

Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL. NO. 17, WADSWORTH STREET, ST. PAUL. Terms of Subscription to the Daily Globe. By Car, per month, \$1.00; By Mail, per month, 75c. 3 months, \$2.50; 6 months, \$4.50; 12 months, \$8.00.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

The GLOBE will be furnished every day in the week to city subscribers at 85 cents per month or \$10 per year. By mail the SUNDAY GLOBE will be one dollar per year in addition to the rate given above for mail subscribers.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the freholder, containing in addition to the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c. It is furnished to single subscribers at \$1.50 per year. Clubs of five (address to one person) for \$7.50.

Daily Globe Advertising Rates.

Fourth Page 5 cents per line for every insertion. Third Page 5 cents per line for first week. All subsequent insertions 3 cents per line. Display Advertising (on Fourth Page only) double above rates. All advertising is computed as Nonespare, 10 lines to an inch.

A PRACTICAL REFORM.

The Chamber of Commerce meeting this morning which meets to consider the question of reducing salaries of officials in this city and county, would do well, while they are watching the spigot, to also give some slight attention to the bung-hole. Cutting down salaries does not always prove true economy and reform, but if our citizens wish to reduce taxation they should aid in securing the restoration of some of the provisions of the so-called "Iron Clad Tax Law" of 1873.

The claim that this law oppresses the poor is an error, for it is not the moderate tax payer who shirks his obligations, but the large property holder who can, under the present law, reduce his penalty to seven per cent, and thereby use his capital to better advantage than paying his taxes. The law, as it now stands, oppresses the poor for the reason that less revenues are collected, thereby increasing the tax levy from year to year, and the poor man has to pay more taxes because the rich man has dodged his payments.

To show the benefit of the law which compelled the large property owners to pay their taxes, we give below the levy for four years past. This is the total levy for St. Paul, county, city and school purposes: 1874.....\$204,991.05 1875.....608,287.87 1876.....402,816.28 1877.....432,491.90

In 1874, the tax being a new thing, was not generally understood, and hence the tax levy of 1875 showed an increase. The next year its workings were better appreciated, and the tax levy was reduced over two hundred thousand dollars. In other words, the total levy was two hundred thousand dollars less than the previous year, because the law had compelled people to pay their taxes and the treasury had realized cash instead of a large list of delinquent taxes to carry on the books. Last year the law was enacted, and there was an increase of the tax levy. The increase would have been greater but for the fact that it was not generally known such radical changes had been made.

Our tax levy the present year calls for 18 mills, while with a law compelling the payment of taxes, it need not exceed 12 1/2 mills. Here a saving of \$100,000 could be made in one item, which is more than double the proposed work of the spigot effort this morning.

When a legislator constitutes himself a detective police officer, and considers it a part of his public duty to nose around among parties interested in legislation, offering himself for sale, and negotiating the price of his body and soul, he exhibits a refinement of honor and a delicacy of sensibility entirely too exalted for the comprehension of ordinary mortals. No punishment is too severe for bribery. The lobby has been the curse of legislation, and bribery and corruption, in all its forms and under all its guises and cloaks, should receive no mercy.

his oath and perjure his soul before God and man by being interested pecuniarily in legislation, by attempting to make money out of his representative capacity. How many have done this? Here is a wide field for investigation, and we commend its rich harvest to the patriotic efforts of the "Hon." Mr. Brandt.

A SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.

Almost the only argument used by the friends of the Merrill bill, is that the book publishers will make some money if it is defeated. We should like to know if book publishers will not make some money if it passes. Hence, it becomes a question as to which crowd of book publishers shall be benefited, and that is a matter which is of no interest to the public, whatever.

It is of interest, however, to the public, whether a wrong and dangerous principle is to be established, and whether the State is to use public funds to engage in private business interests? Why should not the State engage in the manufacture of clothing, or give one man a contract for its manufacture. Clothing is an essential. Every one must have it, and it ameliorates more suffering than reducing the price of text books. This would be as legitimate as any business which the State could engage in, and the very absurdity of the proposition is so great that we do not need to enlarge upon it.

Probably clothing men make some money, or they would not engage in the business. Probably book men do the same. Does it follow from this, that the State shall go into the business herself? Is the State to supply all our wares, and trust nothing to private enterprise and competition?

That is the whole question at issue in this fight. The public do not care whether Merrill and Appleton or Van Antwerp and Barnes are to profit by the sale of school books. What the public desires is to protect itself from being fleeced. By binding the State hand and foot to the cart of Appleton & Co., for fifteen years Minnesota becomes a willing and helpless victim. That much is certain. By relying on the laws of trade which regulate all branches of business as well as school books the State does not suffer. The proposition is a simple business matter, and we submit that there is not a single advocate of the Merrill bill who would be willing to make such a contract for himself personally. Why then should any member of the Legislature inflict upon the State a contract which he would not dare assume personally?

HOW A FRAUD OF \$100,000 WAS CARRIED FOR YEARS.

The Bank of North America, New York, must be a peculiar institution. Its system of book-keeping, of cash balances, and of inspection of accounts, has attractions the dishonest should make themselves masters of. A proficiency in stealing requires great skill in what a learned member of the Legislature calls "figgers." "Figgers," they say never lie. Undoubtedly this was true, in old times, but no such heterodox stuff will answer for modern civilization, and the day of national honor, public credit and government faith as advocated by the goldites.

As an illustration, take the case of the Bank of North America aforesaid. A clerk or book-keeper of that institution stole \$100,000 of that bank's funds and carried it off on the books for years. He carried it until he was broken down, suddenly decompared as a defaulter. During all these years, the directors had held their regular meetings, examined the books, made and sworn to their semi-annual statement, declared their semi-annual dividends, credited and paid to stockholders their cent per cent, and all the while apparently, and it may be really, totally unconscious that there was a hole of \$100,000 in the safe, a leakage, a swindle, a steal, but popularly and fashionably called a deficit. When the defaulting book-keeper disappeared, the truth fell like a thunderbolt upon officers, directors, stockholders and depositors, and the thunderbolt was heralded by all the thunders and lightnings of the financial Jove—Wall street.

In this case, the "figgers" lied and lied badly, and on top of the \$100,000. The lying necessitated scientific book-keeping of the rarest kind—to quote Lord Dunsany—a kind of book-keeping "no fellow can possibly find out." The investigation in New York is not ended. We anxiously await the result in behalf of the public. The lovely process of concealing a defalcation of \$100,000 on a bank's books should become public property. It will never do to have the invention patented.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE WEEKLY MEETING YESTERDAY. Resignation of President Rice—Gen. Sibley Elected as His Successor—The Fort Snelling Bridge—The Como Park Business—Salaries of County Officers—Retrenchment Meeting to-morrow.

Upon the assembling of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning Gen. Sibley arose to a privileged question, and read the following letter: ST. PAUL, Feb. 16th, 1878.

To the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce: GENTLEMEN—As our duties will claim so much of my time, I find it necessary to place my resignation of the presidency of the chamber in your hands.

With due acknowledgment for the courtesies rendered from every member of the directory, and with thanks to the gentlemen of the city press, the secretary and his assistant, for their aid and cheerful co-operation in carrying out the efforts of the board in promoting the interests of St. Paul and the State, I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant, HENRY M. RICE.

Gen. Sibley paid a high tribute to Mr. Rice and his labors for the city, and expressed regret at the resignation, but having talked with him, was confident he felt he could no longer discharge the duties. He accordingly moved the acceptance of the resignation, and offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this body are hereby respectfully tendered to the Hon. H. M. Rice, for the ability and zeal with which he has discharged the duties of President of the Chamber of Commerce, for the past three years.

Mr. Rice then stated that he wished to be discharged of the duties of President of the Chamber of Commerce, for the past three years. The resolution was then accepted and the resolution adopted. The Chair (Mr. Ingersoll) said the election of a President of the Chamber was now in order.

Captain Barney nominated Gen. H. H. Sibley, and the Secretary was unanimously instructed to cast the vote of the Chamber for him. Mr. Banning congratulated Gen. Sibley that he was now in a position where he could not move to adjust the compensation of the Chamber.

Gen. Sibley, on being conducted to the chair, tendered his sincere thanks for the unanimity with which the honor had been conferred on him. He would accept the position with the understanding that whenever he might be compelled to resign on account of ill-health or other cause, the chamber will accept his resignation of the position they had so unanimously conferred on him.

The Fort Snelling bridge matter was then taken up and Mr. Lee called for the reading of the bill. Mr. Ingersoll sent up and had read, a communication signed by thirty or more citizens of Hennepin county, asking that the bridge be built, and saying that many of them would do their trading in this city.

Mr. Sibley thought there would be no difficulty in the matter if the chamber would agree to the clause submitting the matter to a vote of the people and also of raising the amount to \$75,000 instead of 25,000. If this were done, the delegation in the Legislature would support the bill without. Mr. Ingersoll was willing to pay his share of the tax.

Mr. Lee was opposed to voting any sum unless submitted to the people. Mr. Smith moved to amend by substituting \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary and restoring the clause of submission. Gen. Johnson moved a division of the question, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee called for the yeas and nays, and the vote being first taken on the \$75,000 clause resulted, yeas 14, nays 21. Mr. McClung moved to strike out \$75,000 and insert \$70,000, when Mr. Lee moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, thereby leaving the matter in the hands of the Legislature, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Thompson submitted the following with the request that they lay over until next week. During the past four years the Como park purchase has been frequently commented upon in this body and elsewhere in connection with questions of retrenchment taxes and increase of municipal indebtedness; and WHEREAS, Responsible citizens assert that it is quite commonly believed that the Como park measure was conducted and consummated to benefit private interests; and WHEREAS, It is desirable that all questions relating to the increase of the public debt should be considered and reported on their real merits, and that the Como park should no longer be used to strengthen or impede the forces of retrenchment in the present and future policy of the city; therefore, Resolved, That the City Council is respectfully invited to appoint a committee of three members of this chamber, to be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate and report to both bodies upon the following points: First—From whom and in obedience to what authority the scheme for a large suburban park originated?

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Discussing Divorce in the Senate—Refusal to Reduce the Time of Desertion to Two Years—Homestead Exemption to be an Act—Money Instead of Area Bonds—The House in Committee of the Whole.

Senate. Divorce and homestead exemption were the features of the session of this body yesterday. The former was very quickly disposed of, the brief consideration developing an overwhelming majority against any further license for the abrogation of marriage vows than now allowed, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The matter of homestead created quite an animated discussion, inaugurated by Senator Mealey offering an amendment placing the limitation at \$4,000 instead of \$3,000, as named in the bill. Senator Donnelly opposed any limitation so far as the agricultural districts were concerned, but was willing the cities should have such limitation if desired.

Senators Armstrong and Doran also announced themselves opposed to a value limitation, and in favor of the present area system. Senators Pillsbury, Hall, Mealey and Henry favored limitation, holding that the present law was an inducement to rascality, and worked unnecessary injustice to creditors. Finally a motion by Senator Donnelly to indefinitely postpone was defeated, yeas, 15; nays, 17, nine Senators not voting. The bill was then referred to the Senators above named in his sections for two years, instead of three years.

Mr. Cochran moved that a special meeting be called for Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Lee moved to amend by making it Friday evening. Mr. J. H. Reaney explained that there was a misunderstanding on the part of the delegation, and that they did meet and were in session at the time spoken of.

Mr. Cochran's motion was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Hodges, the use of the chamber was tendered to the State Forestry Association on Wednesday night, for a meeting of that body, which all members of the chamber were requested to be present. Adjourned.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Scarlet fever is raging violently in Worthington. The ferries at Shakopee have not been stopped by ice this winter. The Novelty Press, heretofore published at Homer, Winona county, is to be removed to the city of Winona.

Wells, Faribault county, has a fully organized fire company, well equipped and ready for any emergency, night or day. Pine Island, Goodhue county, has voted a bonus of \$20,000 in aid of the Rochester and Northern Minnesota railway company by a majority of 112.

During the fifteen years that the institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind has been running in Faribault only one death has occurred there, and that was accidental. The common council of Faribault has decided to amend the city charter so as to submit the question of license or no license to the people. Another amendment provides that aldermen are to be paid \$25 per annum.

A three year old daughter of Mike Millhouse, residing near Cannon Falls, backed up against a kettle of boiling lye, which had just been set upon the floor to cool, and into which she fell from the effects of which she expired. Kasson, Dodge county, has received and shipped during the present year, in ratio to population, more tons of freight than any other station on the Winona & St. Peter road, wheat constituting the principal article of shipment.

The fire department of Red Wing numbers 191 men, the main apparatus consisting of one steamer, one hand engine, one hose cart, and one fire extinguisher truck. There were, during 1877, eight fires in the city, involving a loss of \$7,175, on which was an insurance of \$4,325.

"Bottom Facts" Called For—The Truly Good Brandt. (Minneapolis Tribune.) Brandt fell to tell whether, when he left the headquarters of the book agents, he fell in with the representatives of Merrill, and was offered fifty dollars better if he would make a scene in the House and expose the bribery of the other side; and we are therefore of the opinion that he was not an additional experience befell him; but the manner in which the Merrill partisans followed up their advantage, demanding, as in the exactly similar case of York and Fomey in Kansas, that a vote should be given to the proposition, and that they were a very bad look. It argued a perfect knowledge of the situation on the part of Merrill's managers, and a readiness to profit by the intense indignation that would naturally follow the disgraceful exposure in the House, which has a suspicious likeness to the connected plot, as we are forced to suspect, this whole disreputable business was and is. But whether this be so or not, we trust that all the complications connected with this text book abomination, will now be probed to the bottom, and the propensities of Merrill's whole true inwardness of his iniquity. We have had several derk intimations, particularly from the Pioneer Press, of the use of money in the manipulation of legislation, and in the bribery of "cheap newspapers." We are therefore anxious to see this afforded for the exposure of their iniquitous appliances, we expect the P. P. and all others possessed of information on the subject to come forward and promote the cause of decency and good order by telling what they know. Let us have the "bottom facts," whether they affect the eastern publishers or Merrill and his coadjutors, the Appletons. Thus far in the history of this affair, the only hint at bribery which has been given, is the collaboration comes from Superintendent Burt, and seriously compromises Mr. Merrill, who told Mr. Burt, in a mysterious whisper, that it would be decidedly in his interest to favor his scheme in every possible way, and the propensities of Merrill's law have resorted to his tactics, which we gravely fear may have been the case, we trust the complexion of this bribery investigating committee will insure their complete exposure and condemnation. We want to see the Merrill abomination kicked out of the legislature, and not bought out; and it is to all intelligent lookers on an inexplicable mystery that this result has not long since been reached.

GLOBELETS.

An 80 pound codfish was lately caught off Newport, R. I. Candidates for Governor are numerous in Pennsylvania. Maggie Mitchell is playing in St. Louis and Lotia in Philadelphia.

A Benoit, Canada, women has given birth to living twins joined as Chang and Eug were. New York city pays yearly into its churches about \$5,000,000, and into its drinking saloons yearly about \$60,000,000.

Chicago has fifty more fire alarm telegraph boxes than New York, and twice as many as any other city in the country. The failures for January foot up total liabilities of over \$7,000,000, the heaviest of any month since the crash of 1873.

Hugh McCullough, Simon Cameron, ex-Gov. Dennison and Montgomery Blair are the surviving members of Lincoln's cabinet. The men who advocate gold are mainly those who can pay their debts.—New York Herald. Too often with other men's money.

The latest Winnipeg wheat item: Thirty bushels to the acre; sixty-two pounds to the bushel; sold for sixty-five cents a bushel. Small pox is epidemic at Bremont, Texas. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants have left the place and all the business houses are closed.

"A member of the cabinet begging a convicted forger not to peach," is the Philadelphia Times translation of Sherman's dispatch to Anderson. No masquerade ball has been given in Boston for six years, because of a State law providing for the imprisonment of persons taking part in such entertainments.

Charles Napier, an English scientist, asserts that the relinquishment of meat for six or seven months will destroy the desire for alcohol in the most aggravated cases. A bill pending in the California Legislature proposes to allow absolute divorce only for infidelity, with separation from bed and board for intertemporal and extreme cruelty.

It is thought the Congressional committee on patents will report in favor of shortening the terms for which patents may be granted on agricultural and mechanical instruments. Judgments for about \$9,000,000 and nearly \$3,000,000 interest were obtained for the city of New York against Wm. M. Tweed on the 15th. The value of the judgments is not visible.

The cabinet has concluded, it is said, not to risk the loss of all its few remaining friends by undertaking to interfere in behalf of Anderson, Wells and Cassanova of the Louisiana returning board. The old tariff of England was levied upon 1,200 articles of import, and produced a revenue of about \$250,000,000 a year. Its present tariff, levied upon only 40 articles, produces a revenue of over \$400,000,000 a year.

An Indiana paper reports an instance of fast life in recounting the late experiences of a young man of Logansport, who was married on Monday; welcomed his first born on Tuesday and mourned or rejoiced over the elopement of his wife on Wednesday.

The bitter opposition to the confirmation of Hilliard as minister to Brazil, brought out among other statements derogatory to his character, an apparently authentic report that his second marriage was secretly performed within two months after the death of his first wife.

A team of 112 wagons and 450 oxen, carrying supplies for the Red Cloud Agency, which left Cheyenne about Dec. 18th, has been laid up for some time on account of the mortality of horses and teamsters, and what's left of it will not reach the Red Cloud camp until the middle of June.

Louis Riel, the noted leader of the half-breeds of Manitoba, who has been confined in Beaufort asylum, Quebec, on account of insanity, has sufficiently recovered to be permitted to go at large, it is said to be in one of the Western States, where he will engage in agricultural pursuits.

And now the admirers of Lincoln and his associates are praying that a fire may destroy enough of the national capital building to include that great shaft by Carpenter, called "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation," which was a few days ago accepted by Congress as a gift to the nation.

Spencer, of the State savings institution of Chicago, is reported to be willing to return and surrender himself, provided a liberal reward will be paid to his wife. Unfortunately for Mr. Spencer, it is not believed he could be convicted of any crime, though his thieving deserves severest punishment.

A legislative committee in Utah, reporting upon a recommendation of the Governor's message—that laws be enacted against polygamy—claims that polygamy is sanctioned by the bible, and is a divine ordinance, and that the Legislature should not legislate against it, because it is a religious belief and practice.

About this time it is well to remember that when the France of Louis Napoleon and England, represented by Earl Russell, were ready to interfere in the affairs of the Union, Russia, represented by Gortschakoff, opposed Napoleon's scheme by refusing to do anything which would wound public feeling in the United States.

Mr. Samuel B. Evans, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is inclined to the opinion that the mounds of the Northwest indicate that the unknown race which built them practiced cremation and, after the rites were performed, the remains were covered with earth, each succeeding funeral pyre adding to the height of the mound. That theory will not account for the mounds in northwest Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The movement in England for reform of the English language, through adopting a phonetic alphabet and changing the grammar, is gaining many adherents, and at the same time causing a good deal of amusement from phonetic spelling bees at social parties. Attempts to spell words by sounds, either by pronouncing the names of letters of the alphabet or by pronouncing the vowel and consonant sounds, produce many funny combinations.

Eastern papers are publishing records of the income tax of 1876, which show that 74,755 persons that year paid income taxes amounting to \$7,852,511.38, of which amount New York paid 36 per cent, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts 13 per cent, Ohio 7 per cent, New Jersey 5 per cent, Illinois 4 per cent, Maryland and California each 3 per cent, and Kentucky, Michigan, Connecticut and Rhode Island each 2 per cent, leaving only 8 per cent for the other 26 States and Territories to have paid. Miss Susan Dickie, whose sanity was discovered by her brothers, and sisters being compelled to bring her from the asylum in order to obtain a division of their property, had been seven years held as an insane person at Bloomington asylum. She is heir to about \$200,000, which, in the event of her having no children, would be divided among her brothers and sisters. She was also her father's favorite, and might have been left a large portion of her fortune had she remained with him until his death, which occurred last November.

A man calling himself Harrison is under arrest at Chicago, for having brought to Chicago for exchange \$5,000 in \$5 bills on the bank of Montreal, part of the contents of a money package stolen between Chicago and Fort Benning last August. The money was sent by Bell & Smith, the New York agents of the bank, and its loss has been kept secret while attempts were made to discover the thief, who is now known to be a man near Cheyenne, who was expected to be arrested yesterday. The \$5,000 was recovered from a pawnbroker, to whom Harrison had transferred the bills for sale, and is held at Chicago for the owners.

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Discussing Divorce in the Senate—Refusal to Reduce the Time of Desertion to Two Years—Homestead Exemption to be an Act—Money Instead of Area Bonds—The House in Committee of the Whole.

Senate. Divorce and homestead exemption were the features of the session of this body yesterday. The former was very quickly disposed of, the brief consideration developing an overwhelming majority against any further license for the abrogation of marriage vows than now allowed, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The matter of homestead created quite an animated discussion, inaugurated by Senator Mealey offering an amendment placing the limitation at \$4,000 instead of \$3,000, as named in the bill. Senator Donnelly opposed any limitation so far as the agricultural districts were concerned, but was willing the cities should have such limitation if desired.

Senators Armstrong and Doran also announced themselves opposed to a value limitation, and in favor of the present area system. Senators Pillsbury, Hall, Mealey and Henry favored limitation, holding that the present law was an inducement to rascality, and worked unnecessary injustice to creditors. Finally a motion by Senator Donnelly to indefinitely postpone was defeated, yeas, 15; nays, 17, nine Senators not voting. The bill was then referred to the Senators above named in his sections for two years, instead of three years.

Mr. Cochran moved that a special meeting be called for Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Lee moved to amend by making it Friday evening. Mr. J. H. Reaney explained that there was a misunderstanding on the part of the delegation, and that they did meet and were in session at the time spoken of.

Mr. Cochran's motion was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Hodges, the use of the chamber was tendered to the State Forestry Association on Wednesday night, for a meeting of that body, which all members of the chamber were requested to be present. Adjourned.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Scarlet fever is raging violently in Worthington. The ferries at Shakopee have not been stopped by ice this winter. The Novelty Press, heretofore published at Homer, Winona county, is to be removed to the city of Winona.

Wells, Faribault county, has a fully organized fire company, well equipped and ready for any emergency, night or day. Pine Island, Goodhue county, has voted a bonus of \$20,000 in aid of the Rochester and Northern Minnesota railway company by a majority of 112.

During the fifteen years that the institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind has been running in Faribault only one death has occurred there, and that was accidental. The common council of Faribault has decided to amend the city charter so as to submit the question of license or no license to the people. Another amendment provides that aldermen are to be paid \$25 per annum.

A three year old daughter of Mike Millhouse, residing near Cannon Falls, backed up against a kettle of boiling lye, which had just been set upon the floor to cool, and into which she fell from the effects of which she expired. Kasson, Dodge county, has received and shipped during the present year, in ratio to population, more tons of freight than any other station on the Winona & St. Peter road, wheat constituting the principal article of shipment.

The fire department of Red Wing numbers 191 men, the main apparatus consisting of one steamer, one hand engine, one hose cart, and one fire extinguisher truck. There were, during 1877, eight fires in the city, involving a loss of \$7,175, on which was an insurance of \$4,325.

"Bottom Facts" Called For—The Truly Good Brandt. (Minneapolis Tribune.) Brandt fell to tell whether, when he left the headquarters of the book agents, he fell in with the representatives of Merrill, and was offered fifty dollars better if he would make a scene in the House and expose the bribery of the other side; and we are therefore of the opinion that he was not an additional experience befell him; but the manner in which the Merrill partisans followed up their advantage, demanding, as in the exactly similar case of York and Fomey in Kansas, that a vote should be given to the proposition, and that they were a very bad look. It argued a perfect knowledge of the situation on the part of Merrill's managers, and a readiness to profit by the intense indignation that would naturally follow the disgraceful exposure in the House, which has a suspicious likeness to the connected plot, as we are forced to suspect, this whole disreputable business was and is. But whether this be so or not, we trust that all the complications connected with this text book abomination, will now be probed to the bottom, and the propensities of Merrill's whole true inwardness of his iniquity. We have had several derk intimations, particularly from the Pioneer Press, of the use of money in the manipulation of legislation, and in the bribery of "cheap newspapers." We are therefore anxious to see this afforded for the exposure of their iniquitous appliances, we expect the P. P. and all others possessed of information on the subject to come forward and promote the cause of decency and good order by telling what they know. Let us have the "bottom facts," whether they affect the eastern publishers or Merrill and his coadjutors, the Appletons. Thus far in the history of this affair, the only hint at bribery which has been given, is the collaboration comes from Superintendent Burt, and seriously compromises Mr. Merrill, who told Mr. Burt, in a mysterious whisper, that it would be decidedly in his interest to favor his scheme in every possible way, and the propensities of Merrill's law have resorted to his tactics, which we gravely fear may have been the case, we trust the complexion of this bribery investigating committee will insure their complete exposure and condemnation. We want to see the Merrill abomination kicked out of the legislature, and not bought out; and it is to all intelligent lookers on an inexplicable mystery that this result has not long since been reached.

We suppose the truly good Brandt, if he should learn of a bare suspicion that his neighbor's wife was untrue to her vows, would deem it his bounden duty to go to her, and if possible convince himself by personal complicity of the truth of his dreadful surmise, and then he would stalk out under the light of heaven and brand as an outcast upon the evidence of her surrender to his own seductive willingness! That is the kind of an immaculate virtuous Brandt is.

GLOBELETS.

An 80 pound codfish was lately caught off Newport, R. I. Candidates for Governor are numerous in Pennsylvania. Maggie Mitchell is playing in St. Louis and Lotia in Philadelphia.

A Benoit, Canada, women has given birth to living twins joined as Chang and Eug were. New York city pays yearly into its churches about \$5,000,000, and into its drinking saloons yearly about \$60,000,000.

Chicago has fifty more fire alarm telegraph boxes than New York, and twice as many as any other city in the country. The failures for January foot up total liabilities of over \$7,000,000, the heaviest of any month since the crash of 1873.

Hugh McCullough, Simon Cameron, ex-Gov. Dennison and Montgomery Blair are the surviving members of Lincoln's cabinet. The men who advocate gold are mainly those who can pay their debts.—New York Herald. Too often with other men's money.

The latest Winnipeg wheat item: Thirty bushels to the acre; sixty-two pounds to the bushel; sold for sixty-five cents a bushel. Small pox is epidemic at Bremont, Texas. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants have left the place and all the business houses are closed.

"A member of the cabinet begging a convicted forger not to peach," is the Philadelphia Times translation of Sherman's dispatch to Anderson. No masquerade ball has been given in Boston for six years, because of a State law providing for the imprisonment of persons taking part in such entertainments.

Charles Napier, an English scientist, asserts that the relinquishment of meat for six or seven months will destroy the desire for alcohol in the most aggravated cases. A bill pending in the California Legislature proposes to allow absolute divorce only for infidelity, with separation from bed and board for intertemporal and extreme cruelty.

It is thought the Congressional committee on patents will report in favor of shortening the terms for which patents may be granted on agricultural and mechanical instruments. Judgments for about \$9,000,000 and nearly \$3,000,000 interest were obtained for the city of New York against Wm. M. Tweed on the 15th. The value of the judgments is not visible.

The cabinet has concluded, it is said, not to risk the loss of all its few remaining friends by undertaking to interfere in behalf of Anderson, Wells and Cassanova of the Louisiana returning board. The old tariff of England was levied upon 1,200 articles of import, and produced a revenue of about \$250,000,000 a year. Its present tariff, levied upon only 40 articles, produces a revenue of over \$400,000,000 a year.

An Indiana paper reports an instance of fast life in recounting the late experiences of a young man of Logansport, who was married on Monday; welcomed his first born on Tuesday and mourned or rejoiced over the elopement of his wife on Wednesday.

The bitter opposition to the confirmation of Hilliard as minister to Brazil, brought out among other statements derogatory to his character, an apparently authentic report that his second marriage was secretly performed within two months after the death of his first wife.

A team of 112 wagons and 450 oxen, carrying supplies for the Red Cloud Agency, which left Cheyenne about Dec. 18th, has been laid up for some time on account of the mortality of horses and teamsters, and what's left of it will not reach the Red Cloud camp until the middle of June.

Louis Riel, the noted leader of the half-breeds of Manitoba, who has been confined in Beaufort asylum, Quebec, on account of insanity, has sufficiently recovered to be permitted to go at large, it is said to be in one of the Western States, where he will engage in agricultural pursuits.

And now the admirers of Lincoln and his associates are praying that a fire may destroy enough of the national capital building to include that great shaft by Carpenter, called "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation," which was a few days ago accepted by Congress as a gift to the nation.

Spencer, of the State savings institution of Chicago, is reported to be willing to return and surrender himself, provided a liberal reward will be paid to his wife. Unfortunately for Mr. Spencer, it is not believed he could be convicted of any crime, though his thieving deserves severest punishment.

A legislative committee in Utah, reporting upon a recommendation of the Governor's message—that laws be enacted against polygamy—claims that polygamy is sanctioned by the bible, and is a divine ordinance, and that the Legislature should not legislate against it, because it is a religious belief and practice.

About this time it is well to remember that when the France of Louis Napoleon and England, represented by Earl Russell, were ready to interfere in the affairs of the Union, Russia, represented by Gortschakoff, opposed Napoleon's scheme by refusing to do anything which would wound public feeling in the United States.

Mr. Samuel B. Evans, of Ottumwa, Iowa, is inclined to the opinion that the mounds of the Northwest indicate that the unknown race which built them practiced cremation and, after the rites were performed, the remains were covered with earth, each succeeding funeral pyre adding to the height of the mound. That theory will not account for the mounds in northwest Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The movement in England for reform of the English language, through adopting a phonetic alphabet and changing the grammar, is gaining many adherents, and at the same time causing a good deal of amusement from phonetic spelling bees at social parties. Attempts to spell words by sounds, either by pronouncing the names of letters of the alphabet or by pronouncing the vowel and consonant sounds, produce many funny combinations.

Eastern papers are publishing records of the income tax of 1876, which show that 74,755 persons that year paid income taxes amounting to \$7,8