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.

THE UNION REPORT.

A MORE EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENT.

A Lengthy and Spirited Discussion Upon the Basis of Representation--The Report Slightly Modified and Adopted.

Pursuant to announcement the committee appointed to draft an outline of a basis for a complete union of the interests of both of the present divisions of the city, met at the city council chamber yesterday afternoon. Previous to the consideration of the report proper, Mr. Wyman Elliot introduced a resolution endorsing the request of the State agricultural society for a legislative appropriation to enable Peter M. Gideon, of Excelsior, to experiment in raising apples. The resolution was adopted.

The resolutions were accepted with an amendment to the effect that it be revised with a view to the elimination of a few gramatical errors.

President Washburne then announced the report of the committee as in order, and by Mr. A. P. Aukeny, the following was submitted:

To the Board of Trade and Citizens of the city of Minneapolis:

Your committee, appointed "to examine into all the questions involved in a closer union of the two divisions of the city of Minneapolis, and a representation based upon principles of equity and justice," report as follows:

That they have held several protracted sessions, in which a full and free interchange of opinion was had upon all the points involved; and while there seemed to be many conflicting interests between the two divisions, there were none which could not, by mutual concessions, be harmonized. The following general basis of consolidation was not agreed to in all its features by the entire committee; but the conclusions, as well as objections, are given in the hope that by a further general discussion some equitable basis may be arrived at which will break down all walls of partitions between the two divisions, and thus give a new impetus to the growth and character of our city.

SECTION ONE.

The first point involved in a closer union seemed to be the proper representation in the city government. It was maintained that in the union of the two cities six years ago a certain basis of representation had been consented to, and that this basis could not justly be reduced. On the other hand it was contended that any agreement then made could not rightfully prohibit the establishment of new wards in any part of the city as the city continued to grow. It was claimed that one new ward was required now on the West Side, and by a further extension of the city limits, possibly two more. It was finally agreed by the committee that a new ward, if desired, should be established on the West Side, and additional wards in any portion of the city as necessity may require.

SECTION TWO.

The next question discussed was the debts of the two divisions. Figures from the official records were produced, from which it appeared that the debt of the East Division was proportionately smaller than that of the West Division, and that in order to place the two upon a proper and equal basis, the East Division should be allowed out of the consolidated city fund a sum sufficient to make them even. It was further considered that in merging the two division debts into one, all the property, of whatever character, should be the common property of the city, and all debts to be assumed. Fifty thousand dollars was the sum fixed upon by a majority of the committee, as a deficiency to be allowed by the new city, to be expended for improvements on the East Side, and such improvements to be either for the construction of water works on the East Side, or for a supply of water by a connection with the water works on the West Side, as might hereafter be deemed best. The amount fixed as deficiency was objected to by a minority.

SECTION THREE.

The next point considered was what under the consolidation should constitute the municipal government. A portion of your committee urged the present plan; another portion favored a continuance of the present council, but to have one councilman from each ward. In addition thereto, it was proposed to have an additional house, to be composed of six members elected from the city at large, and to be known as the board of aldermen. These houses to act similarly to a State or national legislature. Both plans are submitted for your consideration.

The next point was to secure, if possible, some better arrangement for the care and supervision of streets and bridges. An estimate showed an annual expenses of about $4,000 for services of ten street commissioners. Besides this the vast expenditure for grading, &c., seemed to require a system more guarded. It was agreed that a proper measure would be to divide the territory into three street districts, appointing three street commissioners to have charge of them. It was expected that all heavy and expensive work would be done only upon contracts, and that the expense thereof be borne by the ward in which the work is done under the direction of the council. The salaries, however, of the commissioners to be fixed by the council and paid out of the general fund.

SECTION FOUR.

An important point seemed to be the valuation of property and the assessment of taxes. After full discussion it was agreed that a board of assessors be established, composed of three assessors, elected by the council. A minority, however, favored a single assessor, with the necessary assistants.

SECTION FIVE.

It was agreed that the details of a union of the two boards of education be recommended to be left with the committees heretofore appointed, and those of the fire department to a committee hereafter to be appointed, who shall report to the general committee.

SECTION SIX.

The annual election of the mayor was objected to as causing frequent unusual excitement, and as not being in accord with other executive officers as to term of service, and the term is recommended to be fixed at two years instead of one. It was further deemed advisable that appointments by the mayor be confirmed by the board of aldermen in case such a house be created; if not, then by the council.

SECTION SEVEN.

Poll tax is recommended to be abolished, it being unequal in its collection, and it being further considered by a portion of your committee that taxes should be assessed against a man's property, and not against his head,

SECTION EIGHT.

All fees and other perquisites of every character to be covered into the treasury, it being held as the true theory that all officers should be paid a fair salary for their services, and that fees and receipts are the natural property of the body corporate.

SECTION NINE.

The next and last point which seemed essential was the salaries of the city officers, and the propriety of fixing them by charter. At present an officer is elected and his compensation fixed afterwards. This gives rise to controversy and waste of time. It is believed that by fixing the salaries in the charter all this can be avoided. The following salaries are thought to be proper for the services: Mayor, $500; councilmen and aldermen, $250; city engineer, $1,800; city attorney, $1,500; city comptroller, $1,500; city clerk, $1,500; city treasurer, $1,000; chief fire department, $1,500; superintendent water works, $1,200; chief of police, $1,200; assessors, if three, each, $500.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.
A. T. ANKENY,
Secretary of Committee.

After some discussion it was decided that the report be taken up and discussed section by section.

The first section, involving the question of the basis of representation created, as was anticipated, the most lengthy discussion. As the opinions expressed were scarcely individual ones, however, THE GLOBE does not give them in full, the general ground that the East Division would not concede any more than the report provided for, and that the West Side demanded further concessions or none, covering the entire points. The East Division gentlemen in speaking for their portion of the city demanded that their representation or wards be not reduced, while the West Division would only agree to the union on a basis according to population, thus disregarding the basis established at the time of the partial union, some six years since.

Judge Atwater believed in running the ward lines across the river as the only means of a perfect union, and introduced an amendment to that effect. Hon. E. M. Wilson and others offered the amendment and it was lost.

Further discussion ensued when Alderman Bassett introduced a resolution to the effect that the report be so amended as to provide that the union, when made, be upon the basis of representation according to population.

This resolution was afterward withdrawn to make room for the following by Judge Atwater:

Resolved, That the representation of the city in the different wards be based upon the ratio of one alderman to every 500 voters, and one for every fraction exceeding one-half.

An amendment to the amendment was afterward made, providing for one alderman to every (blank) population, the amendment being then adopted.

Another lengthy discussion followed in which it was generally conceded by both sides that the East Division emphatically *would not* accept of the basis of representation to which they were mathematically entitled.

By vote, the amendment of Judge Atwater was then taken up for re-consideration—E. M. Wilson, Judge Hemiup, Gov. Pillsbury, Prof. Folwell, Mayor De Laittre, M. C. White, Richard Chute and Maj. Bassett taking part in the discussion.

The conclusion arrived at was to the effect that the East Division would make no further concessions, and the meeting might as well adjourn *sine die* if the West Division would not accept the report of the committee as to the basis of the union.

Judge Atwater's amendment was then voted down, several other amendments following and likewise being withdrawn.

The question then recurred upon the original proposition, the adoption of the report of the committee, and it was carried.

The section of the report relative to the indebtness of the Divisions, and the basis of union on that point was also lengthily discussed, a portion of the discussion being of a personal nature between Alderman Bassett and Richard Chute. The section was finally adopted as reported.

The next section was debated at length, and the disadvantages of the double system of city legislation strongly opposed by Alderman Corser on the grounds of economy. He ventured the prediction that it would increase the running expenses of the city machine by an amount sufficient to build a first class school house every year. It smacked, too, of aristocracy. It was copied from the English idea of government, and if adopted he wanted the branches known as the house of lords and the house of commons of the city of Minneapolis. In support of his ideas he offered the following substitute to the section, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the legislative department of the city government consist of a single body, composed of one alderman from each ward, and of six aldermen at large.

The section with regard to street commissioners was adopted without material discussion, as was also the section, or the majority report, with regard to the provision for three city assessors.

The section in regard to referring the details of consolidating the school boards and fire departments to special committees was adopted.

The question of salaries was taken up item by item, and finally amended, as shown in the report above, the only changes in the original report being the increase of the aldermanic salary in the sum of $150, and reduction of the salary of City Attorney $300, although Judge Atwater insisted that a salary of $1,200 was sufficient, and that the best talent could be secured for that amount.

Another discussion then followed as to the disposition of the report, as amended, a dozen or more propositions being submitted and afterward voted down. The final result was the adoption of the report as amended, and the house adjourned.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

That union report will never pass the Legislature.

Alderman Camp has left the city for a short trip East.

The East Division now proposes to secede and annex itself to St. Paul.

James L. Spink and family left for New Orleans, Sunday evening last.

Chapel exerciees hereafter at the State University at 10:40 instead of 8:45 a. m.

The Westminster Presbyterian church social announced for Friday evening, has been postponed.

Col. R. C. Benton of this city, will deliver a lecture before the reform club Friday evening next. Subject: "Drunkard Making."

Health Inspector Neish is the proud father of a boy, and he will put a big figure 1 down in the report of births for the present month.

Lottie and her company gave a rather pleasant rendition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to a fair audience at the Academy of Music last evening.

Prof. Marsh publishes a card of thanks to the audience, his many friends and all who contributed to or participated in the recent concert given for his benefit.

The big whistle on Camp & Walker's mill, which announces the noon hour, has been transferred to the planing mill near the St. Paul & Pacific round house.

Gov. Pillsbury, and Secretary of the Senate, Chas. W. Johnson, came up from St. Paul Sunday, and were in attendance at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday morning.

Major Sweet formerly of this city, but more recently of Bismarck, is about to make his *debut* upon the lecture platform. His lecture will border upon the liberality of Bob Ingersoll.

Mr. E. W. Gaylord, assistant superintendent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, is the thankful and surprised recipient of a Howard gold watch—a present from the employees of the road.

The store recently vacated by Anthony Kelly is undergoing a thorough system of repairs and re-arrangement. It will probably be rented by the firm of Hoflin & Co., druggists, from lower town.

Mr. Cardozo, a St. Paul drayman, made complaint at police headquarters last night, that while talking with a friend, his horse and dray had mysteriously and suddenly disappeared. He had searched for the outfit unsuccessfully, but the probability is, that instead of being stolen, the horse had started for home alone.

The health officer's report for January shows 31 deaths and 91 births. Of the deaths, the greater portion were persons between 30 and 40 years of age. Of the 91 births, 46 were girls and 45 boys, the Tenth ward leading all others by a record of 17. Six cases of scarlet fever were reported and quarantined during the month.

The young lady who disappeared from her home on North Washington avenue suddenly, Sunday last, was found by the police yesterday morning. She had been out with a notorious character all night, and was by the police given over to Mrs. Walker, of Bethany Home. In her possession she had a package of red powder labeled "poison," she claiming that her friend had or was about to desert her.

Well Appraised.

Messrs. Camp, Pray and Higgins, the committee of appraisal appointed to fix upon the value of the Pettit & Robinson mill, and the proper consideration to be received for the water power rental, have decided the value of the mill to be $15,000, and of the water power per year $2,200. According to the previous terms of agreement, the Water Power Company now either buy the mill or accept of the fixed rental of the power for a certain term of years.

Home Again.

Sheriff Thompson's genial countenance is again visible at the court house, having returned from the Hot Springs. While there his physicians compelled him to drink five quarts of the hot water each day besides taking the hot baths. He has greatly improved in health under the treatment. The price of board at the springs is from $10 per week upwards, and the cost of a month's sojourn at least $200.

A Sad Case.

An aged lady was telling a pitiful story at the court house yesterday, and looking for the board of commissioners. She came to Minneapolis from her home near Sioux Falls, in response to the announcement of the illness of her daughter, employed as a domestic in this city. Upon her arrival she found the girl dead, and she is now looking for funds in order to return to her home.

Burglary.

The East division grocery store of Peterson Brothers was burglarized at an early hour yesterday morning. The thieves forced an entrance at the front door, and although they did not obtain any money, managed to get away with about $12 worth of tobacco and cigars. The goods were recovered by the police, however, yesterday afternoon, and the offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Tramps.

Two interesting tramps giving their names as Hugh Kelly and George Manning, were captured at a late hour by Captain Berry Sunday night. They had in their possession a horse blanket stolen from the street railway company, and several articles of clothing supposed to belong to John Doe. They were before Judge Cooley yesterday and their trial was postponed until to-day.

MR. TRAIN'S LECTURE TO WOMEN.

Giving Them Advice on Marriage and Other Subjects in Newark's Opera House.

[New York Sun, 7th.]

A household of women waited for George Francis Train yesterday at the ladies' matinee in the Newark Grand Opera House. A woman had sold them tickets at the box office, and women had acted as ushers. In the boxes were expensively-dressed women, and not a man was to be seen. The combined chatting of the audience was like the humming of a thousand hives of industrious bees. A sharp lookout was kept up lest a man should put in an appearance, and as the proprietor of the building walked down the main aisle to speak to a lady acquaintance a storm of hisses broke out, and ended in a merry peal of laughter. He hastened back. Some elderly women on the front seats kept an eye on the stage, and one, in mitts and spectacles, detecting a scene shaking, jumped to her feet and held both hands up, as George Francis Train marched upon the stage with his head erect and wearing a pigeon-tailed coat and immaculate kid gloves. He held a package of letters, all from ladies, he said, within twenty-four hours.

"There is none but our sex here, is there?" he exclaimed, peering all around. "You know this is a close corporation. There's the most intensely interested lot of men outside you can imagine—trying to find a crack to look through. Who would think that so many would break the chain of custom and come here alone! That simple fact means emancipation for women. I see rainbows all round the sky for you."

Mr. Train read and answered several letters.

"Whose duty is it to get up first in the morning to attend to the fire—the wife's or husbands?" was one of the questions.

"That," said Mr. Train, "is the question of caste over again. There is no poetry or beauty in a woman's toiling and grubbing over a beefsteak for a great, fat man. If he had any noble manhood in him, a husband would get up and build the fire himself!" [Applause with heels and hands.] "Caste started from Adam. If any one had asked me, 'Did you take that apple off that tree?' I would have said, 'I did, and what are you going to do about it?'" [Laughter.]

"Don't take that crying baby out," urged Mr. Train, interrupting himself. "I've psychologized him, that's all." Then Mr. Train selected a long note signed: "A broken hearted maiden," asking Mr. Train's advice in her trouble. Her accepted lover was poor in purse and her parents would not let her marry him. "A broken-hearted maiden!" said Mr. Train, scornfully, "Isn't the heart—it's the stomach. The reason girls use the term heart is because it is easy to get a rhyme for it—and so hard to get one for stomach. Dyspepsia is called a broken heart. Here's a couple to be married," and Mr. Train personified the priest, saying, "Are you willing to take this brown stone front, this miserable fraud, called a man, this tobacco flavored, gin smelling carcass for your beloved husband?" Then with a simper, Mr. Train responded. "Yes," for the bride. Turning to the supposed bridegroom he said fiercely: "And will you take this bunch of millinery; these false teeth, this false hair, this miserable specimen of affectation for your beloved wife?" The bridegroom said "yes" through the speaker, and then Mr. Train blurted out: "What man has put together let the next best man run away with!" [Hysterical laughter.] "Whoever is satisfied with this talk so far may leave." Approval was unanimous.

"But aren't you getting enough of this?" said Mr. Train suddenly. "Come next Wednesday and I'll tell you all that the men tell each other." [Laughter.] Voices—"Tell us now!" "Yes, we'll stay till evening, Mr. Train!" "We like to hear you talk!"

"If you keep the secrets I tell you," he rejoined, "you'll hear more next time."

Little Children.

People who habitually put children out of their hearts, and close their doors upon them, have no idea how much comfort they set aside—what pleasure, what amusement. Of course, the little creatures meddle with things, and leave the traces of their fingers on the wall, and cry, and "bother" a little; but when one gets into the way of it, as mothers and other loving relatives do, those things become of minor importance. Children say pretty things, and do such funny things, the touch of their little hands is so soft, their faces are so pretty, their movements are so comical, the whole family goes baby mad—and it is no wonder. No book was ever written that was half so interesting as a little child that is developing from a tiny animal into a being with a conscience and a heart.

Sour Stomach.

[Swift County Advocate.]

THE GLOBE, has had a sour stomach ever since Mr. Jacobson received the appointment of assistant secretary of State.

HOMES IN MINNESOTA.

DILLON O'BRIEN'S EASTERN WORK.

Abstract of Mr. O'Brien's Speech in Boston--A Conscientious Statement of Minnesota's Advantages--Facts Which Ought to Induce Immigration.

The following is a synopsis of Dillon O'Brien's speech at St. Jame's Hall, Boston, on the 31st ult., as reported by the Boston *Pilot*:

I have felt the responsibility, I may say, the awful responsibility of advising men in the matter of breaking up their old homes and seeking new ones, the change embracing, as it does, a change of occupation; but the weight of that responsibility has been much lessened in my estimation since I came East, and judged for myself the position of large numbers of my countrymen in your Eastern cities, and the prospects before them. I speak now on matters that you understand better than I do, and I speak subject to your correction if my views are not correct. I do not expect that the present fearful depression in business, and the extreme hard times incident thereon, are to continue. God forbid–that would be too dark a picture to contemplate. I have witnessed many a sad incident in my life, but the procession of honest, able-bodied workingmen, through your city, asking only for employment and unable to procure it, was among the saddest I ever witnessed. This great depression will pass away; but nevertheless I say to the working class that there is no prospect that the flush times for laboring men—when a man willing to work could get plenty of it and good wages—will return, but there is a certainty that labor-saving machinery will increase and improve, will successfully compete with hand labor in almost every branch of industry, and that in the near future, in the workshop and factory, it will be the water in the boiler of the steam engine rather than the sweat of men's brows that capital will call to its aid.

Turn now to the land that God has given to the children of toil as a perpetual inheritance. What does it offer to labor? It offers to industry an honest independent home; a home where a man is his own boss; a home where the profits of his labor go to himself and his family; a home of broad acres, bountiful with the realization of God's promise to men, that "seed time and harvest time shall not fail;" a home where labor is no longer servitude, but independence: a home whose every surrounding fills a man with self respect—for the farmer ploughing or reaping in his own fields feels that no man better than he is shall pass him by all day; he is a landowner on his own property—above all, a home where a poor man can bring up his children far away from the dangers and vices of the crowded city; this is the home that the land offers to him whose honorable lot it is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

But there are conditions. All men are not adapted for agricultural life. God forbid that in my humble efforts to do good, to stimulate my own people to take their due share of the soil of their adopted country, I should injure any one. To the man who has a good home in the city, with fair prospects before him, do not, I say, unless private motives actuate you, break up your home to make a new one in the West, but rather stay where you are, and thank God for giving you such a home; but if a man feels himself going back, his means slipping away from him, the future looking dark, to such a man I confidentially say: secure a home on the land,—that can never slip away from you if you are industrius,—while you have the means to do so. But listen first to the conditions.

If your capital is small, a few hundred dollars, at the most, you must have, a capital of muscle, either in yourself or your boys, able and willing to hold the plough.

"I have this," a man says to me, "and I will take your advice and go West."

Stay; there are other conditions: hear them; take time to consider them.

The man fitted to go West should be one who, when he makes up his mind to do a thing, does it with a will that cannot be overcome by temporary obstacles or idle advice. Such a man, under God, is bound to succeed.

But if he is a married man he should consult his wife's feelings. If she has become so wedded to city life, to its gossip and tea-drinking, and visits, that her life on a farm would be one continued lament for those past blessings, then, in that case, I believe he had better remain where he is, and let the gossiping go on. For a discontented wife on a new farm is far worse than the grasshoppers. But if she says to him, "Come, we will have the children out of harm's way, anyhow," then let him go with a brave heart, and the smile of the good wife and mother shall be the sun of their prairie home.

How much capital will a man require to go upon a farm?

The Catholic Colonization Company of Minnesota, in its invitation, says that a man, say with a wife and four children, should have about four hundred dollars. With this he can secure, under the homestead act, 160 acres of land, build a house, break 50 acres of his land for his next years' crop, break five acres for a garden, which will give him in three months as much corn, potatoes, and other vegetables as will do him for a year, and have still enough of his capital left to buy him a cow or two, and support his family until his first crop of wheat comes in.

Mark you, this calculation is made by those who, giving an invitation, know that they will be held accountable for the truth of every figure; but, nevertheless, a man with good courage and good muscle can make for himself a home on 160 acres of as fine land as there is in the world, if he has $200 when he lands in St. Paul.

Of the soil of Minnesota it is unnecessary for me to speak, for to-day she is recognized as the great wheat-raising State of America, having produced last year forty million of bushels. You have doubtless heard of the cold of our winters, but I would not change the climate of Minnesota for that of any other State; cold is a positive blessing compared to great heat.

The air of Minnesota is so pure and dry, and the temperature so steady, that when it is ten degrees below zero with us, we do not feel the cold half as much as you do in Boston when it is ten degrees above zero; and as for a healthy climate, Minnesota beats the world.

We cannot, to be sure, promise you, if you come to Minnesota, that you will sit under your own orange-trees, eat your own oranges and take your yellow fever comfortably. No; but we promise you good soil, hard work, the best of health and spirits to enable you to perform it, and a bright future to reward your industry.

Mr. O'Brien then spoke at length of the lands of the Catholic colonies in Minnesota.

There are, he said, in the western and southwestern portions of the State, the latter adjoining the Iowa line. The colony in Swift county contains twelve townships, each township having thirty-six sections of land, each section containing 640 acres. In the colony there are four railroad towns, with railroad depot, grain elevator, and stores. About 500 Catholic families have already settled in this colony, about the same number have taken up land and are coming on in the spring, making in all close upon 1,000 families, or 5,000 people. The colony has two churches, and two resident priests. The railroad lands in the colony can be bought for from $2 to $4 per acre, the difference being in location, but none of the lands are more than ten miles from the railroad depot, while a large portion of them are right along the track. The government lands within the colony proper are all taken up, and in consequence those looking for government land are going into the adjoining county, Big Stone county; this is merely extending the original bounds of the colony. The government lands in Big Stone county are not surpassed by any lands in the State.

St. Adrian colony, in the southwestern portion of the State, adjoining the State of Iowa, was only opened last fall, and there are already a number of settlers gone in. The homestead lands of the colony are all taken up, but the bureau has control of 70,000 acres of railroad lands, which can be had for about $5 an acre. These lands are unsurpassed, bountifully watered with streams that no longer flow north to the Mississippi, but south to the Missouri, giving the land a southern aspect, a great advantage in tillage land.

The colony lands run right into the town of Adrian, that has a railroad depot, hotel, stores, and resident priest. Wherever our colonists settle, they will find their own people before them, with a church and priest.

To the man with fair capital, desirous to embark in farming, Minnesota offers a grand field. Without any outlay of his capital he can, under the homestead and tree culture acts, secure 320 acres. Let him then buy from the railroad company—if a Catholic, in one of Catholic colonies—320 more, and he will then have a whole section, 640 acres, every acre of which, ten years from this, will be worth $30.

Details that I have but time to glance over can be had in full, by writing to the Catholic colonization bureau, St. Paul, Minnesota, for copies of its immigration pamphlet. Let my countrymen read it, and also let them make themselves acquainted with the statistics of other States and territories where there is still unoccupied lands. Then let those of them adapted for agricultural life make a brave effort to win independent homes on the soil of their adopted country.

SANKEY'S INSTANT RELIEF.

How the Evangelist Once Made a Tour of the Country in a Gaudy Wagon.

The Troy *Budget* makes the revelation that a few years ago, Mr. Ira D. Sankey was peddling a liniment that he called "Instant Relief." He travelled with a showy wagon, and sang songs to his own accompaniment on a melodeon, thus attracting multitudes, to whom he sold the preparation.

The writer well remembers the traveling establishment to which the *Budget* briefly refers. The wagon had a broad, high box, was gaudily covered with red and gold, and was drawn by six plumed horses. Soon after nightfall the spirited team would dash into the most frequented square of a city or village, drawing the vehicle to a favorable spot for the accommodation of a large audience. Flaring torches were then lighted and placed in convenient sockets. A melodeon in the wagon was opened, and Mr. Sankey (*The Budget* says it was certainly he, and the statement accords with the writer's vivid recollection of the man) took his place behind the instrument. He sang several current songs, usually sentimental, but sometimes comic, playing an accompaniment. By that time a dense throng had collected, and everybody wondered what was meant by the free entertainment. They found out immediately, for Mr. Sanky, standing at the tail-board of the wagon, delivered a harangue on the wonderful "Insant Relief" that he had to sell. Three assistants took bottles of the stuff from boxes, and made ready to sell. Mr. Sankey's address is clearly recollected as having, in its delivery, the style of a religious exhortation of the fervid kind. He spoke of the ills that flesh is heir to, and especially of the various aches with which the human body is afflicted. Then, with a bottle of "Instant Relief" held aloft, he declared that he brought the glad tidings of a sure and instant cure. He did not, he said, ask anybody to take his word for it: but he would on the spot relieve anybody who had earache, toothache, or bellyache. In short, no pain could withstand "Instant Relief." He kept urging the afflicted to come to the wagon, much in the manner that the revivalists beseech sinners to come to the penitential bench, until he was successful in getting a patient on whom to try the liquid. "Instant Relief" was of the familiar class of lotions, with laudanum for a principal ingredient, that rarely fail to deaden pain immediately on being applied. Therefore, having secured somebody with an ache or pain, Mr. Sankey was able to convince his hearers that "Instant Relief" was something that they could not afford to do without. Sales followed fast, Mr. Sankey continued his harangue, as he sopped the aching spots with the lotion, while his assistants handed out bottles and took in fifty-cent shinplasters. Whenever the sales lagged, and the people began to disperse, he sat down at the melodeon and sang several songs.

Mr. Sankey went through the country with his novel establishment, and at times was reinforced by other singers. When he was in the Hudson river and western Massachusetts cities a young woman sang duetts with him, and the party included a comic singer. The upshot of this business is not known, but it certainly had the appearance of prosperity. Not long afterward Mr. Sankey sang in a Chicago revival, in conjunction with Mr. Moody's work, and subsequently they went to Great Britain together, where they made their first great success.

And Now It's Bristow.

As Bristow's name is being of late much talked of in a Presidential way, stories of acts of anything but a reform nature committed by him as secretary of the treasury, are gaining circulation. It is said to be capable of proof that he imported a sharp negro from the West Indies, named Shaker, to work up the Bristow fever before the Cincinnati convention. The Shaker was given a place in the Charleston custom house, but he set up as a lawyer at Orangeburg, in the same State, all the while drawing salary from the custom house at Charleston. He succeeded in being sent to the State convention, but when the carpet-baggers learned that he was not Bristow they prevented his getting in as a delegate to Cincinnati. Then Bristow removed him from office. Another man named Chamberlain was sent to Georgia as an agent of the treasury, but really to work for the Bristow interest. He proved a defaulter to the government for several thousand dollars which money Chamberlain now alleges was spent to defray expences back home of the Bristow delegates to Cincinnati. Chamberlain is now in the city trying to make some arrangement to reimburse the government, and Bristow's recent visit here is said to have something to do with Chamberlain's demand that he use his personal efforts to get him out of his predicament.

The Income Tax.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, a member of the ways and means committee, expressed himself strongly in favor of the measure, and just as he had so delivered himself, Charley Foster, of Ohio, passed by.

"You are with us on that, Foster, of course?" called out Mr. Tucker.

"What's that?" inquired the great anti-filibuster and presidential manipulator.

"The income tax," was the reply.

"No I ain't," responded Charles, forgetting his grammar in his earnestness. "It's the d—st meanest thing I ever saw. I execrate it. When it was in operation before I learned to hate it. Why, I know that men who didn't want their affairs made public, had to pap tax on what they didn't own. It's too inquisitorial. Why every d—d revenue officer that comes along can poke his nose into your business."

"It's not more inquisitorial than the present method of taxation," urged Mr. Tucker.

"Oh yes, it is," answered Foster, "under the plan of taxation now, not half the property is returned. Why, in my own town I know that not one-third of the personal property is returned for taxation. No sir, I shall vote against it."

Mr. Foster ought to know his constituents and neighbors by this time, and if he says they are tax dodgers nobody is going to dispute it.

Will He Resign.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A rumor is in circulation to-night that Senator Sherman indicated to the President to-day that if the silver bill passed both Houses of Congress and became a law, that he should jeel constrained to tender his resignation. Further that the President did not try to dissuade him from such a purpose, and that it will not be long before Sherman is succeeded by Stanley Matthews. It may be added that these reports are credited in circles which usually take a conservative rather than a hopeful view of the average Washington rumors.

Nice Testimonial.

[St. Louis Republican.]

That is a nice testimonial that Sherman, Matthews and Garfield have sent to returning-board Anderson. No doubt J. Madison Wells and his two colored friends, Casanave and Kenner, are perfectly willing to attach their signatures to the same certificate of honesty and virtue.

Something Besides Brass.

[Rush City Post.]

It takes something besides brass to run a daily newspaper in these times.—*Pioneer Press to Hall.*

And on the same day Hall was elected city printer.

If He Would.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

Beecher is lecturing about "Moral Wastes." If he would tell all he knows about female "waists" he would draw well.

Work for a Missionary.

[Worthington Journal.]

There's a splendid field for missionary labor among the newspaper offices at the State capital.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Gold opened at 101⅞, and closed at 102.

Carrying rates 3 to 5 per cent.

Silver at London 54 1-36. Here silver bars are 119 in greenbacks, and 116¾ in gold. Silver coin 1 per cent. discount.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds weak.

State securities dull.

Stocks were irregular and in the main lower until near the close, when a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. took place. The greatest decline of the day was in coal shares, and New York Central and Lake Shore was an exception and firmly held throughout.

The transactions aggregated 96,000 shares, of which 6,000 were New York Central, 22,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwestern common, 9,000 Northwestern preferred, 6,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 St. Paul preferred, 17,000 Lackawana, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 12,000 Western Union.

Money 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5¼.

Custom receipts, $506,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $423,000. Gold clearings, $12,000,000.

Sterling, unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105¾	New 4½s	103
Coupons, '65, new	102⅞	New 4 per cent	101⅞
Coupons, '67	105¼	10-40s, regular	104⅛
Coupons, '68	108½	Coupons	107⅜
Coupons, new 5s	103⅝	Currency, 6s	117

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	75¾	Northwestern pfd.	60¼
Quicksilver	17¼	C. C. C. & I.	32½
Quicksilver pfd.	28½	New Jersey Central	16½
Pacific Mail	22	Rock Island	98½
Mariposa	1¾	St. Paul	36¾
Mariposa pfd.	1	St. Paul pfd.	68½
Adams Express	102	Wabash	15½
Wells & Fargo	84½	Fort Wayne	88
American	48½	Terre Haute	3½
United States	49	Terre Haute pfd.	12½
New York Central	104¼	Chicago & Alton	77
Erie	9⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd.	101
Erie pfd.	22	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝
Harlem	141	D. L. & W.	48¾
Harlem pfd.	..	A. & P. Telegraph	21½
Michigan Central	60¼	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	122	C. B. & Q.	103¼
Union Pacific	67½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	81⅛	Central Pacific bonds	104⅞
Illinois Central	75½	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	70	U. P. land-grant	104¼
Northwestern	33⅝	Sinking fund	96

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	37	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	36¼	Missouri 6s	105½
Virginia 6s, old	30		

LONDON, Feb. 11—5 p. m.

CONSOLS.

Money	95 7-16	Account	95 7-16

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s '65	104½	Erie	9⅝
5-20s '67	106⅜	Erie preferred	22
10-40s	108½	Illinois Central	77
New 5 per cents	105⅛	Penn. Cent.	29¾

PARIS, Feb. 11.

RENTES—109 francs and 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, February 11.

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 has an upward tendacy at 95@96c.

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

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

DRESSED BEEF—Market well supplied at lower prices; fresh killed, 3¼@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. 11.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm at ⅛c higher and closed firm; No. 1 hard $1.10½; No. 1 $1.09½; No. 2 $1.06¼; February $1.06; March $1.06⅜; April $1.06⅞; No. 3, $1.00. Corn, quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 40c. Oats, steady and firm; No. 2, 23½c. Rye, steady, fair inquiry; No. 1, 51c. Barley, nominally unchanged; No. 2, 57c; March 55½c.

PROVISIONS—Shade firmer; mess pork nominal at $10.25. Lard, prime steam $7.30.

HOGS—Live hogs firmer at $3.70@3.90; dressed firm and higher at $4.25@4.30.

RECEIPTS—7,219 bbls flour, 91,590 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—6,813 bbls flour, 43,700 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, irregular but in good demand; prices are a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago, $1.05⅝; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge $1.05; ; regular $1.04½ cash; $1.04⅞ March; $1.05⅜@1.05⅝ April; No. 3 Chicago 99c; rejected 87c. Corn, fairly active and a shade highet; gilt edge, 40½c; regular, 40c cash; 40½c March and April; 42½c May; rejected 30c. Oats, steady and firm; 23½c cash; 23¾@23⅞c March; 24⅜c April. Rye, quiet and steady at 51c. Barley, easier at 46½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, fairly active and a shade higher; $10.30@10.40 March; $10.52½@10.55 April; $10.65 bid May. Lard, fairly active and a shade higher; $7.30 cash; $7.35 March; $7.42½@7.45 April; $7.52@7.55 May. Bulk meats firmer; 3⅝@5⅜c.

HOGS—Dressed, active, firm and higher; $4.25@4.35.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.03.

RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls flour, 150,000 bus wheat, 98,000 bus corn, 26,000 bus oats, 3,600 bus rye, 23,000 bus barley.

SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls flour, 110,000 bus wheat, 55,000 bus corn, 13,000 bus oats, 805 bus rye, 8,000 bus barley.

CLOSING PRICES.

GRAIN—Wheat, higher; $1.05⅜ March; $1.06⅛ April. Corn, demand active; 40½@40⅝c March; 42⅝@42¾c May. Oats, dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork, fairly active; $10.40@10.42½ March; $10.55@10.57½ April. Lard, fairly active; $7.35@7.37½ March; $7.45@7.47½ April.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

COTTON—Weak; 11.00@11.12½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,000 barrels; demand moderate; prices unchanged. Rye flour, unchanged, Corn meal, $2.50@2.80.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull receipts 32,500 bus.; No. 2 $1.25@1.25½; No. 2 Chicago $1.25@1.26; No. 1 red winter $1.38; ungraded winter red western, $1.28; No. 2 Northwestern February $1.26@1.27¾. Rye, quiet; western, 70@72c. Barley, demand fair and firm. Malt, quiet and firm. Corn, moderate demand, receipts 96,000.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee, quiet and unchanged. Sugar, dull, fair to good refining, 7⅝c; prime 7¾c; refined, firm. Molasses, New Orleans, 25@50c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 7¼@7⅞c; refined, 12⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady.

ROSIN—Unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 32½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, firmer; $11.25@11.50; beef quiet. Lard, prime steam, $7.60@7.65½.

PRODUCE—Butter, firm. Cheese, firm. Eggs, western, 10@16c.

HOGS—Dressed, market firm; western 4⅞@5⅛c.

WHISKY—$1.08@1.09.

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Corn, quiet and unchanged. Oats, moderate; No. 1 extra white, 40@42c; No. 2 white and mixed 37@38c; white 33c; white and No. 2 mixed, 36@37c.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, quiet; amber $1.33@1.36; red $1.30@1.32; white $1.35@1.40. Corn, steady and unchanged. Oats, quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined 12c; crude, 10@10¼c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 11—5 p. m.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9⅞@10.

LINSEED OIL—26s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.

PETROLEUM—27½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

COTTON—Fair demand at 6 3-16@6 7-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 7,990.

GRAIN—Wheat, California white, average, 12s 8d club 12s 7d@13s; red western spring No. 2 to 1 10s 3d@11s; winter No. 2 to 1, 11s@11s 8d. Corn, old western 22s 6d; new do 27s 3d. Oats, American 3s. Barley, American, 3s 10d.

FLOUR—Western canal 26s@28s.

PEAS—Canadian, 45s@50s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 55s. Beef, 83s. Lard, American, 39s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 29s 6d; short clear, 30s 3d.

PRODUCE—Cheese, fine, 66s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; refined 10s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—26s.

TURTPENINE—Spirits, 26s.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The dry goods business is moderate with package houses, and the jobbing trade improves slowly. Cotton goods are generally steady. Brown ducks in fair demand. Prints quiet. Cotton dress goods and ginghams more active. Mens wear woolens in light demand. Foreign goods quiet.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

St. Paul Railroad Time Tables.

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

Depot foot of Sibley Street. Main Line trains for Delano, Litchfield, Willmar, Benson, Morris, Glyndon, Fisher's Landing and Winnipeg.

Leave.		Arrive.	
St. Paul	8:10 a. m.	St. Paul	6:10 p. m.
Minneapolis	8:56 a. m.	Minneapolis	5:33 p. m.

Branch Line train for Anoka, St. Cloud, Melrose, Sauk Rapids, Brainerd, Bismarck and Deadwood.

Leave.		Arrive.	
St. Paul	7:30 a. m.	St. Paul	7:00 p. m.
Minneapolis	7:55 a. m.	Minneapolis	6:44 p. m.

St. Paul and Minneapolis trains.

Leave.		Arrive.	
St. Paul	8:10 a. m.	Minneapolis	8:56 a. m.
St. Paul	10:00 a. m.	Minneapolis	10:35 a. m.
St. Paul	12:30 p. m.	Minneapolis	1:03 p. m.
St. Paul	2:50 p. m.	Minneapolis	3:26 p. m.
St. Paul	6:10 p. m.	Minneapolis	6:44 p. m.
Minneapolis	7:55 a. m.	St. Paul	8:35 a. m.
Minneapolis	11:00 a. m.	St. Paul	11:40 a. m.
Minneapolis	1:50 p. m.	St. Paul	2:25 p. m.
Minneapolis	3:52 p. m.	St. Paul	4:28 p. m.
Minneapolis	5:33 p. m.	St. Paul	6:10 p. m.

The N. W. E. S. & T. Co.'s four-horse coaches connect with trains at Fisher's Landing for Winnipeg and intermediate points.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

Trains.	Leave for.	Arrive from.
Duluth, Hinckley, Stillwater	8:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.

Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Line Comprising the West Wisconsin and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Depot foot of Sibley street. Ticket and Freight office, northwest corner Third and Jackson streets. Charles H. Petsch, Ticket Agent.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Chicago and Eastern Express	*11:25 a. m. / † 7:30 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m. / *3:05 p. m.
Hudson Accommodation	* 5:50 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Connections made at Camp Douglas for Milwaukee. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Depot foot of Sibley street. Ticket and Freight office, No. 43 Jackson street.

Trains.	Westward.		Eastward.	
St. Paul	Le.	7:30 a. m.	Ar.	7:00 p. m.
Minneapolis	Le.	7:40 a. m.	Ar.	6:50 p. m.
Sauk Rapids	Le.	11:10 a. m.	Ar.	3:10 p. m.
Brainerd	Le.	2:00 p. m.	Ar.	12 m
Glyndon	Le.	8:22 p. m.	Ar.	6:00 a. m.
Moorhead	Le.	8:45 p. m.	Ar.	5:35 a. m.
Fargo	Ar.	8:50 p. m.	Le.	5:30 a. m.
Fargo	*Le.	7:00 a. m.	Ar.	7:00 p. m.
Bismarck	Ar.	7:00 p. m.	*Le.	7:00 a. m.
Duluth	†Le.	5:00 a. m.	Ar.	9:10 p. m.
N. P. Junction	Le.	7:00 a. m.	Ar.	7:10 p. m.

Trains via the Brainerd Branch leave St. Paul daily, except Sunday, making a day run of thirteen hours to Fargo, arriving at Bismarck the following evening, saving nearly 90 miles in distance over the old route via N. P. Junction. Connection made at Bismarck with stages for Deadwood and all points in the Black Hills. *Passengers for Bismarck and Jamestown should leave St. Paul Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning, leave Bismarck Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. †Passengers for Aiken and points east of Brainerd should leave St. Paul Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Duluth Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Connects at St. Paul with trains to all points East and South. In effect December 31, 1877.
H. E. SARGENT, General Manager.
G. G. SANBORN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Passenger Depot foot of Jackson street. Ticket and Freight Office Southeast Corner of Third and Jackson streets. Charles Thompson, Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
River Division—		
Through Chicago & Eastern Express	*11:22 a m	*3:00 p m
Through Chicago & Eastern Express	†7:40 p m	‡6:10 a m
Iowa and Minnesota Division—		
Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee and Chicago Express	*5:50 a m	*6:30 p m
Owatonna Passenger	*4:50 p m	*10:50 a m

St. Paul and Minneapolis trains via Fort Snelling and Minnehaha.

Lve. St. Paul	‡6:20 a m	Arr. Minneapolis	‡7:10 a m
" "	10:05 a m	" "	10:53 a m
" "	1:30 p m	" "	2:20 p m
" "	*3:10 p m	" "	*4:00 p m
" "	5:30 p m	" "	6:15 p m
Lve. Minneapolis	8:15 a m	Arr. St. Paul	9:00 a m
" "	*10:25 a m	" "	*11:15 a m
" "	1:25 p m	" "	2:10 p m
" "	3:10 p m	" "	4:00 p m
" "	†6:45 p m	" "	†7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

St. Paul & Sioux City and Sioux City and St. Paul Railroads.

Depot foot of Jackson street.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Sioux City, Council Bluffs & Omaha Express	3:15 p m	11:10 a m
St. James Accommodat'n.	7:15 a m	6:50 p m

All trains daily, except Sunday.

St. Paul, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, and North Wisconsin Railroads.

St. Paul & Stillwater trains:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
St. Paul	10:25 a m	Stillwater	11:40 a m
"	4:30 p m	"	5:45 p m
Stillwater	8:30 a m	St. Paul	9:50 a m
"	2:15 p m	"	3:35 p m

North Wisconsin Trains and for Dalles of St. Croix.

St. Paul	10:25 a m	St. Paul	3:35 p m

Southern Minnesota Railway, Connecting at Ramsey with C. M. & St. P. Trains North and South.

At Wells with Central Railroad of Minnesota, and at La Crosse with C. M. & St. P. Railway for all points East.

Going West—Trains leave La Crosse 7:57 a m
Trains pass Ramsey 2:42 p m
Going East—Trains pass Ramsey 10:45 a m
Arrive at La Crosse 5:25 p
Minneapolis Time.

Minneapolis Railroad Time Table.

Iowa Route--Minneapolis & St. Louis and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railways.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Louis Express, sleeping cars and luxurious day coaches, with no change of cars between Minneapolis and Burlington via Albert Lea. Passengers from St. Paul take the St. P. & S. C. train at 3:15 p. m., connecting at Merriam Junction with this train going South

	SOUTH'D.	NORTHW'D
	Le. daily, 3:45 p m Ex. Sund'y	Ar. Daily, 1:30 p m Ex. S'nd'y
Mixed, Minn. & Albert Lea	6:50 a m	6:50 p m
Mixed Minneapolis and Merriam Junction	7:30 p m	11:20 a m
Mixed, Minneapolis & White Bear, Duluth & Stillwater	7:10 a m	7:00 p m
Omaha Ex., for all points on St. P. & S. C. R'y, Omaha, San Francisco, &c	3:45 p m	11:20 a m

Trains arrive and depart from St. P. & P. R'y Union depot, where tickets are for sale and berths in sleeping cars can be secured, and at the St. Paul office, 116 East Third street, Fire and Marine building—GEO. H. HAZZARD, Agent. H. L. MORRILL, A. H. BODE, Gen. Pass. Ag't. Sup't.
Jan. 6, 1878.