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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Wednesday: For Wisconsin: Fair in southern, local snows in northern portion Wednesday; slightly colder; variable winds. For Iowa: Threatening weather and rain; easterly winds; slight changes in temperature. For North Dakota: Fair in western, local snows in eastern portion; northerly winds; colder in northwest, stationary temperature in southeast portion. For South Dakota: Threatening weather and snow; winds shifting to northerly; slight changes in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	30.08	34	Helena	30.08	24
Duluth	30.04	32	Ft. Totten	....	....
La Crosse	30.14	32	Ft. Sully	30.08	34
Huron	30.08	32	Minnedosa	30.02	22
Moorhead	30.14	18	Calgary	30.12	28
St. Vincent	.....	26	Edmonton	....	....
Bismarck	30.12	28	Q'Appelle	30.02	22
Ft. Buford	30.04	32	Med'e Hat	....	....
Ft. Custer	30.02	34	Winnipeg	30.08	22

Local forecast for St. Paul and vicinity: Snow, followed Wednesday evening by fair, colder weather. P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Moody's goose is cooked at Pierre.

The Chilian war is becoming serious.

Glasgow strikers assault and beat workmen.

Peffer is to be the new senator from Kansas.

The National Farmers' Alliance meets at Omaha.

A prohibition amendment is introduced in the house.

The International Press club is organized at Pittsburg.

Thomas Mulvehill dies from inhaling illuminating gas.

From religious enthusiasm an Illinois girl passes into a trance.

Minnesota prohibitionists discuss the situation at Minneapolis.

More than 100 men are killed in a mine explosion at Scottdale, Pa.

Cambria, Wis., wins the Gordon medal in the international curling bonspiel.

The Illinois house instructs Farwell and Collom to vote against the force bill.

C. Perry Byam and a Mrs. Graves, both of St. Paul, figure in a Chicago scandal.

Vilas is to get his credentials as United States senator from Wisconsin to-day.

The Omaha Railway company pays $8,000 for killing Mrs. Slayton at the University depot.

The Minnesota senate is not in favor of issuing bonds to aid the Nicaraguan canal scheme.

Washburn is jumped on by Minnesota stalwart Republicans for voting to shelve the elections bill.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Revolutions and wars in the regions of Central and South America are not usually of very wide or exciting interest. They have been regarded as rather the normal condition, and not important as regards decimation of population or political results. There is prospect of an early renewal of the contest between Guatemala and Salvador, two neighboring Central American states. Guatemala is the larger of the two and will be the aggressor. It has recently been buying large quantities of arms and ammunition in New York, and it is expected that in a month or two war will be renewed with the smaller state. In the last contest San Salvador won a decisive and somewhat surprising success. It whipped the bigger dog and effected its entire independence. At the same time it put down an insurrection at home. This gave it influence and prestige, and was something of a humiliation to Guatemala. The latter has not been in good humor since. It does not appear that San Salvador has any desire to go to war, and will not disturb its neighbor, but it is better equipped for defense than before, and its people are rather brighter and more progressive than those of Guatemala. This country will be glad to supply arms and munitions to both and help build up a trade, but the smaller one seems most deserving of sympathy. A protracted war is unusual, but there is some probability of the other states becoming involved and disturbance had in commercial relations. The reciprocity contrivance is moving slowly at the best, and it is to be regretted that needless wars should be had to further delay matters.

BETTER WATCH HIM.

BLAINE is credited with the good sense not to be willing to stand up in 1892 to be knocked down, and Uncle JERRY RUSK is reputed to have been touched with a modest freak that takes him out of the ring. The interview going about as his makes him assert that he has not the polish, style and head furniture for a president. He knows when he is high enough, and has touched an altitude already that has made his head swim. That is modest and nice. It is true, undoubtedly, so far as the personal depreciation is concerned. Gov. RUSK has not the graces and style familiar to the white house. But his attack of modesty is somewhat sudden. In 1888 he never suspected that he was inadequate to the highest station. He and his admirers put forth prodigious efforts to secure the Republican nomination. He knew that he was not fit for president then quite as well as he does now. It is not probable that he has the sagacity of BLAINE to foresee the fate of any probable Republican candidate in the next contest. It would be a great distinction for him to be the candidate, even if to be beaten. But he is a member of HARRISON's official family, and professedly intensely devoted to the political welfare of his chief. He would have HARRISON re-elected. But he protests too much. The president may trust him while he has both eyes on him. The men who jostle about the little man in the White house, and profess to look up to him, should be kept within the optical range.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE

The GLOBE calls the attention of the St. Paul and Minneapolis delegations in the legislature to the very complete criticism of the new mechanics' lien law by JAMES SCHOONMAKER, which appeared in a recent issue of this paper. These two cities, in which there is and will be so much building, are particularly interested in securing a law which will protect the rights at once of owners, contractors, material men and laborers. The points so clearly put by Mr. SCHOONMAKER are suggestive of the kind of work which should take the attention of our statesmen. They ought to go through the statutes with a fine-toothed comb and correct the thousand inconsistencies and omissions whose presence is jeopardising the property rights of the community. The GLOBE some weeks ago noted an important error in the law relating to proceedings supplementary to execution. It would be a great thing also if Minnesota would take the initiative in amending the theory of the foreclosure of mortgages on corporate property.

The fiction of conceiving a railroad mortgage, for example, as similar in nature to a mortgage on real property has led to tremendous confusion in practice and made the reorganization of insolvent corporations expensive beyond all reason. It ought to be definitely settled by legislative fiat that the statutory right of redemption does not apply in cases of judicial or execution sales of corporate property. Our stay law is a very desirable thing for every one as long as it is confined to real property of individuals. But when it is sought to be extended to cases where franchises, rights, personal property and realty are combined under one mortgage, or are levied on in satisfaction of a judgment, no good is accomplished. Valuable rights are lost or maintained at an intolerable outlay in abeyance for the year, and everybody except the lawyers are put to loss and confusion.

The statutes relating to the enforcement of judgments against corporations through the machinery of receiverships are in a shamefully obscure condition. Our supreme court has time and again commented on the utter hopelessness of chapter seventy-five of our revised statutes, and no lawyer who has had any experience with it feels any sort of security when he is compelled to wrestle with its meaning. The amounts involved in suits concerning corporations are usually so large, and the property of so many people who have invested in corporation securities is at stake, that it is not to the credit of the state that the law on such subjects should be allowed to continue full of pitfalls and mysteries.

The GLOBE points out these instances of need for action only by way of example, but it hopes that the legislature will give its mind to the general subject.

THE LEGISLATURE'S SPHERE.

Our Senator STEVENS seems perhaps more completely than any of our representatives to have grasped the idea thus sought to be conveyed. He has presented some very valuable amendments to existing laws, and will no doubt do further good work in this direction. He does not seem to have wasted any time in all the jawing of SMITH and with SMITH about protests and counter protests, or in telling the congress of the United States what it ought to do about the Nicaraugua canal, the option bill or the CONGER lard bill. His mind is apparently intent on work as completely as though he were a Democrat. The GLOBE commends him for it, and says that he is a man worthy of public confidence.

We would not be understood as criticising or speaking unkindly of any one by this, even by way of innuendo. The GLOBE never speaks or thinks harshly of any one who is good and intelligent and industrious. All the St. Paul delegation are good and intelligent and industrious. Besides this, several of them are interesting, and more than one has a personal beauty which would satisfy the imagination of an ancient Greek. But seriously, there is a foolish waste of time in turning the senate into a debating society on questions which are none of its business. The Nicaragua canal scheme is in the hands of competent men, who are getting $5,000 a year for tackling it, and it is respectfully submitted that nobody in Minnesota or elsewhere cares a picayune what the $5-a-day men on the corner of Wabasha and Tenth streets think about it. Senator SANBORN would have spent his Sabbath afternoon much more profitably in rest, which he must need after composing his exhausting charter, than in settling the affairs of Central America.

The GLOBE notices that that prince of good fellows, Representative LANE K. STONE, has given notice that he will speak on the force bill at some future date. We hope that he will reconsider this direful intention, and not do it. If his speech is as interesting and wholesouled as he is himself, it will be well worth listening to. But what good will it do? We have four chastened congressmen at Washington who may bring forth fruit meet for repentance on this subject there before the season is over. The GLOBE thinks that these matters ought to be left to them. They are men of force, character and ability, even though they voted for the MCKINLEY bill. Everybody admires Mr. SNIDER, Mr. COMSTOCK, Mr. LIND and Mr. DUNNELL, in spite of their great mistake. They are as sorry for it as any one, and can be relied on to do what is right in the future.

The national interests which concern this state are quite safe in their keeping. This loafing around the throne, platitudinizing on ancient history and abstract questions, is not worth while. Let our senators stop fooling, and play ball.

SENATOR DAVIS.

Another nail was put in the coffin of the force bill the other day. But it dies hard, and perhaps its end is not yet. Meanwhile, it is wounding and killing a good many people as it kicks on the verge of dissolution. St. Paul is very much disappointed in the course of its brilliant townsman, Senator CUSHMAN K. DAVIS. Minneapolis' son, W. D. WASHBURN, at least calls attention to himself by voting now on one side and now on the other. Nothing is so interesting as uncertainty, and it looks very possible that, if the end is ever reached, his vote will be registered in favor of liberty and the right. But Senator DAVIS, of whom we expected so much and of whom we elt so proud, sits still in sodden partisanship, and does the bidding of the timid old lady from Massachusetts who is screaming for bayonets at the polls in a frenzied falsetto.

Senator DAVIS' course is entirely out of sympathy with the wishes of his constituents. Minnesota is a joyous country, the nurse of a people high spirited and full of good feeling. Nobody in this state is afraid of ghosts. None of the murky depression of the Eastern coast lurks here. We are all young men full of hope, glad of others' prosperity, willing to mind our own business, with no taste for dead issues and no pleasure in the society of skeletons. Long faces, fears for the safety of the state, senseless enmities and resentments, abstract political principles, do not thrive among us. We want to be up and doing, letting the dead past bury its dead. We believe in practical legislation. Senator DAVIS was like us when he was at home. What is the matter with him? Has he caught the malaria in the swamps of the Potomac? He ought to come back for a few days and breathe some Minnesota ozone. If he did, the GLOBE thinks he would help put an end to the force bill.

THE DUTIES INCREASED.

There are surprises of ingenuity in the make-up of the MCKINLEY tariff. In some cases an indirection or omission is made to do large and unobtrusive service to some interest. An illustration is afforded in the case of clocks. In the old tariff they were taxed directly 30 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff imposes duties upon watches and chronometers, but omits clocks entirely. The assumption might be that they would come in without duty, but they are now classified according to the materials in them, the outer case being the chief consideration. The rate differs as that is made of wood, metal or porcelain, the several duties being 35, 45 and 60 per cent. By the trick of leaving out the mention of clocks the duty on them is largely increased. This is one of the instances of crafty work.

HE MAY MEAN IT.

When BLAINE lets out an intimation that he does not intend to be in the presidential field next time, it is usually taken as a feeler of the party disposition and to excite protests. The fact that it is now chiefly based upon his conviction that he cannot be elected if nominated, is an evidence of its sincerity. He can see no hope, even if the reciprocity lymph displays more virtue than it promises to. The stupid blundering of the party in congress and inability to learn anything from obvious facts, has no doubt disgusted him. He can see no chance for the party in 1892 to shake off its burdens and recover itself. Those who do not believe it possible for BLAINE to reject the nomination, forget that he did it in 1888, when the party was holding its own, and had a reasonable prospect of electing its candidate. He does not want to be beaten as bad as HORACE GREELEY was.

CAN BE FOUND.

Those who are troubled by fear that the promotion of GOV. HILL to the senate will take him out of the presidential field may find a few encouraging precedents. ANDREW JACKSON was in the senate when he first ran for president in 1824. In 1831 HENRY CLAY was elected to the senate, and the next year made the race for the presidency as the candidate of his party. BUCHANAN was in the senate one term. Mr. BLAINE has been there, and even HARRISON was a senator. If Mr. HILL chooses to accept the role some of his friends would have him, it need not be supposed that any exhumation process will be requisite. If the Democratic party is unable to see any man it prefers to HILL for the next president, it will be able to find him in the United States senate.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

St. Paul is favored with prettier names for her streets and avenues than is any other city in the United States. They are euphonious and appropriate. Wisely enough our city councils of the past have not handicapped our town with such systems of street nomenclature as prevail in Chicago, Philadelphia or Washington. With the exception of a few short streets running from Third to Tenth, the rigidity of mathematics has been eliminated. Among streets we have Lafond, Rondo, Arundel, Ada, Winifred, Minnehaha, St. Julien, St. Albans, Clement, Otto, Moreland, Grotto, Victoria, Plymouth, Osceola and a dozen others equally chic and æsthetic. Among our

"Stately avenues,
Where lofty elms abound."

we have Summit, Virginia, Laurel, Selby, Hague, Portland, Aurora, Viola, Bellevue, Como and others in nowise less attractive. And how fares Chicago, with her plain State, Randolph, Madison, Adams, Washington, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," style of street names? Of course these are patriotic enough, but they are not pleasing to cultivated ears. Mixed with them Chicago has named a lot of new streets after saloonkeeping aldermen with unsavory reputations. Then again she has drawn on all the different kinds of trees in all the forests of the world. New Orleans has some unique names for streets—hard to spell and more difficult to pronounce—but, after all, Canal street is the finest thoroughfare in the city. Boston is scarcely more fortunate with her School, Milk, Pine, Washington and Sumner streets. All commonplace. Her statliest avenue at present is Commonweath, which has usurped the glories of Beacon street. Cleveland has but one avenue, Euclid; but that name has a trigonometrical, integral calculus suggestion that is depressing. St. Paul takes the prize for artistic street-naming as well as for artistic architecture.

* * *

John P. St. John, at Minneapolis, appears to have "stamped the feathers" out of grand father's hat.

* * *

Of course the fierce, unparaleled storm which so completely devastated the whole Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Passamaquoddy bay was "a genuine Western blizzard." Out here the dandelions are blooming on the crest of Crocus hill.

* * *

If Prince Baudouin really resembled the tough young man pictured in the Philadelphia Inquirer, few people will disbelieve the story that he died of the jim jams.

* * *

"Old Hutch" is all right. He cheerfully admits that he is still "out for the stuff."

* * *

It is whispered in high society circles in Omaha that Editor Rosewater turned red, white and blue upon hearing that the brutal Jason Gould had decided not to build a union depot in the city just above Council Bluffs. Mr. Gould should not trifle with the system of Editor Rosewater. The latter is a terribly big man—for a small one.

* * *

Every time the GLOBE scoops the Pioneer Press, which averages about three times per week, that bundle of printed pulp immediately suggests that somebody else puts up the money necessary to sue the GLOBE for libel. If the P. P. will attend to its own miscellaneous job lot of libel suits, of which it carries a large stock, the GLOBE will arrange its private affairs to its own satisfaction. The GLOBE never wilfully maligns any one while the record of the P. P. will not enable it to make the same statement. Aside from this it is unprofessional in one paper to maliciously incite people to sue its contemporaries. But so long as the Pioneer Press knows as little of professional journalistic etiquette as it does of news gathering and political consistency the community must bear the daily infliction of its moribund appearance and incoherent tittle-tattle concerning matters of which it is extremely ignorant.

* * *

Everything comes to the man who waits. Ex-Mayor Fitler got one vote in the National Republican convention for president, and now somebody has sent him a bottle of Koch's lymph.

* * *

Census Superintendent Porter's New York paper, the Press, inquires: "If it be true that a Worth dress was offered at the counter of one of our stores for $89, its price a few weeks ago being $198, what are purchasers to think?" Simply that some storekeeper is hanging around New York for his health.

* * *

Quay is still chairman of the Republican national committee, and Ben Harrison is still daily committing hari-kari.

* * *

The New York World shouts: "Eliminate Jay Gould." Has the World man spoken to Mr. Gould about the matter.

SILVER AND SILENCE.

Witnesses Before the Pool Committee Know But Very Little.

Mr. Littler Smooths Away Harsh Things Said About Cameron.

Fear in the House That the Force Bill Is Alive and Kicking.

Until Mr. Spinola Sees It in Its Coffin He Will Not Rest Easy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the silver pool investigation to-day David B. Littler was recalled and questioned further regarding the time of Senator Cameron's purchase of silver and of its disposition. Mr. Littler explained that he did not want it understood that $100,000 worth of silver was exactly the amount that the senator purchased. It might have been somewhat less, for it was purchased in rupees. Mr. Cameron told him that the check for the margin put up, $8,000, was dated the 5th of May. He had talked with a great many people on the silver question while in Washington last year, but had no interest in purchases and did not (of his recollection) suggest to a member of the house or senate or to any government official the buying of silver. To Mr. Rowell, Mr. Littler said he was not engaged in lobbying or influencing members of congress in behalf of legislation. He had no interest in the silver bill except as a citizen of the United States. In reply to Congressman Dingley's inquiry as to the date of the sale of

Mr. Cameron's Holding,

Mr. Littler could not remember exactly, but taking Mr. Cameron's check of profits as a basis of calculation, the date of sale must have been five or six weeks preceding that date, or possibly a month. His best recollection was that the silver was sold before the bill was passed. Edward Curtis, of San Francisco, a member of the St. Louis executive silver committee, testified that he had not mentioned Mr. Flower's name in connection with silver purchases to Correspondent Bogart, as the latter had testified yesterday. Mr. Bogart had since said to him that it must have been some one else. He did not tell him that any senator or representative had been speculating in silver, and had no knowledge that any one had. He had no knowledge of any silver pool. Mr. Curtis having said something about hearing that a party of New Yorkers who were interested in silver had been at the Shoreham hotel, he was asked to give the name of his informant. This name he was unable to remember, but promised to

Refresh His Memory

if possible. Gov. West and A. J. Warner, he thought, were in the room at the time. R. J. Dunnell, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, who was a witness yesterday, again took the stand and said that R. J. Wynne was the person from whom he received the information on which he sent a dispatch to his paper, the purport of which was that a conversation had been overheard between two members of the investigating committee to the effect that if they had known that the revelations concerning Mr. Cameron would be made they would have been reluctant to enter into this investigation. Mr. Dunnell said that he understood the conversation occurred in the committee room. Mr. Wynne, who is connected with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, was the next witness. He explained that he merely delivered the information to Mr. Dunnell as a message from Gen. Boynton, the chief correspondent of the Commercial Gazette. The committee then sent for Gen. Boynton, but the messenger being unable to find him immediately, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE EXCITED.

The Wraith of the Election Bill Still Hovers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The approval of the journal occupied half an hour. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the speaker's conduct yesterday in deciding a motion to be dilatory. A point of order was made that the question was not a privileged one—the speaker having exercised his right under the rules to decide a motion to be dilatory. The speaker did not think the action of the chair in deciding a motion to be out of order, on the ground that it was dilatory, could be made a question of privilege. If it could be, then the purpose of the rule preventing dilatory motions was nugatory. He sustained the point of order. Mr. Springer appealed, and Mr. McKinley moved to table the appeal. The motion was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 105. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting that the speaker's conduct yesterday, in deciding a motion to be dilatory, was unlawful.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, made the point of order that the resolution was not a privileged one—the speaker having exercised his right under the rules to decide a motion to be dilatory. The speaker did not think that the action of the chair in deciding a motion to be out of order on the ground that it was dilatory could be made a question of privilege. If it could be, then the purpose of the rule preventing dilatory motions was nugatory. He sustained the point of order. Mr. Springer appealed, and Mr. McKinley moved to table the appeal. The motion was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 105.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president vetoing the bill authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds to provide a right of way through that city to the Choctaw Coal and Railway company. Referred.

A bill passed for a railway bridge over the Missouri between Council Bluffs and Omaha. The house then went into committee on the military academy appropriation bill. In the course of the general debate Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, referred to the recent Indian war as unprovoked and indefensible. If the report of the massacre at Wounded Knee were correct, that massacre was the most shameful murder on the annals of our national history. If they were true, the committees to whom resolutions of inquiry had been referred should lose no time in providing for a thorough investigation. Mr. Flower, of New York, spoke in favor of a searching investigation into the causes of the Indian war quoting from authorities to show that the Indians were starved and then shot. Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, knew of no disposition on the part of the Indian committee to suppress the fullest investigation. The commissioner of Indian affairs was anxious to forward the inquiry in every manner in his power.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on military affairs, said that he hoped and believed that a thorough investigation would be had as to the battle of Wounded Knee. In the fierce frenzie of battle the United States army might have done things that it ought not to have done, and things that could hardly be avoided, but he trusted that in due time the army, and especially the Seventh cavalry, would be cleared of any suspicion of having done wrong.

Mr. Spinola, of New York, was in pursuit of the "force bill," when he was interrupted by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, with a request that Mr. Spinola should yield to him to make a motion to lay the "force" bill on the table.

Mr. Spinola replied that he would not do so, being apprehensive that the "force" bill was not yet quite dead. Until he saw the bill laid in its grave and the sod thrown upon it and the benediction delivered, he would not believe that the measure was out of the way.

Referring to the refusal of certain Southern states to refrain from making appropriations to the carrying on of the world's fair until a disposition of the elections bill was arrived at, he declared that that refusal was not a bluff; it was not a bluff on the part of Indiana or of New Jersey. It was not a bluff on the part of Michigan. It would not be a bluff on the part of the great state of New York when she thundered out her voice on the question.

After further debate, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

DULL IN THE SENATE.

Republicans Dazed by Late Action on the Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate met at noon. The journal of Thursday, covering the proceedings of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, was read and approved. Mr. Eustis, rising to a personal explanation, read from the Washington Post the following sentence:

"Mr. Eustis was also brought from home, although he did not arrive until after the vote had been taken."

He said that the statement was wholly inaccurate. He had been in the chamber an hour before the first vote was taken, was present when the vote was taken, and did vote. He deemed it proper to make the explanation because of the importance of the votes of yesterday. The credentials of Mr. Stanford and of Mr. Irby, as senators-elect from California and South Carolina for the term beginning March 4, 1891, were presented, read and placed on file. Those of Mr. Stanford were criticised by Mr. Hoar as unsatisfactory in form—the governor undertaking "to commission Mr. Stanford," instead of simply certifying to his election; and Mr. Harris suggested that there was abundant time before the expiration of the present term to have them put in proper form. Among the petitions presented and referred was one by Mr. Frye in favor of having potatoes received by the government and treasury certificates issued thereon at the rate of $1 per bushel. Referred. Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported back, with amendments, house bill to prevent the counterfeiting or manufacture of dies, tools or other implements used in counterfeiting. The bill as amended was passed and a conference asked.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, providing that, until otherwise ordered, the senate shall meet daily at 11 a. m., and that the morning business shall continue for one hour only. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph in relation to the power of a minority of the senate to compel the attendance of absent members, was taken up, but went over without action. House bill providing for the payment of Indian depredations claims was considered until 2 o'clock, when the apportionment bill was taken up as the unfinished business, the question being on Mr. Davis' amendment to increase the total number of representatives from 356 (as proposed in the house bill) to 360, and giving an additional member to each of the states of Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri and New York. Mr. Davis explained and advocated the amendment. Mr. Berry also argued in favor of the amendment. Mr. Hiscock spoke against it. Mr. Hale argued against the amendment and in favor of the house bill with a ratio of 356. No action was taken, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Plenty of Work Without the Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Republican senatorial caucus committee on order of business met this morning and agreed to recommend to their colleagues that after the apportionment bill is acted upon the eight-hour bills and the copyright bill will be taken up in order. This arrangement is subject to possible disturbance by the appropriations committee, which has already given notice through Chairman Allison of an intention to call up an appropriation bill this week. The caucus committee also disposed of other pending measures of public interest in this order: After the copyright bill is to follow the Indian depredations bill, the Paddock pure food bill and the Nicaragua canal bill reported by the committee on foreign relations. As the senate will hereafter meet at 11 o'clock, instead of noon, as at present, and the morning business will be limited to one hour, it is the expectation of the committee that rapid progress will be made in the consideration of the measures selected by them. Meanwhile individual senators are to be allowed to call up measures not included in the above list, in the morning hour; and it is believed that some advancement of business will result from the use of this privilege.

STANFORD SOLID.

Cannot Swallow Force Without an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — Senator Stewart this morning received the following telegram from Senator Stanford, at New York (the telegram was filed in New York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning):

"New York, Jan. 26.—Hon. William M. Stewart, United States Senate, Washington: On general principles I am in favor of the closure rule, but I am not in favor of anything that would shut out your proposed amendment to the elections bill, providing it will apply only to elections for congress. Without such amendment, with my present views, I should be obliged to vote against the elections bill. I am in favor of doing the important business—passing the apportionment bill and appropriation bills—whenever we can. Show this to Senator Aldrich. If it is necessary, pair me accordingly. I shall try and be in Washington this evening.

"LELAND STANFORD."

BEEF FOR BUCKS.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has prepared a report to the secretary of the interior in relation to the manner of purchasing beef on the hoof for the Indian service. He also makes a detailed statement of the efforts made from time to time to do away with the practice of contracting for large deliveries in the fall. All these efforts have failed, the commissioner says, owing to the insufficient appropriations made by congress. The report shows that in 1884 there was paid for 650,000 pounds of beef for the Pine Ridge Indians, delivered in the fall, $226,250. Whereas, if the lowest bid for monthly deliveries had been accepted, the cost would have been $406,250. It is also shown that beef for Pine Ridge cost this year $109,604 for free delivery. If the lowest bid for monthly deliveries had been accepted the cost would have been $199,200, or nearly $199,200 more. The difference holds good in nearly all cases where monthly deliveries were not accepted. In several cases the difference, while considerable, was not deemed excessive, and monthly deliveries were adopted. On all cases where beef was purchased for the consumption of the Northern tribes, there was a stipulation in the contract that the cattle must have been at least twelve months in succession prior to July 1, 1890, north of the south line of Kansas, and the certificates of the army officers detailed to inspect the beef show that the cattle were fully up to the requirements of the contract. The statement that unacclimated cattle are delivered, he says, is, therefore, untrue.

Hearst Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The improvement noted in Senator Hearst's condition continues, and he is very comfortable to-night.

MOODY PETERS OUT.

South Dakota's Short Term Senator at Last Throws Up the Sponge,

And Releases the Republican Caucus From Further Obligation

William F. Vilas Succeeds to the Senatorial Seat of Attorney Spooner.

Wisconsin's Lower House Passes a Bill Repealing the Bennett Law.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 27. — Senator Moody last night released the Republican caucus from obligations to him as its nominee in view of the utter hopelessness of his case. His most valiant sticker, Senator Pettigrew, together with a large number of smaller fry politicians who have remained here in his interests, departed to-day, giving up the fight. Judge Tripp is the favorite in pool rooms, odds being offered on his success with scarcely any takers. This is only one good indication among many that he will achieve victory finally in the senatorial contest. Saturday Moody received 77 votes, or 8 short of a majority, being the highest number he has yet received. To-day, on the last joint ballot, he only received 39, State Senator Melville getting 14, Harden 24, Crose 17, Kyle 14, Lake 9, Winslow 9, Tripp 24, with the balance scattered among eight candidates of different parties. There are still four contested Republican seats in the house to be settled yet, which will be decided as fast as the fillibustering of the Republicans will permit. When these cases are settled finally, and the contestants seated as justice demands, the fusionists will arrive at some understanding as to whom they will elect as Senator Moody's successor. Meanwhile with one or two exceptions in every vote taken they stand as a unit, and carry every point against the Republicans. New developments in Lawrence county contests were obtained last night, proving gross frauds. Telegrams from Deadwood stated that discovery had been made that certificates of naturalization which the clerk of the court there issued by the wholesale to foreigners employed in the Homestake mine to enable them to vote for Moody were many of them unsigned and not attested, which, together with the fact that they were issued immediately prior to election, less than ten days before, renders the contestees' seats still more illegal. The situation to-day is that the Republicans are badly scattered with no way out of the woods. Independents are voting for several candidates while waiting for the ultimate settlement of the contested cases, not wishing to unite until that time, while every Democrat is in line for Tripp and working with every assurance of his success, knowing they hold the balance of power in any event.

VILAS ELECTED,

And Wisconsin's Lower House Passes a Bill Repealing the Bennett Law.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Both houses of the legislature elected William F. Vilas to succeed John C. Spooner as United States senator by a strict party vote. The Republican members voted for Senator Spooner. In the senate the vote resulted 16 for William F. Vilas and 14 for John C. Spooner. The vote in the assembly was 66 for Vilas and 31 for Spooner. To-morrow the result will be formally announced at the joint session of the assembly. The Democratic majority today, under suspension of rules, passed the bill repealing the so-called Bennett law, which was the chief issue in the last state campaign, after first rejecting the Republican substitute, which included some of the provisions of the old law, modified to remove some of the objections of the Lutherans, but still retaining the clause requiring instruction in the English language. If this bill passes the senate, as is expected, it will leave the state without any law governing child labor or compulsory education until the Democrats can agree on a measure governing those subjects, which they have not yet done.

ILLINOIS INSTRUCTIONS.

Farwell and Cullom Must Vote Against the Force Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—The joint assembly convened at noon, and proceeded to ballot for a United States senator, with every member of both houses present. Six ballots, making the aggregate since the beginning 371, were taken without change, and an adjournment until to-morrow followed. In the house to-day the resolution recently presented, instructing the senators from Illinois to vote against the federal election bill in the interests of the world's fair, in view of the stand taken by various state legislatures in refusing to take appropriations for the fair if the election bill were passed, was taken up. Representative Springer (Democrat), who introduced it, in arguing in favor of its passing, said:

"In casting your votes for this you will be doing that which in all probability will seal the fate of the force bill in the senate of the United States. If you gentlemen on the other side of the house from Chicago expect any favors from this side of the house in regard to the world's fair you must properly record yourselves on this resolution to-day. (Cries of bulldozing, bulldozing, from the Republican side.) I say if our senators in Washington vote for this force bill after this resolution is passed to-day, this side of the house will not vote a dollar for the Illinois exhibit at the world's fair in 1893."

This last remark of Mr. Springer created something of a sensation on the Republican side; but as the previous question had been ordered the debate was closed and there was no opportunity for any one to answer. On a call of the roll the resolution was adopted by a vote of 77 yeas to 73 nays, a strict party vote, the three F. M. B. A. members not voting.

QUIET AT BISMARCK.

In a Clearing Atmosphere Legislators Go to Work.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 27.—Quite a number of absentees were noticed today, many having not yet returned from Friday's vacation. The attorney general submitted an opinion that the legislature has no right to devote school lands to institutions not connected with common schools. Senator Worst presented a memorial to congress to offer a reward of $2,500 for the invention of a successful prairie fire break or burner. Bills were introduced amending the pharmacy law and relating to garnishment stock lien. The house per diem bill also passed. In the house several important bills were introduced, two in relation to school text books.

PETTIGREW'S DISGUST.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 27.—Senator Pettigrew was here a short time this afternoon. He came direct from Pierre and practically admits Moody's goose is cooked and the Republicans hopelessly knocked out in the senatorial contest. Bartlett Tripp is in the lead and everything points to his election. Pettigrew is disgusted with the conduct of the Republicans and denounces them in severe terms, calling some of them as traitors to their party.

DRAMA AS IT SHOULD BE.

A Splendid Presentation of "Heir at Law"—Amusement Notes.

A brilliant and distinguished audience filled the Metropolitan opera house last evening, when Coleman's comedy in five acts, "The Heir at Law," was presented by the Jefferson-Florence company. From the time the curtain rose until it fell at the close of the play the house was kept in a continual roar of laughter whenever that great exponent of comedy, Jefferson, was upon the stage. The character of Dr. Pangloss, L. A. D and A. S. S., is presented by the veteran actor in a manner thoroughly life-like in its delineation and highly artistic in every detail. It is only when the curtain falls that the audience conceives that it has witnessed the presentation of a creation of an artist, for, while the curtain is up, the character of Dr. Pangloss alone is present, the personality of the actor being merged in the delineation of the artist. It would be impossible to find in the ranks of the dramatic profession, in either America or England, an actor who could play the part of the eccentric Doctor of Laws as Mr. Jefferson does, for he is so delightfully natural in his quotations of Latin, Greek and German, and at the same time lets his audience know that his love of the classics is eclipsed by his love of a comfortable competency. The honors of the evening were shared with Mr. Jefferson by that true artist and prince of men, W. J. Florence. In the character of Zekiel Homespun Mr. Florence moved his audience to laughter and tears respectively, and his presentation of the good honest farmer lad will be ranked among the most artistic creations which he has presented to the public of America.

F. C. Bangs, as Daniel Dowlas, the tallow merchant, who for a brief space becomes a member of the aristocracy, was most effective, his disregard for grammar evoking hearty applause.

Mme. Ponisi as Mrs. Dowlas has but few opportunities in the play, but proved herself to be in every way a thorough artist.

Viola Allen as the innocent country girl, Cicily Homespun, had a difficult part to play, the assumption of the broad Derbyshire dialect being most difficult to a young artist, but Miss Allen portrayed the character in a most natural manner, and shared with the stars the applause of the evening. Fred Paulding as Dick Dowlas, Elsie Lombard as Caroline Dormer, George W. Denham as Kenwick, and the balance of the cast by their various presentations added to the artistic completeness of the most brilliant performance that has ever been seen in St. Paul.

The scenery was of very high merit, one interior scene of a London mansion being loudly applauded when the curtain rose. It was of oak elaborately carved with a number of handsome portraits on the walls, the work having been executed by Mr. Jefferson, who is a painter of very marked talent. The costumes of 100 years ago were faithfully reproduced with one exception, Miss Lombard wearing a gown distinctly nineteenth century in its conception. This afternoon and evening "The Rivals" will be presented with the full strength of the company, the evening performance bringing this memorable engagement to a close.

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Cora Tanner, in her romantic drama, "The Refugee's Daughter," will be the attraction at the Grand opera house next week. "The Refugee's Daughter" gives Miss Tanner the opportunity of her professional career, and that she accepts the gauge most fascinatingly, hea portrayal of the character of Helene is a powerful, accomplished and finished representation. Miss Tanner has received the highest praise for her work in this character, a character which is said to be peculiarly suited to her style, being strongly emotional.

The Olympic is doing a good business with "Black Hawk," by Arizona Joe and his well selected company of artists. The play presents the wild border life and the adventures and hair-breadth escapes by travelers, and the act of the mountain detectives in their timely appearance. Arizona Joe is master of his play, and his acting appears realistic in every manner. His marksmanship with his favorite Winchester rifle was greatly admired by the audience. Arizona Joe receives good support, having two excellent comedians in the personage of W. Pierce and C. Allen, and the balance of his company are not lacking. Thursday night completes the drama "Black Hawks," and for the balance of the week the sensational comedy drama, "The Wild Violets," will be placed before the public by Arizona Joe.

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Miss Agnes Huntington, after a most successful tour through New York, Boston and other American cities, and 346 consecutive performances in London, will appear as "Paul Jones" in the opera of that name at the Metropolitan theater Thursday night and continue six nights and Saturday matinee. The company which Miss Huntington so gracefully and successfully leads comprises nearly 100 people, who have been carefully selected from the leading London theaters, and her entire organization has received the highest encomiums from the press and public everywhere. Miss Huntington is pleasantly remembered here as connected with the Boston Ideals and later the Bostonians. The advance sale has been very large and there will be numerous theater parties. There has also been a large take of boxes and loges.

REBELS EVERYWHERE.

Shot and Shell Flying in the Chilian War.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Dispatches from Chili via Buenos Ayres bring further particulars concerning the revolution in Chili. The rebel Chilian war vessels occupied the roadstead at Porto Coquimbo, four or five days ago. The war vessels also fired shots into the town, probably at the troops defending the coal depots. Troops from Valparaiso are occupying La Serena in force. The Balmaceda troops were quartered in the hospital and schools of La Serena, and are supposed to have been driven out of Porto Coquimbo. The insurgents have blockaded Tongoy, on Tongoy bay, thirty miles from Coquimbo. Tongoy is connected by rail with Tamaya and Ovalle, the latter town being in turn connected by railroad with Coquimbo. Torbaralfis is also announced to be blockaded by the rebel forces. Three thousand government troops have been sent to reinforce the garrison at Tongoy.

Later advices say it is reported a battle has been fought at Tongoy. The rebels have occupied Limache Alto, a town twenty-five miles from Valparaiso. At Limache Alto, the rebel forces took possession of the national factories and expelled the director and adherents of President Balmaceda from the town. The rebels have also occupied Quillata, in the province of Valparaiso, fifty miles from Santiago, on the Aneonagua, twenty miles from the Pacific. The property of the foreign residents is suffering considerably from the rebellion, in spite of the efforts of the representatives of foreign powers to protect the interests of the citizens of the various countries they represent. The action of the diplomatic representatives has been so discouraging to those officials that they have formally informed the Chilian government that they will embark on board of the vessels of the fleets of the foreign powers if the conflict continues. President Balmaceda, in reply, has asked the ministers and consuls to delay taking any action for a few days, as he hopes to be able to suppress the rebellion within that time.

Heartily Hated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27. — Both branches of the legislature met last night. A resolution was introduced in the assembly and made the special order Tuesday next denouncing the elections bill and declaring the state will withhold any appropriation for the world's fair if the bill becomes a law.

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