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.

Minneapolis mud is again knee deep.

The annual display of valentines attracts the juveniles to the shop windows.

What has become of the clock in the postoffice lobby? It is a convenience and should be restored.

Susan B. Anthony, in her recent lecture in this city, never once referred to the moral right of woman to get up in the morning and kindle the fire.

The bills are out announcing the appearance of Lottie on the Minneapolis stage at the Academy of Music, on Monday night, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Joseph Tuckerman, recently of the street car management, goes to San Antonio, Texas, where he will engage extensively in the cattle raising business.

The North Star Boot & Shoe company have increased their quarters by removing the partition between their present quarters and the vacant store in the Morrison block.

Woodruff, the hatter, is about to move into that part of the store now occupied by the Minneapolis branch of Griffin & Upson's trunk factory, which branch is to be discontinued.

The last few audiences at Association Hall, have demonstrated the fact that the exits are not adequate to the usual crowds that assemble. The demand is, that the number be increased.

There are rumors of a proposed change in the Nicollet House. The office will be brought down and placed in what is now an open court, where it can be easily entered from the street. The billiard room will also be enlarged, two new tables put in and the bar removed to an adjoining room connected by an arch-way.

A Minneapolis gentleman of considerable capital, is about to visit Troy, N. Y., for the purpose of investigating the celebrated laundry system of that city, with a view of introducing it in Minneapolis. It is necessary that all the water used be thoroughly filtered, in order to give the perfect pure white finish. A steam machine for ironing collars and cuffs at the rate of 60 or more a minute, will also be introduced.

Col. King has fixed upon 60,000 tickets as the number to be sold at the next fair to be held in this city during the first week in September. The Colonel seldom misses in his calculations on State fair matters, and the treasurer of the society may consequently prepare to handle $30,000. It is also expected that the centennial plan of admission will be adopted, each person single passing through a revolving and self-registering stile and depositing a ticket or half dollar as he passes through.

THE LUMBERMEN.

Meeting of the Retail Dealers of the State at Pence Opera House Yesterday.

Pursuant to a published call about fifty of the retail lumber dealers of the State assembled at Pence Opera House yesterday. The members present convened at 10:30 o'clock, W. P. Sergeant, of Albert Lea, being elected chairman, and J. C. Brainerd, of Blooming Prairie, Secretary. The chairman of the meeting stated the object of the meeting to be to form some plan of organization whereby the interests of the retail lumbermen shall be better protected. Wholesale lumbermen often sold to consumers at or below retail dealers' prices, and the object of the meeting was, if necessary, to organize a State association of dealers.

Mr. George W. Hotchkiss, a representative of the retail lumbermen of Chicago, gave the history and plan of an organization in his city with the same purpose in view now sought for by the members assembled. A copy of the rules and constitution of the Chicago organization was presented and their substantial adoption urged as an effectual means of bringing about the desired result. He believed the matter might be so managed that the wholesale dealers would find it to their advantage to co-operate with them. On motion of C. H. Randall, of Owatonna, Messsrs. J. A. Wilder of Shakopee, T. I. Crane of Austin, J. H. Potter of Owatonna, R. R. Smith of Faribault, and W. H. Renville of St. Peter, were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws.

S. B. Stewart, C. H. Randall and H. Moore were then appointed a committee on membership, and the meetine adjourned until 2. p. m., it being understood that a number of wholesale dealers would appear before the convention at 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention being called to order at 2 p. m., the committee on costitution and by-laws reported. The first portion of the report fixing the name of the association as "The Retail Lumber Dealers Association of Minnesota," and after prescribing Minneapolis as the place of holding the annual meeting, and fixing the duties of the several officers, it finally prescribed that by

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be the duty of every member of this association to report at once to the secretary any case wherein a manufacturer or wholesale dealer ships or sells to any consumer any bill of lumber, unless such dealer shall charge such purchaser at least $2 per thousand in addition to the price charged to dealers having a yard and office. The secretary, upon receipt of such report, shall notify the wholesale dealer or manufacturer making such shipment, and request the payment of $2 per M, or $15 per carload shipped; also to charge 50 cents per M on shingles and laths, and 25 per cent. on all sales of goods made by sash and door manufacturers.

In case of a refusal to accede to this request, after due diligence on the part of the secretary, it shall be his duty to notify every member of this association of such transaction, giving the name and address of the party so refusing. It will then be the duty of each member of the association to refuse to buy of such manufacturer or wholesaler to any extent whatever, until such manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall have paid the amount specified in this article upon each car load or 1,000 feet shipment upon which complaint has been entered.

ARTICLE XII.

If any member of this association shall buy of any wholesale dealer or manufacturer after receiving a notice in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, he shall pay to this association the sum of twenty-five dollars for each car load, or three dollars per thousand for such purchases, which money shall be used as the association may direct.

The report of the committee was ordered laid on the table, to be taken up as the special order of business at 3 o'clock.

A short recess was then taken and at 2:30 the meeting was again called to order, there being 52 lumber dealers then present. A motion was made that the constitution and by laws be again read over and adopted one by one, the manufacturers and wholesale dealers by motion being invited to participate in all discussions pertaining to the subject. The first ten articles were promptly adopted.

On article 11, as quoted above, a discussion arose as to whether sash and door manufacturers would, under the provisions of the article, be compelled to purchase at consumers or retail dealers prices, also whether the article would have any effect relative to the city trade of Minneapolis, where there are no retail dealers. The question also arose as to whether a percentage would not be better than the system of fines above stated.

Col. Merriam, on behalf of the wholesalers, thought they should not participate in the meeting any more than to be attentive listeners. The wholesalers have an organization of their own, and any action this meeting may take will be fully considered hereafter.

Major Camp didn't propose to pay any man a fine so long as he controlled his own business. He believed in self protection first. He was willing, personally, to allow a per cent. off, but it would be because the dealer bought of him as his customer and not simply because he was a dealer. As a matter of principle he would not concede the privilege of any man to levy a fine upon his business. He conceded the right of the retail dealer to protection, but he must be protected.

Mayor De Laittre also believed in the basis of a percentage as the best way of settling the difficulty.

After further and a very lengthy discussion, it was moved that the board of directors to be hereafter elected be empowered to confer with the lumbermen's board of trade, of Minneapolis and other cities, to perfect a substitute for article 11, referring the same to the secretary, who shall insert such substitute in the constitution, in place of such article 11.

Article 11, as above quoted, was then laid on the table, and the remainder of the unimportant articles of the canstitution were adopted without further discussion At the close of the GLOBE report, the convention was about to proceed to the election of officers.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Chief Engineer Brackett.

Chief Engineer Brackett of the Minneapolis fire department submitted his fifth annual report to the city council yesterday. It was a very voluminous and interesting document, showing much care and detail in preparation, and from it we gather the following points of general interest:

MANUAL FORCE.

During the year ending Dec. 31st, 1877, the department membership has been increased by the organization of Acme hook and ladder Co. No. 2, and now consists of 256 members, proportioned among seven companies.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus now in active service consists of one Amoskeag steamer, four two-horse hose carriages, and one single horse hose carriage; one two-horse hook and ladder truck, and one hand hook and ladder truck. The apparatus unfit for service, but held in reserve, consists of three four-wheel hose carriages, one hose jumper and 500 feet of old hose.

HORSES.

The department has in service 14 horses, eight of which are owned by the city, the remainder being hired. Only one horse was lost by sickness during the year. Oats, hay, feed and bedding have been furnished at an expense of $1.71 per week for each horse.

HOSE.

There is at present 4,500 feet of first class and 2,500 feet of second class hose now in service, a very inadequate amount, and the purchase of 3,000 feet additional was strongly recommended.

WATER SUPPLY.

Three hydrants have been added during the year, making a total in the city of 147, and steamer platforms have been built at Oak and Hoag's lakes.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The total number of fire-alarm boxes number 19, two having been added during the year. The battery system is considered by the engineer insufficient, and the purchase of a circuit repeater is recommended. A few general suggestions as to the manner and importance of turning in a prompt alarm was appended to the report under this heading.

DISTRICTS.

The manner of the division of the department into districts was commented upon, the advantages being a better protection to the greatest number, and the provision of a reserve to answer a second alarm.

HOUSES.

All the companies, with the exception of Hose No. 5 and Hook and Ladder No. 2, occupy substantial and well appointed buildings owned by the city. A rental of $32 per month is now being paid for occupancy of buildings owned by private parties, and the council was recommended to take immediate action toward the erection of buildings for the companies named.

FIRES AND ALARMS—LOSSES.

Total losses on buildings	$20,388
" contents	18,364
Total losses	$38,752

INSURANCE RECEIVED.

Total insurance on buildings	$10,563
" " contents	11,929
Total insurance	$22,492
Total losses over insurance	16,260
Total insurance on property involved	168,950

COMPARISONS FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of fires.	Losses.	Loss above Ins.
1873	32	82,001	30,485
1874	54	71,508	18,811
1875	65	155,596	51,768
1876	62	58,874	20,274
1877	81	38,752	16,260

Loss out of reach of water	$3,953
Loss more than 100 feet from water	5,887
" " 500 and less than 1,000	2,100
Loss within 500 feet of hydrants	26,812

CAUSES OF FIRES AND ALARMS.

Defective furnace	1
" chimneys	9
" stoves	4
Chimney fires	10
Stove pipes too near wood	4
Hot ashes	3
Sparks from chimney	1
Supposed incendiary	14
Carelessness of servants	4
Unknown	12
Children with matches	4
Spontaneous combustion	1
Hot journals	2
Smoking in bed	1
Fuel in engine room	2
Unusual smoke or light	2
False	3
East Division calls	3
Outside city limits	1

More alarms were given between the hours of 6 p. m. and 12 night than at any other time. The largest number of alarms in one month being in January, and on week days Tuesday and Monday lead, those given on Sunday being less than half of other days.

Ninety-six per cent. of all fires were confined to the buildings in which they originated; 92 per cent. originating in wooden buildings, and only 24 per cent. of the buildings, all of which were wood, were totally destroyed.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures during the past year have been: for property, $3,735.69; for salaries and expenses, $13,116.37, making a total of $16,852.66, and showing a gratifying decrease of expenditures over 1876 of $13,100.94.

In closing his report, a very brief synopsis of which we are compelled to give, Engineer Brackett referred to the fact that the 24th day of June last completed the first decade of the organization of the fire department of Minneapolis, and after rehearsing the many obstacles encountered by municipal legislation during the first few years, compared it with the liberal policy and broad views taken by the more recent councils. He then made several recommendations, such as the purchase of additional machinery, the employment of drivers, &c., and urged the necessity of a thorough revision of the present fire ordinance and several important amendments. The report closed with thanks to the subordinate officers and the firemen in general for their hearty co-operation in all official duties, and for their prompt responses and good conduct at all times of action.

Bethany House.

The following is the report of this worthy charity for January:

Total number of inmates	53
Number of inmates January 1st	13
Numbrr received during this month	3
Number found homes	2
Number born in Home	1
Number died in Home (infant)	1
Number remaining Feb. 1st	14

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash on hand and received during Jan'y	$68 72
Cash earned in Home	1 00
Total	$69 72
Expended for groceries, rent, matron's salary, medicines, &c	$59 48
Balance in treasury	$10 24

Religious services have been held during the month as usual on Sabbath and Thursday afternoons and Wednesday evenings.

Municipal Court

Two drunks reprimanded and discharged.

Bill Ryan, a former soldier of the regular army, who attained the drum-majorship by being drummed out of the army, discharged from jail only yesterday, was asked to-day if he had employment. Bill said not much; and if I do not soon get some I am going back there, meaning the jail. To make good his word he changed hats in the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, was arrested, but to his sorrow, Judge Cooley discharged him.

Joseph Cheiwerry, arrested for assault and battery on John Kocowrek, in Eden Prairie was discharged to go and do so some more.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners held their February meeting yesterday. One hundred and twenty-five dollars was appropriated to buy a set of statutes of Minnesota.

It was decided to employ an engineer to re-plat such sections of land in the county as have been subdivided until the descriptions are confused. Plats are also to be made and filed of all the streets.

The board then adjourned until the first Monday in March.

The Tide Turned.

[New York Letter Feb. 2.)

The Lord-Hicks wedding is nearly as much of a sensation as at first. The publication of the letters written by Charles Lord has led to an entire change of sentiment in favor of the aged bridegroom, who appears sane indeed by the side of his son. The new developments are discussed in every circle, and the feeling is general that the children have behaved in a thoroughly shameless manner. Mrs. Lord's house at No. 10 West Fourteenth street, where the couple were for thirty days successfully hidden from the world is famous as an object of curiosity to passers by. To-day quite a crowd collected constantly on both sides of the street, gazing impertinently at the richly curtained windows. Two men dressed in citizen's clothes, who seemed to be hovering in the neighborhood for no special reason, were pointed out as detectives. They had been hired by Mr. Thomas Lord, who is anxious to keep away objectionable visitors, especially his son Charles. Several visits were paid to-day by friends of the lady and gentleman, and many cards were left at the door. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lord were prepared to receive visits, and with all comers they conversed with the utmost pleasantness. Mrs. Hicks bears herself with that degree of pride thoroughly consistent with her character. She is still the same brilliant lady so long a central figure in metropolitan circles. Mr. Lord, in many, respects, is greatly improved. His spirits are cheerful, and he is inclined to take a mild view of the present troubles. Altogether, he looks better than during several years past. If he had the full use of his injured limb, he would be as brisk on his feet and in his movements as a young man; he seems happy and contented. This marriage has long been the goal of his aspirations, and there is no doubt that he regards his brilliant wife with a fondness that almost amounts to worship. The legal complications are numerous and conflicting. The Sheriff's jury, who were to have given a verdict in the lunacy proceeding, met to-day for the sake of form and were almost immediately discharged by the commissioners. They were informed that their services would not be required for the present, if at all. The lawyers on both sides are confident of success. Mr. Clarence A. Seward will associate with Porter, Lowery, Saren and Stone for the defense, and Ex-Judge Fullerton is preparing for operations on the other side, in conjunction with Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord. Judge Porter thinks Mr. Lord's affidavit will be sufficient to overthrow his sons. Mr. Lowery, one of his associates, denies the rumor that Mr. Lord is preparing another affidavit, declaring his son Charles of unsound mind. Mr. George Lord, for the children, states that nothing will be done until next Friday, when the case will be argued in Court. He is confident he will be able to show wherein Mr. Lord is incapacitated.

An Italian Prison.

[Florence Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.]

It is not generally known that the great Turin Prison called "La Generala," is turned to a strange use. There are some 300 prisoners in this gloomy abode guilty of the worst crimes, many under 20 years of age, and the building is so unsuited to the character of its occupants that they live indiscriminately, and riots are but too frequent. Government so far has turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the prison managers and directors that some change may be made. Meanwhile an extraordinary abuse has crept in. Sons of noble Italian families are sent here when they have given cause of complaint to their parents, treating the prison as a reformatory. Thus you see among the worst criminals, amidst the corrupt conversation of the most abandoned and vicious of that class of men who are styled the scum and refuse of society, you will find young noblemen, some too crushed and spiritless to complain, a few maddened by the horror of the position, ready to do or say anything that will make them forget for a time the truth. These young fellows are kept for an indefinite time in the prison by the inexorable cruelty of a parent who thinks that he will thus break the spirit of an undisciplined, wayward child. The result is not satisfactory. Health, and spirits, and every noble feeling are left in the "Generala" never to be regained, and it is not wonderful that the director of the prison should try every means to obtain the release of those unfortunate prisoners whose sense of injustice is a perfectly right one, and has a powerful influence over the other prisoners, and makes prison-riots and rebellions terribly frequent. On these occasions the military are called in, and the offenders shot down at once. In no instance is the request for liberation addressed to the fathers of the unjustly detained prisoners of any avail. "You see that handsome young man,' said one of the guardians to a friend, of mine who visited this well-known prison, "splendid form and such a sad face; he is Count F——, who has been sent here because he disobeyed his father. The directors entreats his father to take him out of this pit of vice, this fœtid air which is slowly killing him. But he will not do so, and there are many others in the poor young Count's case."

A Little Puff for Jane

[Washington Post.]

Old Jane Grey Swisshelm claims to have invented an apparatus for purifying the air of house furnaces. She has produced enough foul air in this country, and we are delighted that she has at last turned her attention to purification.

THE LOUISIANA INIQUITY

SOME FIGURES OF THE VERNON RETURNS.

Not a New Story But Something to be Re-Read and Remembered--Details Which Show the Infamous Fraud by Which Hayes Was Seated--The Evidence Which Ought to Send the Returning Board to the Penitentiary and Hayes to Ohio.

[New Orleans Democrat, Feb. 1.]

When the glaring fraud perpetrated in falsifying and forging the electoral returns of Vernon parish was first brought to light it most singularly failed to create any considerable stir among our national politicians, or to startle those most interested in the manipulation of the figures numerating the votes, because it was only one of twenty-four parishes where votes had been fraudulently counted.

During the canvass of the vote of the State by parishes, Vernon parish was brought up in due course of time, or at least was the consolidated statement of the votes thereof.

TRICKERY FROM THE START.

These returns were received by mail, in a registered letter, by the secretary of state on November 17, 1876, and then supposed to have been kept in the custody of that officer until the time when Wells, Anderson & Co. saw fit to examine them. They contained no appended protest at that time (as required by law, should it be deemed proper to file a protest against their being counted), but, nevertheless, Vernon was placed among about a dozen other protested parishes, whose figures were unaccceptable to Packard, to Kellogg, and others more or less interested in protesting the vote of Democratic parishes on general principles.

The papers from Vernon were opened on November 29th, in presence of the counsel for the Democratic party and the two distinguished visiting committees from the North; and, we believe, were inspected by Honest John Sherman, and also by ex-Gov. Palmer. The results of the consolidated statement of votes were then read off by Kenner, and (according to Mr. Chas. Cavanac of Democratic counsel) while Kenner was reading them, Gen. Thos. C. Anderson, who denies having been present at this time, asked if there "were any commissioners' returns with these?" Kenner answered "There are no commissioners' returns, only the consolidated statement of the votes of Vernon, compiled by the supervisor of registration, and sworn to on November 9th, before the deputy clerk of the court of that parish."

THE FIGURES.

The results were then announced in the presence of all the board members, the Democratic counsel and the distinguished visiting committees. The figures for presidental electors were as follows: For Hayes electors—Kellogg 0, Burch 0, Joseph 2. Brewster 2, Marks 2, Levisse 2, Joffrion 2; these two votes being cast at poll No. 8.

The Democratic electors received each 647 votes. To the statement was attached no protest from any of the commissioners or other officers of election, and no affidavits of intimidation from any of the voters in the parish.

THE FORGERIES.

Now, after all these witnesses had seen the consolidated statement of the votes, the promulgation of the returns by the board, one week later, showed the following results for presidential electors: Kellogg 178, Burch 178, and the other Hayes electors each 180 votes.

Each of the Tilden electors received 469 votes; or 178 votes had been added to the Republican side and a like number subtracted from the Democratic vote. Before entering on the testimony of witnesses as to how these wonderful results were effected, let us take the discoveries made by experts as to the manner in which the thing was done. In the tabulated statement of poll No. 2, where 0 was after some of the Hayes electors, a straight mark had been run down from the 0, making it 9, and a 7 placed after, making it 97. At poll No. 9, adding a small top circle to an 0 made it 8, and placing 1 after it made 81. In the Democratic column simple erasures were made, and the new figures that the board voted for the people of Vernon put in their places. In the addition the original figures at the bottom are completely erased, by chemicals, it is supposed, and the numbers 178 and 180 inserted in tqeir places. In a like manner the Democratic totals are obliterated and 469 placed where 647 was when the statement was first opened. From the

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES,

more especially that of Littlefield, given before Dudley Field's committee in Washington, it appears that Wells' motive in making these changes was to insure the seating of several defeated candidates in the ninth judicial district, which is composed of Vernon, Grant and Rapides parishes. Mr. Hunter was their Republican candidate for district judge against Mr. Blackburn. The returning board had already thrown out the vote of Grant parish, amounting to nearly 900 votes, but still this left Blackburn elected district judge, until transposition of the figures of the Vernon vote elected Mr. Hunter.

Littlefield swore before Field's committee that he was instructed by Gov. Wells to transpose the figures of two of the Vernon polls, taking from the Democratic side the stated number of votes and placing them on the Republican side. The changes were made according to order; thus, ninety-seven votes cast at poll No. 2 were taken from the electoral and other candidates on the Democratic side and placed to the credit of the Republican candidates, and at poll No. 9 eignty-seven votes were so transposed. The witness stated that the necessary erasures were made to do this, and other figures put in their places. James Andrews, the Republican candidate for district attorney, elected by this process, declined to accept the place if so obtained, and said that he was not fairly elected. The papers Wells had given him (Littlefield) to manipulate commissioners' returns from polls Nos. 2 and 9 were given back to Wells by Littlefield the day after the official promulgation was made. Wells put them in his own pocket, and according to his own statemement Littlefield asked Wells "if it was not indescreet in him to carry them on his person as they might be discovered," and he advised Wells to destroy them, and they were then burned. The returning board president told Littlefield to make away also with the consolidated statement. Littlefield put this in his pocket with the avowed intention of destroying it as he could not destroy it there in the room with other returning board clerks. He left it at home and the paper ultimately went into the hands of ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois, whence it found its way to the Field committee, and was the means of drawing out from the witness some of the above, and much more testimony too voluminous for reproduction here.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY

of the Vernon frauds was made by Mr. Chas. Cavanac, who was looking over the returns in the office of the secretary of state, pending the earlier part of the session of the Morrison committee here. The committee had this fraud placed under their noses, but whether from a lack of sufficient keenness of scent to track it home, or from an utter aversion to following the best clue presented to them, the Vernon investigation was dropped; though the army of newspaper correspondents here had attached proper importance to it and telegraphed the nature of the forgery all over the country.

Littlefield says, even, that Wells told him he felt uneasy when Morrison's committee started to investigate him on the Vernon returns, and that he wanted to have another copy of the consolidated statement made out changing the result in some other way and getting affidavits to justify the subsequent changes. These affidavits were prepared before D. J. M. A. Jewett; they were forgeries, were never sent in with the returns, and never appeared till they were used in Washington. The fictitious names thereunto affixed were Thomas Brown, Sam Collins and Sam Carter. The date of the affidavits was November 14, whereas they were not gotten up till after December 3. Littlefield is now in Massachusetts, and Wells—the Lord knows where.

Our Militia.

[New Ulm Review.]

By the St. Paul papers of last Wednesday we see that the military men of Wisconsin, interested in the militia organization of that State, have held a meeting at Madison and appointed a committee to draft an address to the legislature and a bill for presentation giving the views of the convention. The plan proposed is for twenty-four companies of infantry to be formed into two regiments, with two independent companies of cavalry and one of artillery, the State to furnish a money allowance for uniforms, drill rooms or armories, and to pay each man the expense of battalion encampments at one dollar and fifty cents a day, for five days in each year.

Now as we are interested in the militia organization of this State, and have kept up a well disciplined and uniformed company for the last six years, at an individual expense, we would be pleased to see the military men of Minnesota take some similar action to those of Wisconsin.

In 1873, through the indomitable energy of Mark D. Flower, then adjutant general of the state, a very efficient militia organization was established; but the organization being composed to a large extent, of men who had to make their living by hard labor, men who were unable to bear the expense of uniforming, hall or armory rent, and the State through the representatives in the Legislature continuously refusing to vote a small pecuniary appropriation for the maintenance of the organization, it soon became an organization that existed only on paper.

We think it would be for the benefit of the State to keep up a small militia organization, say one regiment of infantry, one company each of cavalry and artillery, under a similar law to the one proposed by the military men of Wisconsin. The cost of maintaining such an organization would be small, and would be money well expended.

Let the military men of Minnesota follow the exampe of Wisconsin, let there be a meeting called at St. Paul at once, inviting the attendance of the military committees of the Legislature and of every one interested in the work. A plan of organization can then be agreed upon, and presented to the Legislature. If anything is done, it must be done at once.

A Chinese Wedding in Nevada.

[Virginia City, (Nev.) Enterprise, January 12.)

Evening before last a curious wedding ceremony was performed in this city by means of which a Chinese couple were made one. The marriage took place at the residence of Mr. Lannan. The bridegroom was Ah Wan and the bride Nan Ying. The Rev. Father McGrath, assisted by a Chinese interpreter, performed the ceremony. Ah Wan had some doubts regarding the holding powers of the 'Melican marriage ceremony, he having doubtless observed that a thing called divorce frequently enabled the woman to take an unceremonious leave of her husband and openly defy him, with all the powers of the law on her side. He was, therefore, unwilling to trust to the 'Melican ceremony "straight·" He wanted the big Chinese god, Hin, invoked during the business as well as the American God and any other gods that a woman would be likely to be afraid of. He had just paid $400 in good American gold coin for the beloved, and he wanted the bonds such as would hold her like noods of steel.

It was for the purpose of bringing in his Chinese god, Hin, that he had brought the interpreter with him. The interpreter explained the Chinese part of the business to Father McGrath as well as he could, when that gentleman concluded to make a mixture of the two ceremonies.

"Stun up here, the pair of yeh," commanded the reverend Irishman.

"Join yer hands," said his reverence.

The pair clasped their own hands as though in prayer.

Father McGrath stamped his foot and said to the interpreter: "Let the man take hold of the woman's hand."

"Ah Wan, tokee suee Nau Ying shu mi," cried the interpreter.

The man then took a good strong grip on the woman's wrist, and Father McGrath concluded that he could finish the ceremony in pigon English without the assistance of the interpreter.

Said he: "Ah Wan, you likee this one piece woman much good?"

"You bet," said Ah Wan.

"Nan Ying, you likee this one piecee man, way up good?"

"Me likee this piecee," said the gentle Nan Ying.

"Coom si to ye son toy mi?" chipped in the interpreter.

"Si tong ye son toy chowee," said Nan Ying.

"She say she likee him all same os brudder," said the interpreter.

"Ah Wan," said Father McGrath, "you niver catchee no more woman but this one piecee, do ye moind that!"

"No more catchee," said Ah Wan.

"Nan Ying, you catchee no more man but Ah Wan, de ye onderstand?"

"Niso tan-tan fl sum he pol tzin?" chipped in the interpreter.

"Mi ton we," said Nan Ying.

"She say all rightee," explained the interpreter.

"Then, in the name of the Almighty, and the great Hin, I callee you all samee one piecess meat—ye two are man and——"

"His Hin, my too, tsin chow toy!" yelled the interpreter as he let off a bunch of firecrackers.

"Hin Hin, my toy!" cried the man and woman together.

"Man and wife—man and wife! Do you moind that, now?" cried Father McGrath, coughing the smoke of the crackers out of his throat.

"Hin, Hin, my toy!" cried the interpreter and all hands as they lighted some colored papers at the bunch of spitting crackers.

"Hin, Hin, my toy!" shouted Father McGrath, "and if that don't make yer man and wife yer a pair o' tough cases."

Several Americans—ladies and gentlemen—witnessed this mixed ceremony. After it was over the husband told those present of the difficulties of his courtship, saying that the man who owned the bride had insisted upon having $600 for her, but he finally got her for $400. He seemed to think he had made a great bargin. But when a gentleman present explained that, had he married the woman, American law would have given her to him without his paying a cent, Ah Wan become "wan," indeed. He was almost mad enough to bite himself, and he looked at the woman as though he felt that he had been cheated after all.

A Superstition.

A Philadelphia special to the *World* says: The wreck of the Metropolis has brought out a sailors' superstition—that every vessel that has sailed direct from Willow-street Wharf that is, without touching down the river, has been lost—as follows: The United States steamer Miami, which sailed for New Orleans in 1865, was wrecked in one of the passes of the Mississippi, and all hands lost; the bark Albatrass, which sailed for Pernambuco in 1871 or 1872, was never heard of afterward, the brig Edina was wrecked on the Bahamas, and most of the crew lost; the canal-boats that have sunk here are legions, and captains often go to another wharf to complete their cargos. To cap the climax, it is the favorite wharf with suicides and people who want to walk into the Delaware.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Gold opened at 102⅛, fell to 101⅞ but recovered to 102.

Carrying rates 6 to 2 per cent.

Silver at London not quoted. Here silver bars are 119 in greenbacks and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin 1 per cent. discount.

Governments weak and feverish.

Railroad bonds firm.

State bonds quiet.

The Northwestern shares were the feature in the stock market today, declining 1½ per cent. on rumors of an over-issue of stock or bonds. Mr. Sykes, vice president and treasurer of the company, denied the rumors in the following emphatic language: There is not a particle of truth in the report of any extra issue or over-issue or irregularity of any kind in stocks and bonds of this company; all is a wicked, baseless fabrication and parties who circulate such falsehoods are doing an infamous work. Give us their names and the proof and we will test the question of law before night. Signed, M. L. SYKES, Vice President. The remainder of the list declined a fraction in sympathy with the fall in Northwestern and an announcement of af a defalcation in the Bank of North America, but on final sales a partial recovery took place and the tone at close was firm. Lake Shore was strong throughout, opening at 61¾ and closing at 61⅝. Wabash earnings for January show an increase of $75,000 over the same month last year.

The transactions aggregated 84,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Lake Shore, 23,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 1,600 preferred, 8,000 Lackawana, 4,000 Delaware and Hudson, and 2,000 Western Union.

The *Graphic* learns that reports of another break in freight rates to the West via Boston are based upon the fact that shipments were continued up to Saturday night on unexpired contracts made previous to the last convention. There has been no new cutting of rates by any lines and on new contracts made.

Money 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

Custom receipts, $276,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $666,000. Clearings, $14,000,000.

Sterling steady; long 82; short 84.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105⅝	New 4½s	102⅛
Coupons, '65, new	102⅝	New 4 per cent	101¾
Coupons, '67	105	10-40s, regular	104¼
Coupons, '68	108	Coupons	107⅝
Coupons, new 5s	103¾	Currency, 6s	117

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	76¾	Northwestern pfd	60¾
Quicksilver	16½	C. C. C. & I.	33½
Quicksilver pfd.		New Jersey Central	17⅜
Pacific Mail	22⅜	Rock Island	98⅞
Mariposa	⅝	St. Paul	36⅞
Mariposa pfd	¾	St. Paul pfd	68½
Adams Express	100¾	Wabash	15½
Wells & Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	89
American	48¼	Terre Haute	3½
United States	47½	Terre Haute pfd	12
New York Central	105¼	Chicago & Alton	77½
Erie	9¾	Chicago & Alton pfd.	
Erie pfd	23	Ohio & Mississippi	8
Harlem	41	D. L. & W.	50
Harlem pfd	..	A. & P. Telegraph	21
Michigan Central	60⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	21	C. B. & Q.	103¼
Union Pacific	67½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	61⅝	Central Pacific bonds	104⅞
Illinois Central	76	Union Pacific bonds	104⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	72	U. P. land-grant	104⅞
Northwestern	34	Sinking fund	95⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	30	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	37½	Missouri 6s	105½
Virginia 6s, old	30		

LONDON, Feb. 6—5 p. m.

India council bills were allotted to-day ⅛d per rupee advance.

CONSOLS.

Money	96 1-16	Account	96 1-16

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s '65	104	Erie	9⅝
5-20s '67	107⅛	Erie preferred	22
10-40s	108¼	Illinois Central	77
New 5 ₱ cents	104⅝	Penn. Cent	30¼

PARIS, Feb. 6.

RENTES—110 francs and 30.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, February 6.

FLOUR—Quiet, with a slight advance; $5.25@5.50 for XXXX. Patent Process $7.00@8.00. Rye flour $5.00@5.50. Buckwheat flour $6.00@6.50.

WHEAT—Receipts have been more liberal with price still holding firm at 95c.

CORN—Old, very little in market, 40@41c on outgoing trains; incoming 37@38c; new, hard and sound, incoming, 28@30c; outgoing, 31@33c by the car-load.

OATS—26c by the car load.

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

GROUND FEED—No change; 17.50@18..00; bran, $9.00@9.75, shorts $10.00@11.00.

CORN MEAL—Bolted per 100 lbs., $1.25.

EGGS—12@14c for fresh; 10@12c limed.

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

MESS PORK—$11.00@11.50.

HAY—Large supply of wild $6.50@9.00 per ton.

DRESSED HOGS—3¾c for light; 4c for heavy.

DRESSED BEEF—Fresh killed, 6@6¼c.

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

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.

FLOUR—Market dull and neglected but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady and ½c lower; closed dull; No. 1 hard $1.08; No. 1 $1.07; No. 2 $1.03½; February $1.03⅛; March $1.03⅝; No. 3 97c. Corn, quiet; No. 2, 39¾c. Oats, unchanged but steady; No. 2, 23c. Rye very dull; No. 1, 50¾c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 nominal, 55½c; February 54¼.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; mess pork nominal, $10.50. Lard, prime, $7.25@7.62½.

HOGS—Live, quiet and nominal, $3.70@3.80; dressed, steady at $4.20.

RECEIPTS—5,780 bbls flour, 90,794 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,779 bbls flour, 12,023 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago $1.04½; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge $1.03; regular $1.01¾ cash and February; $1.02⅛@1.02½ March; 1.06¼ May; No. 3 Chicago 97c. Corn, firmer but not quotably higher; 39c cash; 38¾c March; 41¼c May; rejected 29c. Oats, firmer at 23c cash; 23¾c March; 26¼c May. Rye, steady and unchanged. Barley, firmer at 47c.

HOGS—Dressed, market easier, opened active and closed dull; inside prices bid $4.17½@4.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork, in fair demand but at low rates; $10.50@10.55 cash; $10.50 February; $10.57½ March; $10.72½@10.75 April. Lard, steady and firm at $7.37½@7.30 cash; $7.30 March; $7.45 April. Bulk meats, steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.03.

RECEIPTS—14,000 bbls flour, 146,000 bus wheat, 52,000 bus corn, 24,000 bus oats, 3,200 bus rye, 19,000 bus barley.

SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls flour, 78,000 bus wheat, 60,000 bus corn, 16,000 bus oats, 785 bus rye, 33 bus barley.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal reports hog receipts 27,000, shipments 1,500; 5@10c lower; mixed packing slow at