'T MISS IT.

A woman may be very ill and fill her friends with fear.
The doctor even may declare that death is drawing near,
But just let there be advertised a milliner's display
Of new spring hats, she'll fool them all and go down town that day.

OLD DUTCH LOVE SONG.

[Paraphrase of Gerbrand Brederode—1620.]

I am not rich, and yet my wealth
Surpasseth human measure;
My store untold
Is not of gold
Nor any sordid treasure.
Let this one hoard his wordly pelf,
Another court ambition—
Not for a throne
Would I disown
My poor and proud condition!

The wordly gain achieved to-day
To-morrow may be flying—
The gifts of kings
Are fleeting things—
The gifts of love undying!
In her I love is all my wealth—
For her my sole endeavor;
No heart, I ween,
Hath fairer queen,
No liege such homage, ever!

—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

CHICAGO VICTORIOUS

Continued From First Page.

son (N. C.) from Washington to St. Louis, Martin (Tex.) from St. Louis to New York, McClammy from Washington to St. Louis, McMillan from St. Louis to New York, McRae from St. Louis to New York, Moore (Tex.) from St. Louis to New York, Oates from Washington to New York, O'Neall (Ind.) from St. Louis to Chicago, Beel from St. Louis to New York, Pierce from St. Louis to New York, Richardson from St. Louis to New York, Robertson from St. Louis to New York, Scranton from New York to Chicago. Cobb and Kennedy, of the Chicago party, failed to vote, and so did Randall (Mass.), of the Washington party, and Venable of New York. The following members who failed to vote on the preceding ballot cast their votes as follows: Andrew, Baker and Herbert, returned to New York, Ellis, Lewis and Stockdale to St. Louis, Hemphill and Milliken to Washington, and Owen (Ind.) to Chicago. Breckenridge (Ark.) and Rogers changed their votes from St. Louis to New York. All was excitement as the roll call again began. It was apparent that the Southern members, who had steadfastly supported St. Louis up to this point, were

BEGINNING TO BREAK AWAY

and were going over to New York. Consequently the expectations of the New Yorkers were at the highest point, and, indeed, in this vote they polled their full strength but gained only six votes, while Chicago gained nine, and St. Louis and Washington kept up their steady retrogression, the former losing ten and the latter five votes. The total vote was again 312, of which Chicago received 149, New York 116, St. Louis 28, and Washington 19. The changes were: Anderson (Miss.) from St. Louis to Chicago; Coleman, from Washington to Chicago; Cowles, from St. Louis to New York; Hemphill, from Washington to New York; Henderson (N. C.), from St. Louis to New York; Holman, from St. Louis to Chicago; Houk, from Washington to Chicago; Kerr (Pa.), from Washington to New York; Lanham, from Washington to Chicago; Lewis, from St Louis to Chicago; McClammy, from St. Louis to New York; Milliken, from Washington to Chicago; Morgan, from Washington to Chicago; O'Neall (Ind.,) from Chicago to Washington; Osborne, from New York to Chicago; Price, from St. Louis to New York; Sayers, from St. Louis to Chicago; Skinner, from St. Louis to New York; Wade, from St. Louis to Chicago. Abbott, of the St. Louis party, Dargan of the Chicago, and Dingley, of the New York, did not vote. Cobb returned and voted for St. Louis, as did Kennedy for Chicago, Randall (Mass.) for Washington, and Venable of New York. The New York people were discomfited at their small gain, and began to realize that

THEY COULD DO NO MORE.

The desertion of Wade, of Missouri, from St. Louis to Chicago, added to their alarm, so the reading of the vote was demanded, not to verify it, but to secure time for consultation. Heads were together all over the house and the result was shown, just as the roll call was begun, by Wilson rising and moving a recess till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. There was a shout of disapproval and derision from the compact Chicago forces, and when the speaker attempted to put the question several Chicagoans were on their feet with points of order, alleging that the motion came too late—that the roll call had begun. The speaker, however, declared that he had recognized Mr. Wilson before the first name was called, and put the question. Without waiting for the announcement of the viva voce vote, Wilson demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered. There was much excitement on the floor at this point. Flower, of New York, was hurrying about from one man to another, pointing at the clock—which indicated the hour of 4:30—and urging a recess. A rumor ran over the western side of the hall, where Chicago was in force, that it was the purpose of the New Yorkers to arrange over night for a transfer of their strength and that of St. Louis to Washington, and the fact that Wilson, in charge of Washington's interest, was leading the movement tended to add currency to the rumor. If such was the purpose, however, it failed signally, for on the yea and nay vote the West clannishly rallied together, and the house refused to take a recess by a vote of, yeas 138, nays 174. The Chicagoans were

IN FEVERISH IMPATIENCE

fearing some dilatory tactics that would lose them the advantage they held. Mason rushed forward to the clerk, exclaiming: "Call the roll! call the roll!" New York's backbone was broken, however, and there was little further opposition. The clerk again took up his list and began: "Mr. Abbott," and so on down the roll. The result was 311 votes, divided as follows: Chicago, 154; New York, 112; St. Louis, 27; Washington, 17. A majority would be 156, and Chicago had 154, just two votes short. There was an agony of expectation when Mason dragged Reyburn, the new member, forward. He said he wished to change his vote from New York to Chicago, and did so. He was greeted with applause, and evidently expected to lead a stampede for Chicago, but he was disappointed. Nobody followed his example, and Chicago's total stood at 155—one less than a majority. The New York forces were retiring in good order and contesting every inch of the ground. So another roll call was necessary. It was the eighth and the last, for Chicago achieved her victory, and out of the total of 307 votes received 157—three more than a majority. New York had 107, St. Louis 25 and Washington 18.

The changes in the seventh ballot as compared with the sixth ballot were as follows: Bayne from New York to Chicago, Boutelle from New York to Chicago, Catchings from St. Louis to Chicago, Clarke (Ala.) from St. Louis to New York, Greenhalge from New York to Chicago, O'Neal (Ind.) from Washington to St. Louis, Randall (Mass.) from Washington to New York, Reyburn from New York to Chicago. Foreman, who had voted for St. Louis, did not vote. Abbott and Dingley, who had dropped out in the preceding vote, returned to cast their fortunes with St. Louis and New York respectively. Following is the

EIGHTH BALLOT IN DETAIL:

Chicago—Abbott, Adams, Alderson, Allen (Mich.), Allen (Miss.), Anderson (Kan.), Atkinson, Bartine, Barwig, Bayne, Belknap, Boothman, Boutelle, Brewer, Brickner, Brookshire, Brower, T. M. Browne, J. B. Brown, Bullock, Burrows, Burton, Butterworth, Bynum, Caldwell, Cannon, Carter, Caswell, Cheatham, Chipman, Clark (Wis.), Clunie, Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Conger, Connell, Cooper (Ind.), Cooper, (Ohio); Craig, Crain, Culbertson, (Tex.); Culbertson, (Pa.); Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Davidson, Dolliver, Dorsey, Dunnell, Evans, Ewart, Finley, Fithian, Flick, Foreman, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Greenhalge, Grosvenor, Grout, Hall, Hansbrough, Hare, Haugen, Hayes, Hayner, Henderson (Ill.), Henderson (Io.), Hermann, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Houk, Kelly, Kennedy, Kerr, (Iowa), Lacey, La Follette, Lane, Lanham, Laws, Lewis, Lind, Martin (Ind.), Mason, McClellan, McCord, McCormick, McCreary, McKenna, McKinley, Milliken, Morey, Morgan, Morrill, Morrow, O'Neil (Mass.), Osborne, Outhwaite, Owen (Ind.), Owens (Ohio), Parrott, Payson, Pendleton, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post, Pugsley, Ray, Reed (Io.), Reyburn, Rockwell, Rowell, Sayers, Scranton, Scull, Seney, Shively, Smith (Ill.), Smith (W. Va.), Smyser, Snider, Spooner, Springer, Stephenson, Struble, Sweney, Taylor (Ill.), Taylor (Tenn.), E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend (Col.), Townsend (Pa.), Turner (Kan.), Turpen, Vandever, Van Schaick, Walker (Mass.), Wallace (Mass.), Watson, Wheeler (Mich.), Whiting, Wickham, Wike, Williams (Ohio), Wilson (Ky.), Wilson (Wash.), Yoder—157.

New York—Andrew, Baker, Bankhead, Banks, Barnes, Breewith, Belden, Bergen, Bingham, Blanchard, Blount, Boatner, Breckenridge (Ark.), Brown (Va.), Brunner, Buchanan, (N. J.), Buchanan (Va.), Buckalew, Bunn, Campbell, Candler (Ga.), Carlton, Cate, Clancy, Clarke (Ala.), Clements, Covert, Cowles, Crisp, Cummings, Delano, Dibble, Dingley, Dunphy, Edmunds, Elliott, Farquhar, Fitch, Flood, Flower, Fowler, Geissenhoiner, Grimes, Harmer, Henderson (N. C.), Herbert, Kerr (Pa.), Ketcham, Knapp, Laidlaw, Lansing, Lehlbach, Lester (Ga.), Lodge, Magner, Maish, Martin (Tex.), McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McMillin, McRae, Miles, Moffit, Moore (N. H.), Moore (Tex.), Mutchler, Nute, O'Neill (Pa.), Payne, Peel, Penington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quickenbuch, Quinn, Raines, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Russell, Sanford, Sawyer, Sherman, Simonds, Spinola, Stahlnecker, Stivers, Tillman, Tracey, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (N. Y.), Venable, Wallace (N. Y.), Washington, Wheeler (Ala.), Wilcox, Wiley, Wilkinson, Wise, Wright, Yardley and Speaker Reed—167.

St. Louis—Bland, Breckenridge (Ky.), Caruth, Catchings, Cochran, Dockery, Ellis, Enloe, Frank, Goodnight, Hatch, Heard, Kinzy, Mansur, Mills, Montgomery, Niedringhaus, Norton, O'Neall (Ind.), Stockdale, Stone (Ky.), Stone (Mo.), Tarsney, Walker (Mo.), Wilson (Mo.)—25.

Washington—Bowden, Browne (Va.), Compton, De Haven, Gibson, Hemphill, Hooker, Lee, Lester (Va.), McComas, O'Ferrall, Rusk, Skinner, Stewart (Ga.), Stewart (Tex.), Stockbridge, Stump, Wilson (W. Va.)—18.

The changes on the eighth and last ballot were: Abbott, from St. Louis to Chicago; Catchings, from Chicago to St. Louis; Cobb, from St. Louis to New York; Enloe, from New York to St. Louis; Hare, from St. Louis to Chicago; Hemphill, from New York to Washington; Reilly, from Washington to New York; Skinner, from New York to Washington; Wallace (Mass.), from New York to Chicago. In addition, the following members voted who dropped out in the preceding vote, or had not voted at all: Allen (Miss.), Foreman and Wike, for Chicago; Cochran, for St. Louis, and O'Neill (Pa.), for Washington. The following named members, who had voted previously, dropped out: Anderson (Miss.); Cheadle, Oates (of Chicago people), Carlisle and Wade (of St. Louis); Stewart, of Vermont, and Morse, of the New York party. The announcement of the result was greeted with tremendous applause by the Chicago adherents. They shouted and cheered, while Lawler waved his handkerchief around his head and shook hands with everybody in reach. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock, in the midst of the uproar.

"ME TOO" PLATT MARKED.

New Yorkers Will Repay His Treachery With Interest—Press Comment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Herald to-morrow will