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.

There are now twenty-nine prisoners confined at the county jail.

Mutual Hose Co. No. 2, indulged in a very pleasant dance at their parlors last evening.

A few flakes of snow fell yesterday, and all but "Major Camp" predicted sleighing by this morning.

The municipal court was engaged yesterday only in the disposing of several unimportant civil cases.

The police force were flush yesterday, having received their monthly allowance at the hands of the city treasurer.

It is rumored that Prof. Woodman, principal of the East Division school is about to enter upon the practice of law.

Several substantial improvements and many conveniences are noticeable under the new management of the street railway.

Only two thirds of the mills are now engaged in manufacuring flour. There is no lack in the supply of wheat, but there is no market for the flour.

A buffalo robe, horse blanket and whip was taken from the buggy of Mr. W. A. Spaulding last evening which was standing in front of his office on Nicolett avenue.

Geo. Cooley is employed in the auditor's office, in drawing plats of streets and alleys that have been opened in the city to date, as per order of the board of county commissioners.

The GLOBE carrier on the North Minneapolis route is confined to his room by sickness, and subscribers must overlook any errors that may be made by his temporary successor.

Our citizens will be entertained on next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, by the old but popular drama, entitled Uncle Tom's Cabin, in which Lottie will appaar as Topsy.

Superintendent Hankinson has recently put up seven telephones for the use of private parties in this city. He has orders for several more, but is unable to fill them at present as the demand is greater than the supply.

A convention of the sugar-cane cultivators of the State will be held in the City Council rooms at one o'clock this afternoon. This agricultural product, as a State industry, is attracting considerable attention, and the different products of the cane will be on exhibition.

The February number of the *Minnesota Farmer*, published by H. E. Newton, was issued yesterday. The *Farmer* is beyond all doubt the best agricultural journal published in the Northwest, and makes a specialty of everything pertaing to agriculture in Minnesota. The recent issue completed one-half of its first volume.

Bill Horan, who is a professional sneak-thief by reputation, was taken to the city lock-up yesterday afternoon and confined to a cell for drunkenness. He had on when arrested two or three good vests and two coats. He is suspected of having foraged rather heavily on supplies left at the depots for shipment to the grasshopper sufferers.

The committee on water works were in session yesterday afternoon, and examined into the merits of the old claim of Branch & Farrington against the city. There is a difference only of some $500 between the city and the contractors, and it was decided to refer the matter to an arbitration committee, one of the members of which will be the city attorney.

Sexton, the billiardist, whom it will be remembered with Slosson gave an exhibition game in this city about one year ago, on the evening of February 5th, won a $4,000 match game at New Orleans. His opponent was Cyrille Dion. The game was 1,000 points French carom, Dion receiving the odds of 200 points. Sexton's average was 26, and his highest run 228.

The probable result of the report of the high-joint committe on union to be given at the board of trade meeting this morning will provide for only one alderman instead of two from each East Division ward. Or, it has been hinted that it will provide for a kind of double headed affair—a sort of an upper and lower House, one to consist of one councilman from each ward, and the other of six alderman elected at large.

Every seat was filled at the Academy of Music last evening by a delighted audience, who, by their numbers and frequent outbursts of applause, showed both their appreciation of the rare musical programme rendered, and of the inestimable value of the services of Prof. Marsh, for whose benefit the entertainment was given. As near as could be ascertained last evening the concert will nett Prof. Marsh nearly, or quite $600. None are more deserving of the magnanimity of the Minneapolis musicians, and it is hoped that the sum received will materially aid in the regaining of his health.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Burwell is dangerously ill.

Dr. Wood, of Faribault has been visiting friends in Minnaeplis; left for home yesterday.

Geo. Dutoit, one of Chaska's enterprising merchants, was taking in Minneapolis yesterday.

John S. Harris, the genial southern Minnesota horticulturalist, was in the city yesterday.

G. W. Lamson, of St. Paul, was visiting his friends in Minneapolis yesterday, it being his first visit in six months.

General T. L. Rosser, of this city, resident engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, left yesterday morning for Washington. He will be absent several weeks.

Mr. V. G. Hush, the banker, has just returned from a sojourn of one week at Bismarck. The day he left a train of 35 teams started for the Hills.

The New Fire Limits,

The new ordinance extending fire limits, establishes them as follows: Beginning at a point on the river bank below Camp & Walker's mill; thence to River street; up River street to Fourth Avenue North; up Fourth Avenue North to Third street, along Third street to First Avenue North to Sixth street, along Sixth street to First Avenue South, along First Avenue South to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Ninth Avenue South, down Ninth Avenue South to the river, and up the river bank to the place of beginning.

District Court.

Decisions were filed yesterday in the cases of Charles Anda, John Dunn, Robert S. Bryant. Mary B. Brown, William Adams and John B. Hanson, vs. Richard J. Mendenhall and Rufus J. Baldwin, partners as State savings association, granting judgment in each case for plaintiffs.

In case of R. W. Hanson vs. the city of Minneapolis, decision rendered sustaining the demur.

Stolen Property, Perhaps.

John Thompson was on Wednesday arrested on suspicion of stealing goods and storing them in a barn in the East Division, on Fourth avenue north and Fourth street, which he rented of Mrs. Rankin. Thompson claims that the goods are his own and were not stolen, and on delivering the goods to the police till he could establish his innocence, he was released. For the benefit of those who have lost anything of the kind which the police received from Thompson we give the list below: One double and one single set of harness, one horse blanket, one lap robe, a large number of gentlemen's white shirts, some of which are marked J. M. R. Gasher, flannel underwear, ladies' underwear, one top buggy, one buckboard wagon, carpenter's tools, and in fact tools of all kinds and descriptions, too numerous to mention, including ten circular saws, one fine wolf skin robe, and two fine coon skin robes. Parties having lost any of the articles above named, will please call at the police station and identify.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire sounded from box 136 of the East division. The fire was found to have originated in a small frame building owned by Frank Hartenback, but at the time unocupied. The flames soon communicated to a new and larger building adjoining which was owned by Mr. Hartenback and occupied both as a saloon and residence. Both structures were both speedily consumed, it being impossible for the firemen to render effective service. The loss on both buildings amounted to about $2,600, and the insurance to $2,000. There was also an insurance of $1,000 on the household goods, most of which were saved.

A Flank Movement at Neenah.

The gentleman from Neenah, Wis., who recently contemplated removing to this city and engaging extensively in the manufacture of stoves, has abandoned the idea and is, instead, engaged in putting in a large stock of hardware in the unoccupied room next to the store of Edgar Nash. The citizens of Neenah, ascertaining his contemplated entrance into the manufacturing business in this city, purchased his interest in the manufactory at that point, and thus frustrated his plans.

STILLWATER NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.

STILLWATER GLOBELETS.

Cold again.

It's going to snow, sure.

Hans Dampf to-morrow night at Mænnerchor Hall.

Damon and Pythias Monday night, at Opera Hall.

Only one case before Judge Gregory yesterday, Cause, whisky; result, $7.50.

Mr. B. H. Plechner, a former merchant of Stillwater, paid us a flying visit yesterday.

Mr. A. Boeckeler, of St. Louis, is in the city on business connected with the Schulenberg mill.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Minneapolis, will occupy the pulpit in the first Presbyterian church to-morrow.

Next week's entertainments: Monday, Homer D. Cope, and a dance; Tuesday, Enlisted for the War; Thursday, gymnastics and a dance.

Dr. J. C. Rhodes is renovating his rooms on lower Chestnut street, for Isaac Lafevre, who intends opening a first class eating house in a few days,

Mr. Lowenstein, the purchaser of hides of Jos. Ullman, St. Paul, was in the city yesterday, and bought a large lot of green and dried hides. Green cured hides brought 6¼ cents.

If anybody wants to know who is putting up that building on the corner of Main street and Commercial avenue they can find out by reading the notice on the shingle stuck up on the street corner.

Mrs. Hugh Burns, living in Soule's settlement, died to-day, after a lingering illness. She was the mother of Chas. Burns and Mrs. R. M. Coles, of this city. She will be buried from St. Michael's church Sunday.

The O'Schaughnessy property, in the hands of Samuel Mathews, was yesterday turned over to the new assignee, Mr. Clark, of Red Wing. O. H. Comfort will hereafter do the collecting in settlement of the estate.

That insane man, Bauman, who was sent to St. Peter a few days ago, had over five thousand dollars concealed about his person. One hundred and sixty dollars of it was currency, and the balance in notes. His mania was hard work; he would sometimes put in all the way from seven to nine days in a week. He ought to have a situation on a St. Paul morning paper.

The new flour mill on lower Main street is rapidly approaching completion. A large force of carpenters, masons and other workmen are busily engaged putting things into shape. Messrs. Torinus and Wilkinson are putting in pipes for steam-heating all through the building. Mr. Willim is at present engaged in laying the foundation for the engine. The mill will be in running order about April 1st, 1878.

EAU CLAIRE (WIS.) ITEMS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 6, 1878.—The weather is fine, like a day in May. Not a sign of snow to be seen.

The river is open, with only a little ice here and there to remind us that it is winter.

Ice about a foot thick is being hauled about a mile from Half-Moon lake to fill the ice-houses.

Business is generaly quiet, owning principally to the absence of snow.

The first of a series of ten cent entertainments took place last evening at Christ church which, in point of attendance and interest, was a decided success. The church was handsomely decorated. Some two or three dozen canaries in cages arranged around the room furnished a novel and very pleasing accompaniment to the music, both vocal and instrumental, which by the way was all home talent.

In a word, let me call attention to the Eau Claire House, Wm. Newton, proprietor; Charlie Newton and E. F. Vinton, clerks. Good clean beds, a good table, and polite attention to the comfort of guests, are marked features in this house.

The general outlook in regard to the lumbering interests has a depressing effect on all braxches of industry. A good fall of snow would set everything booming.

THE GLOBE has met with a warm reception here, as well as all along the line.

Dig His Little Grave.

[Donnelly's Anti-Monopolist.]

Cadwholloper Washburn is cropping up again as a candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin. Will "the family" never die? We trust the greenbackers of the Badger State will dig his little grave and put him in his little coffin, and lay him away until Gabriel toots his bugle.

THE TEXT BOOK FRAUD.

More Protests Against Having the Books Forced on Them.

[Brainerd Tribune.]

The *Jackson Republic* says the Merrill text book law is a "libel on the intelligence of the nineteenth century." This is a mistake, it is no libel at all. It is a fair indication of the character and intelligence of the nineteenth Minnesota Legislature. The nineteenth century had nothing to do with it.

Squandered Enough.

[Faribault Republican.]

We have seen a copy of the report of the Text Book Commission upon the Merrill school books, which has been made a part of the Senate Journal and printed at the expense of the State. The report embraces fifty pages, of which less than five are devoted to a statement of the official action of the commission, and the remainder are taken up with a re-hash of what Geo. P. Quackenbos has written in defense of his school books, and an attack by Commissioners Niles and Benson upon Superintendent Burt. After having printed 5,000 copies of Merrill's personal attack upon the Superintendent, it would seem that Donnelly and his backers in the Legislature had squandered enough of the people's money in this kind of literature.

"No Merrill Text Books in Ours."

[Wadena Tribune.]

A petition has been in circulation here this week, and has been signed by nearly all of our citizens and forwarded to our Senator, Hon. H. G. Page, praying for an amendment to, or a repeal of, the text book law of last winter. We are of the opinion that to bind our schools to use such books for the next fifteen years, as D. D. Merrill proposes to furnish, would be a very poor step in the direction of educating our children. It seems very reasonable to expect that districts might desire to advance with the times and not feel obliged to thumb away for the next fifteen years in stale text books, gotten up on the D. D, Merrill plan. Let the law be so that school districts can use their own judgment and buy such books as they may deem best. It seems that our best schools and larger counties are ignoring this cheap school book plan almost *in toto*, then why should we of the rural and frontier districts be obliged to buy what we don't want just because it is cheap? We think Dr. Franklin gave the world an axiom something to the effect of "Never buy anything you do not stand in need of because it is cheap," or words to that effect. Well, any way, we know we speak the sentiment of Wadena county educators when we say, "No Merrill text books in ours, if you please."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Revision.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE:

Could we have a general thorough revision of our constitution and statutes so as to adapt them to the wants of the people and good government, it would be economy at even an extravagant cost. This must be apparent to every one possessed of practical business sense and at all familiar with the condition of our statutes. While a compilation would be very convenient, it would not supply the wants of a general revision, and should, I think be left entirely to private enterprise.

By constituting a commission of true competent men, embracing a few of the members of the judiciary committees of both Houses of the Legislature, (if competent?) the revision could be prepared for submission, at a cost to the State of not exceeding $20,000.00, a large proportion of which could be re-imbursed by sales of copies afterwards. This is, of course, a merely remunerative business estimate, embracing no margin for jobbing or stealing.

Should a revision be authorized, the Legislature should fix a classification of the various subjects with appropriate instructions for the preparation of the work. There ought to be clear and explicit limitations upon the power of the Legislature, expressed in the constitution, and some additional safeguards to the rights of the people; and the revision should embrace a modification of our county and town systems, and to some extent of our judiciary system and the practice therein, both civil and criminal, and our punitive system should also be materially reformed. Were the present Legislature equal to the demand, it could so map out the work in its general details that a commission of careful men could construct their work so completely that but little change in any of its parts, would probably be desirable, and the public service very much improved in efficiency and true economy by its adoption.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1878. N. T. HAUSER.

The Weather--Perhaps a New Field.

Editor of the Daily GLOBE:

The general prevalence during the last hundred days of unusually mild or warm weather induces the belief that its cause exists more in celestial than terrestrial conditions, and as the sun is our only extraneous or celestial source of appreciable heat we are driven to the conclusion that it has, during this period, furnished us with an unusual quantity. But how can that be proved?

Whether the intense heat of the sun is due to the change of motion into heat, to chemical action, or some other cause, it does not matter, it is there, and whatever force produces it manifests itself also as light, chemical and electrical forces, which are transmitted to the earth with it.

If the sun were a "solid mass of anthracite coal, his combustion would maintain the present heat but 5,000 years; whereas, if the planet Jupiter should fall into the sun it would produce heat enough to maintain the solar emission for 35,000 years." * * * "A definite quantity of the chemical action of combustion gives rise to a fixed quantity of heat, and this to a determinate quantity of mechanical effect." * * * "Force, like matter, is persistent and indestructible; its changes are but mutations from form to form; an impulse of force can no more be created or destroyed than a particle of matter." * * * "Chemical action produces heat, light and electricity." The above is from "Conservation of Force," by Prof. Youmans.

When a ray of sunlight is passed through a prism it is supposed to be resolved into its original elements, exhibiting separately all of the colors and forces of which the ray is composed, and is called the solar spectrum—beyond the violet rays in this spectrum are found the dark chemical rays. "Prof, Stokes filled a glass tube with a solution of sulphate of quinine and then moved it through the spectrum, entering at the red ray. No unusual effect was produced till it passed the extremity of the violet and entered the region of the chemical rays, when a ghostly gleam of pale blue light shot across the tube. The dark chemical force was changed to light by the quinine solution." If upon any particular portion of the sun's disk all of the energy which manifests itself in these forces, light, heat, electrical and chemical rays, should be devoted to the production of chemical and electrical rays only, that portion of the sun's disk would appear as a dark spot, and so much of the sun's disk would transmit to us no heat, and we would therefore receive less heat from the sun with these spots upon its surface. (and more lighting) than if the entire surface were devoted to transmittal of heat. The intense energy of the forces of the sun do not always manifest themselves in definite proportions of heat, light, chemical or electrical rays. Dark spots do appear upon the sun's disk at times, and probably result from and represent as intense chemical or mechanical action at the particular spot of their appearance as though the result was the transmittal of light and heat rays. These dark spots do transmit dark electrical rays.

Partly in corroboration of some of these assertions, let me cite the most remarkable article of modern times, by Prof. Elias Loomis, of Yale College, published in the June number of *Harper's Magazine* for 1869, from which I also quote the following:

"Not only are the solar spots most numerous and extensive upon those years in which great auroral displays are most common, but the most remarkable auroral displays have usually been attended by an unusual and nearly simultaneous exhibition of solar spots, as if the aurora were the immediate effect of the spotted condition of the sun. If we select the most remarkable auroras of the present century, and compare the condition of the sun's surface during a few days preceding and a few days following the aurora, we shall find that the solar spots were more extensive before than after these auroral displays, and that these spots were most remarkable two or three days before the aurora. The great auroral display of August 28, 1859 was specially remarkable on this account; the solar spots during the week preceeding the aurora having been more extensive than they had been for many previous years. Rapid changes were seen to take place in the appearance of these spots, and two observers, independently, of each other, noticed patches of inlensely bright light to move across a large spot at the very moment when the magnetic disturbance commenced at Greenwich, and a few hours afterwards there succeeded one of the most remarkable magnetic storms which was felt simultaneously over the entire northern and southern hemispheres."

There are no dark spots upon the sun's disc now, and no auroral display of even moderate extent, brilliance or duration have been noticed for at least 100 days. Perhaps, if no change takes place in the sun, we will have an early spring and hot summer.

J. K. H.

What Shall be Done for Immigration?

To the Editor of THE GLOBE:

The question, whether or not an intelligent public will recognize and endorse its Legislature in its endeavors to carefully consider and enact proper means for the purposes of supervising and fostering immigrant settlers on the public lands in Minnesota, can best be answered by another question; whether or not immigration to Minnesota is desired, and whether settlers on its vacant and undeveloped lands are synonymous to the interest of our State, to humanity and to the special as well as to the general welfare and interest to our commonwealths. While the general government has provided 160 acres on the public domain, as a homestead for immigrant settlers, it should be remembered that our State has made no provisions to assist the honest pioneer-settler in their laudable endeavors to subdue the wilderness and promote the cultivation of its prolific soil.

To anticipate well-to-do people or owners of means to become pioneer settlers under the homestead grant of 160 acres of land in the wilderness, seems delusive, and few, if any of such can be found to establish themselves on homestead lands in the wilderness. It requires men of limited means, with indominable courage to endure frontier life, to avail himself of the benefits of homestead grants on our frontier settlements, and these without any other means than that of his labor, is often doomed to disappointment. It therefore becomes the duty of our State government to exercise its paternal care, assistance and superintendence to actual settlers on uncultivated lands within its jurisdiction, and there can be no doubt that the efforts of the State in this direction will not only promote settlement of immigrants, elevate and promote the welfare of settlers, but be ennobling and beneficial to our State.

The question then simply to be solved is, what kind of aid should the State give the stller and how to be indemnified? Certainly not by the publication of pamphlets, telling tales, requiring large appropriation for the benefits of other and not for immigrant settlers; nor by immigrant agents to induce immigrants to go to Minnesota and settle on the public domain or on railroad, school and university lands without any means required for development but their labor.

If it be apparent that the uncultivated virgin soil within our State can be made productive by developments and labor, for the benefit of the laborer who may be induced to come to Minnesota and establish himself a home, why not provide him with some means by which to make his labors productive, and if the settler prosper thereby the State has done its duty and will also derive its benefits. Suppose that our Legislature now in session enact that the Governor shall appoint seven citizens of the State, who shall constitute a state board of colonization for immigrant settlers and authorize said board to render to actual settler on lands one hundred dollars annually of State certificate of indebtedness at 4 per cent per annum; the capital payable within 11 years after issue, and the interest payable annually by the State Treasurer, and that said State certificate of indebtedness shall only be granted to any settler in order to promote actual improvements on his land. 2. That the settler having received such State certificates of indebtedness, shall make return payments to the State of said loan in five annual instalments, after the expiration of the sixth year, with interest thereon, payable annually. 3. That the State should have first and preferred lien on the settlers land, and all his improvements thereon, for the faithful performance of his duty, to which he agreed. 4. That the settler should annually break and cultivate at least five to ten acres of his land—would the State feel any real embarrassment thereby; would it not benefit the State as well as the settler, and would not such State "certificate of indebtedness, if issued in nomination of $5 or $10"—circulate as mediums of exchange amongst the frontier settlers, and fill a vacuum of specie or national currency, now made so scarce?

If the combined wisdom of our legislators, who heretofore have so amply rewarded railroad corporations with immunities of land grants free from taxations, would now retaliate to labor the loan of assistance, in developing the soil of their homesteads, inaugurate a system of immigration equally honorable to our State, as beneficial to our frontier settlers on the public domain, properly guarded under the supervisions and regulations of a State board of equalization for immigrants—then, and only thereby, will they encourage, facilitate and promote immigration of actual settlers—not speculators—to establish themselves on homestead lands within the State, and mutual benefits be fostered to the State as well as to the actual settler. B. A. FROISETH.

Mr. Nightengale's "Next Friend" Tells Us Who Mr. Nightengale Is.

To the Editor of the DAILY GLOBE.

LAKE VIEW, Ills., Feb. 2, 1878.—Your caustic article on "Quackenbos vs. Burt," in your issue of January 28, has incidentally come to my notice. You presume to ask in behalf of an inquisitive public, "Who is Prof. Nightengale, of Lake View, Illinois, that he should be held up as a model of judgment in educational affairs?" He is a classical graduate of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In the State of Nebraska, where he was superintendent of the schools of Omaha, president of the State Teachers' association and also of the State Sabbath School association; in Iowa, where he occupied the chair of classics in one of its leading collegs; in Illinois, where he was for three years president of the Northwestern Female College, now the women's department of the Northwestern University, Mr. Nightengale's reputation as an educator of the first rank needs no words from any pen to make it enviable among the best of his own profession. His labors as an organizer, his articles on educational subjects, his cautious and sparing recommendations of school books, give to his words a sensibly-felt power wherever he is known. But alas! the multitude whom no man can number, daily satiated by the food of THE GLOBE, ask for information. And yet, perhaps, your own president, Folwell, a gentleman well worthy the high position he occupies, may remember an article on the "Relations of the Higher Schools and State Universities," in which Mr. N. quotes from President F. on the same subject. I have at hand on article on "The Use or Abuse of Text Books," read by Mr. Nightengale before the State Teachers Association of Illinois, which is good reading and quite to the point just now. Perhaps you would like to glance at it?

The pupils manuscripts of the Lake View High School of which Mr. N. has been principal since its establishment, received special mention at the Centennial Exposition, called forth a letter from Mr. Buisson, (who is he?) President or the French Commission; and at the State competitive examination held last year in Illinois, the manuscript of this same unknown (?) school received the highest marks by the committee, concerning which matter Prof. Burrill, of the Industrial University, writes, "This school is therefore entitled to the high distinction of being placed first upon the list, for excellence of work among those competing." Now, Mr. Editor, when Mr. Nightengale writes an honest word for "Quackenbos' Language Lessons," or any book of high merit, is it a powerful argument to set him down as an educational pauper whom nobody knows? Perhaps the "nobodies" do not know him, but I appeal to your gentlemanly instincts, whether such insinuations as your article contains are worthy the time or the occasion. I am not writing at Mr. N.'s suggestion, nor may this fall under his notice, yet I protest in the name of moral honesty against the efforts to make a foot-ball of the reputation of any man, although he may be in conflict with the opinion of those whom you would so stoutly defend, and whose reputation may not have reached the editorial rooms of THE GLOBE.

M. L. ANDERSON,
Teacher of Nat. Science, Lake View High School, Lake View.

Literary People in Washington.

[Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A great many literary lights have lately shown forth in Washington, and besides Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, there is now Mrs. C. W. Denison, the author of "That Husband of Mine" and "That Wife of Mine." Mrs. Denison is the wife of a Methodist clergyman and the sister of the Episcopal Chaplain at the Navy Yard, and both of these men of the cloth have been drawn from for the characters of the last two books. She had written Sunday school books and magazine stories for several years before this summer, when the impulse seized her to try something a little different. But a few weeks were occupied in writing the first one, and with almost no revision it was sent to the press. The manuscript was finished in July, and within a very few weeks the book, with its odd name, was in every book-store, news-stand, and on every train. Its success was instantaneous, and its rapid sale called for one edition after another, until the profits were considerable. Then came its companion, "That Wife of Mine," written as soon as the success of the first was assured, and which its author considers the better of the two. With her share of the profits Mrs. Denison bought herself a house in the northern part of the city and has comfortably established herself in it. The lady herself is a rosy, plump matron of possibly thirty odd years, of large build and good height. Her hair is brown and her eyes a grayish blue, with a kindly fun in their look, but the creamy complexion and red cheeks make her appearance very prepossessing. She is still at work, writing, almost incessantly, as has been her custom for so long, and will bring out another book in the Spring. Mr. Denison, "that husband," is a tall, peculiar-looking individual, who does a kind of missionary work in the city, and preaches only when invited to some pulpit, having no special church under his care. His attention has been much given to the crimes and cruelties of the system of Italian padronism practiced in this country, and he has published a book called the "Child-Stealers of Italy," a very elaborately bound copy of which was sent to Victor Emanuel but a short time before his death.

Scrubbing a Black Girl With White Lye.

A telegram from Battle Creek, Mich., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, says: "An insane woman of this city, named Mrs. Elihu Warriner, was recently seized with a curious freak, and subjected a young colored girl to cruel and almost brutal treatment. The girl while out begging called at the house of the insane woman, who was at home alone, for something to eat. The woman was cooking at the time, and said she had nothing then to give the little girl, but promised to bake her a nice pie if she waited a while. Not knowing whom she was talking with, this was an inducement for her to remain. The lunatic did not fancy the girl's color, and told her that she had a process for making black folks white: also offering to give her the benefit of the same if she would call again. The next morning, being anxious to undergo such a marvelous transformation, and believing all that was said to her, the innocent negro put in an appearance. She was asked to take off all her clothing, and, after being placed upon the floor, face downward, the lunatic took a scrubbing-brush and covered her naked body with strong lye from head to foot, which produced terrible pain, but resulted effectually in eating off the black skin and making a slight alteration in the poor darky's color. Her screams and cries of distresss aroused the neighbors, who soon came to her assistance and took charge of the lunatic.'

Hayes' Refusal to Interefere to New Orleans

[Memphis Appeal.]

The act itself appears as the conclusion and culmination of a series of wise, honest and patriotic acts, which, taken as a whole, constitute the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes and his administration, and may be regarded as the finishing touch to the *renaissance* of the constitution. It means that there areto be no more midnight orders of drunken Durells to organize four years of hell and revolution in States of the Union; no more use of revenue cutters to break up legislative quorums; in short, no more government of commonwealth by telegraph from Washington, at the interest of corrupt Cabinets and in the interest of characterless adventurers. Hereafter no carpet-bagger may proceed to commit felony for partisan purposes, secure in the faith that his miserable carcass will be enveloped in the American flag and guarded by Federal bayonets from the operation of the local laws which he has violated. The usurpers, the vagabonds and the thieves, whose backing at Washington has enabled them to make a pandemonium of the South for a decade, must now face the consequences of their crimes without a single straw between them and the vengeance of the people they have insulted, outraged and plundered. The country contemplates the spectacle of a gentleman, a lawyer and a patriot in the place which Williams defiled and which Pierrepont made pitiable, and is satisfied.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gold opened and closed at 102, with sales in the interim at 102⅛.

Carrying rates 5½ to 2½ per cent.

Silver at London 54⅛ pence. Here silver bars are 119⅛ in greenbacks and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin 1 per cent. discount.

Money easier at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

Custom receipts, $503,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $403,000. Clearings, $13,000,000.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,958,000.

Sterling, dull and unchanged; long 82; short 84.

Governments closed strong.

Railroad bonds generally lower.

State securities dull.

Stocks were extremely dull the entire day, but fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. Prices declined ¼ to ⅞, and recovered at the close ⅜@1½ in in canal shares.

The transactions aggregated only 36,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 2,000 Northwestern preferred, 1,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lackawana, 1,600 Delaware and Hudson, and 500 Western Union.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105½	New 4½s	102¾
Coupons, '65, new	102¾	New 4 per cent	101⅜
Coupons, '67	105	10-40s, regular	104⅛
Coupons, '68	108¼	Coupons	107¼
Coupons, new 5s	103⅝	Currency, 6s	117

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	76¾	Northwestern pfd.	61¼
Quicksilver	17⅛	C. C. C. & I.	34
Quicksilver pfd.	29¼	New Jersey Central	17⅝
Pacific Mail	22⅝	Rock Island	98
Mariposa	⅝	St. Paul	37⅛
Mariposa pfd.	¾	St. Paul pfd.	68¾
Adams Express	103	Wabash	15¾
Wells & Fargo	84¾	Fort Wayne	89½
American	49	Terre Haute	3½
United States	49	Terre Haute pfd.	12½
New York Central	105¼	Chicago & Alton	78
Erie	9¼	Chicago & Alton pfd.	101
Erie pfd.	22	Ohio & Mississippi	8¼
Harlem	41	D. L. & W.	49½
Harlem pfd.	..	A. & P. Telegraph	21
Michigan Central	60⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	22	C. B. & Q.	103⅞
Union Pacific	67½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	61¾	Central Pacific bonds	104¾
Illinois Central	76	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	72	U. P. land-grant	104⅜
Northwestern	34¼	Sinking fund	96¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	36½	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	30		

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 p. m.

CONSOLS.

Money	95 11-16	Account	95 11-16

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s '65	103⅞	Erie	9⅜
5-20s '67	105⅞	Erie preferred	22
10-40s	108⅛	Illinois Central	76½
New 5 per cents	104⅞	Penn. Cent.	29¾

PARIS, Feb. 8.

RENTES—110 francs and 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, February 8.

FLOUR—Market very dull, with prices unchanged; $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—The arrivals to-day were quite lively, with no change in price; No. 1, 95c.

CORN—Old still scarce, at 40@41c on outgoing trains; incoming 37@38c; supply equal to demand in new; hard and sound, incoming, 29@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.

DRESSED HOGS—3¼c for light; 4c for heavy.

DRESSED BEEF—Market well supplied at lower prices; fresh killed, 3½@4c.

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.

HAY—Obtains slightly better prices; $7.00@9.50 per ton for wild.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and ¼c higher, and closed firm; No. 1 hard $1.11; No. 1 $1.09¼; No. 2 $1.06½; February $1.05¾; March $1.06¼; No. 3 99¾c. Corn, quiet and unchanged; No. 2 40c. Oats, steady; No. 2, 23½c. Rye, No. 1, 51c. Barley, steady; No. 2 57@57¼c; February 56c; March 56¼c.

PROVISIONS—Demoralized and lower; mess pork quiet at $10.00. Prime steam lard, $7.15.

HOGS—Live, quiet and unchanged, at $3.70@3.80; dressed, easier at $4.12½.

RECEIPTS—7,576 bbls flour, 83,870 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—12,587 bbls flour, 84,163 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, unsettled but generally higher; No. 1 Chicago $1.06; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge $1.05¼ regular; $1.04⅛ cash and February; 1.04⅜@1.04¾ March; No. 3 Chicago 99½c; rejected 87c. Corn, unsettled but generally higher and closing at an advance; gilt edge 45¼c; regular 39½c cash, February and March; 41⅜c May; rejected 29½@29¾c. Oats, fairly active and a shade higher; 23½c cash and February; 23⅝c March; 24c April; 26¾c May. Rye, quiet and steady at 51c. Barley, dull; prices are a shade lower at 47c.

HOGS—Dressed, dull and lower at $4.00@4.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork, heavy, active, weak and lower at $10.10 cash sales; $10.02½@10.30 March; closed at $10.15 March; $10.32½ April; $10.50 May. Lard, in fair demand at lower rates; $7.20 cash; $7.22½ March; $7.32½ April; $7.42½ May. Bulk meats, dull, weak and lower; $3.50, 5.37½@5.50.

WHISKY—$1.03.

RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls flour, 107,000 bus wheat, 69,000 bus corn, 30,000 bus oats, 3,000 bus rye, 9,000 bus barley.

SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls flour, 99,000 bus wheat, 96,000 bus corn, 17,000 bus oats, 1,700 bus rye, 26,000 bus barley.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

COTTON—Quiet at $11.00 1-16@11.00 3-16; futures barely steady; February $10.95@9.77; March $11.05@11.06; April $11.19; May $11.32; June $11.44; July $11.51@11.52; August $11.57@11.58; September $11.31@11.33; October $11.12@11.14; November $10.98@11.00; December $11.02.

FLOUR—In fair demand, stronger. Receipts, 13,000 barrels; No. 2 $2.50@3.75; superfine State and western $4.00@4.75; common to good extra, $5.00@5.25; good to choice $5.30@6.00; white wheat extra $6.05@6.75; fancy $6.80@8.25; extra Ohio $5.00@7.50; St. Louis $5.05@8.25; Minnesota patent process $7.00@8.25. Rye flour, unchanged. Corn meal, easier; western $2.50@2.80.

GRAIN—Wheat, in fair demand, unsettled; receipts 170,000 bus; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.28; No. 3 Milwauee $1.23; No. 2 Chicago $1.26½@1.27; No. 1 Northwestern $1.30@1.31; No. 1 red winter $1.36; No. 1 spring and February $1.25@1.25½; No. 2 Northwestern and February $1.27@1.30. Rye, steady; western 70@72c. Barley, demand, active; western 69½c. Malt, quiet and unchanged. Corn, steady; receipts 54,000 bus; ungraded western mixed 35@46c; steam mixed, 55@55¼c; February 55¼@55½c; steam yellow 55c; No. 2, February, 58@58¾c. Oats, unchanged; receipts 6,000 bus.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee, firm; Rio cargoes 13½@17¾c; jobbing 14½@19c gold. Sugar, quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7⅜@7⅝c; prime 7¾c; refined firm and unchanged Molasses, New Orleans, demand, firm and market firm at 25@50c. Rice, steady; domestic 5½@7c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude 7½c; refined 12¼c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

ROSIN—Strained, unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, easier at 62½c.

PRODUCE—Eggs, dull and heavy, western 10@16c. Butter, firm and unchanged. Cheese, firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $11.25@11.50; extra mess $12.50. Beef, quiet. Cutmeats, western long clear middles