SEED GRAIN

FOR THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

A Bill Introduced in the Legislature on the 30th--How the Seed is to be Distributed--Also How it is to be Paid For--A Tax Levied on Each Applicant.

A bill for an act to furnish and distribute seed grain to sufferers from grasshopper ravages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the county auditor of each county wherein the crops of the year 1877 was partially or wholly destroyed by grasshoppers and before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1878, to give notice to the respective town clerks in the different towns of said county, to post notices immediately, in at least three of the most public places in each town, to all persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, to meet at the town clerk's office in the town or at the county auditor's office in the county in which the applicant resides, and file with said town clerk or county auditor on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1878, an application duly subscribed and sworn to before the said town clerk or county auditor, which application shall be attested by at least two witnesses; said application shall contain a true statement of the number of acres the applicant has plowed and prepared for seeding; how many acres the applicant intends to have plowed and prepared for seeding, before seeding time; how many bushels are necessary, and of what kind of grain, to seed the ground so prepared, or to be prepared as aforesaid; that said applicants crop was in the year 1877, entirely destroyed by grasshoppers, or if only partially destroyed, how many bushels the applicant harvested in the year 1877 of each kind of grain; or that the applicant was detered from planting his other ground in the year 1877, on account of the deposit of grasshopper eggs; also what amount of seed grain and of what kind the applicant desires to borrow from the State; that the applicant has not and is unable to procure the necessary seed grain; also that the applicant desires the same for seed grain, and for no other purpose, and that the applicant will not sell or dispose of the same nor any part thereof. Said applications shall also contain a true and full description of all real and personal property owned by the applicant and whether incumbent or otherwise, and also the government subdivisions or subdivisions upon which the party intends to sow said seed grain.

SEC. 2. The town clerk of each town shall on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1878, forward said applications to the county auditor of the proper county, and said applications shall be filed in the said county auditor's office, and be open to public inspection, and no applicant shall be entitled to, or receive any of the benefits of this act unless on or before the first day of March, A. D., 1878, the applicant shall have made and filed with the town clerk of the town, or county auditor of the county in which the applicant resides, the application as required and in the manner and form mentioned in section 1 of the act.

SEC. 3. The Board of County Commissioners of each county so devastated by grasshoppers, shall be and are hereby constituted and appointed a board of examination and adjustment of the applications for seed grain, and it shall be the duty of said board to meet at the County Auditor's office on the fifth day of March A. D. 1878, to examine and consider separately each application as provided in section 1 of this act, and to decide who are entitled to the benefits herein mentioned and the amount thereof, and said board shall, on or before the seventh day of March A. D. 1878, forward to the Governor a statement, giving the number of applicants, the number of acres prepared, or to be prepared, and number of bushels of each kind of seed grain needed in the county, and said statement shall contain only such applications as have been approved by said board, and shall be signed by the chairman of said board, and certified to by the County Auditor.

SEC. 4. The Governor, upon the receipt of the statements as provided in section 3 of this act, shall purchase seed grain with the amount appropriated for such purpose, or such sum thereof as may be necessary to equal the amount of all said statements, and if the amount applied for shall exceed the appropriations for such purpose, then the said seed grain shall be distributed pro-rata. Said distribution to be based upon the amount and number of applicants as contained in each statement.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall then inform the county auditor in the different counties, of the amount apportioned to each county, and the number of bushels of the different kinds of seed grain said county under said appointment will be entitled to, and the cost of each kind of seed grain per bushel, and shall transmit the said seed grain to the board of county commissioners of each county, or shall authorize the purchase of the said seed grain in or near the counties where the seed grain is required, in his discretion.

SEC. 6. Immediately upon receiving notice from the Governor of the amount apportioned to each county, the Board of County Commissioners shall meet at the County Auditor's office and readjust the applications for seed grain, and apportion the amount that has been allowed said county, among the applicants as provided in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 7. The County Auditor of each county, shall at the request of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, issue to each applicant an order for the number of bushels of each kind of seed grain which has been allowed to said applicant; Provided, that said order shall not be issued until said applicant has signed a contract to be attested by the County Auditor wherein said applicant for, and in consideration of bushels of seed grain received from the State, promises to pay to the State of Minntsota, the amount of the cost of said seed grain, that said sum shall be taxable against the real and personal property of said applicant, and that said applicant will refund to the State, in the form of a tax to be levied by the County Auditor of the proper county, the same to be collected as taxes against real or personal property are collected by virtue of the laws of this State, and that said sum so levied shall be a first lien upon the crop of grain raised each year, by the person receiving said seed grain, until the said tax is fully paid.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the county auditor of each county, to cause to be levied against the property of each person receiving said seed grain, under the provisions of this act, the total sum due the State by each person so receiving said seed grain, one-half of the said sum to be levied in each of the two years first following the contract given for said seed grain; and all moneys collected by the county treasurer of each county under the provisions of this act, shall be kept separate from other State taxes, and paid over to the State Treasurer.

SEC. 9. That the contracts as provided for in Sec. 7 of this act, shall be numbered in consecutive order by the county auditor and filed in his office, and the county auditor shall keep a correct schedule of the same, giving number and name of each applicant, and date of contract. The amount of each kind of seed grain, cost of such kind of seed grain, per bushel, and the total sum due the State, also a description of the land occupied by each of such applicants in a book to be used for that purpose and no other, said book to be open to public inspection and a true copy of said schedule shall be made and signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and certified to by the county auditor and forwarded to the Governor; Provided, That after all applicants for seed grain are supplied, should there be a surplus, the same shall be sold by direction of the board of county commissioners, and the sum received therefor shall be paid over to the county treasurer, who shall give his receipt, and said sum shall by him be paid over to the State Treasurer.

SEC. 10. Upon the filing of said contract as provided for in section 9 of this act, the State of Minnesota shall acquire a just and valid lien upon the crops of grain raised each year by the person receiving said seed grain, to the amount of the total sum due the State, as stated in said contract, as against all creditors, purchasers or mortgagees in good faith, or otherwise, and the said filing of said contract shall be held and considered to be full and sufficient notice to all parties of the existence of said lien, which shall continue in force until the tax as provided in said contract, is paid.

SEC. 11. Whenever the tax as provided for in each contract filed under the provisions of this act, is fully paid, the county auditor is fully empowered to cancel such contract, and shall write the word "satisfied" with the date opposite the name of such person, in the book in which said contracts are entered, and shall deliver up said contract to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 12. Any person or persons who shall sell, transfer, take or carry away, or in any manner dispose of the said seed grain or any part thereof, furnished by the State for seed grain purposes only, or to use the said seed grain for any other purpose than that of sowing or planting his ground, or who shall sell, transfer, take or carry away, or in any manner dispose of the crop, or any part thereof, procured by the sowing or planting of said seed grain, with the intent to defraud the State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace, shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than ninety days, and shall pay all costs of prosecution, and whoever, under any of the provisions of this act shall be found guilty of false swearing, shall suffer the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the supervisors, constables and town clerks and the commissioners, sheriffs and county attorneys of the counties embraced herein, having knowledge of the violation of the provisions of this act, to make complaint thereof to any justice of the peace of the proper county, and said justice shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, and proceed to hear and determine the matter in issue in the same manner as provided in other cases, and every person convicted under the provisions of this act, shall stand convicted until such fine is paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed ninety days.

SEC. 14. The County Auditor shall receive as compensation for the services imposed on him by this act the sum of ten cents per folio for all work performed by him, to be paid out of the general county fund.

SEC. 15. The County Commissioners shall receive as compensation for the services imposed on them by this act, the sum of two dollars per day for each day necessarily occupied, to be paid out of the general county fund.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

High Life Fight in St. Louis.

[St. Louis Special Jan. 28.

Quite a lively cowhiding and shooting affray occurred on Fourth street, opposite the *Globe-Democrat* office, at about 10 o'clock this morning. The parties to the affair are John M. Glover, a lawyer, and John E. Love, a merchant, between whom there has been a very bad feeling for some months past. Some time ago Love failed in business, and Glover, who was appointed Assignee of the bankrupt estate, while examining into its affairs, discovered what he suspected to be a fraudulent conveyance of property by Love to his wife. These matters came up before a Commissioner last week, when Love made use of harsh terms toward Glover, which caused an encounter, which, however, the Commissioner put an end to before serious damage was done. Since then there has been peace between the parties until this morning, when, as Glover was talking with a friend named Fisher, Love approached him in a threatening manner, and with his hand suspiciously sticking in his breast coat-pocket. Glover, fearing serious trouble, pulled a revolver from under his coat-tail, when Love attacked him with a sinewy cowhide. A struggle ensued, in which Glover fired at his opponent's head, the ball striking the rim of his hat, which it passed through, and cutting a furrow along Love's left eyebrow, from which the blood flowed freely. Finding the odds of cowhide versus pistol too hazardous, Love dropped the whip and grabbed to his opponent's six-shooter. Glover, before Love closed with him, fired again, the ball cutting through his opponent's coat-sleeve, but doing him no further injury. The fracas thenceforward degenerated into a rough-and-tumbe fight, in which scratching and biting were indulged in freely by both combatants, until Officer McCormick ran over from the Planters' House and arrested them. They were removed to the Chestnut Street Station, and thence to the Four Courts, where Love and Glover were both held for disturbing the peace, the latter also having the additional charge of carrying concealed weapons preferred against him. Both men are very well known here, and, as each one is as full of bellicose intentions as ever, it is probable that, unless the intervention of friends mends matters between them, they will be another and more serious meeting before long.

Tilden Robbed of His Overcoat As Well As the Presidency.

[N. Y. Herald of Sunday.]

A young man entered a pawnbroker's shop at No. 32 Third avenue yesterday morning in search of storage room for and a small advance upon a costly overcoat. The proprietor looked at the overcoat, and then at the young man, and finally at a calendar to make sure he was not astray as to the season of the year. As it was about three months ahead of the usual time for the opening of the overcoat storage business, the money lender questioned his customer and critically examined the garment. To his astonishment, while looking at the inside of the collar, he came across the name of Samuel J. Tilden, and for a moment his heart beat in sympathy as he thought of the extremity to which the late candidate for the Presidency had been driven. In the goodness of his heart he determined to seek out the man for whom he had cast his vote, and save him from the necessity of parting with the garment for a month or two yet, at least. He made known his worthy desire to the young man. The young, man, however, scorned the offer and demanded the coat. The pawnbroker felt hurt, and suspected that another wrong had been done to Mr. Tilden. He no sooner made known his thoughts than the young man confirmed them by taking to his heels. The coat was sent to police headquarters, and afterward to its owner—or rather to Mr. Tilden, as the question of ownership is left in doubt by Mr. Tilden's statement that a bill for $90, the cost of the coat, had been taken by the young man and possibly settled by him. How the coat found its way from the peg in Mr. Tilden's hallway to the pawnbroker's shop will be explained by the missing youth when the police find him.

Sure of a Large Audience.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

We learn from Piatt's *Capital* that John Sherman is doing well—that he is accumulating wealth. We know this will be agreeable news to his many friends in Ohio. We have had a sneaking fear that he might quite lose his contraction policy, but fortune has grinned upon him. Sherman is a nice man, and if he were to be hung, would have the largest and most fashionable audience that ever honored a tyrant.

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.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Reserved seats this morning for the Hyer Sisters.

W. A. Barnes lost a buffalo robe, per sneak thief yesterday.

Eight lodgers in the police station on Tuesday night.

The revival at the Methodist Tabernacle. Hennepin avenue continues:

Two inches of snow at Herman yesterday morning; three in Willmar; and two at Brainerd, and still falling.

The merry music of the bells sounds very familiar. The first real good sleighing of the winter, and still it comes.

Prof. Tousley is opposed to holding school elections on the same day with the Municipal election. Ah, demme, it's too doocedly Democratic, you know.

The street railway company yesterday used a snow plow on their line for the first time this winter. How is that for our "awful Minnesota winters."

Mulford & Marchant, wood dealers, will come before the Municipal conrt this morning on charge of selling wood without a certificate from the city wood inspector.

The street railway labored under the burden of too much snow, yesterday. They were running with two horses and on half time during most of the day, as the snow blockade was too much for their regular trips.

There was a rumor on the street yesterday that a little boy named John Lerrin had been kicked to death by a larger boy. A GLOBE reporter traced the rumor to the house of the little fellow, and learned that he had died from pneumonia.

Lumbermen looked happy and contented yesterday, and Major Camp smiled so complacently that people for three squares around the City Hall rushed to the door thinking a California earthquake was prancing around in this neighborhood.

George Spencer, engineer in Camp & Walker's mill, while climbing between two freight cars, in motion, yesterday, caught his foot between the bumpers and crushed and lacerated it frightfully. A portion of the foot may have to be amputated.

The Mercury of the DAILY GLOBE became bewildered by the snow storm yesterday morning, and after wandering about on the open prairie for an hour or two, losing a buffalo robe, and other pleasant little recreations, finally drove back to St. Paul to wait for daylight. Result, an army of inquirers besieging the GLOBE business office in search of the reason why, and their daily news.

AT THE STATION.

A Scene that is of almost Daily Occurrence.

"If you please, your honor, can you give me a bit of a lunch and a place to sleep for the night?" The question is asked of Capt. Berry at the police station, in a subdued and plaintive voice, by Thomas Farley.

"Certainly, Thomas," is the reply, "if you have nowhere else to go."

The lunch is furnished and eaten, and Thomas goes thankfully to the grated cell and iron bedstead, which to him mean vast and comparative comfort, compared with the cold and snow-laden blasts of the open air.

After half an hour's absence Thomas again makes his appearance (people are not yet locked into cells in this community for the terrible crime of poverty), and in the same weak, fate-conquered voice says:

"Yer honor, can't you lock the cell door on me, and prefer a charge of vagrancy against me in the court to-morrow, and have me sent back to the county jail. I can find no work, and there is enough at the jail to keep me from freezing and starving until the winter is over!"

Only one example out of scores passing under the eyes of the police. Thomas was not drunk, nor had he been drinking; he was not a sneak-thief, nor a gambler, nor a scoundrel of any grade or kind—only a poor spiritless fellow whom hard luck and misfortune had scourged until all manly energy were beaten out of him. Incarceration in the dreadful "lock-up" had eased to be a disgrace: while "thirty days in the county jail" had come to be the alpha and omega of human aspiration and ambition.

Unfortunate Thomas Farley! And still the grist comes to the mill that is grinding out such poor broken wrecks of humanity as you. What mighty engines are hunger and cold.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. J. G. Lacey Dies of apoplexy

Last night about 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lacey started from their home at 226 South First St. for the purpose of being initiated into the order of Good Templars. Arriving at the hall at 108 South Washington Ave., they started up stairs and at the head of the first flight and directly in front of the office of Dr. U. D. Thomas, Mrs. Lacy fell to the floor and immediately expired.

She was taken into the office of the doctor and every means taken to restore her but the vital spark had fled forever.

A visit to the home of the unfortunate lady developed the fact that she was perfectly well before leaving home; that she formerly suffered from heart disease and phthysic, but more recently had much improved in health.

The physicians pronounced it a case of apoplexy. She was a very large woman, weighing two hundred and nine pounds, and was, at the time of her death, forty-nine years old.

Hardware Robbery by Young Thieves.

Yesterday afternoon J. H. Delvin and Edward Lyon, son of Mike Lyon, who is now serving out a sentence for life in Stillwater, for the murder of his wife, Mary Lyon, was arraigned before Judge Cooley for stealing and selling two boxes of horse shoe nails, two axes, and a number of pocket knives to the value of $40 from the hardware house of Janney, Moles, Brooks & Co. Lyons has been working for one of the Grindalls, expressman, who does the draying for the house he stole the goods from. Delvin, acting as salesman, sold one box of nails to E. A. Cramsie, a blacksmith on the East Side, and one to a blacksmith on Fourth street, West Side, receiving for the two five dollars. One box was to Jno. Foley, and one to some one near the lower bridge, and the pocket knives to Casper Cantienny. Delvin was fined $30, and Lyons $30, which they paid.

The mother and sister of Delvine are very respectable, and feel the disgrace terribly.

Beaten for Religion's Sake.

Schmidt, the shoemaker at 314 Hennepin avenue, has been beating his wife a great deal of late. The trouble seems to arise from the fact of Schmidt being a Catholic and his wife a Protestant. Yesterday afternoon a neighbor hearing a quarrel, was just in time to prevent Schmidt striking his wife with a boot-jack, and last evening complaint was made that he was again beating his wife. But everything was quiet when an officer reached the house. Schmidt will get into trouble if he does not refrain from beating his wife.

PERSONAL.

Budd Reeve will deliver his "Roots" at Louverne.

Capt. John Martin left for the Hot Springs yesterday morning and will be absent about a month.

Dr. Levi Butler started yesterday for a two months Southern tour in search of comfort, pleasure and health.

Frank Newton. Sheriff of Dakota county was in the city yesterday looking up evidence against the Mendota soldier robbers.

Thos. Lowry, Esq., and Hon. W. W. McNair left yesterday morning for Washington, D. C., and will be gone about a month.

Geo. Hunt and Sheriff Thompson, both sojourning at the Arkansas hot springs for their health, are reported as improving.

Chief of police Munger and Detective Hoy have been summoned as witnesses to attend the trial of the Mendota soldier robbers.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

In the case of I. V. D. Reeve vs. D. W. Albaugh the demurrer of defendant was sustained and attachment on his homestead dissolved.

Municipal Court.

William Barnes, wild drunk, was repremanded in the most fatherly and gentle manner by his honor, and discharged.

Mark Gorman, bad drunk, ten days in the cooler.

James O'Donnell, larceny of a table-cloth, thirty days in jail.

Runaway Accident.

Miss Atkins with a young man driving from the East side yesterday afternoon, was thrown out on to the sidewalk by the horse becoming frightened at one of the traces breaking. Miss Atkins was carried into the restaurant of Mathias Gross and found to be more frightened than hurt. The young man run away after the accident, and the horse was captured at the pier of the Suspension bridge. A drayman by the name of Carlson drove Miss Atkins to her home in South Minneapolis. One of the runners of the cutter was broken.

Rose Wood.

The Morrison Dramatic company appeared at the Academy of Music last evening to a fair audience considering the state of the weather. Rose Wood, as the "bright, particular star," captured all hearts as usual. The play was the "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

HOW IT WORKED

Before the Wonderful Text Book Bill Was Passed.

MINNESOTA CITY, Minn., Jan. 15, 1878.—In answer to your inquiry about our obtaining school books, I would say that in the fall of 1873 our district officers made inquiry of several publishing houses in New York, Boston and Chicago as to prices, and upon what terms they would supply us with their publications. We were informed that we could be furnished at the best rates given to dealers, and prices averaging 40 per cent. or more below our retail rates were quoted.

The publishers so cordially seconded our efforts to reduce to patrons the cost of textbooks, that we concluded to adopt the plan of direct purchase, which has long been in successful operation in many places in the East; since that time our school has been supplied at the reduced rates, and no purchases have been made at the retail prices.

Our bills are on file, and can be seen by any one interested.

H. B. WATERMAN, Distict Clerk,
District No. 29, Winona Co., Minn.

Solution of the Text Book Question in Otter Tail County.

Editor of the DAILY GLOBE.

The Board of County Commissioners in this county appointed a committee to ascertain on what terms a series of good and acceptable books could be had. A publishing house was found that entered into a written agreement to sell at wholesale prices to dealers in different parts of the county for the convenience of the people.

The books are sent to the dealers, with freight prepaid.

Dealers add 10 per cent. to the cost price to pay them for their trouble in handling, and the books are sold directly to consumers for cash. Any district in the county preferring to buy directly from the publishers can purchase at the same wholesale rates, freight prepaid, and thus save the ten per cent. paid dealers for buying and handling the books.

Arrangements are thus made for supplying a superior quality of books on very favorable terms, with which the people of the county are perfectly satisfied.

These books have already been introduced into the schools in the county having winter terms. Books that have been in use are taken in exchange for new books of the same grade at half the price of such new books. While the publishers agree to sell at these rates for any desired length of time, the people are under no penalties or obligations to continue the arrangement longer than they deem it their interest so to do.

The practical workings of this arrangement are already made manifest in the increased prosperity of the schools adopting it, as it affords a cheap and convenient plan of obtaining a full list of text books needed in our rural schools, and establishing the great desideratum, uniformity.

GEO. F. COWING.
Supt. of schools in Otter Tail county.

De Facto Prunes.

[Washington Post.]

Some of our contemporaries are indulging their wit at the expense of the stewed prunes which form a staple article of "lunch at the White House." Right at that point we rise to a question of privelege: The *de facto* President and his affairs of public policy are one thing, and the plain, unassuming domestic customs of Mrs. Lucy Hayes are another. The stewed prunes are an item in the general system of economy and true domestic simplicity which Mrs. Hayes has introduced into the culinary policy of the Executive Mansion. They cheer, but do not inebriate. They afford aliment. We do not think they form a proper subject for the sneers of a licentious press. We are not in any sense of the word the supporter of or apologist for the *de facto* President, or his policies of Administration. But when the question turns on Mrs. Hayes' management of the domestic concerns of the White House, viewed simply as the representative American home, then we are an organ in the most comprehensive sense, of the term. We support Mrs. Hayes' domestic administration of the White House. Whatever may be said of the rest of the *de facto regime*, that feature of it is simply beyond criticism in all that goes to make the name of home sacred or the title of American women noble.

Preparations have been perfected, the preliminary surveys made, and work will open in the spring upon the construction of the road from Detroit on the N. P. R. to Pembina, and from the N. P. Junction to Ashland. Both roads will be completed this year.—*Brainerd Tribune.*

STILLWATER NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.

STILLWATER GLOBELETS.

Snow has come at last, and the lumbermen are happy.

We are pained to record that Mr. Duane Gaskill, of Marine, is still confined to his bed, with little hopes of his recovery.

Mr. C. A. Bromley, our popular livery man, was out yesterday with a bran new four-horse sleigh. It is a beauty. R. Daw, of this city, is the builder, and Mr. Lemon, the "Nast" of Stillwater, painter.

Messrs. Scofield and Durand, of Newport, were in the city yesterday. They came up to attend the G. A. R. entertainment which took place at Opera Hall last night. Ex-Gov. C. K. Davis was also present.

Although the ice at this place is not as thick as usual at this time of the year, yet the dealers here are putting in a larger quantity than ever before, and in addition to this, Messrs. Wolf & Co., brewers, are laying in over one thousand tons.

Mr. E. M. Cox, of Alton, is engaged in hauling 600 bushels of wheat to the mill of Isaac Staples, which was contracted for at $1.03 per bushel. Mr. Staples also bought of Hon. James Middleton, twenty-five hundred bushels of wheat at one dollar and four cents per bushel. Who said Stillwater was not a good wheat market?

Our respected townsman Ed. Durant, appears to be having a high old time on his trip South. We see by the St. Louis *Republican* (which, by the way, is a Democratic paper) that he attended the banquet given by Martin Collins, Esq., on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the Masonic Life Insurance Society. The supper was given at the Lindell House, and as Ed says, was a grand affair.

A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday morning at Beaver Brook, about six miles from Clayton, Wis., at the logging camp of John Freeman. It appears that a tree had locked in the crotch of another one, and in endeavoring to extricate it, Benjamin Freeman, a brother of John Freeman, was caught by the falling tree and almost instantly killed. His body was brought to town the next morning, and the funeral will take place on Friday morning. The deceased was 36 years old and unmarried.

Visiting the Prison.

The Legislative committee, consisting of Senators Waldron, Bonniwell, Goodrich, McNelly, Mealy, Doran and Hersey, and Representatives Fulton, Edson, Johnson, Keenan, Lutz, Buffum and Reaney, were over here yesterday, and made there annual inspection. The gentlemen all appeared delighted with their visit, and are well pleased with the management of the institution under Warden Reed. They partook of a substantial dinner, consisting of roast beef and pork and beans, to which they did ample justice: so much so, that when the party stopped at the mammoth elevator, which is capable of hoisting sixty hundred pounds, it refused to ascend, owing to the enormous load (of beans) it had aboard and not until Bonniwell divested himself of that hat and cane did it proceed, otherwise everything passed off pleasantly, and at 4:30 p. m. the party got aboard the cars, and homeward the weary law-makers wended their way.

The party appeared quite at home in this institution, and judging from the manner that they treated and were treated by the inmates, it would be appropriate to quote what Rand wrote to the Youngers, viz: "a fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind."

The Midland Railroad.

[Wabashaw Herald.]

This is not the first time that communities and railroad corporations have got into trouble, and while we deplore the present condition of affairs, there is no use in shutting our eyes to the unfortunate circumstances that have occasioned them. Wabashaw fully realized the necessity of this road not only for her own prosperity but for the good of every town on the line. She did her part and trusted to others to do their part. That they have failed, is their misfortune and not their crime. As is generally known, arrangements were perfected that would have resulted in the faithful performance on their part of all promised, had not the supports upon which they relied failed them. When banks with capital of millions went under, their expectations went with them and the delay and the loss and the suffering has followed. Under these circumstances Wabashaw expected that her sister towns which went into this project for their own good would take a philosophical view of it and give all the accommodation necessary. We rejoice, that with one or two exceptions, they have done this. Had all done so, we are assured that all would now have been well. We trust that these will now and without delay take not only the sober second thought, but such action as will again place them right in this matter, and enable us all to make another and determined effort to secure the road.

Mme. Rive-King's Reception in Milwaukee.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The reception of Mme. Rive-King last evening, by Mrs. L. F. Hodges, at her beautiful home on Ninth street, was an event to be remembered. It was of an informal nature. Stationed at the door of the main entrance were men servants who ushered the guests to the reception rooms on the second floor, and then escorted them to the parlors below. At the right of the doorway the hostess of the evening occupied a position, and extended a graceful greeting to the guests as they successively entered. Mrs. Hodges was very ably and gracefully assisted by Miss Gertie Robinson, of Faribault, Minnesota, who is her guest, and will remain during the winter. Each guest in turn was then presented to Mrs. King. The ladies, for the greater portion, wore visiting costumes with hats.

Kindness of Gen. Sherman.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Gen. Sherman is very kind in furnishing the ex-commissioner of Indian affairs, Smith, with the certificate of good character which the ex-commissioner asked of him. Gen. Sherman is always kind, and has spoken good words of much worse men than ex-Commissioner Smith, who were in trouble. But he doesn't know everything. Mr. Schurz found that the administration in the Indian bureau under Smith was very bad and his duty required him to say so, even while carefully forbearing to impute to the ex-commissioner anything worse than easy-going ignorance of the irregularities of his subordinates. If the Indian bureau is to be thoroughly overhauled and renovated, somebody must be hurt; but this is no reason for arresting the reform.

Mr. Longfellow's Poem.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

Longfellow had a poem in the January *Atlantic*, "The Leap of Roushan Beg." We haven't read it, but presume it refers to a tramp scaling the back fence, with his hands full of bread and meat and his mind full of cross dog. Although the name should be "beg and rush," as they invariably beg first.

Why Carry a Coffin.

The New York *Tribune* remarks that all questions finally resolve themselves into the question of maintaining the public credit. We might say that all the affairs of life finally resolve themselves into the affair of death, but that is no reason why a man should carry his coffin around with him.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Gold weaker; opened at 102⅜, advanced to 102½ and closed at 102⅛.

Carrying rates 6 to 4 per cent.

At London, India council bills were allotted to-day ⅛ pence per rupee advance. Here silver bars are 118⅝ in greenbacks and 116¼ in gold. Silver coin 1 per cent. discount.

Governments closed firm.

Railroad bonds dull and steady.

State bonds quiet; Tennessees lower.

Stocks were generally weak and lower, declining from ⅛ to 1⅝ per cent. in final sales, but there was a recovery of from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent., Granger shares and Lake shore being the most active.

The transactions aggregated 88,000 shares, of which 3,500 were New York Central, 5,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 Northwestern preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 St. Paul preferred, 5,500 Lackawanna, and 3,000 Western Union.

Money 5@7 per cent. and closed at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

Custom receipts, $117,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $379,000. Clearings, $36,000,000.

Sterling; long 82¼; short 83.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	106¾	New 4½s	103⅝
Coupons, '65, new	102¾	New 4 per cent	101⅜
Coupons, '67	105¾	10-40s, regular	107⅝
Coupons, '68	108¾	Coupons	108⅛
Coupons, new 5s	105⅝	Currency, 6s	121

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	76½	Northwestern pfd.	61¾
Quicksilver	15¼	C. C. C. & I.	33½
Quicksilver pfd.	30	New Jersey Central	15½
Pacific Mail	22⅝	Rock Island	99
Mariposa	1⅝	St. Paul	37⅛
Mariposa pfd	1	St. Paul pfd	68¼
Adams Express	100¼	Wabash	15¾
Wells & Fargo	83½	Fort Wayne	88
American	48¼	Terre Haute	3½
United States	47	Terre Haute pfd.	12
New York Central	105½	Chicago & Alton	77
Erie	9⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd.	100½
Erie pfd.	22⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞
Harlem	141	D. L. & W.	90
Harlem pfd		A. & P. Telegraph	19½
Michigan Central	60¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	118	C. B. & Q.	103⅛
Union Pacific	67⅞	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	61½	Central Pacific bonds	105½
Illinois Central	74½	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	72	U. P. land-grant	104½
Northwestern	35¼	Sinking fund	95¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	37	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	36	Missouri 6s	105½
Virginia 6s, old	30		

LONDON, Jan. 30—5 p. m.

CONSULS.

Money 95⅞ | Account 95⅞

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s '65	104	Erie	94¾
5-20s '67	106½	Erie preferred	22½
10-40s	108¾	Illinois Central	55¾
New 5 per cents	105	Penn. Cent	29⅞

PARIS, Jan. 30.

RENTES—109 francs and 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, January 30.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; $5.00@5.50 for XXXX. Patent Process $7.00@7.50. Rye flour $5.00@5.50. Buckwheat flour $6.00@6.50.

WHEAT—With fair deliveries is firm at 95c.

CORN—Old, on outgoing trains, 43@44c; incoming 40@41c; new, all the way from 20 to 26c on incoming trains. There is considerable soft in the market.

OATS—Unsteady at 26@26½c by the car load.

BARLEY—Nothing doing; nominal prices; No. 1, 55@60c; No. 2, 45@50c; No. 3, 38@40c.

BEANS—No change from former prices; common $1.25; hand picked medium, $2.00@2.25; navy $2.25@2.75.

BUTTER—Nothing doing except in the higher grades; grease 4@5c; dairy packed, medium 7@8c; fair 9@10c; choice known dairies 18@20c.

EGGS—Deliveries increasing at 15c.

POULTRY—Fair demand for fresh killed; turkeys 6@8c; chickens, 6@7c; ducks 6@7c; geese 7@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull at 3¼@3¾c.

DRESSED BEEF—Considerable coming in; sales small at 4@4½c.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled at ¾c lower, and closed strong; No. 1 hard $1.10½; No. 1 $1.10¼; No. 2 $1.06¼; January $1.05⅝; February $1.05⅝; March $1.06½; No. 3, $1.00. Corn very quiet; No. 2, 41c. Oats dull and very quiet; No. 2, 23¾c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 50½@50¾c. Barley dull; No. 2, 58c; February 58c; March 58¾c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominally steady; mess pork firm at $10.75. Lard, prime steam $7.35; kettle $7.37½.

HOGS—Live, dull and weak at $3.75@3.85; dressed, easier at $4.30.

RECEIPTS—6,481 bbls flour, 63,020 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—5,460 bbls flour, 60,060 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat, active and higher; No. 1 Chicago $1.06; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge $1.04⅝; regular $1.03⅝ cash and January; $1.03⅝@1.04 February; sales at $1.02½@1.04 February; $1.04½ March; No. 3 Chicago 98c; rejected 87c. Corn, steady, and in fair demand; 39½c cash; 39⅝c January; 39½c February and March; rejected 29½c. Oats, quiet and steady; 23⅜c cash and February; 24@24⅛c March; rejected 20c. Rye, firmer at 50c. Barley, firmer at 50c.

HOGS—Dressed, dull, weak and lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork, market easier; $10.75 cash; $10.72½@10.75 February; $10.90@10.92½ March; $11.07½@11.10 April. Lard, market easier; $7.27½ @7.30 cash; $7.30@7.32½ February; $7.40@7.42½ March; $7.50@7.52½ April. Bulk meats, market easier; shoulders $3.80; short rib $5.62½; short clear $5.75.

WHISKY—$1.03.

RECEIPTS—15,000 bbls flour, 102,400 bus wheat, 64,000 bus corn, 40,000 bus oats, 4,000 bus rye, 21,000 bus barley.

SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls flour, 88,000 bus wheat, 54,000 bus corn, 27,000 bus oats, 390 bus rye, e1,000 bus barley.

CLOSING PRICES.

GRAIN—Wheat, strong and higher; $1.04½@1.04⅝ February; $1.05¾ March. Corn, market stronger; 39½@39⅝c cash; 39⅝@39¾c February. Oats, dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, fairly active and shade higher, at $10.75@10.97½ February; $10.95 March. Lard, steady and unchanged.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.

FLOUR—Steady, unchanged, and shade firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat, higher; No. 3 red fall $1.15@1.15¾ cash; $1.15¾ February; $1.17@1.17⅞ March; $1.18¼@1.18⅜ April; No. 4 do $1.06; No. 2 spring $1.03½. Corn, lower; No. 2 mixed 41¾@41½c cash; 42c January; 40¼@40⅜c February; 40@40⅜c March; new 33⅜c. Oats, firmer; No. 2 25c cash; 26⅜c April. Rye, dull and lower to sell; 49c bid. Barley, dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork, market easier; $11.00 cash and February. Lard, firmer; large lots held at $7.30; small lots sell at $7.25. Bulk meats, steady and unchanged, little doing; bulk clear rib $5.75 March. Bacon, quiet and unchanged, only a small jobbing trade.

COTTON—Dull, lower and unchanged; middling 10½c; low middling 9⅞c; good ordinary 9⅛c.

HOGS—Live, easier but in moderate demand; packing $3.80@4.05; butchers' to fancy $3.90@4.10; receipts 9,500 head.

CATTLE—Firmer and in good demand; butchers' stock shipping grades slow; prime to choice native shipping steers $4.70@5.00; fair to good do $4.00@4.50; fair to choice butchers' $3.40@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers $3.25@3.75; feeding steers $2.35@3.70; receipts 1,500 head.

SHEEP—Firm, easy at quotations; extra heavy shipping muttons, $4.50@4.65; good to choice $4.00@4.35; receipts 200 head.

**Boston