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THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

THE GLOBE will be furnished every day in the week to city subscribers at 50 cents per month or \$10 per year.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the fireside, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c.

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OPEN ON SUNDAY.

THE GLOBE counting room will be open on Sunday from 9 a. m. to 8 a. m. From 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Quash the Paris sham.

The people's money triumphant. Windom against the people. Mark it down.

Let those who wish to go to Paris—pay their own expenses. Mr. Windom is a bloated bondholder with a Washington palace.

Score one for Stanley Mathews. Mathews ought to be a Democrat. The sum total of the tax on manufactured tobacco a year is only \$40,000,000. Quite enough for one item.

S. S. Cox, calls what the senate bill styles the "French World's Fair," a "sham exposition." Query: Is it "French World's" or "World's French?"

John Q. Smith, ex-Indian Commissioner and unconfirmed Consul General at Montreal, has been whitewashed by Tecumseh Sherman. The Sherman family is a little too numerous.

George B. Herendeen, a scout who accompanied Gen. Custer in his last battle-feld, publishes in the N. Y. Herald a long account of the march and battle, reflecting very severely on Major Reno.

Sixty thousand people followed the remains of Charles McCarthy, the Fenian prisoner, who died in Dublin a few days ago, to the cemetery. The procession was the largest seen there since the burial of Daniel O'Connell.

A bill to pay about 140 surviving Mexican veterans the three months' extra pay voted them by Congress in 1848, passed the House unanimously. It appears that these 140 soldiers failed to apply within the time limited by the law of 1848, and that the money, \$40,000, has remained in the Treasury ever since.

A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY.

The Committee on Retrenchment has held several meetings at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce during the past week to consider wherein there can be a more economical administration of affairs in this city and county.

For instance, as at present regulated the Clerk of the District Court receives three dollars per diem for each Judge who is holding a session of court. If Judges Wilkin, Simons and Brill each have a term of court at the same time the Clerk receives nine dollars per day. This whole per diem could be cut off with advantage to the public, and at the same time without injury to the Clerk. He has at the same time his legitimate fees for the summoning and swearing jurors and witnesses, which fees are largely increased when there are three sessions of court at the same time, and it is a manifest injustice to the public to add the per diem to the fees.

The unearthing of this little woodchuck will save the tax-payers of Ramsey county from ten to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The expense of criminal business is altogether too large, and there is an opportunity for reform in that quarter. Instead of giving the Clerk and Sheriff fees for every juror or witness sworn or summoned in criminal cases, an allowance of one hundred dollars to each, for each term of court, might be made which would make a fair compensation for the work to be performed.

With four terms of court per annum this would make an allowance of four hundred dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff for criminal business.

The amount saved in this way would be still larger than the sum lopped off in the clerk's per diem, and we commend these points to the Retrenchment Committee. These are times when money is not made by positive increase, but by decrease of expenses.

HEAVEN AND HELL—BOTH OR NEITHER.

Beecher says, the word eternal is "nebulous." We do not quote him as authority, because he has the misfortune, not only to differ from all the writers of the Bible, but from all exponents of law, moral and civil, in their construction of the seventh commandment. His saying is apropos, however, to the hell discussion sprung up in so many pulpits. Webster defines "nebulous" cloudy, hazy. Is there anything hazy about the generally accepted doctrine of the existence of a hell? As to authority, is there not the same authority for a hell as for heaven? If eternal is "nebulous" when applied to hell, how is it when applied to heaven?

Whoever, yet, has been able to grasp the idea of the infinite? Study Victor Cousin, dive into the mysteries of mental philosophy, unravel the problems of psychology, ponder the pages of Sir William Hamilton, withdraw into inner consciousness, and there seek the secrets of immortality, and, after all, these ideas of the GREAT FIRST CAUSE, of the INFINITE, startle the human mind into a maze of bewilderment. Then religion comes in with faith, and faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen, and not known. Faith is the anchor of religion. Without it, what would religion be? It is to the Christians solace in sorrow, companion in seclusion, resource in difficulty, sustaining friend at all times. It supplies with enjoyment in the present, and is the purveyor of promise in the future.

But has either heaven or hell any locality? Who ever located either? Science has made the scrutiny of the stary firmament a rapture, and led imagination to believe many of those distant orbs other revolving worlds, to beguile bereavement with the hope that in some of these we may yet meet the lost and loved of by gone days, and renew associations which have only slumbered for a season to be there revived and enjoyed forever.

Is this imagination or real? What matters? Where after all is heaven? The question returns to perplex to mystify. And, yet who would surrender the hope of Mrs. Hemans. The blue deep glorious heavens! I lift mine eye, And bless Thee, O my God! That I have met And owned thine image in the majesty Of their calm temple still! That never yet There hath thy face been shrouded from my sight

By noontide blaze, or sweeping storm of night I bless Thee, O my God!

And to pursue these non-committal suggestions, Milton has always been considered high authority on hell. Turn we to Milton:

Infernal world! And thou profoundest hell, Receive thy new possessor; one who brings A mind not to be changed by place or time, The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

The italics are ours. This, if orthodox would seem to settle the locality of both heaven and hell. As to the duration of each the Bible was once considered pretty good authority, and it says, St. Matthew, chapter 25, verse 49:

"And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal."

And as the moral, we conclude with the advice of the poet:

"The clear cold question chills to frozen doubt, Tired of beliefs; we dread to live without; O then, if reason waver at thy side, Let humber Memory be thy gentle guide, Go to thy birth-place, and if faith was there, Repeat thy father's creed, thy mother's prayer."

REFORM—NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL.

The cardinal idea of Democratic government is simplicity and economy. The theory interposes few agents between the original of all power, the people, and the machinery of the government. The practice has become entirely the reverse. The United States is the most governed country on earth, with more elections, greater expense, a larger number of office-holders, innumerable offices, federal, state, county, city, and township. It is absolutely fearful to contemplate. All these things are expensive, cost money and require taxes to pay. The trappings of a city would support a royal commonwealth.

Just consider, that it requires \$1,138,511 to run the State government of Minnesota, for one year—about \$2 a head, for every man, woman and child in the State. Add to this, all the county, city and township indebtedness, and consider the taxation necessary to pay. Minnesota is not an isolated case. The same is true, in a greater or less degree, in every State in the Union. The same is true of the National Government supreme over all. Thinking over these things, is it any wonder that labor is oppressed and depressed? Taking into the subject, the Republican political financial system of contraction, of legislation in the interests alone of money, is it any wonder that thousands of laborers have broken out in despair, and demanded relief and reform?

And yet, on every recurring election, Presidential, State, city or county, or one or all, the cry is reform. Every politician, every candidate for office bellows forth:—"Me miserable! Which way shall I fly Infinite wrath and infinite despair? Which way I fly, Reform—myself Reform?"

What is the result? Hayes, President de facto promised reform. Now President nearly a year, where is the reform? The whole powers of the administration are being exerted to crush the people by withdrawing the currency and contracting in the interests of bondholders and capitalists. The eighty thousand political drones in office, who have run the government for ten years, rewarded for unscrupulous political partizanship, are retained, and the brains, the healthy muscle, the integrity and skill of the country ignored from the Supreme Bench to the village post-master.

It was the expense of elections, the want of representation, the oppression of the laboring classes, that poured the volcanic lava of Canning's eloquence over the throne, evoked the fiery appeals of Brongham, and bent his knees in supplication to the proud nobility of England, caused the walls of Westminster Hall to tremble, and shook the foundations

of Great Britain as if by an earthquake. The Reform bill finally triumphed.

The events of last summer are solemn warnings. A whole people can not be repressed, and the next outbreak may result in revolution spreading darkness and despair over the land.

New Orleans was the scene of a conflict of authority yesterday which had a smack of the former times under Grant's regime. The Sheriff undertook to arrest Wells and Anderson, two of the precious rascals composing the Returning Board of 1876, but was prevented from doing so by the United States Marshal. After considerable controversy a truce was called and telegrams sent to Washington for instructions. Hayes continued the policy which has marked his administration, of deserting his friends, and the Attorney-General telegraphed New Orleans to allow the Sheriff to proceed. Though the decision was eminently right, it is pitiable to see the man who profits by the gigantic crime of the Louisiana Returning Board, deliver the corrupt tools who placed him in the White House, over to justice while he enjoys the emoluments. In the meantime, J. Madison Wells has disappeared and may escape the punishment which he deserves, by flight. The least Hayes can do is to divide his stolen salary with the original scoundrels who stole the Presidency and allow them to flee the country which they have betrayed and disgraced.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Every night but one during the week the Opera House has been occupied—Tuesday by the Musical Society's concert, and the other four nights by Miss Rose Wood and Mr. Morrison's excellent company. She played on Saturday evening as Camille, and will play the press call it "her great character," for a finer piece of acting is seldom seen on the boards than this. The death scene in the last act was painfully intense and realistic, and held the audience under a spell from which it did not recover for some time after the curtain dropped, when with immense applause Miss Wood and Mr. Morrison were called out and received an ovation. Mr. Morrison was excellent, Miss Wood superb. Mr. St. Clair and J. E. Irving were most creditable as Count DeVarville and Gaston. The other members of this company made an efficient support. They deserve success wherever they travel.

To-morrow the Wallace Combination, with Miss Charlotte Thompson, so universally acknowledged one of the finest delineators of character on the American stage, takes possession of the opera house for three evenings and a matinee. To-morrow will be presented Jane Eyre, in which grand type of true womanhood it is conceded that Miss Thompson has no rival.

Miss Multon will replace "Jane Eyre" on Tuesday, which will again be presented at the matinee on Wednesday. Probably on Wednesday evening Miss Thompson will play "Camille."

Thursday the Hyers Sisters will open at the Opera House for three nights and a matinee, so that the house will be open every night during the week.

On Monday the Wood-Morrison combination will play at Hastings; Tuesday at Stillwater; Wednesday at Minneapolis, for four nights; Red Wing on the 4th proximo, and Winona the 6th.

Tickets for reserved seats for the Hyers Sisters entertainment will be sold at the Opera House box office to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Elsewhere. The Lingards are traveling in Indiana. Lawrence Barrett is playing in Virginia. Alice Oates and troupe are at Galveston, Texas.

Sothern is dividing his time between Baltimore and Washington. The veterans in comedy, Charles Mathews and John Buckstone, are retiring from the English stage.

New York theatres are reversing the European plan of commencing the evening performance with a farce.

The author of "Pippins," Mr. J. C. Goodwin, has "explained" in reference to the charges of plagiarism made by the press.

They are going to dramatize the Tweed revelations. An opera has already been composed about him, called William Tell.

Pauline Lucca sang twelve times in Madrid for sixty thousand francs. She is now to sing at Nice six times for twenty-one thousand francs.

The Hyers Sisters are meeting with the most flattering and lucrative success in drifting hitherward. Their receipts are much over \$2,000 a week.

Another American lady, Miss Harriet Hope-Glen, of Chicago, has made a successful debut in Europe, and is spoken of as a contralto of the first order.

The "Frog Chorists" is spoken of as the funniest serio-comic quartette of the hour. It is sung in frog costume, with a frog pond on the stage, into which the froggie vocalists can take a header.

A grand combination of the Marie Roze-Kellogg-Cary opera company will appear at McVicker's, Chicago, for two weeks, commencing Feb. 6. It is rumored that they will pay St. Paul a visit.

Joaquin Miller's play of "The Danites" is the sole property of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, who state that they will certainly protect it against piracy, and prevent it from being produced without their consent.

"Niaforica, or in the Halls of Montezuma," is announced as one of the latest novelties in preparation for production. It is mentioned as a piece in which extravaganza, music, spectacular effects and many other attractive features are combined.

Mme. Roze says, "I have a theory that one who possesses a musical voice can conquer the difficulties of any language, and it is to that fact that I attribute the ease with which artists are enabled to learn foreign tongues so much easier than ordinary people."

Miss Rosena Miller, an American lady, was laded to the skies by Treciglio on the occasion of her debut. It was a real triumph for the distinguished Rosena Miller, as well as for the American nation, which boasts in her one of its finest poetesses, to whom a well-known litterateur has given the title of the "American Sappho," sure she will become one of the most illustrious Italian-American ornaments of our age."

Mme. Marie Roze, who lately made her debut at Philadelphia, has set the musical rities of that city fairly wild with delight.

The papers speak of her as an actress of the highest order, with a voice wonderful in compass, volume, culture and sweetness of tone. The press of Philadelphia fully endorses the Dublin paper which said of this new claimant for American favor, that "she is gifted with an organ of surpassing loveliness. Its soft luxurious sweetness seems to glide into the ear, inspiring a sense of perfect delight. Those lovely tones have been trained to express every phase of emotion, and it is astonishing how they can interpret the fiery breath of passion as thoroughly as they can thrill with the tenderness of love."

NATIONAL WIND.

Gay Day in the House of Representatives—Wade Dollars—Four Per Cent. Loan, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To-day's session having been for debate only, as in committee of the whole, the speaker appointed Mr. Mayhew chairman for the day. Mr. Durham then made a speech in favor of the remonetization of silver and repeal of the resumption act. In the course of the speech of Durham he said he would vote for the Mathews silver resolution and for any bill which would propose a reduction of the tariff. He would also lend his aid in repealing the bankrupt laws.

Mr. Bright also spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver, and called attention to the fact that he was the first person who, in 1875, had brought the question before Congress.

Mr. Deering favored a return to the double standard of value. Mr. Humphrey spoke in the same strain, and denied there was a particle of the spirit of repudiation in the West.

Mr. Tipton said the people were demanding the immediate passage of the remonetization bill and the repeal of the resumption act. If that were not done they would not be satisfied with the passage of those bills, but would also demand the repeal of the note banking law.

Miscellaneous. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Over a million dollars have been sent east the present month for domestic circulation. The profit on shipping trade dollars to the Eastern States is 3 per cent. Secretary Sherman has the matter under consideration, and it is probable that the trade dollar coinage will for a time be wholly suspended, or the Philadelphia mint be opened for the same coinage in order to place Eastern holders of bullion upon an equality with the Pacific coast.

THE TEXAS BORDER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Texas border troubles occupy the attention of the House commission on foreign affairs and military affairs to-day. Major Price 8th cavalry, testified before the former, and J. G. Techer, who was before the foreign affairs commission yesterday, testified at great length before the commission on military affairs, a large part of his examination was directed to show the lawless condition of society in the Rio Grande country of Texas, and that the people in the border town of Mexico are kept in a good deal of alarm by the swaggering officers of the Texas State troops and U. S. subaltern officers indulging in wild threats of invasion and conquest. Mr. Techer acknowledged furnishing arms and ammunition to Diaz when he was preparing his revolutionary movement. He admitted the payment of certain sums of money to Ford on behalf of the Mexican government. Ford has been before the committee on foreign affairs. He is familiarly known on the border as "Old Rip." He had held public meetings and declared he was authorized to raise a regiment of State troops.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN. Up to date the popular subscription to the 4 per cent. loan of which the department has been advised, amount to two million and twenty-five thousand dollars.

FRAUD EXPOSED. The Colorado Stone Man a Gigantic Humbug. (New York Special, (Jan. 24th) Chicago Tribune.)

The scientists who have expressed a belief in the "Colorado stone man" will probably regret their haste. A correspondent, writing from Elkland, Tioga county, Pa., charges that he has discovered substantial proof that the "Colorado Giant" was made there by George Hull, who

MADE THE "CARDIFF GIANT." This information was obtained from E. J. Cox, a justice of the peace, to whom Hull is said to have explained the modus operandi of his working. Hull molded and baked his giant, expending, it is thought, \$10,000 or \$12,000 on it, which exhausted his means. Then he visited Barnum, and shortly afterwards, the object was shipped to Colorado Springs, where it was "planted." Cox was invited to see the figure Feb. 1, 1877, and, in his description, says:

"The giant lying upon a board supported by a saw-horse. A derrick-like structure stood over the kiln, and had been used to take the giant out. Barrels of plaster of paris, ground bone, ground stone, clay, and other materials, were in the corners, and there were many plaster mouldings lying about on shelves.

Hull was in ecstasies. Said he: 'Don't tell me that the people won't be fooled by this.' 'Hull called my attention to the four inches of tail which adorned the extremity of the figure's backbone, and struck a match so that I could see it plainly. Said he: 'Cox, look at that tail. Take hold of it!' Then rising (for we were stooping), he exclaimed: 'That tail alone is worth a million.'

"I called his attention to the fact that the man was not perfect. He struck matches to show me the differences in the toes. He said:

"WOULD NOT DO TO HAVE THE MAN PERFECT, that there was nothing perfect about it. It had been made so as to have it not like anything ever discovered of the human or brute creation. The arms, he said, were made disproportionately long, so as to make it appear something between a man and an ape.

He explained how he had used 250 gross of steel needles, which had been fastened in lead, a dozen or so at a time, and with these he had gone over the entire surface of the figure before it was baked, producing that goose-skin appearance which has puzzled scientific men.

"Suppose," said I, 'some scientist proposes to go into him, what are you going to do?'

"Oh," said Hull, 'I've got that fixed,' and he pointed to two places where he said the scientists could have a foot of surface to work on where they would be sure to strike bone. 'If they want to go in anywhere else,' said he, 'we shan't let them.'

"The first idea was to bury the figure in Connecticut, but to this Barnum objected, and Colorado was decided upon.

ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCOVERY were most carefully made, and the humbug was carried out with great success." Cox now preaches because he claims Hull has misused him.

Don't forget the great sale of Dry Goods by the assignee of Schafer & Korfage.

LEGAL TENDERS.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Given a Convenient Opportunity, He Explains the Contradictions of His Views in Reference to their Value in Redemption of the Bonded Debt—Depreciated by the Wrongful Act of the Government, They Become the Cause of Financial Evil, and will so Remain Until the Wrong is Remedied—The Resumption Act a Move in the Right Direction.

MORRIEL TO SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Morrell has addressed communication to Secy. Sherman, saying a brief and unimportant letter of yours in 1868, to Dr. Mann, has been placed in the Senate in such a manner as does you gross injustice. Whatever may have been your opinion as to technical rights of the governments, you always held it was its first and paramount duty to make United States notes equal in value to coin.

SHERMAN'S REPLY. Secretary Sherman replies at some length, saying he has not time to condense, he says, I never changed my opinion as to the technical legal right to redeem the principal of the 5-20 bonds in legal tenders, but have always insisted we could not avail ourselves of this legal right until we complied with the

LEGAL AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS. imposed by the legal tender act not to redeem it in coin on demand, or to rest our right to convert it into an interest bearing government bond. The grounds of this opinion are very fully stated in a speech I made February 27, 1868, referred to in the letter to Dr. Mann, and in the report on the funding bill made by me from the committee on finance December 17, 1867. My position was that while the legal tender act made United States notes a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except for custom duties and interest on the public debt, yet they could not

HONESTLY COMPEL PUBLIC CREDITORS to receive United States notes in payment of bonds until we made good the pledge of the public faith to pay the notes in coin from the first issues of legal tender notes, which I heartily supported and voted for. I have sought to make it good, support, maintain and advance its value. It was an earnest effort

RESTORE TO THE CREDITORS the right to be converted on demand of the holder into 5 per cent. bonds, and as soon as practicable into coin, that I made the speech referred to, resisting alike the demand of those who wished to exclude United States notes from the operation of the pending law, and the large class of persons who wished to cheapen, degrade and ultimately to repudiate them. In all my official connection with legislation as to legal tender notes, I have

BUT ONE ACT TO REGRET, and to apologize for, and that is my acquiescence in the act of March 3, 1863, which, under the pressure of the war and to promote the sale of bonds, took away from the holders of those notes the right to convert them into interest-bearing securities. This right might properly have been suspended during the war, but repeal was not made until the source and cause of all the financial evils we have suffered and from which we cannot recover until we

RESTORE THAT RIGHT for redeem on demand our notes in coin. No discrimination should be made against a note holder until we are ready to pay him in coin. He should be allowed, at his option, to convert his money into bonds at par. Unredeemed notes are depreciated by our advantage of our own money by forcing on bondholders notes we refuse to receive. This is the precise principle embodied in the act

STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT Approved March 18, 1863. This act is a settled law, and he would assume a grave responsibility who would seek to evade its provisions, weaken its authority, or change its provisions. It has entered into every contract made since that time. It cannot be revoked without public dishonor. So far as the bondholder is concerned it is

AN EXECUTED LAW, and 700 million dollars of bonds have been redeemed in coin under it, and the civilized world regards all the remainder as covered by its action, and in their faith in it our securities have become second only in the markets of the world. This law is not quite yet executed so far as the note-holder is concerned. His note is not yet quite as good as coin. Congress has debated ever since its passage the best mode to make it good. The Senate in 1870 provided in the third section of the refunding act that the notes might be converted into 4 per cent. bonds, but the House would not concur. If this had been done the notes would now be at par in coin.

THE ASSUMPTION ACT. If undisturbed, putting in execution the promise made in 1862, and so often repeated, is about to be fulfilled. Agitation on collateral questions may delay it, but the obligation of the public faith written on the face of every United States note, is sacredly pledged by the act to strengthen the public credit, will give us neither peace nor assured prosperity, until it is fulfilled. Public opinion may waver, and men and parties may array themselves against the fulfillment of those public promises, but in time they will be fulfilled, and I think the sooner the better.

SILVER REMONETIZATION.

The Merchant's Exchange of Nashville, Tenn., Declares for It.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—At a full meeting of the Merchant's Exchange this morning, the following was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Through the established relations of values existing for years past between gold and silver, the people have acquired rights that should be scrupulously guarded, and any abridgment or impairment inflexibly resisted justly leaving the results to those who have wrongfully been aggressors in the movement to destroy the usefulness of silver as a stable, and reliable currency; therefore,

Resolved, We respectfully but earnestly urge on Congress the repeal of the act prohibiting the coinage of silver dollars of the standard value, and to provide for the same freedom of coinage of silver as now accorded to gold; and by appropriate action to publish to the world a determination to retain silver as a legal tender and measure of value.

The resolutions were prefaced by a lengthy memorial to Congress presenting the depressing effect upon commerce of the demonetization of silver.

A resolution was also adopted, calling a general meeting of citizens on the same subject in this city next Saturday.

The Weather.

Indications for the upper Mississippi valley: partly cloudy weather and rain areas, variable winds, mostly colder northeast to northwest, and falling followed by rising barometer. For lower Missouri valley, colder clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in Missouri by rain, northwest winds and rising barometer.

GLOBELETS.

The number of clergymen in the Episcopal Church in the United States, is 3,972.

The cigar makers have petitioned Congress to change the manner of stamping cigar boxes, and Congress is disposed to grant the petition.

The cost of a student at Harvard, varies from \$471, a session to \$2,500. President Eliot averages the cost from \$615 to \$830. Few spend over \$1,500.

Some one has sent a box, by express, to the Rev. J. J. Emmegabowh (Johnson), White Earth, Minn., with \$23 express charges, which he is unable to pay, so says the Church Journal.

An old lady, sleeping during divine service in a church, let fall a Bible with clasps to it, and the noise partly awakening her, she exclaimed aloud: "What! you've broke another jug, have you?"

The Baptists in this country and Canada have a membership of a little over 2,000,000. They are third on the list of Protestant denominations, the Methodists and Presbyterians outnumbering them.

There was a net increase of the national debt last year of nearly \$25,000,000. The statement does not agree with the deceptive statements sent out by the Treasury Department monthly, but it is true nevertheless.

The firm of Soullard & Co., in New York, manufacturers of tobacco, employ 2,500 men, and have a capacity for 60,000 pounds a day, and average 50,000 orders daily. They oppose the reduction of the tax, of course, to shut out competition.

The descriptions of hell are quite contradictory even among the preachers. Whether it is hot or cold, here or hereafter, endless or temporary, literal or figurative, mental or physical, are questions concerning which there seems to be bewildering uncertainty and conflict.

A theological student who was undergoing examination with a view to licensure, was asked how he explained "Gideon's fleece." Sorely confused by the question, he stammered and blushed for a while, and finally stumbled on the answer, "I wasn't aware that he had any fleece."

Tea and coffee are not to be included in the new tariff bill. Enough can be secured without taxing them, Mr. Wood says. But not on articles which can so fairly be taxed, and which all not being produced in this country, will yield all that is added to the consumers' burden to the treasury.

A Congregationalist who lives and worships near New York was asked last week how he liked his pastor. He answered: "Sunday is my day of rest, and I like the man because I can sit quietly in my pew and get a first class nap while he is preaching." And yet the pastor gives dissatisfaction, and some of the people are trying to get him to go away.

A minister from the country writes to one of our religious papers to say that his wife is in tears because the condition of the family exchequer will not allow a renewal of the subscription to the valuable and highly prized publication. The publisher proposes to have a chromo made representing this lady weeping herself to death, and to present it as a premium to new subscribers.

Some enthusiastic Sunday school man has invented a plan for transferring pictures from large sheets of paper to the blackboard. This will save the poor children much of the bewilderment which arises from the chalking on the board of marvelous pictures by persons who are not artists. The blackboard is in some Sunday schools a means of grace; in others it is a very much abused piece of furniture.

Another bogus materializer, Dr. Henry C. Jordan, said to be, next to the Blesses, the most successful of spiritual humbugs, was exposed in Philadelphia last Monday night. A stout plumber managed to get near enough to him to grab him and pull off his wig, when he was persanating a materialized spirit. A young woman was saved from insanity by the exposure, which was undertaken for her benefit.

A clergyman in Davenport, Iowa, preaches a sermon to his Sunday school every Sunday morning. Its regulation length is just five minutes, and the children are greatly pleased with it. And now the older people, having caught the idea from the children, want him to cut down the sermons which he delivers to the congregation to a uniform length of five minutes. It is thought that if he will adopt these wishes his church will be the most popular one in town.

An Omeca, N. Y., street merchant, who takes great pride in keeping his walk well sprinkled and swept, was standing in his door when the rain began to patter last week, when a passing citizen remarked: "God is sprinkling your walk for you to-day, I see." "Yes, yes, and He's doing it finely—finely," remarked the merchant, and then added, "By the way, that reminds me that He is the first one on this street who has failed to come in and borrow my sprinkler when he has such a job to do."

Those who saw the accident in which Matthew Riley was fatally injured by being run against by one of Wm. H. Vanderbilt's fast horses, say Mr. Vanderbilt was not to blame. He shouted when he saw Riley in front, pulled his horses to one side and would have passed without touching Riley but that the latter, confused by the sudden alarm, started backwards right in front of the horses, then close upon him. Mr. Vanderbilt has manifested the utmost anxiety about the man's condition, calling daily to inquire and providing him with the best medical attendance.

We have in this neighborhood a gentleman who has been Rector of a church for forty years. He has learned to ease himself, and occasionally calls in a lay brother to read prayers for him. A favorite in this work is a young man with a good voice, who, it is said, is looking toward the sacred calling. Last Sunday a gentleman arrived late at church and drove his team under the horseshed. He found the young candidate sitting on the sill quietly enjoying a cigar. "Why, Jim! why are you not into service?" "I don't read prayers to-day," was the answer. "The old man takes a turn himself to-day, so I thought I would come out and have a quiet smoke. The fact is, I had rather smoke a good cigar any time than read prayers."