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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday—For Wisconsin: Winds shifting to northerly; clearing Saturday. The temperature will fall to about four degrees at Milwaukee; to zero at Green Bay and La Crosse by Sunday morning. For Iowa: Colder; northerly winds; snow in southeast, fair in northwest portion. The temperature will fall to zero at Dubuque and Davenport and to about 5 degrees below zero at Des Moines by Sunday morning. For Minnesota: Colder in southeast; warmer by Sunday morning in northwest portion; fair weather; variable winds. For North and South Dakota: Fair weather; variable winds; slightly warmer by Sunday.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WEATHER.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27, 1891, 8 p. m.—The barometer is highest over Manitoba and North Dakota; it is above normal from the Rocky mountains eastward to the Ohio valley and the Middle Lake region; however there seems to be an area of low barometer, advancing from the southwest, and that is the basis for the local forecast of warmer weather and flurries of snow for to-day (Saturday). The temperature has fallen from 10 to 15 deg. over the Northwest during the last twenty-four hours, and remained nearly stationary, or risen slightly, from the upper Mississippi valley eastward to the Ohio valley and Lake Erie; clear weather and light to fresh northerly winds prevail over the former-mentioned district, and light to fresh southerly winds over the latter, with cloudy weather and snow from Iowa eastward to Lake Erie.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	30.24	4	Ft. Custer	30.20	0
Duluth	30.20	0	Helena	30.04	0
La Crosse	30.22	8	Ft. Sully	30.40	6
Huron	30.44	—2	Minnedosa	30.42	—18
Moorhead	30.44	—12	Calgary		
St. Vincent	30.49	—6	Q'Appelle	30.38	—14
Bismarck	30.36	2	Med'e Hat	30.08	8
Ft. Buford	30.32	2	Winnipeg	29.94	—18

—Below zero.

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair, followed by flurries of snow; rising temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Senator Hearst is dying.

Typefounders form a trust.

Frederick De Haas commits suicide.

Another cold wave strikes Minnesota.

England's baccarat scandal must go to a jury.

Johnson and Moore fight to a draw in St. Paul.

Billy Hawkins whips John Castle at Winona.

Manitobans get excited over the coming election.

Paris is angry over the visit of ex-Empress Frederick.

Minnesota will appropriate $100,000 for the world's fair.

A receiver is wanted for the Pensylvania Slate company.

Representative Austin, of the South Dakota legislature, is dead.

Hegelman leads Hart nearly nine miles in the walking match.

The entire valley of the Mohawk, New York, is submerged.

The North Dakota senate passes the Australian election bill.

The Minnesota house passes the bill making West Duluth a separate municipality.

The taking of testimony in the Eau Claire lumber discrimination cases will be resumed in Chicago March 16.

The title to the land on which the St. Paul public building is to be erected is transferred to the United States.

Nearly every building in the town of Yuma, Cal., is destroyed by a flood. Twenty miles of Southern Pacific track was washed away.

OUR BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

Mr. LOWRY, with his wonted responsiveness to popular demands, agrees that Selby avenue ought to be tunneled, and will co-operate with the city and the citizens to that end. If this were done, more than one carriage could be carried on each train, and trains could run more frequently, and the unpleasant overcrowding and waiting which now afflict people who live on the hill be avoided. The dangerous crossing at Summit avenue could be gotten rid of, and passengers coming down the hill would be spared the intense agitation which is at present stamped on the features of the bravest of them between Third street and the crest. A sightly archway, handsomely railed and lighted at night, would add much to the beauty of a street which is already famous for its views and adornments.

The opinion has been expressed in some quarters that such an improvement, while desirable enough on other accounts, would really not result in the saving of human lives and limbs. People who think this way say that to bridge Summit avenue, with moving cable trains passing to and fro beneath, will be simply to build a Bridge of Sighs at a point in our city where it will be readily accessible to every love-lorn swain and damsel whom our borders contain. They predict that the number of suicides at the spot from among the disappointed of this class will be appalling. This is worthy of consideration, because we can not afford to lose many such young men or women. The ranks of our best citizens are constantly recruited from among them. No young women are so zealous for mental improvement, fancy work and good deeds in general as those who are trying to assuage the pangs of an unrequited affection; and the young man who accomplishes the highest results for himself and society is usually he who is stimulated in his efforts by an ambition to show the maid who had jilted him how much she has lost. It would be a serious check on the progress of civilization if the tunneling of Selby avenue should be followed by any increased mortality in this quarter.

But the GLOBE really does not think that this is likely to be the case. For one thing, as times get better, the ardor of men and the reluctance of women will lose some of their present unprecedented intensity. Men, having more money, will have more diversified pleasures open to them, and will not be so concentrated on matrimony as a recreation; and, at the same time, also because they will have more money, they will be less frowned down on by the objects of their adoration. This period of general prosperity is close at hand; but, meanwhile, the West Seventh street electric lines bring the high bridge at Smith avenue into such easy communication with all parts of the city, and it is so much better adapted for the purpose under consideration than any new rival structure which may be built elsewhere, that it will probably become St. Paul's Bridge of Sighs, if it is absolutely necessary that we should have one. Thus by a few clearly constructed syllogisms the GLOBE removes the only substantial objection to the tunneling of Selby avenue which has been advanced. Let the proper parties therefore proceed to tunnel.

IS DONNELLY GETTING OLD?

Mr. DONNELLY'S physical contour maintains that pleasing undulatory outline which would perhaps unfit him from impersonating with the highest perfection Hamlet, whose was a graceful and elegant slimness; Cassius, whose look was somewhat lean and hungry. But his face has of late assumed such an unusual cast of severity and melancholy, his public utterances are so completely shorn of the iridescent wit which used to set the nation in a roar, and he calls his combine to arms with bugle blasts of such tragically inflated intensity, and stamps his foot with such transparently peevish disappointment if any of them are loafing in the coat rooms when he wants their presence, that it has become a subject of general remark that the Sage is a changed man. People are asking, "Is DONNELLY getting old?"

The GLOBE is, and always has been, a friend and champion of Mr. DONNELLY. It enjoys his confidence to such an extent that it has been able by consulting an encyclopedia to learn his exact age. It therefore announces to the expectant world with the authority of a special organ that DONNELLY is not growing old. He is in the neighborhood of sixty only. He therefore has forty good years of constitution crushing before him, besides an immortality of fame. If that hardy young sapling, the constitution of the state of Minnesota, has been laying to its fond heart the flattering unction that after a decade or two it will be allowed to grow unmolested by the trampling of the Sage's iron heel, it had better cast its leaves and begin to wither. Mr. DONNELLY is not getting through his work by any means. He is only just begun. Thus is another lie nailed.

The GLOBE, as a friend and champion of the great man, confesses that it is a little bit disappointed in his present tack. He is so terribly serious-minded. He seems to be making a specialty of obituary literature, and, except for his delicious bullyragging of the capitalists, makes very scant contributions to the amusement and entertainment of the public. This is very unkind of him. The GLOBE pleads guilty of having a simply insatiate maw for fun, and it and the people of the state in general have counted on his gratifying them without stint in this direction. There is no higher field than this for the exertions of a statesman, a philanthrophist and a patriot. A foreign critic once said that the Americans enjoyed treating their public men like a base-burning stove, around which they might sit and spit tobacco juice. This is clearly untrue. But the Americans do like their public men to be interesting. Look at the majority TOM REED got down in Maine, all because he had made things lively in the house and given the newspapers something to talk about. An outraged nation would have driven his district from the Union it it had not returned him. In the same way, if Mr. DONNELLY wants to be govenor of Minnesota or go to the United States senate, let him shelve his tragedies for a while and come out in a roaring farce. The common people love farces, and the more horse play the better. It may be hard for the Sage to do this at first, because the reformation of society rests on his shoulders and makes him a little stiff in the joints. But let him remember that he does not carry this burden alone; JERRY SIMPSON is holding up his end nobly down in Kansas, and EDWARD BELLAMY is still writing books in Massachusetts. The work may go on a bit more slowly if Mr. DONNELLY ambles a little. But the public wants to see him amble. Time is long, and we need not be wholly saved at one session of the legislature.

THE INCOME TAX.

The very able presentation of the arguments in favor of the income tax by Hon. THOMAS WILSON in the GLOBE will give strong reinforcement to the supporters of the measure. There is substantial agreement between the advocates of both sides that the methods of reaching personal property by taxation are as much a travesty upon the equities and legal presumptions as the enforcement of the prohibition enactments are upon statutory theories. There is no apparent controversy over the argument that no exaction is less oppressive to the payer than that which shares the profits of effort or capital. Mr. WILSON very properly devotes his main effort to meeting the persistent and vociferous assertions that an income tax, while unassailable in theory, is virtually impracticable. It can not be generally enforced, and imposes its burden upon the poor and honest, leaving the wealthy and dishonest to escape its grasp. The fierceness with which its mention has been assailed has deterred many from inquiring into the facts. Mr. WILSON has courageously insisted that the subject shall have consideration upon its merits, regardless of the confusing din of those who would hiss it off the stage without a hearing. His citation of the experience reported by the consul in Switzerland of the operation of a similar measure is pertinent and useful. There is no present intention to weigh the arguments on either side of the question, whoever may present them, but to insist that it is one of the coming questions of public interest that must have a full and fair hearing. It is apparent from every casual observation that there is to be a revival of the agitation of this question. The experience had with this tax as a war measure was not favorable. At least the clamor stirred up by its victims seemed to be the popular expression. It is, however, insisted that the obnoxious features were largely the incident of a peculiar condition due to the war, and would not be visible to any serious extent now. The later developments, especially under the influence of high tariffs, bring more distinctly to view the inequalities of taxation. In the use of the necessaries of life the consumption of the laborer and millionaire are substantially the same. The one contributes as freely to the revenue of the government as the other, with enormously disproportionate ability. This is not a sudden developement, but the latter situation makes it more definitely apparent. The average citizen feels growing dissatisfaction at the relative exactions from him and the millionaire. He finds that his small acquirements are levied upon with small shrinkage, while the millions of others do almost no corresponding service. If Judge WILSON is warranted in the belief that an income tax can be efficiently and honestly enforced, he will relieve the question of the great obstacle to its materialization into a legalized method. If its exemptions are $1,500 or $2,000, there can be no weight to the charge that it oppresses those of limited resources. If more penetrative than the present personal property taxes, it will have much popular support.

THE RETURNED TAX.

There is little expressed doubt in any quarter that the bill for refunding war taxes, that was so strongly indorsed in the house the other day, will escape all further damages in its route to completion. The house amendment requiring the legislatures to accept it as a finality before their states are paid, will require it to go back to the senates, but it will have easy way there, and the White house will have no veto for it. The fact that President CLEVELAND vetoed it on the ground of its unconstitutionality would convince the present incumbent of the executive chair that it is constitutional. Then it will pay from the treasury from fifteen to seventeen millions to states that HARRISON expects will give him his chief support in convention next year. He is not getting in the way of things of that kind. Some Democrats who do not like Mr. CLEVELAND had bones rendered meatless by this veto. It was not quite a party measure, and some Democrats were for it. The senate pushed it over the veto by 45 to 9, but the vote for it in the other house was less than two-thirds, as it apparently would be now if vetoed. When it passed the senate in the early part of the present congress there were but seven votes in opposition, five Democrats and two Republicans, the latter BLAIR and PLUMB. Mr. BLAIR regarded it unconstitutional, as did many Democrats. The only merit the scheme has is that it puts lumps of fatness out of the common pocket into the pockets of a portion of the number, and enables the individuals who have been working the job for most of the years since the war to display their liberal qualities. A few of the Eastern states get most of the pile. For instance, Ohio will have about $1,300,000, and some others still a larger proportion. They gave a solid vote for it. Minnesota is to have a little over $100,000, and will pay a good deal more than the amount back into the treasury in consequence, if it pays even approximately its per capita of the federal revenue. The precedent the passage of the measure will afford will be pernicious. It will be an incentive to loot the treasury in a variety of ways growing out of the war.

AN HONEST APPORTIONMENT.

The joint committee on apportionment has sliced up the state into seven congressional districts in short order and its work will probably be approved without change by the legislature. It is good work, honestly done in the spirit of the highest fairness, and reflects great credit on its authors. There is no gerrymandering in it, and no shoestring districts. No district is really sure for any party, but the battle is wide open to the best in every quarter of the state. The Democracy does not ask anything more than this. It is willing to go into the fight on its merits. Its banner is one to rouse popular enthusiasm, and the prize is the greater where the contest is close. Each party will put forward its strongest candidates under such circumstances, and those who are elected will do their best work when they feel that their calling is not sure. The Republican congressmen from Minnesota are fine men, who do the state proud, and so are their Democratic successors. We want to keep up the standard. No man remembering his predecessors has a right to treat his constituents with a certain condescension—such as we find in foreigners—because he has been elected to congress from Minnesota. He ought to be humble when he reflects that he is being compared with HENRY H. SIBLEY and EDMUND RICE. And he will be if he comes from a district where the result is always uncertain. The GLOBE approves of an honest apportionment bill. The Democracy is not afraid of the fight.

FRACTIONAL NOTES.

Those who were familiar with the fractional currency during the war are not likely to ever quite eradicate their prejudice against anything that bears the name. The suggestion of "filthy lucre" was specially adapted to it, with the stress all on the first word. In addition to its bacilli-absorbing qualities, it was so flimsy in material that only the most delicate handling would keep the rags together any time. It was a necessity that there should be some kind of small paper currency, as no silver, or even nickels, would circulate. All specie went out of sight at once when the gap between greenbacks and metal began to open out. There are two or three propositions before the congressional committee at present, looking to the issuance of a fractional currency. One of these provides for the issue of $10,000,000 of these fractional notes, all postmasters who have more than $25 salary to keep sufficient of them on hand to supply local demands. The other proposes a $25,000,000 issue of postal currency, as the 10, 25 and 50-cent paper issues were called. The chief reason assigned for this issue is to meet the demands for small sums to be sent in the mails. The postal notes used are no safer than currency, and money orders are not convenient for less than a dollar. For ordinary circulation the silver and nickels are by far the best. They are cleaner, and will wear better. The small currency paper issue of the war was so poor that it was easy to counterfeit it, and the bogus was towards the last about as abundant and easy to pass as the genuine. It is hardly probable that either of the measures will be passed in the few days remaining of this session.

ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

The Northwestern Railroader, a local newspaper edited in the interest of existing railroad methods, publishes an extract from the Wall Street Indicator under the title "As Others See Us." This extract is called out by the legislation for the regulation of railroads which is pending at the present session, and, after commenting unfavorably on the Currier bill, proceeds to declare that Minnesota has an unsavory reputation in railroad matters already and that this state in the past repudiated its bonds issued in aid of railroad construction.

The Northwestern Railroader gives currency to this falsehood by reprinting it without comment or contradiction. This strikes the GLOBE as being very like to the course of a man who would repeat foul insults paid one whom he ought to love dearly, and in so doing indorse what it was his duty to denounce and resent. The statement of the Wall Street Indicator to the effect that the scutcheon of this commonwealth is tarnished by the crime of repudiation is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. What right has a paper published in St. Paul to allow such a slander to pass unchallenged? Or doesn't the Northwestern Railroader know about the famous fight in which this attempted sin was throttled to death before it had grown old enough to utter its first cry? Hasn't the Northwestern Railroader ever heard of that grand old man, JOHN M. GILMAN? Where has it been for the past twenty-five years?

MOODY, the evangelist, made a surprising mistake in supposing there was a field for his labors in Boston, the home of JOSEPH COOK and JOHN L. SULLIVAN. That there should be high-toned resentment is natural; but culture and spiritual elevation should not have taken the form of personal abuse. Mr. MOODY retorted in a sermon there that he had never had so much mud thrown on him in any city as in Boston. He was, however, ungenerous enough to say, "It always makes him howl when the devil is coming out of a man."

THERE are to be some comforts in life, in spite of tariffs, taxes and other incidents. Sugar is to be so cheap that it will always be necessary to subsidize the production in this country. Then whisky is to be reduced in cost so that the most tony bars cannot charge more than 10 cents for the best corn juice. A Japanese chemist has discovered and sold to whisky makers in Chicago a process that distills without malt, saving 10 to 15 per cent and getting 15 per cent more whisky. It is to be put in use at once.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., some of the colored Republicans thought that, as they had helped elect a Republican mayor, they would get two of their number on the police force. But the mayor made them dog catchers instead, and an indignant meeting resolved: "We feel that you have disgraced the colored voters by appointing the two named colored gentlemen to the position of dogcatchers." 'Twas ever thusly.

THE Engineering News treats the Illinois air ship upon mechanical and scientific principles, and reaches the conclusion of the St. Paul experts who have investigated the thing. Nature might have made the forces to work in that way, but didn't, and those who invest money on the claims made for it will illustrate a proverb about the separation of the fool and his money.

WASHINGTON correspondents persist in calling Congressman-elect CASTLE "Capt." CASTLE. There is only one Capt. CASTLE in Minnesota, and he is the St. Paul ex-editor who persists in voting the Republican ticket.

A BOSTON paper is "pained to see how loth the farmer members of the Western legislatures are to abolish legislative free passes." Eastern examples are perhaps too effective with them.

THE colored barbers at Washington have adopted the commission system in place of wages. The victims have one point of interest in it. The "next" comes in much shorter time.

IT HAS been found a success to graft the skin of a negro on a white man and make it turn white. Now, if the vice versa will work, it will afford solution of the race problem.

ITALY has a debt of $2,450,000,000, with an interest charge of $132,000,000. It costs to keep up the style of a great power when the nation is not built that way.

THERE are 115 farmers to 3 lawyers in the larger branch of the Kansas legislature. Still, there seems to be no lack of bills or talkers.

THE OPEN SWITCH.

Four Killed and Many Injured on the Lehigh Valley Road.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—A Lehigh Valley fast passenger train from New York collided with an Erie freight train at East Buffalo to-night. Both trains were derailed. The accident was an open switch. The Erie freight engine was standing still when it was struck by the Lehigh Valley engine, which was coming at a rapid rate of speed, for it does not stop at East Buffalo. Both engines were a heap of ruins. The list of the killed and injured are:

Lehigh Trainmen—Engineer T. Detrick, mortally hurt; Extra Engineer James Ryan, burned; Fireman John J. Manning, seriously burned; Helper Earl Vader, seriously injured.

Erie Trainmen—Michael Maloney, engineer, mortally hurt; W. Cain, fireman, injured; John Battonley, brakeman, was so badly hurt that he died almost immediately. His head was almost severed from his body. He lives in Buffalo and has a wife and child.

DIDN'T KNOW HIM.

"Calico Charlie" Denied Admittance to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Foster has decided to remain in Washington until after the adjournment of the present session of congress, when he will make a short visit to his home in Ohio for the purpose of arranging his private affairs for a permanent residence in Washington. He said to-day that he did not propose making any sweeping changes in the treasury department, and that the few that may be made will be for the good of the service. After leaving the White house to-day Secretary Foster was denied admittance to the treasury department until after a newspaper man had identified him.

Drowned in the Sound.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 27.—J. C. Arnold, a guard at the United States prison on McNeil's island, and two prisoners, Charles Gleson and Charles Barrett, were drowned in the sound yesterday while attempting to reach the mainland in a sailboat, which capsized during a squall.

Senator Squire's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The credentials of Mr. Squire, of the state of Washington, for a new senatorial term, beginning March 4 next, were presented and placed on file.

Will Not Appoint.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27. — Governor Jackson will not appoint a successor to the late Senator Wilson.

Movement of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer Spree, from Bremen; Pennland, from Antwerp.

STETTIN—Arrived: Thingvalla, from New York.

TIPS FROM THE WIRE.

An English syndicate has completed the purchase of the Kaisergarten in Vienna.

Four Belgian grenadiers have been sentenced to a regiment of correction for mutiny.

Three hundred and fifty Durham, England, strikers have been fined $2.50 each for quitting without notice.

Germany's mine owners will federate against possible strikes among employes, like the English shipping federation.

London dock strikars have unboycotted three steamship lines. The federation will not treat with strikers until all boycott is removed.

Dock-men at Hull have struck, but plenty of men are replacing them.

The Press of Rome thinks France yet yearns for vengeful war with Germany, and that the emperor was hasty in sending his mother to Paris.

FOR POSTAL SUBSIDY.

The House Mutilates the Free Shipping Bill and Passes It.

It Authorizes the Carrying of Mails Upon American Steamships.

The Senate Passes an Amendment to the Immigration Bill.

The Conference Committee Reports a Timber Claim Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the shipping bill. The house substitute for the senate bill was read by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in speaking to a formal amendment, warned congress against the policy of subsidies, and called attention to the disgrace which had heretofore been associated with congresses which had entered upon that policy. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that if the gentleman from Indiana knew of any member who had been approached corruptly in favor of the shipping bill, it was due to his great service to the country, and to his high character, that he should make a specific charge. If there was a representative of any American constituency who knew that there was a corrupt villain here, lurking somewhere, it was his duty to get up and denounce the villain. Let no gentlemen wait until the bill was passed. If they knew of any evil being accomplished, let them make their charges now. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, offered an amendment providing that one-half of the crew of vessels enjoying the benefits of this act shall be citizens of the United States or persons signifying their intention to become so without regard to race, color or previous condition of service. Agreed to, 92 to 69. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived,

The Committee Arose

and reported the bill to the house without amendment, no vote having been taken in committee upon the substitute. Mr. Farquhar then formally offered the house substitute for the senate bill. Mr. Springer made the point of order that, this being Friday, the house was in recess until 8 o'clock, but the point was overruled by the speaker on the ground that the section superceded the general rule. Then the house became a scene of confusion growing out of the parliamentary tangle in which it found itself. The hour of 5 having arrived before the committee of the whole had taken final action on the substitute, the senate bill was reported "without amendment." The house substitute was then agreed to—144 to 47. The vote then recurring on ordering the senate bill, as amended by the substitute, to a third reading, the roll was called amid intense excitement. Every response was anxiously awaited, and as the call came to a close and it was known that the motion had been defeated, there were many manifestations of pleasure on the Democratic side. At the last moment Mr. Dingley

Changed His Vote

to the negative, and the speaker announced the vote to be yeas 142, days 148. The announcement was greeted with wild applause by the Democrats, and then Mr. Dingley moved to reconsider—a motion Mr. McMillan promptly moved to lay on the table. This motion was defeated—yeas 146, nays 149; and the Republicans were jubilant. Then came the vote on the motion to reconsider. This motion was agreed to—yeas 148, nays 143; and the question again recurred on ordering the bill to a third reading. The third reading of the bill was ordered—yeas 147, nays 145. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, with instructions to that committee to report back forthwith a bill—similar to the senate bill on the same subject—to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and forein ports. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, raised the point of order that the committee could be directed to report "forthwith." The speaker ruled that Mr. Cannon's motion was in order and put the previous question on the motion, which was ordered—yeas 125, nays 105. The question then followed on Mr. Cannon's

Motion to Recommit.

with instructions and it was carried—yeas 143, nays 142. The first call showed that there was no party feeling involved in the question. Twice had the vote to be recapitulated before its accuracy could be relied upon. The vote was finally announced and immediately Mr. Farquhar, of New York, rose and reported back the bill in accordance with the instructions. The bill having been read, a fusilade of points of order was directed from the Democratic side. Then Mr. Crisp raised the point that the bill must be considered in committee of the whole, pending which the point was raised that the bill had lost its privileged character, and must take its place at the foot of the calendar. The speaker overruled the point of order, and the senate bill as amended was passed—yeas 140, nays 120. Mr. Farquhar moved that a conference be ordered. Pending action on Mr. Farquhar's motion, the house at midnight adjourned. The shipping bill as passed by the house is radically different from the measure sent to that body by the senate. It merely authorizes the postmaster general to enter into such a contract for not less than five nor more than ten years with American citizens, for carrying the mails on American steamships between United States ports and foreign ports (the Dominion of Canada excepted) as will subserve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States—the mail service to be equitably distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican gulf and Pacific ports. The vessels contracted with must be of American build and officered by American citizens.

GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Senate Says Little But Saws Some Wood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The senate proceeded to the consideration of house bills on the calendar. Among those taken up and passed were the following: An amendment of the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor. To amend the act of March 2, 1889, for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico. Authorizing the suspension for one year of the act as to line-carrying projectiles and other life-saving appliances on lakes and bays. For the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States army, as reported by the court of claims under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the "Bowman act" (with amendments).

Mr Cockrell moved an additional amendment to the bill, inserting an item of $174,445 for the Chouteau claim in connection with the building of an iron steam battery. In the course of a discussion on this amendment, Mr. Plumb said that, if the court of claims were allowed to continue its present course of rendering judgments against the government, the government would have to go into bankruptcy and a receiver would have to be applied for within the next twenty-four months. Every claimant, no matter how disloyal he had been, was held to have been always loyal. He rejoiced in the prospect that, during the next year, there would be a deficiency in the treasury, and then, of course, there would be a break in the expenditures. Mr. Cockrell's amendment was agreed to; also one by Mr. Carlisle to pay five Kentucky claims aggregating $3,300.

Other house bills were passed, as follows: To authorize the Rapides Bridge company to construct a bridge across Red river at or near Alexandria, La., and for the relief of Hart county, Kentucky. The senate then at 6 o'clock began consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, it being read with the committee amendments, subject to matters of importance being passed over. A proposition by Mr. Pettigrew to reduce the settlement price of the Sisseton and Wahpeton lands to $1.25 per acre instead of $2.50, as proposed in the substitute, was the subject of some discussion. Finally it was arranged that the substitute should be agreed to, the bill reported to the senate, and then the whole matter go over till to-morrow when amendments can be offered.

The reading of the bill was closed at about 10 o'clock, when it was laid over till to-morrow. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The first bill taken up was one providing that railroad land grants shall not convey the title to coal and other mineral lands. There was no quorum present. All business was suspended for more than half an hour, when the motion to adjourn was renewed and agreed to, and at 11:10 the senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a. m.

TIMBER CULTURE LAW.

New Bill to Be Reported by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The conference committee on the bill to repeal the timber culture law and amendatory of the land laws generally, have practically reached an agreement on an entirely new bill, which will be brought forward at the first opportunity. The subject matter of the bill has for the past two congresses been in dispute between the house and senate, and for a long time the conferrees during this congress failed to come to an understanding. The bill agreed upon will change the general land system of the government. The bill first repeals the timber culture act, but with a reservation in favor of bona fide claims heretofore initiated. In computing the period of cultivation in claims already accruing it is provided that the time shall run from the date of the entry if the necessary acts of cultivation are performed within the proper time. The preparation of land and the planting of trees are to be construed as acts of cultivation. Persons who have complied with the provisions of the timber culture act for four years may prove up their claims by the payment of $1.25 an acre.

The desert land act is amended by requiring the filing of a map showing the proposed method of reclamation, and no person shall receive patents for land under the act unless he has expended in the work of reclamation, at least $3 per acre, $1 to be expended within each year. After four years, title may be secured by the payment of $1 per acre. Section 2288 of the revised statutes is amended so that any bona fide settler may have the right to transfer any portion of his claim for right of way for irrigation purposes, as well as for church, cemetery, railroad or school purposes. The pre-emption law is also repealed, except as to claims heretofore initiated, and except as to pre-emptions by counties under a special law. Section 2289 is amended so that persons already holding 160 acres of land, or who abandon their residence on their own land, shall not have the right to make homestead entry.

Entries may be suspended for the correction of clerical errors. The United States is stopped from the vacation of any patent on claims heretofore initiated, unless suit is brought within five years and on future claims within six years. It is provided that in Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and the gold and silver regions of Nevada and Utah, it shall be sufficiened defense in any prosecution for trespass to show that the timber cut was for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes, and was not transported out of the state; this provision, however, is not to apply to railroads. Provision is made for town site entry in Alaska and for the acquisition there of lands necessary for trade or manufacturing purposes. Towns and cities, it is declared, may make townsite entries on mineral lands, but this right shall not interfere with the working of underground mineral claims.

Provision is made for grants of right of way for irrigation purposes; but reservoir sites are not to contain any more land than is necessary for their construction and maintenance. The maximum amount of land which any person may acquire is limited to three hundred and twenty acres. The president is given the right to set apart and reserve in any territory forest lands as public reservations, not subject to be entered upon. This will meet the principal aim of what is known as the Yellowstone Park bill.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator Carey, of Wyoming, Addreses the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The sessions of the twenty-third annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage association were resumed this morning, Susan B. Anthony presiding. Instead of the usual invocation at the opening of the meeting, at the suggestion of Miss Anthony and memory of Lucretia Mott, who was one of the early leaders of the suffrage movement, a few moments were spent in silent prayer. The first address of the day was by Ellen B. Deitrick, of Massachusetts, formerly of Kentucky. Her subject was the congressional debate on the admission of Wyoming. According to modern science, she said, man has been upon the earth about half a million years. If this be true the recent enfranchisement of women by the territory of Wyoming was nothing to be especially proud of, and yet Wyoming was the only really logical district of the American Union.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, who recently ran for the office of clerk of the court of appeals and was defeated, gave a clear account of the Kentucky constitutional convention and the efforts that are being made in the Blue Grass state to have women recognized legally as human beings. At the evening session Senator Carey, of Wyoming, said woman suffrage should be granted; first, because it would help woman, and second, because it would uplift and improve the state. The right to vote had not had a debasing effect upon man, and it did not have nor could it have such an influence upon woman. At the conclusion of Senator Carey's speech, Miss Anthony presented him with a magnificent basket of roses. Adjourned to to-morrow.

At to-day's business meeting of the National Woman Suffrage association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; vice president-at-large, Susan B. Anthony; corresponding secretary, Rachel Foster Avery; recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell; treasurer, Jane H. Spofford; national lecturer, Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Senatorial Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The senate to-day confirmed the following: Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China; Truxton Beale, of California, minister to Persia; Martin A. Knapp, of New York, interstate commerce commissioner. United States consuls: P. C. Hanna, Iowa, Laguayra; W. S. Stanley, Wisconsin, Pictou, N. S.; S. H. Byers, Iowa, Saint Gall. Nelson E. Nason, collector of customs for the district of North and South Dakota. Postmaster: W. H. Haney, Bellevue, Io.

GETTING ACQUAINTED.

Minnesota's New Members Looking Washington Over.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—James N. Castle, congressman-elect of the Fourth Minnesota district, arrived in Washington last night. He visited New York to see Mrs. Castle, who has been quite ill. She has recovered sufficiently to permit him to leave yesterday. Mr. Castle arrived at the capital this morning, and in company with Congressman-elect Hall, of the Third district, put in considerable time in getting acquainted with members on the floor. Both Castle and Hall say that they have no particular work in view. They intend to push some matters for their constituents at different departments, and to watch the closing scenes of the present congress. Mr. Castle said he was anxious to aid Senator Davis and Congressman Snider in securing a part of the appropriation of the St. Paul public building, and he would also try to get through some pension claims for his constituents. He says he found a stack of letters as high as his head awaiting him here. He will try to give all requests due attention.

Members of the Minnesota delegation and their wives have been invited to be present at a social gathering at the apartments of the members of the delegation who reside at the National hotel. This will be the last event of this kind of the present congressional delegation. It is understood that it is in honor of Congressman Hall, and that he will be presented with a handsome present by his colleagues.

Treasurer Huston's Status.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It was reported here to-day that the president had accepted the resignation of United States Treasurer Huston and appointed J. A. Lemcke, ex-state treasurer of Indiana. Up to midnight a confirmation or denial could not be secured from either president or Mr. Huston. The report, however, is generally believed, although the nomination has not yet reached the senate. Mr. Lemcke arrived in Washington yesteday.

Senator Hearst's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Dr. Ward, the physician of Senator Hearst, reports that the senator is in a critical condition and may live but a few hours. At 1:30 o'clock this morning Senator Hearst was reported to be resting comfortably. At that time he was asleep. Dr. Ward, his physician, had retired for the night.

Claggett's Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the senate Mr. Stewart presented papers in support of the claim of W. H. Claggett to a seat in the senate from the state of Idaho for the term beginning March 4 (the seat for which the credentials of Mr. Dubois are already on file), and they were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Kentucky's Population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The census bureau to-day announced the population of Kentucky by races as follows: Whites, 1,585,526; colored, 272,981; Indians, 98; Chinese, 29; Japanese, 1; total, 1,858,635.

Charlie Was There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members, including the new secretary of the treasury. The session was devoted entirely to the consideration of executive business awaiting congressional action.

SPRING SPORT.

Memphians Making Great Efforts for Future Events.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—The first section of the new iron grand stand that is being built at Montgomery Park, modeled after that at Morris Park, N. Y., has been completed, and, with favorable weather, the whole of the iron structure will be finished within the next ten days. The brick masons and carpenters will follow the iron builders, and the whole will be completed not later than April 1. The dimensions of the new grand stand will be 272x60 feet, and will have a seating capacity of 3,000. Since Saturday several new stables of horses have arrived at the track, which now presents a busy appearance. Every morning trainers are out preparing their horses for the spring meeting, which begins April 14. Several have already worked the half mile in 0:57, while many of the two-year-olds have been brushed down the quarter-stretch in 0:24¼.

The coming meeting gives promise of being the most successful meeting ever held in the South. It is expected that 500 horses will be on the grounds when the bell taps for the first race, and, as all the stakes filled well, grand sport can be anticipated. The officers of the jockey club are devoting their especial attention to the owners now at the track, and Memphis will lead off in the spring with a record that will be hard to beat.

To License Jockeys.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The board of control of the Coney Island, N. Y., and Brooklyn Jockey clubs and the Monmouth Park association will receive applications for licenses for the season of 1891, at its office, under the rule of racing which requires all trainers and jockeys to be licensed annually by this board. This is the most important measure for the purification of the turf that has ever been undertaken in America.

Reilly Signs With Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—Third Baseman Reilly, who was supposed to have signed with the Columbus club for this year, put his name to a Pittsburg league contract to-day. Manager Randall, of the Lebanon club, who went to Princeton and secured Reilly's contract for Pittsburg, says that Reilly's contract with Columbus was not binding, since the advance money promised the player had failed to arrive at the specified time.

Will Match Jack Dempsey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It was announced yesterday that Gus Tuthill, Jack Dempsey's backer, would match the "Nonpareil" against Dominick McCaffrey for either $5,000 or $10,000 in a finish fight at catch-weights. The proposed match grows out of a dispute with McCaffrey respecting the merits of Dempsey as a fighter.

Fogarty May Die.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—James Fogarty, the well-known base ball player, is lying at the point of death in this city. On Sunday he was stricken with hemorrhage of the lungs and the attacks have followed each other daily. Fogarty is very weak and may die at any moment.

National Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The fifth day's play in the national pool tournament was witnessed by over 1,000 persons. The results follow: First series, Kuntz 150, Ludington 94; second series, Struve 150, Wenrich 78; third series, Keough 150, Saboridi 130.

Transcontinental Sprinter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Miss Zoe Caston, the female pedestrian who is walking from San Francisco to New York, just reached this city last evening, and proceeded on her journey via the New York Central tracks. She is now nineteen miles ahead of time.

TALK

Is cheap, but newspaper ink comes high, and as we don't want to throw our money away we never put an "ad." in the paper unless we do in our store EXACTLY as we state in our "ad.," thus people read and BELIEVE what we advertise. We wish to say that now we are ready with

SPRING HATS!

We handle "KNOX" American Hat and "CHRISTY'S" London, two as fine Hats as are made, the latter unequaled for style and finish; these we sell at

$5.00.

Don't think we handle ONLY $5 Hats, for we have an elegant line at all prices, $3, $3.50 and $4.50, and our

$3 HAT

We sell very close, and think you will find as good as any $3.50 Hat held out to you as "a bargain." We have been in the Hat business sixteen years, and ought to know how to buy, and we will give you our word to give you as good value as any, and far better than you can get in clothing stores, that usually buy goods of a low grade, lined up fancy and made to sell at a price. Of course, now that we are on the eve of our Hat season, we want to unload our whole stock of

FINE FURS

And are offering some very low prices to do it. We have full lines of Seal, Mink and Astrakhan Garments, and you can make 20% on your money for 9 months by buying now. We mean this, and would advise you to come in and see us, or write for garments on approval. You can get

Fur Bargains

Make no mistake in Furs and Hats. This is the place to trade if you want Fine Stylish Goods at Reasonable Prices. And now you can get Furs cheap.

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