MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.

Business Office.

The Business Office of the Minneapolis end of the DAILY GLOBE will, from and after this date, be found at No. 213 Hennepin avenue, up stairs, where all friends are cordially invited to call and see us. Don't mistake the number—213 Hennepin avenue, up stairs.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Those St. Paul Statistics--Lively Meeting of the Board of Trade on the Subject.

A special meeting of the Minneapolis Board of Trade was held at their rooms yesterday forenoon for the purpose of considering the question of amending the statistics of trade in this city for the forthcoming report of the commissioner of statistics.

Mr. Sturtevant, the Secretary made a statement to the effect that he had asked the Commissioner of Statistics to return him the report, and asked that there be no report from Minneapolis published. The commissioner had stated to him that he would return the Minneapolis report for amendment, but should certainly publish the report as furnished unless it was amended.

A desultory discussion of the entire subject was then had, and finally Mr. William Pettit offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board of trade think it best that the report as furnished heretofore by the secretary be published by the State statistician with addition of retail sales and any other omissions without note or explanation.

This resolution was vigorously opposed by several present, and as heartily supported by others. The cooler and more conservative members took the ground that no good could be subserved by stirring the disagreeable controversy; that the growth and prosperity of neither St. Paul or Minneapolis was by any means a mere matter of statistics,

but a matter of fact and business prosperity. It was said if either city had misstated facts or falsified them in any particular it would eventually return to plague the inventor, and crimination and recrimination could do no good in any event.

Dr. Keith moved the following substitute for Mr. Pettit's resolution:

Resolved. That the secretary of the board be requested to make a supplementary report for the commissioner of statistics, which shall show the full and aggregate amount of our manufacturing wholesale and retail business, upon the basis allowed to other cities.

The substitute of Dr. Keith was lost, the resolution of Mr. Pettit being adopted, and the Board adjourned.

MINNEAPOLIS WORKINGMEN.

Their Petition to be Forwarded to Congress.

The following petition has been forwarded to THE GLOBE with a request for publication. It was presented by the committee of Minneapolis Workingmen's Union, to whom such matter was referred at the last meeting, and unanimously adopted and signed by upwards of 2,000 members:

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Minneaplis, Minnesota, by occupation workingmen, would respectfully petition your honorable body to pass a law to establish a tax upon incomes, because:

This country is in theory, intended primarily for the benefit of those who earn their living by physical toil, these constituting the great bulk and mass of the population; but instead of our laws conserving "the greatest good for the greatest number," they all tend to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. In England, which is a monarchial country, governed by an aristocracy, the law imposes few or no burdens on the laboring man; while wealth is compelled to pay its *pro rata* share of the expenses of government.

But in Republican America the rich can escape all taxation by putting their means in government bonds; or can shift it upon those below them; while the laboring man is taxed upon his clothing, his tools, his house, etc. The wood, paint, putty and nails in his baby's cradle and his own coffin are alike taxed; and thus from the cradle to the grave he bears nearly all the burdens of government.

In his increased rent he pays his landlord's taxes, in his decreased wages he pays his employer's taxes, in the price of the goods he purchases he pays the tradesman's taxes.

Thus he is rapidly being forced down to pauperism, and already his condition is so desperate that the goods he manufactures are sold in foreign markets at lower prices than the better paid workmen of those countries can afford to produce them for. We therefore ask that you will pass an income tax, so that wealth, and not labor will support the government. For it seems to us only reasonable that those who derive most advantages from society, should pay most to protect it.

This is the principle which applies to State and county taxation and there is no reason why it should not apply to national taxation.

And we further pray that your honorable body will take immediate action in relation to finance, and enact laws in accordance with the views presented by the Hon. D. W. Vorhees, of Indiana, in a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate on January 15. And, as workingmen endorsing the views set forth by that honorable gentleman, we beg leave to present this petition in his language: We ask—

First—The restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. We desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too abundant for our wants, and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during the eighty one years of American history.

Second—The repeal unconditionally of the act of January 14, 1875, compelling the resumption of specie payments on January 11, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. We do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness and degradation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

Third—That the national banking system be removed and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people, without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it; and we ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States.

Fourth—That the currency authorized and circulated on the authority of the government shall be made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold, or more likely at a premium over it.

Fifth—That hereafter the financial policy of the country shall be framed permanently in our interest; that we shall not be discriminated against in future legislation as in the past, and that our prosperity, and not the mere growth of the income to be retired to capitalists, shall be the duty of the government.

Sincerely trusting that the representatives of the people, whom we have addressed, will take some action that will at least partially lift this terrible cloud of stagnation and financial depression which now overshadows the land like a funeral pall, and give us a glimpse of the silver lining which we hope it may have for the many millions of our fellow workingmen throughout the country, whom we partially represent, and thus bring about a brighter dawn to succeed the long night of our present helplessness and embarrassments, your petitioners will ever pray.

E. A. CRAMSIE,
WM. KRECH,
G. S. BOYD,
Committee.

A LIVELY BLAZE.

Which Burned $6,000 Worth of Cooper Shop.

At 11 o'clock last night the cooper shop of A. M. Anson, situated on Sixth street and Fourteenth avenue south, with contents, was entirely destroyed by fire, very little being saved. Mr. Anson is in Chicago.

The shops were largely stocked with material, and about seventy-five hands are thrown out of work. Every cooper lost his entire tool chest, with tools, and although the loss is not known it is estimated by one of the men employed in the shops as not less than six thousand five hundred dollars. Cause of fire and amount of insurance are not known.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

No business before the municipal court yesterday.

Susan B. Anthony will lecture in this city on the 31st inst.

The Wallace combination are registered at the Nicollet House.

Get your fishing tacke ready, boys. This weather may continue with us for a month.

A number of young people from St. Paul were in the city Wednesday night attending the two weddings.

E. Yahr was yesterday morning arrested on the complaint of Horace B. Sayer for stealing a pair of gloves of the complainant of the value of $1.

E. H. Steele, proprietor of the Boston One Price Clothing Store, wants more room and will tear down the partition between him and Bzrinsky and get it.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has opened a new stock yard in South Minneapolis, near the gravel pit. A great convenience to stock shippers in this city.

John Casey, one of the St. Paul police force, with the help of one of our officers, secured a jail bird yesterday, for whom he was searching, and returned to St. Paul on the 6:45 train.

Fred Myer was, last evening, arrested for (on the 11th of December) passing a forged order, on John C. Oswald, at Woodard Bros.' clothing store, for a suit of clothes, overcoat and underclothes.

The Liberal League in this city has been chartered by the national body of that name, and will hereafter work for the objects enunciated by that body, viz., the perfect secularization of the State and nation.

The Charlotte Thompson troupe played to a select and appreciative house last night and, judging from the satisfaction given, we predict a full house to-night. The play will be "Miss Multon," with Charlotte Thompson in the title role.

Several members of the Lurline Boat Club went out to Lake Calhoun yesterday afternoon and laid a mile course for next summer's regatta. They drove their buoy stakes and secured the wharf from damage from the ice breaking up in the spring.

Minneapolis is threatened with another outbreak of journalism. Parties are talking about starting the first of February an 11 o'clock penny daily to be called the *New Era*. Good times are returning, money is becoming more plentiful, and the man who knows exactly how to run a newspaper commences to throw away his substance in trying to demonstrate the fact.

The tenth anniversary of Minneapolis Hose Company, No. 1, and Mutual, No. 2, were each held in their house last night, and were certainly as enjoyable occasions as ever transpired in this city. All the members, ex-members, exempt members, with the friends of the companies, were present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves without limit. The tenth anniversary of Hook and Ladder, No. 1, will be celebrated at the Second street house to-night.

This is the kind of a "puff" the editor of the Farmington *Press* gives Bro. Satterlee, of this city:

Bro. Satterlee held forth on his favorite theme of temperance to a respectable audience at Fletcher's Hall on Friday evening last, in his usual energetic style. It is the opinion of some who heard him, that his efforts would be quite effectual for reform, could he abstain from so many intemperate epithets; but then every man has his way, you know.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. Nettleton, of St. Paul, was in the city yesterday, looking over the metropolis.

Geo. Morrison left for Florida yesterday morning, and will be absent about two months.

David Edwards, ex-county commissioner, who has been quite sick for several days past, is now reported convalescing.

Rev. E. A. Shogsberg, the Swedish revivalist, began a series of revival meetings at Association Hall last night.

C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse, N. Y., well known in the Eastern lecture field, has been engaged, and will appear in this city in a Sunday lecture.

Allan Hill and Levi U. Patterson returned yesterday morning from Chaska and Glenwood, where they have been recently on business connected with the I. O. O. F.

Larceny.

Sarah Holland was arrested yesterday on complaint of Captain Berry, charged with having stolen a pair of chickens from the market house. The poultry was discovered by a police officer secreted in the garret of another Holland's residence. She is also accused of having stolen an axe, a saw and a clothes wringer during the forenoon from U. R. Sears. The old lady was lodged in the lock-up to get sober, and will come up for a preliminary examination before Judge Cooley this morning.

Turning Out a Soldier's Widow for an Editor.

[Logansport, Ind. Special, Jan. 22d.]

If a bombshell had exploded in the vicinity of Logansport yesterday, it would not have caused more of a sensation than did the announcement of the appointment of William H. Smith, editor of *The Star*, postmaster of this city. The present incumbent is a soldier's widow, Mrs. Capt. Ewing. She has for nearly four years given excellent satisfaction in the position, but she has no political influence, being a woman, and politicians must put their constituents in office if they would themselves attain official position. As near as I can get at the facts of the case, and the *animus* of the change, the truth seems to lie (if truth can lie) in this, Col. Billinghurst, of Cass County, is the forthcoming candidate for Congressional honors, as is J. N. Tyner, assistant postmaster general. The latter, in order to nullify the Colonel's influence in his own county, exercises his official prerogative by appointing Smith to the position, thus securing *The Star* light to brighten his way to a seat in Congress. Smith is too antagonistic in wielding his pen to be well liked by the citizens, and the *Chronicle* says a protest, consisting of a list of names long enough to reach from here to Washington will be entered, to prevent, if possible, his confirmation. He will, however be confirmed without doubt.

CANDIDATES FOR 1880.

MR. BRISTOW'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

Making Terms With Hayes--The Boston Banquet Arranged as the Opening of the Campaign--Schurz's Part in the Negotiations.

[Washington Cor. (Jan. 19) N. Y. Sun.]

The Presidential candidates for 1880 are early on the track. Mr. Marble and Mr. Barnum have announced Mr. Tilden as the candidate of the Democracy, and some ardent admirers of Mr. Bristow brought him out in Boston as their favorite for the race two years hence. It is true that the banquet given in honor of Mr. Bristow by his Boston friends was not advertised as the opening of of the Bristow campaign for 1880, but nevertheless it was. There has been a great deal of wire-pulling in Washington to bring the Boston reception about. The friends of Bristow were by no means satisfied with the course of His Fraudulency. They were cool towards him, and some of them were quite ready to join the irreconcilables, like Chandler, in ripping up all the secrets of the Louisiana villainy, the electoral commission, and the Foster-Mathews-Gordon-Lamar bargaining. They complained of Returning Board Hayes because he had slighted Bristow. They thought some provision ought to have been made for the great reformer, who was forced out of Grant's cabinet. All during the Presidential campaign the Bristow claquers had announced in the most confidential manner that he was to be made Secretary of the Treasury if Hayes was elected. If their boasting was laughed at, they intimated that such an understanding had been reached before the Kentucky and other Bristow delegates to the Cincinnati convention agreed to go for Hayes. The bargain, it was hinted, had been made by Harlan, who represented Bristow, and Noyes, who acted for Hayes. Whether or not there was any ground for these statements, I don't positively know; but I am certain that as soon as it was known that Hayes had selected John Sherman for Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow's friends became cool towards His Fraudulency, and it wasn't long before some of them were outspoken in their denunciations of what they called the sham and hypocrisy of his so-called civil service reform.

The Louisiana Commission, with Harlan as the chief manager of the trading that was to be done, followed, and again Bristow was overlooked to reward Harlan for his dirty work in Louisiana. He was given the vacancy on the Supreme bench. And to make this still more galling to the Bristow crowd the appointment of Harlan was credited to Mr. Bristow. I have been previously told the story of Harlan's finesse in this business, but it will bear telling again. Harlan knew that Bristow wanted to be made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and that it would never do to let it be known that he was an applicant for the position. Accordingly he quietly set the story afloat in Kentucky that Bristow had been tendered the vacancy on the Supreme bench and had very properly declined it. It would not have been wise for Bristow, said Harlan, to shelve himself on the Supreme bench. He was the coming man for 1880. As Harlan and Bristow had been warm friends for years, of course the statements of the former were everywhere accepted as authorized by the latter. After this story had been well circulated, Harlan began to secure the endorsements of Bristow's friends for himself as an applicant for the vacant seat on the Supreme bench. He got letters and signatures to his endorsements by the hundreds, and they were duly forwarded to the de facto President. Bristow and his friends did not discover what was gotng on until they were surprised with the intelligence from Washington that Harlan was to be apppointed. Then the little game Harlan had been playing was exposed. Bristow caused Hayes to be informed that a fraud had been practised upon him, aut it was too late; Harlan must be rewarded.

After a little fight on his Fraudulency began to wax warmer and warmer, and the occupant of the White House was not happy. He was looking about for friends. He sent for some of Bristow's admirers. They were not in a humor to be polite. They talked very plainly. Hayes begged for support against the enemies of reform. They said that he had not treated Bristow respectfully; that he (Bristow) was the representative of the reform element of the Republican party, and that unless he rallied his friends to a cordial support of the administration it must go under. Hayes protested that he was Bristow's friend; that he wanted Bristow to be his friend. They said he had given no evidence of his friendship.

Thus the matter stood until Carl Schurz became the mediator between Hayes and Bristow's friends. Mr. Schurz saw, as he thought, an opportunity to strengthen himself by an alliance with the Bristow Republicans, and he urged Hayes to make friends with them at their own terms. After a good deal of negotiation it was finally settled that Bristow was to be the recognized heir to the succession. He was to be trotted out as a Presidential candidate and become the great champion of civil service reform. Then the Bristow dinner was arranged and carried out according to programme. But this arrangement is not altogether satisfactory to some of Hayes' cabinet ministers, and it may breed trouble at home. In the meantime the radical Republicans laugh at this trotting out of Bristow, and say that if he ever becomes a formidable candidate Grant will come back from Europe and settle his hash with some revelations he will make. I don't put much faith in this, but I believe, nevertheless, that Bristow, by identifying himself with "the great fraud of 1876" will effectually destroy any chances he might have had for 1880.

The Accident to Mary Clemmer.

The Washington *Evening Star* says: "Mrs. Mary Clemmer, who was so serlously injured by her fall from her carriage at Twentieth street, on Wednesday last, has slowly but steadily improved during the past two days, and will probably be able to see her friends again in the course of a few days. Her physicians say that she has shown the most marvellous powers of recuperation. When she was lifted up after the accident, it was supposed she had been killed, and serious fears were afterwards entertained concerning the shock to her brain, but the physicians now consider her quite out of danger. She suffers greatly from an exceedingly painful sprain of the right ankle, which will keep her confined to her house for some time, but is otherwise much better than could have been expected by any one who knew with what force she was thrown from her carriage."

Failure of a Philadelphia Patent Medicine Firm.

Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, patent medicine men, have suspended payment. The Schencks have been supposed to possess ample resources, and always had a better business reputation than their great rivals, the Ayers and Helmbolds. Since the death of Dr. Schenck, the inventor of the patent medicines known as the "Seaweed Tonic," "Pulmonic Syrup," "Mandrake Pills," etc., the business has been carried on by his son, Dr. Joseph H. Schenck. That gentleman stated that the principal cause of the suspension was the failure last week of the extensive patent-medicine agents, John T. Henry, Curran & Co., of New York, which also carried down several patent-medicine firms who had goods consigned on commission. "But this was not the sole cause of our embarrassments," said Dr. Schenck. "The difficulty of making collections in the South and West contributed also. I felt this thing coming a week ago, and tried to bridge over. One Texas firm I wrote to, offering 1 per cent discount, sent the money with an insulting letter for having pressed them for payment. Every creditor seemed to think that, because I was carrying on a big business in a large iron building, indefinite credit should be given."

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Late Commissioner Smith Endorsed by Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following correspondence has passed between J. Q. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Gen. Sherman, the former addressing a letter, in view of certain statements contained in the report of the Board of Inquiry into the affairs of the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1878,

To Gen. W. T. Sherman,

DEAR SIR:—Having had frequent occasion to consult you during my recent administration of the affairs of the Indian Bureau in regard to the dutics I was called upon to perform, and knowing that you have had for many years past peculiar facilities of obtaining through acquaintance with the conduct of our Indian business, I respectfully request to be informed whether, in your judgment, my management of that branch of the public service was zealous, intelligent, economical, and efficient, and how it compares in these respects with previous administrations. I will thank you, also, to state, if you can, what opinion is entertained on the same subject by Gen. Sheridan and other officers of the army familiar with Indian affairs, and on whose judgment you place confidence.

Very respectfully,
JOHN Q. SMITH.

THE REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Hon. J. Q. Smith.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d, and take great pleasure in assuring you that your administration of affairs of the Indian bureau was most satisfactory to me, to Gen. Sherman, and to army officers generally. The moment you were installed in office, you put yourself in friendly official relation to myself and through me to army officers serving on the frontier near many Indian agencies, whereby you secured their hearty co-operation of your most difficult office.

I believe your administration of the Indian bureau was most successful of any in the past ten years, and I know from present observation that you were always most active, zealous, and, I had supposed, successful in the discharge of its duties. I am certain that your administration was efficient and I thought it economical, though unable to form an opinion on this head as I had often explained to you the great difficulty of the administration of the Indian bureau arose from the fact that each tribe needed special treatment according to its past history, and existing prejudices and absolute impossibility of controlling them from Washington. The commissioner, also restricted by specific appropriations, could not make issues of provisions and stores to meet the claims of the day, and the consequence was that disorders resulted from starvaiion and distress which the commissioner could not relieve.

I am sure your feelings always prompted you to be just and liberal, but you could not exceed or change existing affairs, without violating law; but as to your wasting public money or property, I do not believe such a thing possible.

I assure you of my great personal and official respect, and I feel sure that the more your acts are examined the more reason you and your friends have to be satisfied.

With respect, your friend and servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
General U. S. A.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, Reads the President a Lecture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has addressed a letter to the President on the subject of civil service. The Senator believes that the terms of service of all employes except of the judiciary, should be limited to four years; that selections should be governed by character and efficiency, and that apportionments should be made according to population, care being exercised not to give the section nearest the seat of government an undue preponderance of employes. On the relations between the President and Senators and Representatives, he discourses in the following language:

That members of Congress should not be permitted to dictate appointments is readily conceded. The President and heads of departments are responsible for the character of their appointees, and in selecting them they should avail themselves of the best obtainable. They must rely to a large extent on the representations of others, as they themselves can have no knowledge of applicants in a great majority of instances. This is more especially true with respect to new and remote States, and hence the manifest propriety, indeed the absolute necessity on the part of the administration of seeking such information as they may feel dispossd to rely upon, otherwise these States would be very inadequately represented in the assignment of official positions. The leading idea, however, that the prerogative of selection rests exclusively with the executive department of the government, and that no dictation from any quarter can be tolerated should under no circumstances be lost sight of.

"If, indeed, Congress should deem it wise to perfect such legislation as would relieve its members from importunity, and remove from the minds of the people the impression that practically the task of selection is really imposed upon their immediate representatives, such result could scarcely be otherwise than welcome to those representatives. Under the present system they can hardly decline to be a medium through which the wishes of their constituents are made known to the executive."

The Bones of Christopher Columbus--Perhaps.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 23.—On the 26th ult., the Spanish steamer Alcantura arrived here from Havana, bringing the commission appointed by the Spanish government to examine the box supposed to contain the remains of Christopher Columbus. The examination was permitted after many formalities had been gone through with. The box was removed from its place of deposit, the seals broken, and the inscription closely examined. The bones were scrupulously inspected, and photographs taken of the remains.

The Late Samuel Bowles.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23.—The memorial services of Sam'l Bowles, held in the Church of the Unity this afternoon, were fully attended. They lasted from 2 to 4:30. Among those present were Gov. Rice, Lieut. Gov. Knight, D. A. Wells, F. A. Welher, Marshall Jewell, Fredk. Brooks of Vermont, Ex-Gov. Talleot, and President Seleye. The church was elegantly decorated with flowers. The service was full of tender feeling and tributes of praise to the dead journalist.

A Regular Way of Making Investigations of the Departments.

[From the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the last eight years a good many investigations of the same character have been made. At one time, in fact, they were extremely common in the Interior Department. It somehow happened that the reports were almost universally favorable to the parties accused. No one attempted to scrutinize the testimony with a view to discovering whether it was sufficient foundation for the report or otherwise. In fact, it was pretty generally understood that when an officer was accused of any irregularity, the commision appointed to investigate was charged with the duty of finding some method of exoneration. The commission, unless specifically instructed to the contrary, would likely consider it best there should be no scandal affecting the service, lest the Republican party might be hurt. There were a good many investigations carried on by order of Congress, which, no doubt, were influenced very largely in their course of proceedings and in their reports by a desire to shield the party from the exposure of its prominent members. There was, for example, the investigation into the sale of arms to the French during the Franco-Prussian war.

A house on Fourteenth street, of a decidedly elegant appearance, is pointed out by certain wise people as having been given to a certain woman, who is named, for arranging to substitute on the witness stand a woman to personate and take the part of another, who it was desired should not appear. It will be remembered that there was a woman in the investigation who was long sought after, and that after the pressure of public opinion became irresistible, a female witness was put on the stand. This witness, it is said in connection with the story just cited, was not the woman who appeared at the department, but another one, who never had anything to do with the affair, and who, of course, was unable to testify to any damaging facts. This story may be nothing more than mere gossip; but it illustrates the general belief that has prevailed in Washington for a long time, that investigations of both parties were made to shield their friends and punish their political enemies.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

John E. McDonough, the actor, accidently shot himself yesterday at Philadelphia. The wound is serious but not fatal.

The attention of the House of Lords is to be called to a book on the confessional, written by Dr. Pusey.

The health of Dr. Isaac Butts is so bad that his attendance upon Parliament this session is very doubtful.

American eagles to the amound of £100,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York Yesterday.

The New Hampshire prohibitory convention yesterday nominated Asa A. Kendall for Governor. Strong prohibitory resolutions were adopted.

The failure is announced of Dovale & Co., South street, New York, one of the oldest houses in the South American shipping business. Liabilities, supposed, $150,000.

Gen. August Willich died Wednesday at St. Mary's, Ohio. He was a distinguished soldier during the late war, and in private life a prominent and highly respected citizen.

Rev. Dr. John C. Smith, 38 years pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Washington, died Wednesday, aged 83. Dr. Smith was the oldest settled pastor in the District.

The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed a commissioner to examine the affairs of the Providence county savings bank at Pawtucket, which omitted dividends last Monday.

The Austrian cabinet tendered their resignations because of the opposition of the lower house on the question of customs duties on coffee and petroleum. The Emperor has reserved his decision.

Advices from Boston, Kansas, say two brothers named Strother got into a quarrel a day or two ago, and one shot and killed the other. The murderer fled and had not been arrested at last accounts.

A Bloomsbury, Pa., dispatch says: McHeagh, a Molly Maguire, under sentence of death, attempted to escape from jail Wednesday night by tunnelling under the wall. He is now chained to the floor of a cell.

True bills have been found against Jacob R. Freeze, Henry C. Freeze, and Louis R. Freeze, for conspiracy to defraud the depositors of the State Savings bank of Trenton, N. J. They gave the required bonds, $5,000 each.

A special says several fires occurred in Oshkosh, Wis., Wednesday night, inflicting damage from $22,000 to $25,000, largely on small storekeepers and residents. The heaviest loser was A. Heard, clothier, about $10,000.

Leaders of Protestant organizations in London are much pleased at the Vatican's abandonment of the Scotch hierarchy scheme. It is said the scheme was abandoned because steps were taken to enforce the Scotch laws against Papal jurisdiction.

The workingmen's convention at San Francisco effected a permanent organization Wednesday evening by electing Dennis Kearney President by acclamation, although a considerable opposition was manifested among a portion of the members.

The Connecticut House of Representatives Wednesday passed resolutions opposing the Bland silver bill and favoring the resumption of specie payments. A resolution also passed instructing the Insurance Commissioner to postpone for thirty days proceedings against the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.

William Ziller, a young man residing at Newell's Run, Washington county, Ohio, died Tuesday night from a wound inflicted by Miss Elizabeth Saylor, whom he had seduced. He had renounced her and sent a notification to the overseers of the poor to take her to the infirmary, and hearing of this, she became greatly incensed, and procuring an ax, repaired to the room where he was sleeping and literally cut his head open.

Just before the beginning of a matinee in the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, yesterday, a cylinder containing gas for the calcium light, exploded, fatally injuring Charles Ruther and H. Thompson, attaches of the theatre. The explosion caused a panic in the auditorium, the people rushing in great numbers to the exits. No one, however, was injured. The alarm over, and the cause of the explosion announced, seats were resumed and the play proceeded.

Many of the leading citizens of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, met at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Wednesday, and celebrated with Judge Asa Parker and his wife the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The Judge's mansion overflowing with guests, his son, H. E. Parker, threw open his house, which adjoins that of his father, and the guests were liberally entertained in both. The event was in the nature of a surprise.

A gang of four burglars were disturbed while at work at a house on Dayton street, Cincinnati, at 5 o'clock Thursday morning by a resident who was going to market. He called for the police, was joined by a private watchman, and the latter by officer Kunkel of the regular patrol. The burglars, armed with navy revolvers, opened fire as they retreated up Dayton street and shot Kunkel, killing him almost instantly. The murderers escaped.

Reward for Packard.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. World.]

It turns out that the President was about to appoint Gov. Packard collector of the port of New Orleans when William E. Chandler's letter came out. He then changed his mind, for the reason that if the appointment were made it would look too much like a verification of some of Chandler's charges. General Williamson was then agreed on for the position, and Packard, it is now understood, can have either the mission now held by Williamson to the Central American States, the assistant treasuryship at New Orleans, or the collectorship of internal revenue in one of the city districts. He will probably be nominated for one of these positions this week. Packard is now here, and has been assured of an appointment.

Chicago Mail Robber Arrested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—For two months the U. S. detectives have been shadowing a man named Carl Namuth, suspected of being engaged in taking letters from the mail boxes in various parts of the city, and to-day they effected his capture, together with over two thousand letters which he had in his house which he had taken from the boxes opened and rifled of valuable contents. His stealings, which have extended over a period of nine or ten months, must have been very considerable. He was a German—highly educated, fine looking, and has only been here a year and a half. He is now in charge of the U. S. Marshal.

Business Depression in England.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The uncertain state of political affairs checks all business. Discount houses are said to hold a very large amount of money which they are unable to employ on any terms. It is beiieved that the Bank of England rate of three per cent. will be reduced to-morrow.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A Difference Among the Monarchists in the Senate Which May Break Their Control of That Body.

LONDON, Jan 24.—A Paris dispatch says: According to arrangement between the Legitimists, Bonapartists and Orleanists for filling the vacant life Senatorship—the late Gen. D'Auerille Paladine's—the succession fell to the Orleanists, who nominated Duke de Cazes. The Bonapartists and Legitimists were much displeased and endeavored to persuade the Orleanists to waive their turn, because the Duke de Cazes is too liberal, but the Orleanists insisted upon making the nomination. The Republicans nominated M. Victor Lefranc, who was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under M. Thiers. The Duke Delazes will probably be elected. If not, the result will be very important as tending to destroy the combination which has heretofore maintained an anti-Republican majority in the Senate and filled all vacant life Senatorships with monarchists. The Senate bureaux elected a budget committee yesterday consisting of ten members from the Left and eight from the Right. This is the first time Republicans have secured a majority in this committee.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 24.—Balloting for a life senator was resumed by the Senate to-day and again resulted in no choice.

Hog Guessing.

[From the Reading Eagle.]

The large hog killed at Amos Engle's place, Jacksonwald, Pa., was weighed yesterday, and balanced the scale at 750 pounds, although one of the parties interested says that the porker weighed but 750 pounds. There were two guessing boxes, one containing $30 and the other $12. The hog was won by Schmehl and Troxel, who threw eighteen heads out of twenty-one each. To several who threw seventeen were awarded prizes in money, and the person who threw four took the small hog. Seven old pennies are placed in a hat by judges, who are supposed to be impartial, and three throws are allowed by each participant. One of the winners of the contents of a guessing box was asked how they measured a live hog to obtain its weight when dressed and killed. He said: "Anybody is allowed to measure a hog in the pen before it is killed. Take a tape line and measure from a point just back of the ears to the base of the tail. Then measure the animal around its body at the largest part. The hog at Engle's measured sixty-nine inches one way and seventy-five inches the the other. Multiply these and we have 5,175. Divide that by seven and you have 739 and two over. A great deal then depends upon how a hog will dress, whether it will lose a great deal or very little. If it will not lose much it is best to add ten or twelve pounds. The hog did not lose much, and I added eleven pounds, which made the weight exactly 750 pounds, the weight that was given out as right, and which won the money."

A Roman Catholic Editor on Hell.

[From the Freeman's Journal.]

And all the preaching adulterers and perjurers in America, or in the world, with all their blowing, cannot make hell less awful, less sure, or less eternal than God Almighty has made it for those who die out of His grace.

The Pope and Italy.

ROME, Jan. 23.—A correspondent says the Pope has relapsed into hostility to the Italian court and the government in consequence of the importunities of Cardinal Simeoni and other ultramontanes.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Gold opened and closed at 101⅜, with sales in the interim at 101⅜.

Money easy at 3@6 per cent., closing at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent.

Custom receipts, $285,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $335,000. Clearings, $17,000,000.

Sterling, dull; long 81½; short 84.

Carrying rates 4 to 6 per cent.

Silver at London, 53⅝ pence. Here silver bars are 117 in greenbacks and 115½ in gold. Silver coin 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount.

Governments strong.

Railroad bonds generally higher.

State securities steady.

Stocks dull and without particular feature. Over half the transactions were in Lake Shore. The fluctuations on general list were from ¼ to ⅝c, while Pittsburg opened at 72, declined to 7, and advancedto 72½ and closed at 72. Union Pacific advanced to 68⅝ and closed at 68¼. The transactions were only 65,000, of which 37,000 were Lake Shore, 3,000 Northwestern; common 2,000, preferred 6,600, St. Paul; common 1,200, preferred 3,600 Lackawanna; and 3000 Western Union.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons '81	107½	New 4½s	104
Coupons, '65, new	103	New 4 per cent	100⅜
Coupons, '67	105¾	10-40s, regular	108⅜
Coupons, '68	108¾	Coupons	108⅝
Coupons, new 5s	106¼	Currency, 6s	120
STOCKS.			
Western Union Tel.	77½	Northwestern pfd.	63¼
Quicksilver	15	C. C. C. & I.	39¼
Quicksilver pfd.	30	New Jersey Central	15
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Rock Island	99⅝
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	39½
Mariposa pfd.	1	St. Paul pfd.	69½
Adams Express	99¾	Wabash	16½
Wells & Fargo	83½	Fort Wayne	90
American	47½	Terre Haute	3
United States	46	Terre Haute pfd.	13
New York Central	106	Chicago & Alton	79
Erie	9⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd.	101
Erie pfd.	22	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝
Harlem	141	D. L. & W.	50½
Harlem pfd.	..	A. & P. Telegraph	19½
Michigan Central	61	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Panama	118	C. B. & Q.	103
Union Pacific	68¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11¼
Lake Shore	62	CentralPacific bonds	104¾
Illinois Central	74¼	Union Pacific bonds	104½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	72	U. P. land-grant	104
Northwestern	37¼	Sinking fund	95⅞
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee 6s, old	37	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	37⅛	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	30		

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 p. m.

CONSOLS.			
Money	95 1-16	Account	95 5-16
U. S. SECURITIES.			
5-20s '65	105¼	Erie	9¼
5-20s '67	107¼	Erie preferred	22½
10-40s	109⅛	Illinois Central	75¾
New 5 ⅌ cents	106¼	Penn. Cent	32¼

PARIS, Jan. 24.

RENTES—109 francs and 17½c.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, January 23.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 24.

Good roads do not seem to bring wheat in very rapidly, deliveries being only moderate; farmers appear to be waiting an advance on present price—95c.

CORN—Old corn, none in market; price nominal, 40@42c; new, on outgoing trains, 35@36c; incoming, 33@34c.

OATS—On incoming trains 25@26c; outgoing, 27@28c; market dull.

BARLEY—Little doing; No. 1, 60@65c; No. 2, 50@55c; No. 3, 38@40c.

BEANS—Common $1.25; hand picked medium, $2.00@2.25; navy 2.75@2.75.

GROUND FEED—Steady at $16.00@17.00; outgoing at $18.0c@19.00; bran $9.00@9.75; shorts $10.00@10.25.

CORN MEAL—Bolted per 100 lbs., $1.10; outgoing 10c more.

BUTTER—There is little doing in common goods; choice dairy, from 15@22c, as per quality.

POULTRY—Turkeys 7@8cc; chickens, 5@6c; ducks and geese, 6@7c.

DRESSED HOGS—Very dull; light, 3¾c; heavy,4c.

DRESSED BEEF—4@5¾c.

MESS PORK—$11.00@11.50.

HAY—The market is well supplied with wild, from $7.00@9.00 per ton; Timothy scarce. at $10.00.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.

FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled, ⅞c higher,closed firm; No. 1 hard $1.09¼; No. 1 $1.09 No. 2 $1.06⅜; January, $1.06⅜; February $1.06⅜; March $1.07⅛; No. 3 $1.00½c. Corn scarce;No. 2 41c. Oats steady, fair inquiry; No. 2 24c. Rye, steady; No. 1, 51c. Barley, strong and higher; No. 2 59c;*February, 59½c; March 60c.

PROVISIONS—Shade firmer; mess pork, $10.80; lard firm; steam $7.40; kettle $7.75.

LIVE HOGS—Firmer and higher at $3.80@4.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Higher and firmer at $4.40.

RECEIPTS—7,601 bbls flour; 90,915 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—6,438 bbls flour; 75,592 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 2 Chicago $1.04⅜@1.05 cash; $1.04¾ January