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.

CHARTER NOTES.

Hicks endorses Cæsar A. Pillsbury and "lets the people howl."

Cæsar Augustus Pillsbury (the nephew of his uncle) says "let the people howl."

Let the people's representatives who refuse to listen to the people's voice *howl*, spotted.

The *Tribune* did not get the news until THE GLOBE called attention to the charter steal.

Langdon is ashamed of himself. At heart he opposes the new charter. But then, he is one of the commissioners.

Another hundred thousand dollars, for water works on the east side. The "union" is becoming a little expensive.

"Don't get it into the papers. You will have a mob here fighting against it." Langdon to the *Tribune* reporter.

The East side water power company wants the charter steal to pass. Richard is anxious to finger his slice of that $50,000.

The city ought to spend $50,000 so that the Fourth ward can have water mains. Give Pillsbury, Lochran and Chute a chance.

Gov. Pillsbury, R. B. Langdon and O. C. Merriman are all excellent gentlemen, but is it wise to vest such power in the hands of any three men?

"The people would kill the measure; we will not trust the people." So says Senator Pillsbury, who was elected by a unanimous vote of the people.

Senator Pillsbury says: "Let the people howl; we propose to pass this new charter." Upon what meat has this our Cæsar fed, that he has grown so great.

The East Side water power company dances and the city pays the fiddler. Hicks and Cæsar A. Pillsbury take up the collection under instruction of the Governor.

The charter steal is an infamous scheme concoted by the light of a dark lantern by the Pillsbury family, the East Side water power company and the city attorney. The people will spot the perpetrators should the infamy become a law.

THE NEW THROUGH LINE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES IN THE STATE.

A Valuable Interest for Minneapolis and St. Paul--Through to St. Louis in Palace Cars--What the St. Louis Times Thinks of the Importance of the Northwestern Trade.

The direct through line to St. Louis from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Iowa Central and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern roads, is an enterprise the importance of which can scarcely be underestimated. It opens a market for Minnesota wheat and flower and lumber, which, in some respects, is excelled by that of Milwaukee and Chicago or any other competing point, greatly improves postal facilities and brings within the reach of our merchants a class of people and a section of country with which an interchange of trade will be mutually beneficial.

The object thus accomplished has been one for which Minneapolis and St. Paul and St. Louis have been indefatigably working for a number of years, but certain conflicting railroad interests have until now made the move impossible. The final consummation of the scheme will be realized on Sunday next, every detail having been arranged, so that the regular through trains will then be put on.

The "through car service" will be first-class in every particular, and will include the Pullman drawing-room and sleeping cars. Instead of the delays, changes and stoppages incident to other routes, passengers can twice a day take the Pullman car at Minneapolis or St. Paul and go direct through to St. Louis in thirty hours without change. The through route is 589 miles in length, 141 miles over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, 171 miles over the Central railroad of Iowa, and 277 miles over the Kansas City and Northern road. Averaging the distance and time the speed is found to be twenty miles per hour, or equal to the average time on all through routes.

In order to show the interest that St. Louis takes in this important enterprise it may be stated that the St. Louis *Times*, and the *Republican*, of February 24th, devoted in all five columns to the subject, publishing a complete map of the route, and giving two leading editorials to a full and exhaustive explanation of the benefits to be derived. From one of the *Times* articles we are enabled to show the feeling in St. Louis, and the importance of the route to this State, by making the following brief extract:

"By the arrangement of connections with the Iowa Central at Ottumwa, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Mason City, St. Louis obtains a through line to St. Paul and a base of tariff that will accommodate the wants of farmers living in the great grain producing sections of Minnesota and central and northern Iowa. The bulk of grain raised in that country has hitherto been carried into Chicago, and from there shipped to Europe by way of New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern ports. By having direct communication with St. Paul, through the route proposed and shown in the map, St. Louis can command this trade. Mr. Lord, general passenger agent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad, expressed his utmost confidence in the success of this line in a conversation with a *Times* representative yesterday. He said that it would turn the tide of travel from the South in the summer and fall seasons away from Chicago through St. Louis, and that that result alone would prove highly beneficial to the city.

"Capt. Rhea, of the Barge line, warmly endorsed the project, and expressed confidence in its success. The captain is thoroughly posted in matters relating to the grain interests of the Northwest, and knows exactly how Chicago stands in this relation. He believes that it will require time and persistent energy to wrest from Chicago the trade she has built up in this section. But he was of the opinion that shippers would soon discover the advantages of sending their grain through St. Louis to New Orleans and Europe, and when these advantages would become apparent, the result would soon throw the bulk of traffic in her favor. The Barge line will be ready to meet the demands of this change when it occurs.

"The success of this enterprise is a matter of great importance to St. Louis, and it certainly ought to excite a strong sympathy among business men of all classes. It will constitute the opening tussle with Chicago in a struggle that must before very long determine who shall command the great grain trade of the Northwest, whether she, pursuing an aggressive policy, shall subdue tracts of country tributary by right to St. Louis."

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS.

Passengers by this new through line can go through to Kansas City with but one change of cars, twenty-four hours in advance of any other line, connecting for all points in Kansas, Colorado and the Western territories via the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe lines. Also, at Moberly, Mo., with the great Missouri, Kansas & Texas line, with but one change for Sedalia, Fort Scott, Parsons, Vinita, Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, and other Texas points. Also, at St. Louis, with the Great St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway, for Little Rock, Hot Springs and points in Arkansas and eastern Texas, and at Columbus, Ky., for Mobile, New Orleans and all points in the southern and southeastern States. We bespeak for this new through line a larger travel between Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis and other southern cities than all the other lines combined, and congratulate the enterprise and business sagacity of the combined management of this great through route, which has opened up this communication between our two cities and St. Louis and the great South.

Mr. Geo. B. Hall will represent the line through as the Northern passenger agent, with headquarters at Minneapolis. Mr. Hall's pleasant face and musical voice has been seen and heard in this neck of woods before, and many of his old friends will give him a hearty welcome back amongst us again.

THE NEW CHARTER.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING LAST EVENING.

The Proposed Dark Lantern Charter Affair Roughly Handled—A General Condemnation of the Movement—Much Feeling Manifested.

A special meeting of the city council was held last evening to take action and express its opinion upon the city charter amendment, which has been secretly prepared in the interests of a few individuals and politicians, and which it was proposed to quietly shove through the Legislature, without giving the people a voice or opinion in the matter. The *Tribune* had been silenced, and the scheme would probably have gone through had THE GLOBE not shown it up. Now we shall see what we shall see. A quorum and a large number of outsiders being present, the meeting was called to order and business proceeded with as follows:

Ald. Stevens called for the reading of the outlines of the proposed charter amendment changes, and the same was read from the *Tribune* report, it being all the information relative to the bill at hand.

Ald. Glenn who was about to leave the council, his time having expired, offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the knowledge of this body that a portion of the legislative delegation from Hennepin county have caused to be prepared and presented to the State Legislature, a bill which practically wipes out of existence the present charter of the city of Minneapolis and puts in its place an instrument with changes so numerous as to make it an entirely new organic municipal act; and

WHEREAS, This instrument has been prepared by a small circle of interested persons in an unlighted closet by the faint glimmer of a dark-lantern, and without permitting the people whose interests are most vitally affected to learn any of its provisions; and,

WHEREAS, This proposed organic law proposes adding largely to the bonded indebtedness of this city, whose taxpayers are already loaded to the guards with financial obligations, largely past due, and which they are unable to meet; and,

WHEREAS, We consider the alphabet of republican government to first consult the people of a community before imposing a law on them which will deprive them of their substance and may deprive them of their liberty; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of the city council of the city of Minneapolis, that we regard the rushing through of this proposed amendment to the charter of this city, without full, complete and thorough discussion of its numerous provisions by the people whose interests are so vitally affected, undemocratic, unfair, and tyrannous, and savors largely of the personal form of government of the middle ages. That we respectfully ask the members of the Leglislature from Hennepin county to retreat their steps and withdraw this bill from further consideration by the honorable Legislature.

FURTHER, that we ask all members of the Legislature should members from Hennepin press, to aid with their votes and influence to attach an amendment providing that it shall not become a law until it shall have first been submitted to a vote and accepted by a majority of the legal voters of each division of the city.

MOVED FURTHER, that the city clerk be and is hereby instructed to forward this action of the city council to each member of the House of Representatives and every Senator.

Ald. Bassett believed the move outrageous. It was a dark lantern scheme and he was surprised that the honorable members of the Hennepin county delegation would support it. He spoke of honorable in a Pickwickean sense. It was taking the people's money and putting it in the hands of two or three to spend, without bonds or guarantee that they would not put it in their own pockets.

Ald. Glenn hoped the resolution would pass, and believed the scheme originated with East siders, who, by their selfish policy, had already killed the once bright prospects of the East side. Had these few schemers more power than 40,000 West siders?

Alderman Griswold didn't approve the dark lantern clause. He believed it had not been wholly kept from the people. They knew the main facts and did not wish to charge the legislative delegation with secret moves and motives.

Ald. Bassett didn't lay all blame to the delegation, but *to a few* schemers in the city, who originated the bill.

Ald. Griswold thought the legislative delegation should meet with the council first before the resolutions were adopted or the bill passed, and moved a resolution to that effect.

Ald. Glenn stated the bill would be attempted to be put through to-day.

Ald. Griswold thought the delegation not so low as to ignore a hearing of the council if asked.

Ald. Conkey moved to amend by providing that the council express to the delegation in the Legislature a wish and desire that they attach a proviso to the pending bill to the effect that it do not become a law until it shall first have been submitted to the people and received a majority vote of both divisions of the city.

Ald. Stevens believed that $50,000 was only the first installment of half a million. It was a relic of the dark ages, involving a heavy tax on the people without representation. Ald. Glenn's resolutions ought to pass. The reporters had been asked by the delegation to keep the matter quiet.

Ald. Conkey wanted authority for the statement quoted.

Frank Mead in reply said, the *Tribune* reporter told him that Senator Langdon had asked him to keep the matter quiet. It was no good to let the people know; would only bring the mob down.

Ald. Bassett believed it was determined to deceive the people.

A vote being taken upon the substitute offered by Ald. Griswold it was then voted down, and the resolutions of Ald. Glenn adopted, Alds. Conkey and Griswold voting in the negative.

Ald. Waitt then moved that a committee consisting of Alds. Glenn, Bassett, McFarlane, Griswold and Stevens, be appointed to present the resolutions as a memorial to the Legislature and the Hennepin delegation. Adopted.

Anjourned.

Interview with Hon. Frank Morse.

A GLOBE reporter interviewed Hon. Frank Morse late last night concerning the proposed new charter for Minneapolis, in which the latter stated that when the matter was submitted to the Hennepin county delegation, he was the only member thereof who opposed the whole scheme unless it was first submitted to a vote of the citizens. Upon this point he was prepared to make a fight in the House to-day, and therein he would be now assisted by Hon. Ed. McDermott. Mr. Morse was confident of his proviso being carried in the lower chamber, though it might possibly be killed in the Senate, in which event the whole mater would fall to the ground. The excitement over the Page impeachment vote, then just announced, together with the lateness of the hour, prevented THE GLOBE representative from gaining the opinion of the balance of the Hennepin county delegation upon the subject.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judge Vanderburg.]

After the close of THE GLOBE report yesterday, the jury in the case of Dorilus Morrison vs. R. S. Williams and Wm. Gould returned a verdict of $2,280 for the plaintiff. Thereupon defendants' counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and was granted a stay of proceedings for thirty days.

State of Minnesota vs. D. A. Stewart. Dismissed on motion of the county attorney.

This morning the illness of Judge Young was announced, and proceedings in the partially completed case of Jones vs. Hedderly, had to be tempororily discontinued. Judge Vanderburg presid d in place of Judge Young, and the entire day was occupied in the hearing of the case of M. C. Burr vs. O. M. Laraway, G. S. King and C. K. Perrine, partners as Laraway, King & Perrine.

DECISIONS.

Judge Vanderburgh has filed decisions as follows:

Wiliam Horton vs. Solomon Gray; judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint.

Mary A. Horton vs. Solomon Gray; judgment for plaintiff as sought in complaint.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

[Before Judge Young.]

The Hedderly-Jones case will be completed.

Samuel Loncheim vs. B. L. Strouse & Co., and Louis Schlessinger.

The Minneapolis Harvester company vs. John Foss, Allen D. Libby and Hannah J. Libby.

GRAND JURY.

The grand jury having concluded their labors, filed into the court room at ten minutes past twelve, and were polled by the clerk. He delivered the sealed indictments found by them to Judge Vanderburg, which will not be made public until the indicted parties are under arrest.

It is expected that the report contains a long list of indictments, and it will be be looked for with expectancy. It also contains a number of resolutions in reference to the jail and court house, but they were not ready for presentation with the balance of the report.

The jury was discharged upon the delivery of the report, and immediately drew upon the treasury for their pay, and departed.

Municipal Court.

Phillip Gesner, for a drunk, was discharged, and James Griffin, for the same offense, was sent to jail for ten days.

Chas Rudd, for being in a house of ill-fame, was fined $10 and costs, which he paid.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Richard Chute, Esq., has a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Second Congregational church society cleared thirty dollars by the second presentation of "The Last Loaf."

Trees have been tapped in Minneapolis, and sap is found to be flowing just as though it were time for such an event.

Rev. R. F. Sample, is recovering from his attack of pneumonia and was yesterday able to take a little outdoor exercise.

An effort is being made to revive the project of the extension of the street railway to Lake Calhoun during the coming summer.

A man named Swan Norstrom was arrested at a late hour last night, charged with the larceny of $200 from Dan Hagan while drunk.

J. J. Wagner, the painter, is to remove to the building corner Hennepin avenue and Third street, formerly occupied as a Chinese laundry.

During the week ending Saturday night last, four thousand two hundred barrels of flour were shipped from this city direct to European markets.

A new time table goes into effect on the Chicago, Millwaukee and St. Paul railroad Sunday next, but does not materially affect the time of passenger trains.

A telegram was yesterday received announcing that Rev. Mr. Updegraff would return to this city to-day and again assist in the union meetings now in progress.

The convention of sugar cane growers yesterday perfected an organization at Association Hall, and to-day the proceedings will be continued and some interesting essays read.

The market house terminus of the Hennepin Avenue Street Railway line, was being extended yesterday to join the East Division line, with which it will hereafter be run in conjunction, one fare paying for a three mile ride.

Queer that the *Tribune* hadn't thought that charter amendment bill far enough advanced to speak of, until the THE GLOBE unearthed the secret scheme. Now it explains the matter in e manner that is child-like and bland.

Christian Oleson Alm, a pressman employed in the job printing house of L. Ed. Davison, had the four fingers of his left hand badly smashed in a Gordon press yesterday afternoon. Dr. Dunsmoor dressed the wound and pronounced it a bad one.

The ladies' social and literary circle of the Church of the Redeemer, held a pleasant session at the church parlors last evening. Tea was served at 6:30 o'clock and at 8 p. m. Prof. Laing of the State University, gave a brief and interesting lecture on the "Theories of Civilization.

Messrs. Bob McMullen and Stephen Palmer, it is rumored, have purchased the stock in trade and good will of the firm of Coe Bros. & Long, wholesale dealers in fruit and fancy groceries. Possession is to be taken to-morrow, and everybody wishes the new firm success.

The father of Freddie Bondurant, the boy so severely beaten by Pavit, arrived in the city last night and proposes to push the case against Pavit. He was a member of the old First Minnesota and has friends in this city to help him. It is stated the boy is only seven years old next July.

About five o'clock night before last, a switchman named John McGovern, in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, was knocked over by an approaching freight train and the wheels partially crushed both legs below the knees. He was removed to the cottage hospital where it was thought the accident might prove fatal.

Some of the boys think they have a good one on Will McMullen, of the East Division. He is registered at the Hot Springs, and has been taken for a son of Senator McMillen, owing to the similarity of names. Will has not rectified the mistake, and is wearing honors that the boys are determined he will tire of upon his arrival home.

N. B. Harwood & Co. have leased for a term of years the entire third story of Brackett's block, including the hall, which they will utilize as headquarters for their manufacturing department. The distance between their store and Brackett's block, over 100 feet, is to be spanned by a wire-cable suspension bridge to faciliate communication.

Reserved seats without extra charge will be put on sale at the post office news stand this morning for the entertainment to be given by the Royal Hessian band Saturday afternoon and evening next. Afternoon prices, adults, 20 cents, children, 10 cents. Evening price, 25 cents to everybody. Two less numbers on the afternoon programme than the one for the evening.

A party of masqueraders, to the number of 30 or 40, and composed of the friends of Sheriff Thompson, gave him an unexpected call at his residence last evening. The Sheriff at first thought it was a body of Ku-Klux that had come to demand the release of some of his prisoners, but was soon convinced to the contrary. A sumptuous repast was served, and a pleasant evening party was the result. Mrs. Thompson had been let into the secret, and had removed all the dangerous weapons which Sheriff Thompson might at first have been impelled to use upon his ghostly intruders.

President Hayes at College.

[Scribner's Monthly.]

President Hayes entered Kenyon as a student in the fall of the year 1838 and was graduated in 1842. A classmate writes that for the first two years of his course he did not really lead his class, but had a reputation as a reader of newspapers and as a person well informed in politics. He afterward came rapidly to the front in scholarship, taking a particularly high stand in mathematics and logic, and was graduated with the honors of his class. His commencement address, "College Life," with the valedictory, is still spoken of in terms of the highest commendation. The uniform suit of the class, worn at graduation, would now look somewhat strange. It consisted of a coat of blue Kentucky jeans, with black velvet collar, a white waistcoat and white linen trowsers.

The fire in the cargo on board the ship Fernando, lying at New Orleans, has broken out again. The loss is now estimated at $150,000.

BRANDT'S SENSATION.

HIS DISPLAY OF VIRTUE REWARDED.

The Greeting of the Public to the Man Who Offered Himself for Sale in Order to Find Out About It--He May Learn Wisdom by Viewing Himself as Others See Him.

The Movements of Bran(d)t.

[New Ulm (Brown Co.) Herald.]

Wild geese are beginning to put in their appearance. Several flocks were seen journeying North yesterday and the day before.

Sought to be Bribed.

[Faribault Democrat.]

It is certain that Brandt, who has been a prominent supporter of the bill, went and sought to be bribed, and, regardless of who else may be implicated, he should to promptly punished for his crime, and the general impression is that this will be the result.

Offered Himself for Sale.

[Hastings Gazette.]

From the testimony elicited it appears that the honorable gentleman deliberately offered himself as a candidate open to conviction, that the money was paid him by Liberty Hall, of Glencoe, for an entirely different purpose, and that the main feature of the plot, which was to pass the bill during the ensuing excitement, fortunately miscarried.

Not an Enviable Position.

[Anoka Union.]

We undertake to say, however, that Mr. Brandt has overstepped the bounds of good judgment, and are of the opinion that he will before long become convinced that he has made a serious mistake in attempting to be a self-constituted detective. Look at it from all sides, Mr. Brandt does not to-day stand in an enviable position before the people of Minnesota.

A Smart Thing.

[Le Sueur Sentinel.]

A member of the Minnesota House of Representatives, named Brandt, undertook to do a smart thing last Friday by sending to the Clerk a $50 bill that he said he had received as a bribe to vote against the amendment to the Merrill school book bill; and then the friends of the bill under the sensation they supposed had been produced undertook to rush the bill through, but failed.

Treat Both Alike.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

If Hall fell, Brandt confesses he was the serpent that tempted him; and while the House should punish the briber, it should no less certainly punish the bribed. Both have earned the ignominy from which they must both henceforth suffer. The only regret in connection with the whole affair is that the disgrace which attaches to the principals must necessarily reflect upon the State, of whose legislative body one of them is unhappily a member.

One Side as Bad as the Other.

[Madelia Times.]

The fight upon this measure, as it now presents itself, is really between the Appletons, who are backers of Merrill, and the other book publishers, and if the truth was known it would probably be ascertained that as much money is being used by one side as by the other. The fight that is being carried on is, however, to result in a benefit to the people, not only for the present but for a long time to come, for which ever way it goes it will give us books at a low price.

Ignominiously Collapsed.

[Mankato Record.]

The charge against the book ring fellows of trying to bribe Mr. Brandt, has ignominiously collapsed. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Liberty Hall frankly stated before the committee appointed to investigate the case, that it was he who presented Mr. Brandt with $50, and that he had done it under the influence of pity for the losses which Mr. Brandt had suffered from the grasshopper scourge. Mr. Brandt had before that told him he meant to vote for the Merrill bill and the amendment. Mr. Hall said he paid the donation from his own pocket, and had used no money to influence this measure with any one.

Virtuous Protestations Won't Save Him.

[Renville Times.]

Mr. Brandt, member from Brown county, kicked up a regular "blizzard" in the Legislature a few days since by sending a $50 currency note to the speaker's desk and publicly announcing before the House that the money had been received as a bribe for his vote against the Merrill text book law. He not only received the bribe, but pledged himself to vote in accordance therewith, and said he intended to stick to his agreement, let the consequences be what they would. His protestations of honesty of purpose, and a desire to develop fraud on the part of Merrill's opponents, will hardly clear himself from the indignation of the people. It is not a paying venture to do wrong that the right may be established.

The Most Disreputable Figure.

[St. Cloud Journal-Press.]

In this whole shameful affair the most contemptible, the most disreputable, figure is that presented by the chief actor, Brandt, who, by his own confession, went in search of a bribe, dickered over it, took the money, and pledged his vote, although in doing so he violated the oath, yet fresh on his lips, which he had taken as a representative. However indifferent he may have been as to his own reputation, he can offer no apology for thus foully dealing with the good name of the State which had honored him with a seat in her legislative halls. Although he has irretrievably disgraced himself the House owes it to itself and to the State to make such an example of him, that for many years to come at least, a member of the Legislature will hesitate for some time before he will solicit a bribe and blister his hands with the money.

Reprehensible and Dishonorable Part.

[Winona Republican.]

In his testimony before the bribery investigating committee of the House at St. Paul, Mr. Liberty Hall—who gave to Representative Brandt the $50 which that gentleman exhibited with so much dramatic effect before the assembled legislators—made the following candid admission, which contains the gist of the whole matter:

I took him to be an influential man in his community. When Brandt got up to leave the room I gave him $50. It was my own money anp not given with any idea of procuring his vote on that amendment, as he had already stated unqualifiedly that he was a friend of the amendment. The point I had in my mind was to secure him as a friend in case I needed his assistance in political matters in the future.

Mr. Hall further stated that Brandt came to him unsolicited, and after talking about the amendments to the bill expressed his opinion that he could vote conscientiously for a certain amendment, and would do so. Subsequently, the conversation turning upon other matters, especially the grasshopper devastation, Brandt represented that he had suffered severely; that he was poor and hard up, and so worked upon Hall's sympathies that he gave him the $50, having reference to his own personal political concerns, and without any connection with the text-book bill, Mr. Hall's admission is certainly candid, and to the extent that it will disarm hostile criticism. also. The transaction is sufficiently palpable however, even in its least repulsive aspect, to stamp it with the brand of dishonor, and it is to be hoped that not alone Mr. Hall, but all others who are interested in obtaining legislation by which they hope to receive a personal benefit, will take the unpleasant lesson to heart and profit by it. Nor is Mr. Brandt to be relieved from the odium which justly attaches to Mr. Hall. In placing himself in the way of corruption—in actually making overtures to be bought—we care not what his motive may have been—he played a most reprehensible and dishonorable part, and no attempt at punishment in connection with the affair, which omits this man from its scope, can or will do impartial and complete justice.

THE PILLAGE OF A STATE.

Some Marvelous Accounts of the Way South Carolina Was Plundered.

[New York World Correspondence.]

COLUMBIA, S. C. February 18.—The joint legislative committee, investigating the misapplication of the funds of South Carolina, make disclosures of an astounding nature relative to the robbery practiced by the Legislature under the regime of Moses, Niles G. Parker and others. In the beginning of the report the committee submit a number of the accounts and vouchers filed against the State under the general head of "Supples." To quote the report: "If the simple statement were made that Senators and members of the House were furnished with everything they desired, from the swaddling clothes and cradle to the coffin of the undertaker, from brogans to chignons, finest extracts to best wines and liquors, and paid by the State, it would excite a smile of doubt and derision; but when we make the statement and prove it by the vouchers found in the several offices, all will soon admit the truthfulness of the report." Supplies were furnished to members of the House under the head of "Legislative Expenses, Sundries and Stationery," and they included refreshments, groceries, dry goods, clocks, horses, furniture, carriages and miscellaneous articles of merchandise of every description for the personal use of members. In one session these amounts reached the numerous sum of $350,000, as appears from vouchers now on file in the State treasurer's office. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of this amount was devoted to refreshments, which included wines, liquors of all other kinds, cigars, &c. Large quantities of these supplies were sent to the various hotels, boarding houses and residences of State officials, Senators, members and their friends. Among the members furnished was Tim Hurley, presidential elector in the last election. The supplies sent to Bowley (colored), chairman of the ways-and-means committee, in one day and upon one order, were one basket champagne, one case whisky, one case brandy, one case port wine, one case sherry wine, and three boxes cigars. If all the liquors purchased were consumed by the members of the Legislature, the average would amount to over one gallon each per day, or a total of 166 gallons per day for members alone.

Horace Greeley's Schooling.

[Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.]

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 22.—The Zetagathean Literary society of the University has begun a system of extensive repairs to its hall. During the process of cleaning out the library room of the society, a large number of what will some day be valuable autographs of public men were found, including letters from President Lincoln, President Taylor, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass and Horace Greeley, together with some from notables yet living, as Longfellow, Bryant, etc. The letters, which are for the most part dated between the years 1845 and 1866, were in response to notifications of elections to honorary memberships in the society. That from Mr. Greeley, written nearly twenty-five years before his death, is especially characteristic and is, barring penmanship, a very neat and graceful affair. It runs as follows:

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1849.—DEAR SIR: My attainments anywhere near the boundary of scholarship are so very meagre that I dislike to receive such a compliment as your society has paid me. I never spent a day in any sort of a seminary above a common school (which was exceedingly common in my time). Since I was 8 years old I have only seen the inside of a schoolhouse in winter; since 14, not at all; and our terms did not average five months per annum in those days.

I know a little newspaper Latin and Erench, and might have mastered a little Greek the same way if the barbarians had known enough to use an intelligible alphabet. Of mathematics I learned what is contained in Adams' arithmetic; of grammar, just enough to see clearly that Lindley Murray knew very little and blundered shockingly. As to chirography, mine speaks for itself, not clearly as to matter, but quite distinctly enough as to manner.

However, I know a little of what may be fished up on a tolerably busy and ragged journey through the world, having always loved books better than play, and devoured newspapers with insane avidity. Thanking your society for the honor intended me, and meaning to justify it by a faithful obedience to the maxim, live and learn, I remain yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

JAMES H. BAKER, Cor. Sec., etc., etc.

Something to be Explained.

[Faribault Democrat.]

One of the coolest things on record, was the presentation of a petition in the House yesterday afternoon from Ramsey county urging the passage of the supplementary text book bill. While it was ostensibly from the county it was in reality from St. Paul. When the original bill passed a special effort was made to prevent its application to this city, and that effort proved a success. Now St. Paul sends in a petition to have the Merrill law crammed down the throats of other people. If St. Paul regards the Merrill law as a treasure, why does she not accept its provisions?—*Globe.*

This is a question that is troubling a good many people just now. If the law is to be such a blessing to the country districts, why will it not be beneficial to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Faribault and other city districts. It is a noticeable fact that the most prominent supporters of the bill reside in the cities where the law is inoperative. Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Gold opened at 101¾, and closed at 101⅞.

Carrying rates 3½@5 per cent.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 121⅜ in greenbacks, and 119¼ in gold. Silver coin ¾@1¼ per cent. discount.

Governments closed steady.

Railroad bonds quiet and firm.

State securities dull.

Stocks in early dealings declined ⅛@¾ per cent., but later recovered a fraction. The market was weak and lower during the afternoon, the decline ranging from ¼ to ¾ per cent. in general list and 2⅞ in Morris & Essex, which sold down from 71¼ to 68¾, recovering at the close to 68¾ per cent. Coal stocks were weak on decline in prices at the coal sale to-day, Morris & Essex being also affected by legislative committees investigations. The close was feverish and unsettled.

The transactions aggregated 85,000 shares, of which 17,000 were New York Central, 21,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern common, 1,600 Northwestern preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 St. Paul preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 2,500 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 St. Joseph, and 3,000 Western Union Telegraph. The Milwaukee & St. Paul directors declared a dividend of ⅜ per cent. on preferred stock payable in April.

Money 4½@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent.

Customs receipts, $257,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $148,000. Clearings, $12,000,000.

Sterling, long, 83¼; short, 85½.

The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105⅝	New 4½s, coup	102⅞
Coupons, '65, new	108½	New 4 ₩ cents	101⅝
Coupons, '67	105½	10-40s, regular	103⅛
Coupons, '68	108⅜	Coupons	106½
New 5s	103	Currency 6s	119

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	75¾	Northwestern pfd	64¼
Quicksilver	17½	C. C. C. & I.	28½
Quicksilver pfd.	29½	New Jersey Cent.	115½
Pacific Mail	22¼	Rock Island	98¾
Mariposa	1⅛	St. Paul	39½
Mariposa pfd	2¼	St. Paul pfd	69
Adams Express	100	Wabash	15½
Wells & Fargo	84½	Fort Wayne	85
American	49	Terre Haute	4½
United States	50½	Terre Haute pfd.	17
New York Cent.	104½	Chicago & Alton	68½
Erie	9	Chic. & Alton pfd.	97
Erie pfd	20	Ohio & Miss	7½
Harlem	141½	D. L. & W.	46¾
Harlem pfd	..	A. & P. Tel.	20½
Michigan Central	59⅜	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	60	C. B. & Q.	100
Union Pac. stock	67⅝	H. & St. Jo.	10
Lake Shore	60⅞	C. P. bonds	104¾
Illinois Central	73	U. P. bonds	104⅞
C. & P.	64¼	U. P. land grant	104
Northwestern	34⅝	Sinking fund	96⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tenn. 6s, old	36½	Virginia 6s, new	32
Tenn. 6s, new	35⅛	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	30		

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5 p. m.

CONSOLS.

Money	95 5-16	Account	95 5-16

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s '65	102⅞	Erie	9¼
5-20s '67	106⅜	Erie preferred	22¾
10-40s	104¾	Illinois Central	74¼
New 5 ₩ cents	104	Penn. Cent	28

PARIS, Feb. 27.

RENTES—109f 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, February 27.

WHEAT—To-day deliveries at the elevator were not quite equal to those of yesterday. Every wagon load found eager buyers on the street at $1.00. The market was firm, but no advance in price was made.

FLOUR—No change; market remains dull. Patent Process $6.00@7.00; straight XXXX $5.00@5.25; clear $3.25@4.50; XXX $3.50@4.00; XX $2.00@2.25. Buckwheat flour $5.50@6.00. Rye flour $4.75@5.00.

CORN—Supply small; good demand for sound at 34@35c free of elevator charges; on outgoing trains 36@37c. No old in the market.

OATS—A fair demand and light arrival; from the track 24@26c; outgoing in bulk 27@28c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 55@60c; No. 2, 45@50c; No. 3, 38@40c.

BEANS—Dull, at old quotations; common $1.25; hand picked medium $2.00@2.25; navy $2.25@2.75.

GROUND FEED—Receipts liberal with a fair demand at $16.00@16.50 from new corn; $17.00@18.00 from old. Bran, in good demand, at $9.00@9.75. Shorts, $10.00@11.20.

CORN MEAL—Bolted per 100 lbs., $1.25.

BUTTER—No improvement; no inducements to holders to ship. Choice dairy 16@20c.

EGGS—Are plentiful; dull sales at 9@10c.

POULTRY—Receipts and demand light. We would not advise large shipments with the present warm weather. Turkeys 9½@10½c; chickens 8@9½c; ducks 9@10c; geese 9@10c.

DRESSED MEATS—Receipts light and most packers have ceased buying. Heavy hogs, fresh killed. 4c; light, 3@3½c. Beef, demand light and receipts equal to demand at 4@5c.

MESS PORK—Little doing, at $10.50@11.00.

HAY—Supply equal to demand and prices still low; wild $6.50@9.00 per ton.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm at ⅛c lower, and closed easier; No. 1 hard $1.14½; No. 1 $1.13½; No. 2 $1.09½; February $1.09; March $1.09; April $1.09½; No. 3 $1.03. Corn, scarce and nominal; No. 2, 44c. Oats, in fair demand and strong; No. 2 25c. Rye, scarce; No. 1 55c bid. Barley, dull and nominal; No. 2, 54c; March 55c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally a shade firmer; mess pork $10.30. Lard, prime steam $7.30.

HOGS—Dressed, steady at $4.25; live, easier at $3.80.

RECEIPTS—70,812 bbls flour; 35,120 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—7,660 bbls flour; 16,677 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, active firm and higher at No. 1 Chicago $1.10; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge, $1.09; regular $1.08¾ cash; $1.08½ March; $1.08⅞ April; No. 3 Chicago $1.03½@4.00; rejected 91c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at at 42¼c cash; 42½c March; 42⅜ April; 43½c May. Oats, dull, and nominal; gilt edge 24¾@25c cash; 24¾c@24½c March; 24⅝c April; 27⅛c May. Rye, steady and unchanged at 55c. Barley, firmer at 47c.

HOGS—Firmer.

PROVISIONS—Pork, active, firm and higher at $10.25 cash; $10.27½ March; $10.42½@10.45 April; $10.57½@10.60 May. Lard, demand fairer and prices higher at $7.00@7.50 cash and March; $7.37½@7.40 April; $747½@7.50 May. Bulk meats, steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.04.

RECEIPTS—17,000 bbls flour, 81,000 bus wheat, 73,000 bus corn, 25,000 bus oats, 270 bus rye, 1,100 bus barley.

SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls flour, 97,000 bus wheat, 69,000 bus corn, 38,000 bus oats, 28,000 bus rye, 9,000 bus barley.

CLOSING PRICES.

GRAIN—Wheat, fairly active at $1.08½@1.08⅝ March; $1.08¾@1.08⅞ April. Corn, steady. Oats, dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork, easy, and declined at 2¼ Lard, declined at 2½c;

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

COTTON—Dull at 10⅞@11c; futures steady; February $10.82@10.84; March $10.83@10.84; April $10.87@10.88; May $10.99@11.00; June $11.12@11.13; July $11.19@11.20; August $11.25@11.26; September $10.09@11.11; October $10.93@110.95; November $10.83@10.85; December $10.84@10.86.

FLOUR—Dull and demand limited. Receipts 11,000 bbls. No. 2 $2.75@4.00; super state and western $4.10@4.90; common to good