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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—For Wisconsin: Threatening weather and snow; slight change in temperature; northeasterly winds, becoming variable. For Minnesota: Snow; variable winds; stationary temperature. For Iowa: Snow and rain; variable winds, shifting to northerly; stationary temperature, except in southern portion colder. For Missouri: Rain; colder, except in extreme southeast. For North Dakota: Fair and warmer; variable winds. For South Dakota: Fair in northern, local snows in southern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable; stationary temperature in southeast, slightly warmer in northwestern portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	30.02	28	Helena	30.02	28
Duluth	30.08	24	Ft. Totten	.....	....
La Crosse	29.98	30	Ft. Sully	30.04	30
Huron	30.02	26	Minnedosa	.....	....
Moorhead	30.12	20	Calgary	29.88	36
St. Vincent	.....	12	Edmonton	.....	....
Bismarck	30.10	26	Q'Appelle	30.10	12
Ft. Buford	30.10	18	Med'e Hat	29.96	26
Ft. Custer	30.02	32	Winnipeg	30.06	26

Local forecast for St. Paul and vicinity: Snow, followed by fair weather; stationary temperature. P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Minneapolis gamblers are pulled.

The population of North Dakota is 182,000.

It snows over a large section of Minnesota.

The Scotch railway strike enters a novel phase.

The capital removal bill is indefinitely postponed.

The senatorial situation at Pierre is still unsolved.

The Minneapolis park board decides to borrow $35,000.

The Chippewa Indians insist that they do not want to fight.

About 150 people lost their lives in the Pennsylvania mine horror.

A bill is introduced in the house to reduce street railway fares to three cents.

The National Farmers' Alliance, in session at Omaha, resolves at great length.

The Northwestern Retail Lumbermen's association convenes in Minneapolis.

All the members of the company of the Theatre Francaise, Paris, resign in a body.

Peffer is duly elected senator from Kansas, and Vilas gets his credentials from Wisconsin.

A large number of prominent men meet at Brainerd to devise a scheme to have land grant lands taxed.

A Michigan girl permits a physician to engraft eleven pieces of her skin upon the the body of a sister.

Senators Davis and Washburn, of Minnesota, make a hard fight to give Minnesota eight members in the reapportionment.

Bryden's Milwaukee rink wins the Dalrymple medal in the curling contests, and the jobbers' union trophy will probably be won by a Winnipeg rink, two of which are still in the contest.

THE CANAL SCHEME.

There is objection to state legislatures devoting their energies very largely to the consideration of national topics. An expression in reference to the force bill, perhaps the tariff and coinage bill, would be taken as a vox populi, or a fragmentary exposition. It might do service in the way of rectifying the perversity of the left-over representatives. As regards the Nicaragua canal, it is evidently bad policy to complicate the government in a financial way with a great scheme located outside the limits of the United States. The senate seems to be favorable to the extension of aid sought, but it is not indicated how the house or president will be disposed toward it. An emphatic opinion in the legislature of the state would have an effect. About all the information, which is not very extensive, that has been had in reference to the project has come from those interested in the scheme. It has been occasionally stated that the company was getting things into grand shape, and finding the situation more favorable than anticipated. There has been no occasion for concern about the matter until this demand came for the government indorsement of $100,000,000 of bonds. The presentation of the subject to the senate must have been very impressive, but the public has not been affected so favorably by its understanding of the facts. The idea of finding a water passage across the isthmus is not a recent one. Even COLUMBUS had a notion that there ought to be a passage across, and he looked for one, but did not perhaps think about a canal. His notion was to make a shorter cut to India. Since then the question has never been out of mind. There have been frequent explorations, and a large number of routes have been found as the most available, extending from Mexico into South America. At different times Mexico, Spain, England, France and other European nations have tinkered at the project, and failed to accomplish anything. France, as the most recent, has effected the most costly failure in its Panama scheme. Perhaps that stimulated the present effort in this country. Two years or more ago the company commenced to get the work under way. The route selected was understood to be so superior to the Panama one that the enterprise was to be prosecuted entirely by private means and be a great success. The anticipated cost of it has already been nearly doubled, and the government is urged to become its Atlas. The company appears to have spent two or three millions so far in the preliminary work. It has located the line the entire way, improved the harbor at Greytown on the Atlantic end, erected a telegraph line, built ten miles of road and made a start toward a railway. They are about ready to commence work directly on the canal itself. It is probable that there is difficulty in raising the money for the prosecution of the work, and consequently the government is invited to assume the responsibility. As the matter is better understood, the feeling that the government should give it only verbal and moral support increases.

LET US WAIT.

What is the sense of the world's fair at Chicago in 1893 with the MCKINLEY bill and the force bill on the statute books?

The MCKINLEY bill cries out to all the world: "Keep away from us. You are our enemies."

The force bill brands this legend on every hillside and valley in our fair land: "The civil war is still raging. Arm brother against brother."

If a world's fair means anything at all, it means that there is peace on earth and good will among men.

If we are at war with all the world and among ourselves we have no right to bid the hosts of the earth to a jubilee.

What have we to celebrate or be glad over if our national safety demands that a wall shall be built around our borders to shut out our foes from abroad, and that a cordon of soldiers with drawn bayonets shall stand at every polling place lest wrong be done?

If these things are needed, let us withdraw the greetings we have given against 1893 and substitute the garb of mourning for the flag of victory. If the force bill is enacted, let us have no world's fair.

The North and the South alike are interested in this matter, and are putting themselves on record in no uncertain way. There will be no state appropriation in New Jersey, in Illinois or in Nebraska, if the federal government adheres to its determination to interfere with the freedom of the ballot. The dominant powers in the Empire state say that it will not be represented at a banquet whose merrymaking will be a lie and whose pæans of triumph will be only a cover for hypocrisy.

The GLOBE calls on the Minnesota legislature to put this commonwealth in line with its sisters who are standing together against tyranny's advance and the deification of hatred. Let no appropriation be made for the world's fair until the force bill is killed forever. Let us not waste our substance in preparing for a pageant to which our friends in foreign lands are not invited and from which our neighbors will be absent. Let us not be in haste to accept a summons to a lonesome scene of sorrow. Let us wait and see who else will be there.

The force bill must be defeated. The whole country has declared in loudest notes that it will have none of it. The force bill means revolution. If the Republican party will not heed the peaceful disapproval of the nation as expressed at the polls, let every device and engine be firmly planted to save us from this scheme. Let every organized body in the land declare its abhorrence of the measure. Let CUSHMAN K. DAVIS and WILLIAM D. WASHBURN understand that personal obloquy and the execrations of an outraged people await them at their homes if their votes and voices shall be counted in support of this scheme of iniquity and despotism.

The GLOBE asks the legislature to postpone the consideration of Minnesota's relations to the world's fair until we know what is to become of the force bill.

INGALLS.

Mr. INGALLS will now retire to Topeka or some other blooming Kansas metropolis, and embark on the practice of the law. The senate of the United States has no further use for him, but he will no doubt find a sphere of activity in the service of those hungry corporations which are always said to be waiting for ex-senators with salaries of a hundred thousand dollars a year in their hands. Report has it that Senator SPOONER also is to carry off a consolation prize of this kind, as well as the senior senator from New York. It has not yet been announced what sort of sustenance awaits the gentleman from South Dakota, but if the supply of Republican ex-senators keeps up, there will be a reduction in salaries or a marked increase in the number of suffering corporations.

Mr. INGALLS will be missed from the United States senate, where he has been a picturesque and interesting figure. His extraordinary prominence is an evidence of the popular admiration for brilliancy and wit, no matter how completely it may be divorced from qualities of a more serious and substantial character. Mr. INGALLS' activity has never had any more motive and direction than a June bug's on a summer night. He has hit and missed, hit and stung, and hit and missed again without any intelligible purpose; and foes and friends have alike felt the poison of his sharp and biting tongue. No particular good has been accomplished to any cause by his efforts, and he himself has not seemed to have had this in mind. He appears to have regarded the senate chamber as a sort of circus, and he has gone about with a whip in his hand, half clown and half ringmaster, snapping people's ears and then dodging off to hide behind a post or barricade. His general office has been to make things lively, to goad on the animals until they were willing to show their tricks, and to give the newspaper-reading public something which would interest and amuse them, while all the time he himself has been the center of the scene.

The most unanswerable criticism which is made on life is that it is monotonous, and efforts of the kind Mr. INGALLS has made are not to be thought lightly of, or go without encouragement. On the other hand, men who play such parts are not usually of the highest grade, and it is somewhat surprising that one of Mr. INGALLS' unquestioned ability should have been willing to assume the role which the drunken RIDDLEBERGER had filled during the last years of his public career. There is no permanent place in history for men of this kind, because they do not associate their names with measures or achievements of importance. Mr. INGALLS has devoted his attention to bile and scoffing, and the seat of the bilious and the scornful is one which early goes to decay.

GIVING THEMSELVES AWAY.

The GLOBE has received one of those bright, dapper, new tin cans sent out as the first fruits of the MCKINLEY tariff on tinware. The organs of that faith are in a fever of delight over it, as a vindication of one of the most assailed features of the protection programme, and putting to confusion the partisans that have prated of its injustice. Let it be accepted as a bona fide American product, as the indented legend upon the can insists. This declares it to be American tin plate. Put aside the depreciatory theory that the plate is imported and only the dipping done in this country. It is a matter for much complacency with the tariff organs if their policy has been vindicated and a new industry established. Still more, the statement goes with the cans that they can be furnished at $2 per 100, in place of the former price of $3 per 100 cans. This means that a fair profit can be made on them at this price, and there is no intimation that the American standard of wages is not in vogue in the manufacture, with no attempt to introduce the cheap female and child labor of Wales. But what has the new tariff to do with the matter? The increased duties on tinware do not become operative until next July. The duty on tin ore does not come into effect until still later. There is no provision in the tariff that can have any effect upon this home manufacture aside from the reduction of one-tenth of a cent a pound on the sheets used in making tin plate. That can hardly have afforded additional protection to the rising industry. If it is insisted that the anticipation of the duty has advanced prices and afforded the requisite stimulus, explanation will be wanted of why the cans can be sold at prices one-third below those under the operation of the old tariff. Then, if it is alleged that the block plate and ore are both imported, and only the labor of uniting them American, what becomes of the theory that the pauper labor over the water furnishes the occasion for protective duties? The fact is, these American tin can people are giving away the snap. They are showing, if they are truthful, that when there is no duty in force they can make tinware and sell it at two-thirds of the old prices. It is then a false pretense that 20 per cent duties on tin plate are needed to develop the manufacture in this country. The bottom is all torn out of the tariff scheme that would tax the people millions to enable tinware to be manufactured in the United States.

A BAD HINT.

Republican papers are perhaps more shocked over the defeat of INGALLS in Kansas than any recent action of the Alliance in any quarter. A great effort, with an apparent partial success, was made to bring the G. A. R. into the contest as attached to the fortunes of the sarcastic and dissolving senator. This was an unwarranted scheme, and for the good of the excellent non-partisan organization of veterans it is fortunate that it failed of its purpose. It is a novelty, however, to have it insisted that the Kansas Alliance that is now running things in the legislature, and has effected one of the most surprising political revolutions ever known in any state, is the Southern Alliance, and not the Northern. So the Republican papers allege, and the intimation even is that the old Confederates have captured their ancient and most radical antagonist. They find confirmation of this in the opposition of the Alliance to the force bill and the good feeling and fellowship manifested at Ocala and in other ways. Their new senator is opposed to all the pronounced Republican measures, does not believe in the force scheme or MCKINLEY tariff. One of the leaders of the Kansas Alliance and prominent names for the senatorship, W. A. HARRIS, was a colonel in the Confederate army, and does not seem to have been opposed on that ground. It is true that the Kansas Alliance, and, it is believed, the Minnesota one and all others, have discarded sectional sympathies, and assert among their aims the cultivation of good feeling between the sections, especially the West and South, as having common interests. So far as the situation is understood, the Kansas Alliance has done good work for itself and the fraternity of the sections in its election of senator.

AMONG the aftermath of the North Dakota senatorial fight it may be noted that the literary bureau failed to make its work tell. In some way PIERCE managed to secure pretty nearly a monopoly of the news mediums, and the zeal inspired in certain Twin City papers damaged the party it was designed to aid. Not quite so authentic is the information that the ground-floor forces in the winning combine were directed in all the details of their movements by spirits. DENNY HANNIFIN was the medium. No important step was taken without spook counsel. The result is claimed as a tall feather in the cap or bonnet of that persuasion.

THE Boston Herald may not be aware that the climate in the Twin Cities is of a whiteness, even in census times, and only the aged can recall samples of the Eastern severity, it says: "Now that people out in St. Paul are going to picnics in their tennis suits, and carrying palm-leaf fans, we are waiting anxiously to hear from the rival city of Minneapolis, which always goes one better than St. Paul. It will doubtless be shown that anything in the shape of wearing apparel beyond a standing dickey and a pair of spurs is a burden there."

THERE are no favorable indications for the passage in congress of the appropriation for the St. Paul public building. The impression that REED can influence matters must be a mistake, as he was emphatic in the belief when here in October that he wanted the bill to pass. But Chicago is not likely to get its $4,000,000 either. It has a structure that cost that amount only sixteen years ago, but it is alleged to be in danger of falling down. Still people are willing to take the risks of holding office in it.

IT IS now being found that goat's blood is a cure for consumption. The tests being made show surprising results, it is alleged. The discovery is due to the observation of the doctors that the goat never had consumption. But who ever saw a mule that had an affection of that sort? If the rule is a general one specifics can be had for all diseases. Some animal may be found that never has fits or delirium tremens.

THE commercial travelers were among the most effective missionary agencies last fall. Their value is recognized in congress, and the house committee on commerce has reported an amendment to the interstate commerce act, allowing the railroads to give them reduced rates and carry extra baggage without charge.

AN APPLICANT for life insurance in one of the New York companies was rejected on account of his height. He was eight feet and nine inches, and weighed 135 pounds. Probably the company wanted to take him in sections. It could not be presumed that he was not long for this world.

IT HAS been discovered that crying babies can be put to sleep by hypnotism. The nursery maids will probably learn how it is done, and make life freer from disturbing squalls.

AN ILLINOIS girl has just awakened from a nine months' sleep. Possibly she mistook the date of the fair, as some men in Chicago have been in danger of doing.

WYOMING has put up at the rate of 50 cents per capita for its exhibit at the world's fair. That ratio in this state would give nearly $700,000.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

Hot times, indeed, the people had
At South Dakota's Pierre,
The Mecca where the good and bad
Of politics drew near.
For weeks the legislature worked
On problems most abstruse;
Yet no one once his duty shirked,
In cooking Moody's goose.

The ambient air was reddened quite
With flames of party zeal;
The smoke that kissed the stars of night,
Rolled off as from a reel.
But all the same these ruddy flames,
That leaped, like sheol loose,
While roasting many stalwart names,
Were cooking Moody's goose.

* * *

They are actually burning gundpowder in Chili. As the news spread abroad, and conviction is evolved from rumor, a deep flush suffuses the nut-brown face of Buffalo Bill, and he can be heard to grit his teeth nine blocks away when the wind is right.

* * *

In more than one respect is William Alfred Peffer, the choice of the Kansas Alliance for senator, a lucky individual. Not only has he been chosen to fill the senatorial buskins of James J. Ingalls, but the erratic, epigrammatic, poetical paragrapher is estopped from rhyming catch-as-catch-can upon his name. Aside from "heifer" and "Scheffer," the vocabulary is limited.

* * *

The Illinois legislature, keeping step to modern music, has instructed Senators Farwell and Cullom to vote against the Force bill. Mr. Cullom may take due notice and govern himself accordingly, but as for "Poker Charlie," under existing circumstances, he is likely to do about as he pleases. Mr. Farwell, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, is as free as the little dickey bird that flits from bough to bough, and carols a twittering rondeau as it flits.

* * *

John L. Sullivan was suspended from the Elks because he insisted on wearing so many horns in the inner court of his gastric economy.

* * *

Congressman Spinola is afraid the elections bill is not dead. Mr. Spinola might apply the electric test, and then bury it, dead or alive.

* * *

Ex-Minister Mizener, lately arrived in this country, labors under the delusion that our people still remember something of the Barrundia case.

* * *

Poor John Wanamaker is said to have dropped $2,000,000 since he first crossed his legs under the cabinet table. Is the cabinet table provided with a "kitty?"

* * *

Senator Plumb is a subscriber to between 200 and 300 newspapers. He must have heard something about Koch's lymph.

* * *

It is the opinion of Boss Chandler that Mr Ingalls "is not dead, but gone before." Boss Chandler, himself, is now walking in the valley of the shadow of the political boneyard.

* * *

If Washington's birthday is not a legal holiday in Minnesota, the present legislature should see to it that it be made so before another February roll around.

* * *

Piquant Maiden in Street Car—Why does that man persist in remaining seated while we stand?

Companion—He can't get away; don't you know the German reichstag has just declined to receive the American hog by a vote of 133 to 103?

CURRENT NOTES.

A man never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without security.—Atchison Globe.

A fugitive poem is one that has escaped from its author after it has been out doing time in a scrap-book.—New Orleans Picayune.

Maud—George told me to-day that my face was my fortune. Ethel—He ought to have had better manners than to twit on your poverty!—New York Herald.

"Can I come into the game?" remarked the McKinley bill. "No," yelled the chorus of objectors. "No you can't. You'll raise everybody."—Washington Star.

Teacher—Yes, Russia is an empire, and the capital is in St. Petersburg. Mention a staple product of that country, Juddy. Juddy (after some deliberation)—Exiles.—Harper's Young People.

Doodle—Did you not hear what I said, Miss Mabel? I said that I loved you; loved you with all my soul, my mind, my every thought. Miss Mabel—Yes, I know; but that all seems so little.—Boston Courier.

"It's very queer, isn't it, John, that they can't find the north pole?" "Yes," he replied; "but if they ever do I'll bet the telegraph companies'll have wires fastened all over it in less than no time."—Washington Post.

Mrs. N. Peck—Here is something pathetic in to-day's paper. A man in Kansas died and his faithful wife followed him in less than four hours. N. Peck—I suppose she couldn't let him out of sight any longer, eh?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"The operation," said the surgeon gently to the man who had just met with an accident, "will be very painful. I strongly advise you to take an anæsthetic." "No," said the sufferer. "I think I can bear it. I have been used to shaving myself."—St. Joseph News.

SMALL SMILES.

Frenchman (standing up in aisle in American railway car)—Beg pardone, sare, but haf you evare traveled in France?

St. Louis Drummer (occupying four seats)—Yes, took a trip through that country last summer.

(Admiringly) — Ah! Ze American por-r-rk will get zare somehow!—Chicago Tribune.

* * *

Lady (house-hunting)—Can I see the gentleman of the house?

Crusty Janitor—I look after the premises, madam.

"Ah! Then there isn't any gentleman of the house! So sorry! Good morning."—Chicago Times.

* * *

Woman can't throw a stone straight to save her soul, but she can sit on an easy chair and enchant a man so that he will go and throw it for her.—Somerville Journal.

* * *

"This is a full-dress occasion," said Binks.

"I should say so," said Banks, as a decollete costume swept past him. "Full to overflowing."—Washington Post.

* * *

The Indian troubles being now practically settled, it would be well to turn congress over to the care of the war department. At any rate it, needs turning over.—Oil City Blizzard.

* * *

"What's your dog's name, Johnnie?"

"Poplar Tree."

"Poplar Tree? What did you give him such a queer name as that for?"

"Because he's got such a heavy bark."—Washington Star.

* * *

Mrs. Tombik—What do you think of my new bonnet?

Tomdik—Isn't it rather small?

Mrs. Tomdik—Oh, yes; but then I don't intend going to the theater any more this winter. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

Her Recitation.

Chicago Tribune.

"Miss Emersonia Osgoodson will now favor the company with a recitation." announced the teacher to the friends that had assembled in the school room to enjoy the regular Friday afternoon exercises.

Little Miss Emersonia stood forth and recited as follows:

Corusease, corusease, diminutive stellar orb!
How inexplicable to me seems the stupendous problem of thy existence!
Elevated to such an immeasurable distance in the illimitable depths of space apparently in a perpendicular direction from the terraqueous planet we occupy!
Resembling in thy dazzling and unapproachable effulgence a crystallized carbon gem of surpassing brilliancy and impenetrability glittering in the ethereal vault whose boundless immensity we endeavor to bring within the compass of the human intellectual grasp by the use of the concrete term firmament!

When the dear little Boston girl had finished reciting these touching lines in her rapt, soulful, Bostonian way and sat down there wasn't a dry spectacle in the school room.

NOTED MEN AND WOMEN.

John A. King, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination as mayor of Chicago, is a millionaire druggist, born in Schenectady, N. Y., about sixty years ago.

Gen. Miles says he has had more difficulty in keeping reporters out of trouble than in trying to convince the Indians that they were the under dog in the fight.

W. Clarke Russell, whose sea stories have such remarkable dash, breeziness and out-of-door freedom, has long been a hopeless and well nigh helpless invalid, chained to an indoor existence in an inland town.

After fifty-nine years of labor, Barthelemy Saint Hilaire has finished his translation of Aristotle, a work in thirty-five volumes. For the last twenty years the translator has also been very active in politics as secretary to M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs and senator.

Mrs. L. H. Seelye, of Fort Scott, maiden name Sarah Edmonds, is reported as having served in the war of the Rebellion under the name of Frank Thompson, in the Second Michigan cavalry, and there is a Kansas tradition that the mother of Miss Fay Templeton was a soldier in the Ninth Kansas cavalry.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, one of the latest woman novelists to win favor with the public, is described as a pretty, youngish woman, very blonde, with a high-bred air. She lives in a brown stone house in old-fashioned Irving place, New York, where she has gathered a quantity of carved oak furniture and much antique silver. Her maiden name was Constance Cary, and her family is one of the oldest in Virginia.

Queen Liliuokalani, who succeeds Kalakaua on the Hawaiian throne, is fifty-two years old. She is an amiable and very intelligent woman, having a taste for poetry and music. She is stately in appearance, and has a dignified carriage, but of late years she has grown rather stout. She is animating and interesting in conversation, speaking in the low and musical tones that are peculiar to her race. She speaks English, and is well versed in the current literature of the day.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Franz Sigel has been placed on the pension rolls at $100 a month. The old soldier is poor and near the grave.

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, a great-granddaughter of Ben Franklin, recently celebrated her seventieth birthday.

Rider Haggard has just been blackballed from the Society of Antiquaries, of which learned body he was solicitous of becoming a member.

Andrew Carnegie has become a member of the Society of Mechanics, with an implied reservation that in case of a strike he shall not be asked to act as a walking delegate.

Lord Salisbury is said to work fourteen hours a day, writing and reading dispatches. Add to this the time consumed in social duties and he rarely gets more than four or five hours' sleep.

Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, at one time a member of Gen. Grant's cabinet, and now nearly eighty years of age, is expected to live but a short time, although until a few months ago he was hale and hearty.

Jay Gould goes to bed every night at 10 o'clock, does not drink tea or coffee, eats with great regularity, and takes admirable care of his health, but the pace has told upon him nevertheless.

Dr. J. H. Gallinger, who has just been nominated for United States senator from New Hampshire, was a compositor on the Cincinnati Gazette twenty-five years ago, and studied medicine in the intervals of his labors at the case.

The Prince of Wales is said to have a correspondence of immense amount, but, as he never reads letters, and is too much preoccupied to answer them even if he did, he isn't worrying himself about how much per ton they realize as waste paper.

Queen Victoria's favorite dish for dinner is well-done beef, with which she usually takes a glass of champagne. Her ordinary breakfast consists of coffee or cocoa and muffins, of which she is very fond. With her luncheon she drinks a glass of ale.

HIS BODY FOUND.

The Mysterious Disappearance of B. H. Campbell Solved.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—About two months ago the Hon. B. H. Campbell, ex-United States marshal for this district, while suffering with an attack of pneumonia, left his house in the night and mysteriously disappeared. Ever known means was employed to get a trace of his whereabouts, but in vain, until this morning, when his body was discovered in the river, near Rush street. As soon as the body was recovered from the river, C. N. Underwood, a former employe of Mr. Campbell, was sent for, and, on his arrival, at once recognized the body as that of the dead millionaire. He also recognized the dressing gown which the deceased wore when he left the house, and two rings worn on one of the fingers—one a gold band, the other a red seal ring. The dead man's son, B. H. Campbell Jr., was also sent for and fully confirmed the identification. It was on the night of November 28 that Mr. Campbell disappeared. The lake was dragged for his body; a house-to-house search was made for news of him; telegrams were sent to all parts of the country, and a reward was offered for intelligence of him, but without avail. The inquest will be held this afternoon. B. H. Campbell Jr. says he is convinced that his father wandered away while suffering temporary mental aberration and fell into the river. He is decidedly positive that it is not a case of suicide.

Larseelerer Is Short.

ANTIGO, Wis., Jan. 28.—The committee appointed by the county board to examine the accounts of C. H. Larseelerer, county treasurer, has just returned a report that his accounts are short $9,282. Notwithstanding his re-election last fall, he has been unable so far to secure bonds, and the board will declare the office vacant and put in a new man.

Wanted at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Ore., Jan. 28.—Charles Pescherhoefer, who is wanted in Rochester, N. Y., on a charge of grand larceny, was last night turned over to the chief of the Rochester detective service, and that officer started East immediately with his prisoner.

A WOMAN.

A woman with beauty of form and face,
Red-lipped and radiant-eyed,
With an air of sweet, unstudied grace
And mildly dignified.
Depending as little on tricks of dress
For the charm that beautifies
As Eve in her blooming loveliness
In the bowers of Paradise.

A woman whose voice is soft and low,
As a woman's voice should be,
Whose heart is warm with the kindly glow
Of a generous sympathy;
A woman who never by word or look
Perversity displays,
Or petulence, and whose rebuke
Is kind as another's praise.

Whose smile is bright as the morning's eye,
When the east has oped her gates,
Whose manners possess a witchery
That charms and fascinates.
He must be perfect who would aspire
To share of her thoughts a part,
But there are men who would go through fire
To win such a woman's heart.

—Cape Cod Item.

ON A SLIPPERY TRACK

The Senate Starts in Pursuit of the Vacuous Oil Inspection.

After Reconsideration the Nicauraguan Canal Memorial Goes.

Opening Bout of the O'Brien-Searles Contest Is on the Boards.

Attorney Marsh Gives Reason Why the Former Should Be Seated.

Yesterday's session of the state senate opened as peacefully and pleasantly as though the proceedings were to be of the usual stereotyped order. The chaplain's prayer was brief and to the point. The reading of the journal commenced, but had not proceeded very far when Senator Barr moved to dispense with further reading, and the motion prevailed unanimously. Resolutions were declared in order, and the youthful senator from St. Louis came forward with a resolution favoring the passage of the bill prepared by the committee on post-offices and post roads of the national house, increasing the pay of mail carriers. This was defeated.

Senator La Due created the sensation of the morning by the following resolution aimed at the oil inspection department of the state government as it is now conducted:

Whereas, It appears from the statements of reliable persons that a deplorable state of affairs exists in the conduct of the office of the state oil inspector, so far as the inspection of oil in St. Paul and Minneapolis is concerned; that for nearly, or quite a year, there has been no inspection of oil at these points, the stencil brands of the chief inspector and his deputies being in the possession of the employes of the various oil companies, who brand the barrels and send out the oil without any actual inspection as provided by law; that the oil inspector is now receiving a salary of $250 a month from the Standard Oil company, in lieu of all fees which might arise from inspection of oil sold by said company; that the deputy for Ramsey and Hennepin counties is receiving a salary of $100 a month from the Independent, Excelsior and Chester Oil companies, in lieu of all fees for the inspection of oil sold by said companies; and

Whereas, Such lack of inspection as provided by law is a constant menace to the lives and property interests of the consumers of oil; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the standing committee on illuminating oils be and is hereby instructed to thoroughly investigate the conduct of said office of oil inspector during the term of office of the present incumbent. Said committee is hereby given authority to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths.

The Republican administration senators looked surprised when these resolutions were read, and Senator Crandall was at once on his feet. When he learned that it came from Senator La Due he subsided, and it passed.

Senator Geissel moved to reconsider the vote by which the Sanborn resolution protesting against the government backing the Nicaragua canal scheme failed, which prevailed, and the secretary of the senate was directed to read the memorial and the vote was then taken, as follows:

NAYS.

Allen,	Day,	Peterson, J. W.
Ayers,	Dean,	Smith, E. R.
Barr,	Donnelly,	Smith, J. D.
Bell,	Glader,	Stevens,
Borchert,	Guderian,	Stockton,
Dougherty,	Hammer,	Tawney,
Davis,	March,	Ward—20.

YEAS.

Brown,	Grafe,	Mayo,
Burkhardt,	Hompe,	Morse,
Canestorp,	Keller,	Mott,
Craig,	Kelly,	Nelson,
Crandall,	Kiesler,	Peterson, S. D.
Craven,	La Due.	Phillips,
Dedon,	Leavitt,	Probstfield,
Eaton,	Lienau,	Sanborn,
Erickson,	Lommen,	Searles,
Geissel,	McHale,	Sevatson.
Grinnell,	McMillan,	Streissguth—33.

Senator Day offered an amendment to the new senate rules providing for the admission of members of the house to the senate chamber and officers of the legislature without cards of admission. Under the rules of the senate the amendment went over for a day. Senator Stevens wanted rule 55 referred back to a committee on rules, consisting of Donnelly, Day and McHale. Senator Leavitt thought there was no necessity for such a rigid rule. The motion to commit was lost.

O'Brien vs. Searles.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived the president of the senate announced that the contested election case of O'Brien against Searles would be taken up. Congressman-elect J. N. Castle and Fayette Marsh appeared for Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Searles appeared in person, and after some discussion a resolution was adopted giving each side two hours in which to present its case, the contestant to have the opening and closing.

The clerk of the senate then started in to read the voluminous testimony in the case, first reading at the request of the attorneys of the contestant, and then at the request of Mr. Searles. As the result of the contest depends entirely upon the election in Marine and the accuracy of the first and second counts of the ballots, all the evidence read bore on that point, the desire of Mr. Searles being to discredit the recount and make it appear that the ballot box had been tampered with in the interests of his opponent.

The first testimony read was that of the town clerk of Marine, Charles Westergreen, who acted as one of the clerks of election last November. He narrated how carefully the ballots had been placed in the box, and declared that when the ballot box was produced for the recount it contained the same ballots counted on the night after the election. The box had been deposited in a desk in the town hall, and to get at the box three keys would have to be used, hard to duplicate. The windows of this hall were nailed down.

John H. Sawyer's story was read next narrating the work he had done in the way of securing Republicans to vote their tickets with O'Brien's name upon them for senator. Mr. Sawyer also told how he had taken note of the votes counted for each candidate at the end of every hour. At one time he found the vote of Andrew Richmond, the Alliance nominee for senator, 21; he came back a little later and found it had jumped to 42. These additional 21 Alliance ballots had the names of Mr. O'Brien upon them, and not that of Richmond.

The clerk was interrupted in his reading shortly after 12 o'clock and a recess taken till 2:30. Upon reassembling the monotonous reading was resumed. Each election judge was allowed to tell his story, as well as the clerks and a host of outside parties. The carelessness of the election judges was shown in a dozen cases at least, it appearing in one place that while the poll lists only showed 326 votes cast, 457 men had really voted. One hundred and fifty-three votes were tallied for Hon. E. W. Durant for representative, while the returns to the county auditor showed 187 votes for Durant, while the recount gave the genial ex-senator only 180 votes.

The senators all followed the reading of the clerk, and demonstrated that they were seeking for light, and proposed to decide the case according to the evidence, but the most patient member of the fifty-four senators grew weary as time rolled on, and 4:30 was reached and the clerk still kept up his reading. Senator Leavitt finally could stand it no longer, and he arose and said:

"I do not wish to shut out any evidence," said Senator Leavitt, "but I understand the only question in this case is, whether the first count or the recount is correct. But unless the reading of this evidence tends to throw some light on this point, I shall be in favor of suspending this interminable reading."

This met with the approval of the senators and at the request of Mr. Searles the reading ended with the reading of the testimony of E. M. Murch, the foreman of Anderson & O'Brien's mill. At the conclusion of the reading a recess was taken for ten minutes.

Upon reassembling some of the members wanted to adjourn, but this motion was withdrawn and Fayette Marsh took the floor and commenced the case for Mr. O'Brien.

Argument for O'Brien.

A careful statement of the situation and the real question at issue was made and a multitude of authorities quoted. Following is a statement of the facts he said:

"Our claim is just this that the ballots at Marine were properly preserved and under the laws they are the best evidence that can be furnished in this case." Here the orator quoted the supreme court of this state and then discussed the statute of the state as it is at the present time upon the subject of the preservation of the ballots. Passing on through a mass of authorities Mr. Marsh said:

"These 311 ballots at Marine, if counted for Mr. O'Brien, secures his election beyond a reasonable doubt."

The precautions thrown around the ballot box after being counted were narrated. The ballot box was locked, then placed in a desk that was locked, which was in a room locked securely and the windows securely nailed.

"Was there ever," said the speaker, "or is there ever a case in the rural districts of this state where ballot boxes are more securely guarded? But the internal evidence furnished by these ballots, for which I refer the senators to a stipulation agreed upon by Mr. Searles and myself, which is as follows:

Mr. Searles—It is stipulated that among the ballots found in the ballot box of the town of Marine, there are about forty tickets upon which there are no stickers nor any pencil alterations, including Democratic, Alliance tickets and so-called Republican tickets. But the Republican tickets were split by putting in the name of J. S. O'Brien in place of J. N. Searles for senator. It is stipulated that there were no stickers found in the ballot box corresponding to ballot eighty-six. It is further stipulated that as to the remainder of the tickets they were altered and changed either by writing in pencil or by stickers, and that the number of changes upon each ticket varied from one to ten, and that the majority of said tickets had three or more changes upon the same, made by stickers or in pencil writing.

Here the speaker showed the absurdity of the charge that the ballots had been changed. The printing, the changes in the vote of other candidates, Lindholm, on the Democratic state ticket, had carried the town almost solidly, and numerous candidates on the Democratic county ticket had carried the town. Under these circumstances there was nothing surprising in Mr. O'Brien's securing such a large vote in Marine. He had many employes and friends, and it is fair to presume they voted for him?

"To show you how carelessly these judges were doing their work," continued Mr. Marsh, "I will show you the registration lists, on which each man should be checked as he voted. Now, on that day these judges checked off 326 men, while 457 votes were cast in that town that day. This shows how criminally negligent these men were. Another case: These men tallied 153 votes for Mr. Durant for the house. They reported 187 to the auditor, and his recount showed but 180 votes for him. This shows these men were negligent, and before I get through I shall show that one of them was criminally negligent. There was an attempt to count out James S. O'Brien.

"From the very moment a recount was talked of Mr. Lammers, one of these judges, raised his voice and commenced to make charges. He knew that his work would not stand an examination. Not satisfied with this he has come to St. Paul, and has been trying to get the ears of senators to fill them. He is now in the gallery."

Mr. Searles objected to this, and demanded proof of the charges.

"I shall present my proof at the proper time," answered Mr. Marsh.

Here the speaker started out on the testimony of Mr. Lammers, one of the judges. In spite of the fact that this man complained of his eyesight, the evidence showed that he had read nearly all of the ballots in counting, allowing no one else to read any of them.

"The lawlessness that produced this state of things is the same that made them check 152 votes for Mr. Durant when they returned 187 for him to the auditor when he really received 180.

"I have just this to say, every one of the 457 ballots cast in Marine was found in that box,