Daily Globe.

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ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1879.

LAST week was excellent weather for the high C's. Carpenter, Conkling, Cameron and Call were shoved into the United States Senate by favoring breezes, and now all is plain sailing.

CHICAGO has a delinquent tax of $10,537,-038, which she is unable to collect. As most of the men against whom the tax is levied have gone into bankruptcy, the city is not liable to be greatly enriched by the proceeds.

HORACE WHITE, formerly of Chicago but now of nowhere, says he thinks Grant will be the next Presidential candidate of the Republican party, but nevertheless he can not vote for him. Those who are anxious to get Grant off the track have only to communicate this intelligence to him.

MR. HAYES as President has signed the arrears of pension bill. He does not, evidently, regard it as the job it has been represented to be. Many persons have been defrauded of their just dues through the machinations of pension agents and their own ignorance of the law, and it is but right that they should have a chance to get even for past sufferings.

SINCE Butler has informed the House that all the cipher telegrams sent and received by the Republican party managers during the electoral contest have been stolen and destroyed, the Republican Congressmen are far more anxious than ever before to prosecute the inquiry into those that remain. They were not half as brave a week ago, for they didn't know then but their ox might be gored in the encounter.

ANNA DICKINSON, in returning to the lecture platform, wishes it to be distinctly understood that she does so only as a temporary expedient; that her mission is still the elevation of the dramatic stage, and that she will shortly devote her whole energies to that purpose. Anna has undertaken a pretty big job at a rather late period of her life. Wouldn't it be a good plan for her to let the job out?

CHICAGO people have gone crazy over the opera company that has been there for the past two weeks, which is largely advertised as "Her Majesty's Opera Company." Three thousand people have thronged the theater every evening, paying from two to three dollars for a seat, and nearly as many more have been turned away, unable to obtain admittance. There is a peculiar fascination in a royal title, even if it is attached only to an opera company.

THE popularity of the new four per cent loan seems to be increasing daily. Each day's report shows an increase in the amount subscribed, mostly in small sums, which shows that it is in fact a popular loan. People who have worked hard for their money prefer to invest it at four per cent. with a certainty that it is safe, than to loan it at seven per cent. with a chance that some thieving savings bank cashier or president will run off with it.

THE St. Louis papers complain that the railways running into Chicago are consistent in their policy of breaking all pledges to the roads that terminate at St. Louis, and therefore they advocate the breaking of the pool that has heretofore existed. We would not grieve greatly, nor would any of the shippers, at the disruption of all pooling arrangements, for they are but an excuse for bleeding the business public at terminal points for the benefit of the railway managers.

MATT CARPENTER, it seems to us, doth protest his Republicanism too much for a Senator who will not enter upon his office for more than a year to come. Events may change the aspect of affairs greatly long before he has served half his term, and we are much mistaken in the man if it is not found, when noses are counted, that his is with the largest crowd. It may be inconvenient at that time for him to explain the professions he is now so ready in making. Go slow, Matt, till you learn how the tide is turning.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* announces that Mr. George K. Shaw has purchased an interest in that paper, and will devote himself to that journal instead of starting a morning sheet. When the "pressure of the times" will render it safe, the *Tribune* announces that it will be transformed into a morning paper. Mr. Shaw is an accomplished journalist, and we are glad to see him return to Minnesota journalism. He is undoubtedly wise in not attempting to compete with the GLOBE in the morning field, but we have no doubt he will make a fine success in the field he has chosen.

THE Rev. Dr. Shipman, pastor of Christ church, New York, has recently come out in favor of taxing church property. He says what is protected by the government should aid in maintaining the government, adding: "I would like to see all the church property in the land taxed to the uttermost." Theoretically the doctor is no doubt correct, yet it has come to be a recognized principle that the church is really a part of the police of the country, restraining people from crime and elevating the moral tone of the community, and on that account is entitled to exemption from the burden of maintaining other police agencies. The doctor's theory will not become popular, for churches do not like to pay taxes any better than individuals.

THEORISTS AND ACTORS.

But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.—JAMES 1:22.

How many professing Christians there are who content themselves with listening to the word preached from the pulpit without even the faintest suspicion that the precepts there enunciated are intended for them—that they have a practical application, and ought to be followed in their daily life. They see the application of the doctrines to others, but rarely indeed to themselves. People now-a-days go to church for the purpose of listening to sermons intended for their neighbors, but seldom for themselves. It is a quality of human nature to overlook reproofs with a personal application except there may be a direct personal designation accompanying them, and hence we find that even the best intentioned of men fail to see that they are spoken of by the preacher of righteousness. Even so astute a man as David failed to see the reproof of Nathan until that preacher said to him, "Thou art the man."

This, perhaps, is not the greatest fault of the church of to-day. A far greater is the knowledge its members possess of the will of him they profess to serve, and their failure to do it. Nearly every church member has a theoretical knowledge of his duty as a Christian, but comparatively few act on that knowledge. In fact, so far as their walk and conversation goes, there is no distinction between them and those who profess less and know less of their duty towards the deity. They hear and they know the will of the master. Through indifference, perhaps, more than deliberate neglect, they allow their knowledge to lie dormant, seldom making use of it in the practical affairs of life. To this fact may be traced a large degree of the lethargy of the Christian church. There are too many that hear the word; too few that do it.

Let those who are members or attendants of any of the Christian churches take a look around them and satisfy themselves on this point. It will be found that the great mass of the members are Christian drones. They sit supinely in their pews on the Sabbath, and after the service is concluded they go to their homes conscious of having done their whole duty. A few, however—a very few—take a broader view of their obligations, and perform the real work of the organization. They labor in the Sunday school and prayer meeting; they are active in collecting funds for the maintenance of the ordinances of the church; they often neglect the duties they owe to their families and themselves in their anxiety for the welfare of the church. They sometimes become weary, and complain that the whole burden of church work is thrown upon their shoulders, while others, perhaps better able to bear them, do nothing.

But even those who are thus industrious—the Marthas of the church—are some times lacking in that religion that ought to make of the church a power. They exhaust all of their religion in the church, and leave none for the outside world. They are apt to become contracted, and illiberal in their views, and to manifest that uncharity towards others which was so obnoxious to the master when he was on earth. Their minds run in one groove, from which it is almost impossible for them to move it. They do only a part of their duty—perhaps more than they should do for the church, and certainly less than they should do for the world. They are not, however, as greatly to blame as their brethren who do nothing for either. Men who enjoy the privileges of the church and do nothing to build it up—who do not set a good example to the world or bear any of the burdens which christianity imposes—cannot be properly denominated true Christians. They are a hindrance to the progress of the church; for they occupy the places that might be filled by more earnest doers of the word.

The church needs more than anything else fewer theorists and more workers. We do not mean to disparage the utility of good words and instruction. These are necessary to a perfect understanding of the word. But workers are needed who shall put their shoulders to the wheel, who shall be Christians in the church and out of it, promoting the cause by their good example, their good words and their earnest, consistent lives. Theorists are plenty, both in the pulpit and out of it. Less attention to preaching, and more to practice, would result in a wonderful revival of true religion.

A FEW EXAMPLES NEEDED.

This is the era of investigations. Congress has had its hands full for the past three or four years. The navy department, the treasury department, the Indian department, and the management of several of the bureaus have needed an overhauling, while the frauds in elections have called for inquiry in all parts of the country. A degree of moral turpitude has been developed that is perfectly appalling. Men heretofore held in high esteem in public life have been found to have been guilty of shameless and enormous robberies, the most barefaced perjury, and deliberate bribery, to accomplish their purposes.

What has been the effect of these disclosures upon the moral sense of the community? Is it not possible that the defalcations that have been so numerous in public life and the immunity from punishment which the perpetrators have had, has stimulated persons in private life to like transgressions of the moral law? When a man enjoying the public confidence and public trusts sees these gigantic robberies, seldom or never followed by prosecution or punishment, the inquiry naturally arises in his mind, "Why cannot I, who am poor, make myself independent by taking a little of that which is entrusted to my care? It would, perhaps, not be missed until I have had an opportunity to return it." Thus he is led to enter into speculation with the money of other people, and whether success or failure attends his first efforts he is impelled to take more and more, either with a view to increasing his profits or retrieving his losses. When discovery comes, as come it must eventually, his punishment and disgrace or his escape from either largely depends upon the amount of his defalcation. If he has taken a few thousands and is unable to make restitution, he soon sees the inside of prison bars, and comes forth a convicted felon, disgraced for all time and probably deserted by both friends and family. If his peculations have been large, he is generally able to effect a compromise by making partial restitution, and goes forth into the world with an impudent self-assertion that is attractive to those with a desire to transgress in like manner, and terribly pernicious in its influence.

A moral pestilence seems to have overtaken the land—a very epidemic of defalcation. Even the church seems to shut its eyes to the enormity of the crimes that are being committed almost in the shadow of the sanctuary. Some remedial agency is greatly needed; but where shall we look for it? As long as merchants, bankers and corporations prefer to compromise with defaulters that they may procure part of the plunder they have taken, rather than properly punish them at law, defalcations will continue to increase in number and amount, until those who have money will fear to entrust it to others, and iron boxes will take the place of banks, and investments will almost entirely cease. We need above all other things a few men who love justice rather than money, and who will make an example of a few of those who prove recreant to their trust. By this means the tendency now so prevalent will be checked, but by no other. A fearless course on the part of some of those who have been defrauded in dealing with the thieves of high degree will have a more salutary influence on the morals of the community than a thousand sermons.

MARK TWAIN'S MARRIAGE.

How He Was Transformed From a Bohemian Bachelor to a Respectable Benedict.

[San Francisco Call.]

The turning point in Mr. Clemens' life was made in 1868, when he went to the Holy Land with the excursionists on the steamer Quaker City. He had been in New York but a short time, acting as correspondent for the *Alta*, when the opportunity occurred to make this trip, which proved eventually to be the most fortunate one for our Bohemian. The proprietors of the *Alta* had been paying so much per letter, in which Mr. Clemens served up New York in a serio-comic way, when they were astonished to receive an urgent request to advance $1,200 to enable him to go abroad with the "Innocent"—the consideration for this to be correspondence from points of interest visited. He wrote five or six letters to the New York *Tribune* during the same voyage. After a little hesitation, natural under such circumstances, Mr. Clemens' request was granted, and he joined the excursionists. To the moral and religious people who made up this party his presence was undesirable, for he still carried his mining manners with him, and spoke the Washoe vernacular. It happened that among the passengers there was an old gentleman from Elmira, N. Y., named Langdon, who was accompanied by his son, a mere boy, and daughter. This boy conceived a sort of friendship for Mr. Clemens, and associated with him almost constantly. He introduced his friend to his sister, Miss Olivia L. Langdon, and we may add, to his fate. The old gentleman fought rather shy of the Washoe Bohemian's society, but the young lady looked on him kindly, and the light of her eyes purified his life. It was a case of love at first sight as far as Mr. Clemens was concerned, and the influence of the feeling was most beneficial. He began to live cleanly in a moral sense, abandoned cards, and gambling and drink, and gave up scoffing at the religious opinions of his fellow passengers. He wanted to find grace with the lady of his love, with her father. Before the voyage was over he asked Mr. Langdon for Olivia, and the refusal he received chilled but did not dishearten him. He simply told the somewhat indignant parent that he could wait; but he was determined to marry his daughter. It was said of John Foster, the English writer, and at one time editor of the London *Examiner*, that his love letters were the most remarkable ever penned, because they were written at the instigation of a young lady whom he wished to make his wife, but who, knowing his habitual indolence, and at the same time his great talent, refused to listen to his addresses till he had distinguished himself. He did so, and won a bride that was proud of him. Mr. Clemens' case is hardly parallel to this, but is similar in some respects. We think his "Innocents Abroad" was a labor of love in a degree. It made him fame as a humorous writer, and while all the world was talking about him and his book he came to Elmira, accompanied by an editorial friend from Cleveland, and again renewed his suit for Miss Langdon's hand. This time the old gentleman listened with more complacency. The young lady's brother pleaded for Clemens, and his Cleveland friend, who knew Mr. Langdon very well, also advocated his claims, but more powerful pleaders than either of these was the young lady's own heart, and for her father, the evidence of capacity Mr. Clemens had given, and also of reformation of life. A family meeting was held, and into its charmed circle the expectant bridegroom gladly stepped, changing Bohemianism for respectability, poverty for wealth, the loneliness of bachelorhood for the society of married life. He intended the change should be complete, for on some of the envelopes containing wedding cards sent to former friends in California and Nevada, he added to the address the significant words, "good-by."

ELECTRIC LIGHT UNDER GROUND.

Experimental Illumination of the Holborn Viaduct.

[London News, Dec. 16.]

On Saturday night a trial of electric light on the Jablochkoff system took place on the Holborn viaduct, at the request of the commissioners of sewers for the city of London. The experiment was made in the presence of Mr. William Bassingham, chairman of the streets commission; Mr. Richard Cox, chairman of the sewers commission; Col. Haywood, city engineer; Messrs. Shuter, Wallace, Blanch, Rudkin and many other members of the sewers commission and the street and market committees. For some time past Mr. J. A. Berly, the engineer of the Societe Generale d'Electricite, has been making preparations for applying the Jablochkoff system of electric illumination to the Holborn viaduct. His efforts were much facilitated by the peculiar construction of the viaduct itself, erected in 1869 from the designs of Col. Haywood. The majority of those who roll over it, and forget that there was once a place called Holborn Hill, have no idea of the complex nature of its substructure, consisting of several series of large vaults, sewers and subways, and the various shafts necessary for their efficient ventilation. Through the subways run gas, water and telegraph pipes, the effect of this arrangement being that alterations in the gas and water supply can be made at any time without disturbing the roadway, the ground having been thus wisely prepared for any further alteration or improvement. Mr. Berly had no great difficulty in conducting the connecting wires from the hut under the viaduct to the lamp posts above. From the Gramme duplex machine, driven by a twenty horse-power Robey's engine, the wires are carried along the subways and upward through the shafts leading to the lamp columns, and thus to the "candles" contained in the now well known globes. As the Jablochkoff candle burns no longer than an hour and a half, it is necessary, as has already been explained in the *Daily News*, to renew the fuel of the lamp within that interval by means of the so-called "commutator," which deflects the current from the extinct candle to a fresh one already set up within the opalescent globe, which contains, in the present state of the invention, four of such candles. These "commutators" are judiciously placed in the base of the lamp-posts on Holborn viaduct. The trial on Saturday night was a very good one. Sixteen lamps, placed on each alternate lamp post between Holborn circus and Newgate street, were lighted at about 6:30 o'clock, to the great enjoyment of the numerous spectators as each successive circuit of four lamps shone out of the surrounding gloom. So far as could be judged, the gas burning in the alternate lamps on the viaduct was entireless useless, its yellow rays being completely outshone by its brilliant rival. On no previous occasion in this country, save that of the preceding night on the Thames enkankment, has the Jablochkoff candle burned so steadily as an Saturday. There was some little flickering and unsteadiness for the first quarter of an hour, but afterward the light was almost as steady as it was intense. The qualtity of light thrown down into Farrington street from the electric lamps, one on each side of the bridge, excited some astonishment among those who had not witnessed the effect of the lamp at Billingsgate and on the embankment in illuminating the river. The quality of the light, as well as its quantity, appears to be establishing it firmly in public favor, and the objections as to the ghastliness of its hue and the weird effect of the deep shadows urged against the light as utilized in Paris have found no echo in London. Last Friday and Saturday being intensely bitter nights, it was hardly possible for the delicious coolness of the white electric light as opposed to the hot yellow glare of gas to meet with due appreciation; nor is the general effect of alternate gas and electric lights pleasing to every eye, albeit it might serve Mr. Whistler as the motive of an interesting "nocturne."

OLD HICKORY'S NERVE.

How Gen. Jackson Once Overawed 20,000 Men.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy I saw him scare and put to flight 20,000 men. The occasion was this: Greyhound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterward matched for $5,000 a side, to be run on the Clover Bottom course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn, carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence and told me to remain until he returned. In those days not only counties, but States, in full feather, attended the race-course as a great national amusement, and the same is still kept up in France and England under the fostering care of each government. There must have been twenty thousand persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States. Horses and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. I heard some loud talking, and looking down the track saw, for the first time, General Jackson, riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm, and had a mouth that a ground squirrell could enter. In his wake followed my uncle Conn, Stokeley, Donelson, Patten, Anderson and several others as fierce as bulldogs. As Gen. Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race; that Greyhound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualifies him for the race, and that his rider was to receive $500 to throw it off, and "by the eternal God" he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eyes. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as I did, every one expected to be slain: He announced to the parties that if they wanted some lead in their hides to first bring their horses on the track, for "by the eternal" he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and, after waiting some time and they failing to appear, Gen. Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some, that he had acted hastily, without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate the matter, who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a sheriff to keep order and five judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. No one appearing, Gen. Jackson introduced the witnesses, proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive $500 to throw off the race, having received $250 in advance, and that Greyhound had been turned into a wheat field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and contradict this proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, Gen. Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which, in a few moments, was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. Gen. Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said: "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, and each man take his own property." When the word was given the people came in with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and in the struggle to get over, they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required two thousand armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flowed effected this great and worthy object.

Knew How to Attract Immigration.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Minnesota people know how to attract immigration. Besides sending special agents to Europe to drum up inhabitants and keeping a special agent at New York, the State issues an admirably descriptive pamphlet every year in several languages. Seventy thousand copies in English were issued and widely distributed last year, while as many more were sent forth in the German and Scandinavian languages. Not less than 250,000 copies of the pamphlet will be issued this year. The result of this enterprise is that immigrants have been pouring into the State, notwithstanding the extreme cold of the winters. It is stated that five of the Minnesota pamphlets, recently sent east by a St. Paul business house, brought five families to the State and $30,000 or $40,000 in money. The Mennonites bring great quantities of gold. This enterprise is the secret of the marvelous growth of Minnesota. We need some of that spirit in Kentucky. As a preliminary step, let us show to the world that murder and lawlessness are promptly and properly punished; let us build up our common school system, that it may be without reproach; let us open our State, with its delightful climate and limitless natural wealth, to the world. There's money in it.

Munching in Prospect.

[Janesville Argus.]

The old Munch-Seeger defalcation business has come to the front again in a decision that Munch must pay his bondsmen the amount they advanced the State to cover all deficiencies and irregularities of the loose jointed treasurer. Judgment against Munch was rendered for $116,709.53 and interest at 7 per cent., less., $52,406 already paid. That sounds about right and will cause considerable Munching and some craunching.

SUNDAY GLOBELETS.

P. T. Barnum wants to exhibit himself in the next world as an honest showman.

Chicago keeps a private hell on hand, in case the accommodations give out at headquarters.

A bill to tax church property is before the Illinois legislature, and is likely to be passed.

A son of Sitting Bull has been converted by an Episcopallan missionary at the Cheyenne agency.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, Baptist, of Philadelphia, has been elected president of Lewisburg university.

Gardner is holding revival meetings in Providence. We trust that Gardner may sow the right seed.

"A hint to ladies who will wear outside pockets. Have your purses made up too look like prayer books."

Visitors to St. Paul's cathedral, London, carry opera-glasses, so as to have a good look at the preacher and the bonnets.

Joseph Cook's New York audiences are increasing. He holds the attention of all from beginning to end of his lectures.

It is said that Christmas trees, with their attendant festivities, are quite the fashion among rich Jewish families in England.

Bob says that one of the mistakes of Moses was in not browsing around in search of a champagne rock before he did his smiting.

The *Examiner* disapproves of reporting prayers. "The scratches of a short-hand reporter beside the sacred desk take away its freedom."

A certain minister is said to have agreed to supply a church for a year on condition that nobody among the people will speak ill of him during the time.

Mr. Moody, criticising the self-conceit of many reformed drunkards and others, once said: "You might as well be full of rum as full of egotism."

"Rather than touch another drop of liquor," said a zealous convert at a temperance meeting at Alton, Ill., the other night, "I would take a razor and blow out my brains."

The Rev. David Winters, an old and highly respected minister, of Columbus, O., made an assignment last week. He had been speculating in grain and lost. Liabilities not known.

The Rev. J. B. Grass, of Wilkesbarre, believes in dancing. Grass says he doesn't care a straw how much his congregation dance the light fantastic toe in the hay-day of their youth.

Exactly fifty-one Congregational ministers divided their joys and doubled their sorrows last year—we mean they doubled their joys and divided their sorrows. In other words, they married.

Dr. Tyrrell, Anglican Bishop of New South Wales, is about to resign his See. He was consecrated in 1847, and has not been away from Australia since. The Rev. Robert Hodgson will be his successor.

Quite a number of Catholic priests throughout the country severely condemn the gambling resorted to in the Catholic church fairs, and especially so that in the recent Cathedral fair in New York city.

At the recent consistory of the Unitarians of Hungary it was reported that there are 53,114 Unitarians in Hungary, including Transylvania. Last year 131 persons were received into the church and 19 left it.

"I wonder, uncle," said a little girl, "if men will ever yet live to be 500 or 1,000 years old?" "No, my child," responded the old man, "that was tried once, and the race grew so bad that the world had to be drowned."

William H. Vanderbilt gave his broker, Geo. A. Osgood, $50,000 for a Christmas present. But the donation parties still let the gifts to the dominies consist of dried apples, tidies, chromos, and preserved prunes.

An unfortunate quarrel mars the peace of the Lutheran church at, Somerset, Ohio. The party in possession were attacked last Sunday by the opposing faction, but with the aid of the city marshal held their ground.

The Rev. C. W. Mosselle, B. D., a graduate of the theological department of Boston university, now a missionary of the African M. E. church in Hayti, is visiting this country to secure aid in erecting a church edifice.

A pawn-broker in Edinburgh has 2,000 family bibles in his stock. It is said that the family bible is generally the first article pawned by those in need. It may be because it is regarded as an ornament, and not in daily use.

Rev. James Shaw, of Rochester, in a recent sermon on the "Church of the Future," said: "The day is coming, and coming soon, when the different denominations will begin to take down their fences and unswing their gates."

A country clergyman was a good deal astonished one day by the jollity of the mourners at the "breakfast" of a funeral, and was gravely told in explanation, "Bless you, sir, they're not laughing—they're only dissembling their grief."

A Pennsylvania church went up in a sudden blaze, not because the flue was defective, but because the stove was left to itself until it became red hot. The sexton has been discharged, but that is small comfort to the trustees of an uninsured church.

Dr. John Hall's people refrained from hanging a bell in the tower of their church on fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, in New York, and would not even suffer the clock to strike, lest the patients in St. Luke's hospital opposite should be disturbed.

The Ritualistic Order of Corporate Reunion has been joined by many English Ritualistic clergymen, and has now appointed a bishop in the person of a clergyman in the diocese of Rochester, England. Mass in Latin has been privately celebrated by the ladies of this order.

Father Chiniquy, the ex-Catholic priest, is lecturing in Australia, with the usual result. A Bathurst (N. S. W.) paper says that the opposition to his proposed visit "is not confined to the Catholics, but is general with the whole community, who fear that violence may result."

The supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania has just decided that churches holding the same faith and order, but forming distinct denominations, may unite, if their assemblies so agree, and that all rights of property will remain unchanged and will pass to the church formed by the union.

The Rhode Island brother who recently enlightened his congregation on "How John Lost His Umbrella," now announces a sermon on "The First Prayer Meeting in Hell." A Wilmington brother's sermon is, "Shall We Turn Our Churches into Oyster Saloons, Fancy Bazars, Pronouncing Bees and Cheap Theatres?"

A good story is told of a prominent Troy clergyman. At the close of the morning service the other day the pastor read the record of marriages and deaths which had taken place in the parish during the past year, and having finished the reading, expressed the hope that the record would be largely increased during the next twelve months.

The will of Martin Luther, which has long been in the archives of the Evangelical Church of Hungary, has been critically examined by a committee of experts, who, after comparing every word of the manuscript with a number of original letters in Luther's handwriting, have unanimously agreed that it is the genuine handiwork of the reformer.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon, the clergyman who did not quite kill himself in Memphis, wants to go into the lecture field. His wife stands up for him, and is doing what she can to help him, notwithstanding his love scrape with the Indiana girl. His family are in deep pecuniary trouble, and he says that if he can get a little lecturing to do he can get on his feet again.

The vatican organ, the *Voce della Verita*, declares that after eight years' expenditure and efforts by British and American Protestants, and notwithstanding the motley elements to be found in Rome, with its 286,000 inhabitants, "these missionaries of Satan have scarcely inscribed 700 persons on their tablets of perdition, while in other Italian towns the failure has been even greater."

Eleven ministers of the gospel, a Governor of Pennsylvania and a United States Senator, are among the graduates of a little country Sunday school at Spring Mills, Penn., organized by the American Sunday School Union half a century ago. Its superintendent, now in his 81st year, has been an officer in the school for the whole fifty years. His son, Rev. J. D. Wilson, is a pastor in New York city.

Mr. Moody is "resting" for the winter in Baltimore in the following fashion: At 4 P. M. each day he holds a bible-reading service in the Eutaw Place Baptist church; at 8 P. M. daily a meeting in the Grace Methodist Episcopal church Crowds attend both. He has asked for a "Tabernacle" to seat from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, but as the churches are fully occupied, their compliance with Mr. Moody's wishes is considered doubtful.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge R. R. Nelson.]

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. George A. Brackett et al.; action in chancery for the foreclosure of a mortgage. Case heard and time allowed to file written briefs.

District Court.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

The district court opened at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge Wilkin on the bench.

The jury in the case of James Boyd vs. Beyer & Porten returned a sealed verdict for the defendants, assessing damages at $207.

Case 60, H. D. Morton et al. vs. Michael Kuhn, came up in regular order on call. A jury was empanneled, case tried and submitted to the jury at 6 o'clock P. M.

Pending the trial of the above case, James Ira Beach, charged with manslaughter, was called into court, and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment.

The State of Minnesota ex rel. Samuel Frank vs. James H. Burke, was next called, and hearing thereon set for Monday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Alfred Wilbur, charged with larceny from a shop, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock P. M., to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SPECIAL TERM.

[Before Judge Brill.]

In the matter of the assessment for constructing a sewer on Tenth street, from Jackson to Broadway. Continued.

John Archer Van Cleve vs. Wm. K. Gaston et ux. Motion for final degree granted.

In the matter of the assignment of Hanauer, Lichtenauer & Co. to Julius Austrian. Motion for discharge of assignee heard and taken under advisement.

In the matter of the assignment of John Schaos to Carl Schuler. Continued.

J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. L. Ehrlich, defendant, and Julius Austrian, garnishe. Referred to E. G. Gorman to take disclosure.

Samuel E. Howard et al. vs. W. F. Van Deyn & Co., defendants, and the Chicago and St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad company, garnishee. Referred to James F. O'Brien to take disclosure.

COURT ITEMS.

Messrs. Bell, Beals and Clough, the committee appointed by court to examine applicants for practice at the bar, yesterday admitted Joel Forbes to the honors, responsibilities and emoluments of the position of a barrister, etc.

The criminal cases will be called for trial to-morrow.

The following have been drawn for service as petit jurors, and will report for duty Monday (to-morrow) morning:

Henry Dugan,	Chas. A. Eaton,
E. M. Hallowell,	E. Ingham,
Fred. Damke,	John H. Schulze,
I. P. Wright,	Wm. Weisinger,
Allen Swain,	B. W. Smith,
Walter Boyd,	Cornelius Casey,
E. T. Warner,	H. Bradford,
H. M. Butler,	Thomas H. Petts,
J. L. Forepaugh,	Lorenzo Hoyt,
Benjamin F. Irvine,	Joseph M. O'Gorman,
S. A. Willey,	George Lamb,
Noah Sinks,	E. S. Beck,
L. M. Williams,	John Wagner,
Samuel J. Dickman,	W. S. Timerman,
D. L. Curtice,	Adolph Aldenberg,
W. H. Cary,	P. O. Johnson,
Charles Allen,	M. A. Belfour,
J. A. Ostergreen.	

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Flint.]

CRIMINAL.

The State vs. John Larkin; assault with deadly weapon. Continued until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The State vs. John Nimmo; petit larceny. Committed to jail for thirty days.

The State vs. Martin Guntz; petit larceny. Committed to jail for thirty days.

The City vs. Earnst Albrecht; nuisance. Continued until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

CIVIL.

William Jenerich vs. The Minnesota State Agricultural society. Judgment entered in favor of defendant, with costs.

One section of Armour & Co's warehouse at the Union stock yards, Chicago, burned early yesterday morning. No provisions were destroyed, and the loss, which is confined to the one building, will probably not exceed $10,000.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Governments active.
Railroad bonds strong.
State securieties dull.

The stock market, although less active than yesterday, was nevertheless extremely buoyant and the upward movement in prices was continued. The advance for the day ranged from ½@2⅝ per cent., the latter for Michigan Central. Northwestern, St. Paul, Canada Southern, Illinois Central, and coal stocks were also prominent in the upward movement. Among investment shares Rock Island, New York Central, and Chicago & Alton were again higher on good demand. The closing dealings were characterized by great strength and activity in the entire list, and in a number of instances the highest quotations of the week were current.

At the close transactions aggregated 333,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Erie common; 4,000 Erie preferred; 31,000 Northwestern common; 21,000 Northwestern preferred; 36,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul common; 7,500 Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred; 41,000 Lake Shore; 40,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; 15,000 Michigan Central; 12,000 Wabash; 7,500 Ohios common; 4,000 Ohios preferred; 9,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; 9,000 Morris & Essex; 5,000 Illinois Central; 5,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph; 4,000 New Jersey Southern; 5,000 Canada Southern; 2,000 New York Central; 2,000 Pittsburgh, and 2,000 Kansas Pacific.

Money at 2@3 per cent.; closed at 2 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.
Sterling exchange, long steady at 85; short 87½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	106⅝	New 4½s, coupons	106½
Coupons, '65, new	....	New 4 per cents	99⅝
Coupons, '67	101¾	10-40s, reg	104⅜
Coupons, '68	102	Coupons	105
New 5s	106⅝	Currency 6s	120⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	96⅝	C. C. C. & I.	45⅞
Quicksilver	14	New Jersey Central	41
Quicksilver preferred	34½	Rock Island	125⅝
Pacific Mail	13½	Mil. & St. Paul	44⅝
Mariposa	3	Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	82⅞
Mariposa preferred	1⅝	Wabash	23⅞
Adams Express	106	Fort Wayne	106½
Wells & Fargo	97	Terre Haute	2½
American	47½	Terre Haute pfd.	9
United States	46½	Chicago & Alton	86
N. Y. Central	115⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd.	107
Erie	26⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	10⅞
Erie preferred	48½	D. L. & W.	54⅛
Harlem	143½	A. & P. Telegraph	36
Michigan Central	86¼	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Panama	124	C. B. & Q.	114⅜
Union Pacific stock	66½	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅞
Lake Shore	73⅛	do preferred	38½
Illinois Central	86½	C. P. bonds	107¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	95½	U. P. bonds	107⅛
Northwestern	63⅝	U. P. land grant	110½
Northwestern pfd.	85⅞	Sinking fund	109

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36½	Virginia 6s, new	26
Tennessee 6s, new	27½	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia 6s, old	26		

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

CONSOLS.

Money ....95 13-16 | Account ....

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

New 4½s coupons	108⅝	Reading	13½
5-20s, '67	103⅝	Erie	27
10-40s, S. B., '67	....	Erie preferred	47¼
10-40s	107½	Illinois Central	86½
New 5s	107¼	Pennsylvania Cent'rl	35½

PARIS, Jan. 25.

RENTES—113f 25c.

MARKETS IN DETAIL.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by

MORTON, MOORE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—10 A. M.

Wheat rather easier; 1d@2d lower. Cargoes firm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—11:00 A. M.

Wheat slow; half a cent lower to sell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—12:00 M.

Wheat steady; sellers scarce; fair inquiry for cash wheat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—1:00 P. M.

Wheat firm and quiet; No. 3 held at 93c; No. 2 held at $1.02; winter wheat weaker.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—2:00 P. M.

Wheat steady; quiet; No. 3 92c; $1.01 bid for No. 2; winter easier.

WHEAT.

	Milwaukee Feb.	Milwaukee March.	Chicago Feb.	Chicago March.
9:30 A. M.	85⅝	86⅝	85⅜	86⅝
9:45 "	85⅞	86⅞	85¾	86
10:00 "	85⅝	86¾	84⅞	86⅛
10:15 "	85⅝	86¾	85	86⅛
10:30 "	85⅝	86¾	85	86⅛
10:45 "	85⅞	87	84¼@⅜	86⅝
11:00 "	85⅞	87	85½	86⅝
11:15 "	85⅞	87	85¼@⅜	86½@⅝
11:30 "	85⅞	87	85⅜	86⅝
11:45 "	86	87⅛	....	....
12:00 M.	86	87	85⅜	85⅝
12:15 P. M.	85⅞	87	85¼	86½
12:30 "	85⅞	87	85¼@⅜	86½@⅝
12:45 "	85⅞	87	85¼@⅜	86½
1:00 "	85⅞	87	85¼@⅜	86½@⅝

Wheat receipts in Chicago, 79,144 bushels; shipments 73,960 bushels.

Wheat receipts in Milwaukee, 54,234 bushels; shipments 16,237 bushels.

CORN.

Chicago	Feb.	March.
9:30 A. M.	30⅜	30⅞
10:00 "	30⅝	30⅞
10:45 "	30½	31⅛
11:00 "	30⅝	31⅛
11:15 "	30¾	31⅛
12:15 P. M.	30⅝	31
12:45 "	30½	31⅛
1:00 "	30⅝	31⅛

Corn receipts in Chicago, 94,378 bushels; shipments 64,349 bushels.

PORK.

Chicago	Feb.	March.
9:30 A. M.	9.02½@10	9.25
9:45 "	8.92½	9.10
10:00 "	8.90	9.07½
10:15 "	8.87½	9.05
10:45 "	8.95	9.12½@15
11:00 "	8.97½	9.12½@15
11:15 "	8.92½	9.10
11:30 "	8.90	9.07½
11:45 "	8.90	9.05
12:15 P. M.	8.92½	9.07½
12:30 "	8.90	9.05@9.07½
1:00 "	8.85@87½	9.00@9.02½

LARD.

Chicago	Feb.	March.
9:30 A. M.	6.07½	6.17½
9:45 "	6.02½	6.12½@15
10:00 "	6.02½	6.12½
10:15 "	6.00	6.10
10:45 "	6.02½	6.12½
11:00 "	6.05	6.12½@15
11:15 "	6.02½	6.12½
11:30 "	6.00	6.10
11:45 "	5.97½@6.00	6.10
12:15 P. M.	6.00	6.12½
12:30 "	6.00	6.10
1:00 "	5.95	6.07½

COMMERCIAL.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.

[Associated Press Markets.]

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and ¼c lower, and closed firm; ¼c lower; No. 1 hard 95¾c; No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 85¾c; January 85¾c; February 85⅞c; March 87c; No. 3, 71¼c; No. 4, 61¼@62½c; rejected 54@56c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 nominal at 29½c. Oats entirely neglected; No. 2 nominal at 19c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 43c. Barley quiet; No. 2 78c; February 77c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firmer. Mess pork quiet; new $8.90. Lard, prime steam $6.00.

HOGS—Live, steady at $3.00@3.35. Dressed hogs firmer at $3.60@3.65.

RECEIPTS—7,056 barrels flour; 54,234 bushels wheat.

SHIPMENTS—7,983 barrels flour; 16,235 bushels wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red winter 86@87c; No. 2 Chicago spring 84⅞c cash; 85⅛@85¼c February; 86⅜@86¼c March; No. 3 Chicago spring 70½c; rejected 53c. Corn steady; fair demand; 30⅜@30½c cash; 30⅝c February; 31c March; 35⅛@35⅝c May. Oats, market dull and a shade lower; 19¾c cash; 20¼c March; 23⅛@23⅜c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and firm; 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; fair demand; $8.85 cash; 8.90 February; 9.00@9.02½ March; 9.15@9.17½ April. Lard steady; fair demand; $5.95 cash; 5.97½@6.00 February; 6.07½@6.10 March; 6.17½@6.20 April. Bulk meats easier; $3.20@4.25@4.50. Dressed hogs steady; fair demand; $3.50@3.65.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.04.

RECEIPTS—9,500 barrels flour; 79,000 bushels wheat; 94,000 bushels corn; 21,000 bushels oats; 5,500 bushels rye; 18,000 bushels barley.

SHIPMENTS—6,500 barrels flour; 24,000 bushels wheat; 64,000 bushels corn; 32,000 bushels oats; 1,600 bushels rye; 12,000 bushels barley.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

HOGS—Drovers' Journal reports receipts 19,000; shipments 4,700; packers 10c lower; $3.00@3.35; light higher; 3.00@3.35 good shipping 3.90@5.00; stockers easier; butchers' stronger.

SHEEP—Receipts 200; shipments 1,400; slow; $2.00@4.00.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

COTTON—Quiet but steady; 9 7-16@9 9-16c; futures steady.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine state and western $2.35@3.50; common to good extra 3.60@3.90; good to choice 3.95@4.50; white wheat extra 4.55@5.25; extra Ohio 3.75@5.00; St. Louis 3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process 5.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat, winter lower; spring quiet, but steady; receipts 118,000 bushels; rejected spring 86c; ungraded spring 98½; No. 3 spring 92@92½c; ungraded red 98c@$1.08½; No. 3 do 1.03@1.04½; No. 2 do 1.09@1.09½; sales 113,000; No. 1 do 1.09¾@1.10; ungraded amber 1.0c@1.09; No. 2 amber 1.07@1.07½; ungraded white 1.10@1.11; No. 2 do 1.07½@1.08; No. 1 do, sales 18,000 bushels at 1.10¼@1.10¾; extra do, sales 4,600 bushels at 1.11@1.12½. Rye firmer; western quoted at 58@60c. Barley quiet. Malt nominally unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; receipts 93,000 bushels; ungraded 46@48c; No. 3, 45⅝c; steamer 46@46½c; No. 2, 46⅜@47c in store; 48c afloat; round yellow 52c. Oats dull and lower; receipts 19,000 bushels; No. 2 white 33½@33¾; No. 1 white 34¾c; mixed western 31@31½c; white western 32½@34½c.

HAY—Quiet but steady; 40@45.

HOPS—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady. Sugar nominally unchanged. Molasses nominal. Rice nominal.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united $1.00@1.01⅜; crude 1.08⅜; refined 1.09¼.

TALLOW—Quiet; steady at 6⅝c.

ROSIN—Firm at $1.35@1.40.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at $1.29¼@1.29¼.

PRODUCE—Eggs firm; western 30c. Butter firm; western 26@31. Cheese quiet and steady; western 2@8¾c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights 19@21c.

WOOL—Domestic fleece 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c; Texans 13@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $8.85@9.25 for new. Beef dull. Cut meats, long clear middles $4.75; short do 5.00. Lard quiet; prime steam $6.45@6.50.

WHISKEY—$1.10.

METALS—Copper quiet. Ingot lake 15½c. Pig iron dull; Scotch 22½@24c; American 15@17c; Russia sheeting 10¾c.

NAILS—Cut $2.15; clinch 4.25@5.25.

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.

FLOUR—Firmer; western superfine $3.00@3.25; common extras 3.75@4.25; Wisconsin do 4.00@4.50; Minnesota do 4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan 4.75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana $5.00@6.00; St. Louis 5.00@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats 6.50@8.25; winter wheats 6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 49@52c. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white 35@39c; No. 2 white 34@34½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 33@34c. Rye, 60@62c.

Foreign Produce Market.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

PETROLEUM—Refined 9s 1½d@9s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits 22s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.

COTTON—Moderate inquiry; 5 5-16@5 9-16d; sales 33,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 5,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Beef, prime mess 70s.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The business of the week in dry goods has shown a decided increase in activity, especially in staple cottons, the prices of which are generally firm. White rock shirtings now quoted at 8¼c. Printing cloths strong; 10,000 pieces, 6-4 by 6-4, sold at 3⅜c. Woolens quiet. Foreign goods generally firm, with sales light. An important auction sale of a large stock of fine imported woolens, damaged by water in North street fire, will be held Wednesday next. Cocochia prints opened at 5½c for fancies; Orientals opened at 5½c.