

NOTICE, NOTICE!

Instead of waiting until the middle of February, we commence at once our semi-annual RED FIGURE SALE. A complete reduction on all Overcoats, Winter Suits and Winter Clothing of all kinds.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Robert Streets,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Last Day's Session of the State Educational Association.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

The Important Question of How to Teach English to Children.

REPORT ON GRADING OF STUDIES.

Discussion on the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Morning Session.

The third and last day's session of the Minnesota Educational Association was called to order in Market hall at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the president, Mr. Irwin Shepard.

HOW TO TEACH ENGLISH TO CHILDREN.

In commencing his address the speaker said that there had been a strange stir of late in the philological world, and the mother tongue had asserted its claim to recognition.

The preposterous burlesque of some systems of teaching grammar and murdering the mother tongue, was pictured by the speaker, who gave several very amusing illustrations of how some books and persons taught their pupils not to speak and write English, all of which was properly called infernal nonsense.

The speaker believed that as the most impressive age of a child's life was during the first few years of existence, and that it was during this formative period that he should be taught correct models of expression.

The cultivation of the power of expression should be the first work of the teacher; there had been talk about putting thought into a child's head, but in this connection the speaker did not know what was meant; it wasn't so much a matter of putting thought into the head as the facility to express thought or ideas in correct forms of language; the question of correct English must be met in the primary schools, and figures were produced showing that a majority of pupils left school before reaching the grammar department.

Amusing illustrations were given of the complex problems in language which some text books and teachers tried to put into the heads of four-year-old children. The attempt of pedants to put such difficult problems into the minds of young and tender children was ridiculed by the speaker as vain and foolish. A strong plea was made for more language lessons.

The speaker outlined a system or method of language culture, which he demonstrated could be taught by means of simple topics; the teacher should choose some simple topic and leaving out combinations and rules, learn the pupil the meaning of words by using them; children made many mistakes in using the simplest names, as "them books are mine," etc.; the natural manner in which the singular is uninflected for the plural, and vice versa; by the young pupil was illustrated, and examples were given of how easily the errors could be rectified and correct modes of expression substituted.

The speaker outlined a plan of language culture, by the simple use of which the pupil could be taught how to express his thoughts correctly.

The speaker thought that the study of Greek and Latin derivatives could be profitable only to scholars studying in this direction. English should be taught to pupils of the public schools, as English.

In conclusion, he said the child should learn to pronounce, spell and use the words at sight; there was no primary study that compared with the study of English in importance; the coming of new sentences by a boy made him agreeable and healthy; the secret was that while it awoke the ardor of the pupil, it also interested the teacher; a boy could not be sluggish in the right kind of school atmosphere.

He wound up by defining the duties of teachers and all in charge of pupils.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The secretary read the following telegrams: Lansing, Mich., Dec. 28.—The greeting of your association was received by a chorus of 300 teachers.

ally reciprocate your fraternal greeting and wish for your abundant success.

R. A. HARRISS. The subject of English was then discussed and Superintendent Buell of Minneapolis made a sensible address. He spoke of the natural bent or drift of a pupil as being the best indication of what to teach him.

The power of expression and miraculous command of language possessed by Shakespeare was instanced, and yet the great bard had never studied grammar.

Supt. Smith, of Hennepin county, was the next speaker. He believed that most of the real knowledge of the world was won by digging it out by hard work; it was not right to make the work too easy.

Miss Gerry's class in calisthenics then greeted the audience to a fine exhibition of dumb bell exercises. They executed all the forms without direction from the teacher, the exhibition being exceedingly interesting and creditable.

GRADED STUDIES.

Prof. Gray, from the committee on schools and graded studies, submitted his report. The report was long but very thorough, giving a comprehensive plan or outline of how studies should be conducted, and the qualifications of what went to constitute a capable teacher were given.

A process of examining teachers was outlined, to consist of C. B. and A. classes, supervised by a board of five persons; any person desiring to enter any grade must have an examination in all preceding grades; the time of the course shall be one year each for the C and B grades, and three years for the A grade. The standing is not to be less than 75 per cent; any teacher showing his inability to progress, showed his inefficiency and as he could not move up, he should be invited to move out. The course for C grade should be grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, hygiene, and U. S. history. The course of the other two grades was given, being an enumeration of all the studies in vogue in the higher grades of the schools.

President Folwell, of the university, said that teaching was a public function, and he desired to call the attention of the teachers to the importance of civil service reform; the teachers could not expect to have tenure of office unless they were competent; these principles should be introduced into education and into politics. He expressed the idea very forcibly.

Supt. Kiehle addressed the meeting and regarding the status of teachers. He said the teacher of experience and preparation would shortly be recognized by the state. His advancement and pay would be in proportion to his ability to discharge the duties of his position. He then alluded to the probable enactment of a law providing for a state examining board, which should have the power to make all the examinations of the state. After an academic examination, they should be given an experimental diploma for two years. After this, if satisfactory, the diploma could be extended.

The representative of the twilight lunary again took occasion to express his views on the subject.

Prof. Allen moved to refer the report to a committee of three.

Prof. Ellis spoke in favor of such a committee to study the issues.

Prof. Moore, of Minneapolis extended an invitation to all to attend Dr. Mayor's lecture in that city to-night.

The chair announced a committee on unifying the report of the former committee and the views of Superintendent Kiehle, consisting of Superintendents Allen, Eddy and Brady.

Prof. C. C. CURTISS opened the address on "Penmanship in the public schools." He spoke of the importance of the subject and of the general inefficiency of teachers and students in this branch of education.

The speaker gave an interesting lecture on this very important branch of education, and he said there must be a radical reform. The hand as well as the eye should be educated, and more attention given the movement exercise.

Remarks were made by Prof. McClary and Supt. Kiehle, and queries answered by Prof. Curtiss.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, when the subject of penmanship was resumed.

Prof. Curtiss continued his remarks, illustrating and elucidating the subject by the means of a blackboard. By means of the latter he drew a number of lines and diagrams of the several base, head, perpendicular, slant and vertical lines employed in the formation of letters.

The length and relative distances of strokes and lines were explained and an idea was given of uniform spacing.

EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The subject of educating the deaf and dumb, explained and illustrated by Prof. J. L. Noyes, superintendent of the Minnesota institute for the deaf and dumb, was next taken up.

Prof. Noyes addressed the assembly on the subject of educating mutes. He first spoke of the origin of educating mutes, the experiment first being made sixty-seven years ago at Hartford, Conn., and the early history of the movement was outlined. The first school was opened at Hartford, April 5, 1817. In the United States there were fifty-five schools for the deaf and dumb with an attendance of 7800. Brief mention was made of the rapid development of mute education in this country, and he then adverted to the recent efforts of instructors to make mutes talk.

The secretary reported \$200 in the treasury, and this made every one feel good that the meeting adjourned sine die.

of a swan on the blackboard. To illustrate some of the difficulties encountered with new pupils, some expressions were given: One pupil defining an ignorant man, called him a "very don't know;" "a Chinaman is a man who washes clothes dirty;" "a valley is the difference between a mountain and a hill," etc.

A number of very interesting illustrations were given, it being one of the most good illustrations of the use of drawing and the beauty of sign language ever given.

Professor Noyes addressed the meeting on the urgency of greater means and facilities for educating the deaf and dumb; he spoke of the success of the Faribault asylum and stated that while there were 150 enrolled at present, he had the names of 233 mutes residing in the state who had not been to the school. He thought there should be a law making their education compulsory.

He was glad to say that Minnesota had provided a free school and all were invited to visit the institution and see its workings for themselves.

Two young misses of the class wrote a couple of very neat and pretty addresses to the audience on the blackboard. The same young ladies, Mary E. Graham and Sigrid B. Bergwell, recited a beautiful poem, read by the professor, they giving the verse in pantomime as read by him, with grace and real beauty of expression.

Following is the ADDRESS BY MISS GRAHAM.

"We are greatly pleased to meet so many teachers to-day from different parts of our native state. We will try and do our best to please you and hope you will carry home with you a clearer knowledge of what we boys and girls at Faribault are doing. It is a terrible thing for a deaf and dumb child to grow up without an education and he would be very unhappy if he knew his miserable condition. In Minnesota there are over two hundred deaf children whose parents have not sent them to school. Some are left at home because their parents are afraid to trust them in the care of strangers, a great many are kept at home because the parents are too poor to have them become objects of charity. If they could only understand that our institution is not a charity, but a public school, etc.

A dett was then rendered in fine manner by two young lady teachers of St. Paul.

Superintendent Kiehle addressed the convention on the work of the association, and after a timely speech he moved that an executive committee be appointed from among the leaders. Referred to the committee on election of officers.

Superintendent Kiehle moved that the meetings of the association be held at the holiday season annually, and that they alternate between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Carried.

Supt. Kiehle, from the committee on exhibit, submitted a report. The committee refer with pleasure to the unusual completeness and fine general character of the display he repeated next year.

Prof. Allen, from the committee on a graded course of study, reported in favor of adopting the plan of a graded course of study as recommended by the state superintendent of instruction.

The committee on the election of officers reported as follows: President B. F. Kner, of Minneapolis; vice-president, Mrs. Sanford, of the state university; recording secretary, T. J. McCleary, Mankato; corresponding secretary, A. H. Thomas, Sauk Centre; treasurer, Mr. John Brady, of Fillmore county.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Prof. Slack offered the following resolutions: WHEREAS, The board of regents of the University of Minnesota have generously supported a summer school of science for two years past, in which some of the professors have given their time and labors gratuitously, and

WHEREAS, Many teachers of our state have attended their school and pursued with profits the studies,

Resolved, That this association commend the action of the board of regents in thus providing for the instruction of teachers and urge upon teachers to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered by adding to their store of knowledge and increasing their usefulness.

IN MEMORIAM.

The committee on resolutions offered the following: Resolved, That in the decease of Hon. David Burt, the state has lost a most devoted and useful servant and the teachers have parted with an appreciative and generous friend. This association desires hereby to make record of Mr. Burt's efficiency in a long and self-denying labor, and that as the result in good part of his influence, our state is harmoniously moving forward to a complete system of popular education.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the citizens of St. Paul for their hospitality, to the mayor, to the daily papers, for their good reports, to Rev. Mayo, for his address, to Prof. O. V. Bright, to Prof. Priem, Miss Deaken and other ladies assisting, to the railroad companies, to the hotels, to the public-spirited citizens of this city, to Hon. Thomas Wilson, Rev. Hutchins, Gen. Sanborn, Dyer & Howard, and others.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the officers of the past year, and endorsing the plan of electing county school officers as suggested by the state superintendent in his report.

A resolution was also passed praying congress to organize some system of national aid to education so that every child in the Union shall obtain such an elementary education as is necessary to good citizenship.

The secretary reported \$200 in the treasury, and this made every one feel good that the meeting adjourned sine die.

High School Principals.

The adjourned meeting of the High school principals was held yesterday morning, in the rooms of the state library.

In the matter of examination questions and course of study, it was decided that, for definiteness in presentation of work, it is advisable that the High school board prepare a syllabus of topics under the several subjects of the course.

By Bishop Ireland to Dr. Thomas. To the Editor of the Globe:

Rev. Dr. Thomas says in his late note: "As Bishop Ireland has admitted that the 'vulgate' may be revised, and as he agrees with Cardinal Manning, who says that the revision may extend to all mistakes of 'translation' and 'transcription,' a very broad field indeed! quite enough to cover all for which I have contended, it will not be necessary, unless the bishop takes some new position, to examine the text of the Latin vulgate." To say simply and unconditionally that I admit that "the vulgate may be revised," is to misrepresent my words. I need only to transcribe a few lines from my note of Dec. 23, to show how unfairly I am quoted by Mr. Thomas, and how difficult it is for me to force upon him a fair quotation of my words. I had occasion to correct him in the self-same mistake and I remarked: "There may be some day in the future a revision of the vulgate. But the revision will make no substantial changes; it will not leave out whole passages. The revision of the Protestant Bible has made substantial changes. Mr. Thomas should put my statements as I enunciated them, before his readers, and not give, as mine what is the very contrary of my words."

"Cardinal Manning fares as badly at the hands of Mr. Thomas. To admit that a revision of the vulgate may extend to all mistakes of 'translation' and 'transcription,' would, indeed, open before Mr. Thomas a very broad field. Unfortunately for Mr. Thomas the context from which he has extracted circumscribes very much the field; Mr. Thomas omits conveniently the context. The cardinal says: "It (the church) has hitherto only declared the vulgate to be authentic, and that as I have already shown, with the relative or respective authenticity which does not exclude the errors of translators or scribes." The words "as I have already shown" refer us to a previous paragraph where his meaning of relative authenticity is given, and where we see how far errors of "translators and transcribers may be admitted to exist in the vulgate; * * *

The authenticity is not absolute, extending to jobs and titles; but relative or respective, extending to the substance and to all the chief parts of the text—that is, to the doctrine of faith and morals, and to all the histories, facts and sayings which are contained in it."

That the Vulgate may be revised in minor matters of no substantial importance is what Cardinal Manning says, and what I, as a Catholic theologian, hold.

I beg to express the hope that Mr. Thomas, in his promised lectures on the "Papacy" and on the "Apocrypha," will quote fairly and correctly from the Fathers, and other ecclesiastical writers, to whom he may have occasion to refer, and that, for the greater satisfaction of all concerned, he will indicate the books and chapters from which the quotations may be derived.

The lecture on the "Apocrypha" will afford him the occasion of replying to my oft-repeated question "What is Mr. Thomas' test for deciding whether a book is entitled or not to a place in the canon?" As he will exclude from his canon the Deutero-canonical books of the Old Testament, it will be necessary to state why he includes in his canon the Deutero-canonical books of the New Testament, or, indeed, why he considers the book of the New Testament to be inspired.

I take as granted that since he is not permitted to give his own interpretation of the decrees of our councils, and that he must quote correctly and impartially my statements, Mr. Thomas abandons the second part of his original thesis—that the decree of Trent "in regard to the authenticity of the old vulgate text is a broad decree to Christian scholarship."

Rev. Mr. Thomas complains that resort has been had to personalities; that the controversy has been dragged down into the mud. I should be sorry had any word dropped from my pen that would allow such complaints. I am not conscious that I have subjected aside one iota from the subject matter of the controversy. I hope he does not consider me guilty of "personalities" because I demanded of him that he should quote my statements correctly, and that I had led him to believe that the word Deutero-Canonical means a canon of inferior authority.

JOHN IRELAND. St. Paul, Dec. 29, 1882.

A Presentation.

Mr. M. Churchill, time keeper of the St. Paul City railway, has been made the recipient of an elegant gold chain and charm valued at \$45 from the drivers of the company. The following letter accompanied the gift:

DECEMBER 28, 1882.—DEAR SIR: We, the drivers of the St. Paul City railway desire that you should accept this little present as a token of our good feeling and gratitude towards you. We hope you will accept it, not in any consideration of its value or usefulness, but as a souvenir, or a something to remind you of us when the tide of fortune may have separated us or the destinies of fate parted us forever. Every time you look upon it remember the drivers of the St. Paul City railway.

Mr. Churchill desires to return through the Globe his hearty thanks to the donors of the gift, the meaning of which he fully appreciates. He hopes the good feeling existing between himself and the drivers will never grow less.

Finding of a Body.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Davenport was notified of the finding of the body of a man at No. 313 Thirteenth street, and as the apartments were apparently unoccupied, suspicions were prevalent among the neighbors of foul play. An investigation resulted in the information that the deceased was a Scandinavian laborer, who had died of consumption on Thursday morning. Not caring to remain alone with the corpse, his wife left the house Thursday night and remained with friends, and as the family were entirely without means she started out yesterday morning to arrange for the funeral at the expense of the community. These facts being ascertained, a coffin was furnished by the authorities and the remains were properly interred.

Kitchens in Hop Farming.

At the present price, an acre in hops will bring more money than five hundred acres in any other farming; and, if there is a consumer or dealer who thinks the price of Hop Bitters high, remember that hops are 25.25 per lb., and the quantity and quality of hops in Hop Bitters and the price remains the same as formerly. Don't buy or use worthless stuff or imitations because the price is low.

W. H. HURD & CO., Proprietors of the Merchants' Exchange Restaurant, 611-113a Block, Open for Business To-day.

We are pleased to announce to the public that W. H. Hurd & Co., proprietors of the Merchants' Exchange restaurant, will open for business to-day noon. The restaurant occupies the entire basement of the Gilliland block, and is without a doubt the finest west of New York. On entering from Jackson street is the large dining hall running the entire length of the building, containing a number of tables, etc., ready to receive and seat the numerous patrons that it is sure to get. Adjoining the main dining hall is a handsomely furnished ladies' dining room. There is also a large lunch room with a long counter, and a number of patent swinging seats. Ladies' and gents' toilet rooms, and cloak and parcel department are off from the large corridor that runs from one end of the building to the other, and which the proprietors have spared no means to finish in grand style. The entire floor is laid with white and red tile. The kitchen is large and airy, and contains everything needed for the wants of the public, and is so arranged that not a particle of fume can reach the dining or other rooms, by having large ventilators that carry off all fumes from cooking. We call special attention to the Fourth street entrance, which will be covered with glass the whole length, and will make a very beautiful entrance, giving all the light attainable. The incandescent electric light will be placed in the restaurant in a few days.

Remember that W. H. Hurd & Co. open for dinner to-day, and the GLOBE predicts great success to the proprietors.

A Card.

I would wish through the columns of the Globe to inform the public that a judgment has been rendered against me in the district court of Ramsey county in favor of the Lake City bank for one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-five cents (\$144.45). Now I never gave the Lake City bank any note and never received any value from them or from any one else on account of any such notes. The notes in question were signed by me under the solemn assurance of the president in charge of the Catholic church at Lake City that if I moved away as I told him I intended to do, I should never have to pay the notes, while if I remained the proceeds of them were to go to the benefit of the church. I remained at Lake City until the first note became due, and meeting him upon the street offered payment. He told me he would leave it at the Lake City bank, where I afterwards called and offered payment of the first note, the one then due, and which I had agreed to pay. I went through the trickery of the priest. In stead of presenting the note, then due, the people at the bank gave me the second note and took my money, while I unsuspecting of any wrong intent on their part, put the note into my pocket without looking at it. The object was to make me pay both notes by giving me the second, and leaving the first one unpaid, which became due while I was still residing there, and which I had agreed to pay. It was a slick trick on their part, and I want the public to judge between us as to who was right and who was wrong. I hope this money will go to pay honest debts, although it is not obtained from me fairly or justly. I always pay towards the support of the church where I live, and had I remained at Lake City I would not complain, as I agreed to pay it if I staid. I hope my friends at Lake City will take warning by me and not put too much confidence in one man.

WILLIAM HICKET.

Board of Public Works.

The board of public works held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and transacted the following business:

The contract for grading Claghorn street was awarded to James Carr at \$3,975, he being the lowest responsible bidder.

The clerk was directed to give confirmation notice of the assessment for opening and extending Thirteenth street from Cedar to Wabasha; for opening and extending Pleasant avenue from St. Clair street to southwest corner of city limits; for constructing stone gutters on east side of Minnesota street from Fifth to Seventh streets, and for sprinkling Seventh street from St. Peter to intersection with Third and Fort streets, at the so-called Seven corners.

Election of Officers.

A meeting of the St. Paul department of the Fireman's Life association was held at No. 1 engine house last night, the object being to elect officers and directors for the ensuing year. The meeting resulted in the election of the following board of directors: H. Tubinsen, R. O. Strong, G. W. Freeman, John Lunkenheimer, A. Henshel and P. Butler. R. O. Strong was elected president and Geo. W. Freeman secretary, by unanimous consent.

The presentation of the Lights of London at the Opera house last evening, was, in many respects, the most successful of the engagement. The company was at its best, while the large audience was in a very complimentary mood, as testified by the enthusiastic applause with which the many good points of the play were received. The engagement of the company closes with a matinee and evening performance, both of which will undoubtedly be attended by large audiences.

The Last Act of the Slayback Tragedy.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—The damage suit for \$5,000, instituted by Alice W. Slayback against John A. Cockrill, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, for the loss of her husband, was dismissed to-day at plaintiff's instance and costs. The suit was filed after the grand jury had ignored the bill against Cockrill for killing Col. Slayback. Depositions had been taken by plaintiff's attorneys the past three weeks, but nothing new concerning the tragedy which resulted in Slayback's death was elicited, except some theoretical expert testimony. The attorneys for Cockrill notified the plaintiff's lawyers that they would begin taking testimony for the defense at 1 o'clock to-day, but when the hour arrived, and witnesses for the defense were in readiness, the attorney for plaintiff rushed in and said the suit was dismissed.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The feature of the markets on 'change to-day was the big jump in oats and the strength manifested by wheat. The recent weakness and continued decline in this last cereal caused a great many operators to sell; hence there are a goodly number of shorts. Those thus situated have shown no alacrity about covering, having confidence in the inability of wheat to rally. However, to-morrow, ends the month, and these persons of cash grain evidently believed cheap enough to carry for they show little disposition to sell. This demand and the small offerings induced quite an advance to-day. Corn also looked up somewhat, more especially for the longer futures. Provisions tried hard to make up for yesterday's decline and oats were firm enough to again secure the remaining shorts at to-morrow's possibilities. The clique that is manipulating this last named market went into the oat pit to-day with their coats off, and effectually checked any tendency toward weakness. Cash oats were all disposed of before prices were fairly changed but the crowd worked away on December 30, and only a cent under where oats sold at the close of last year. To-morrow will see a further advance, and some pretty badly squeezed shorts. The oats corner is an ungodly success.

On the board wheat was fairly active and firmer, opening at about the closing figures at 1 o'clock yesterday, railed firm and sold up steadily 1/8c from the lowest point on January and February, and 1/8c on May, ruled steady at the advance, and at the close month was 1/8c higher than yesterday, January 1/8c higher, February 1/8c higher, and May 1/8c higher. The New York market was unusually strong, and there were a good many eastern orders here, and there was a general feeling of confidence, which gave the market its first upward turn, after which the shorts began to cover quite lively, their competition adding to the firmness. Prices were a trifle easier in the afternoon. Both winter and spring were in better request and firmer, winter selling a cent higher.

Flour is weak and unchanged.

Corn was fairly active and changed frequently, but the fluctuations were not wide, year changing only 3/4c, January 1/8c, February 1c, and May 3/4c, but at the close year was 1/8c higher than it closed at 1 o'clock yesterday, January 1c higher, February 1 1/8c higher and May 3/4c higher. There was very little doing in year, which ruled weak at the opening. It was nearly 1c over January, but finally fell to the same price, but afterwards again sold a trifle over. There was an increased demand for the forward options, more especially for January and February, which, it will be observed, sold up fully 1/4c from yesterday's closing.

At the close the feeling was strong on cash or futures. But in the afternoon the feeling was hardly so strong and outside prices of the morning were shaded.

In the morning in the 'oat pit there was a good demand for ear lots of No. 2, and white, they being wanted to make up round lots for delivery on year contracts. The arrivals were increased considerably, and with a good supply liberal sales were made. A firm feeling prevailed and there was 1/4c improvement. Sales were made at 39 3/4c. All ear lot offerings were sold within this range, though later owing to a liberal advance occurring for year, more could be obtained, but the cash oats had all been sold. Futures were quiet all around. Rejected oats in store nominal at 31c/32c.

On the sample market there were large offerings of rejected—more offered, in fact, than wanted—and sales very slow, with prices weak. Sample lots of the better grades scarce, consignments of these being about all in store. Future deliveries were firm, and a liberal advance in prices was gained. An active demand from shorts existed for year, and there was also apparent an inclination on the part of some operators to enhance values. The larger deliveries sympathized with this movement, and were all better. In the afternoon the futures were weaker, the attention of the bulls being confined to the cornered deliveries, which was forced up to 43c, creating consternation among the remaining bears who nervously await another raid to-morrow. It is confidently predicted that the year will close at 45c or close to 50c if the clique so wish it, and to be the occasion of a last arbitration committee, but a compromise is probable. Cash oats have been industriously diverted from Chicago, lately, that from the west being intercepted at St. Louis or Kansas City, and shipped south. Meanwhile oatmeal mills through Illinois and Iowa are shutting down because of the high prices.

M. WALTER.

OTTO DREHER.

WALTER & DREHER,

No. 127 East Seventh, near Robert street, manufacturers of and Dealers in Fine and General

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

For Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Bed Room or Office Use. Upholstery Goods and Materials of Every Description. Mattresses, New, Repicked and Refinished. Artistic Upholstery a Feature.

All upholstered goods promptly repaired, called for and delivered in any part of the city. Rail-car upholstery a specialty. Original designs and estimates furnished. Student, smoking, and easy chairs of all the latest designs, suitable for holiday, wedding or birthday presents, constantly on hand and made to order. Also, Ottomans, Foot-Rests, Foot-Stools, Reception Chairs, etc., etc.

We do not claim to be the ONLY upholsterers in the city, nor do we desire to hoodwink the public by absurd or false statements, but we DO claim that our large and regular force of skilled and artistic craftsmen enables us to promptly turn out as good or elegant a piece of work as can be done by the best here or elsewhere, including New York City. We guarantee FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and FAIR DEALING in ALL cases, and on this fair and honest basis we respectfully solicit a share of the general patronage.

in the latter state using 20,000 a day, closing this week.

Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley in some demand and firmer for the best grades.

Trading was fairly active in the market for hog products and the feeling in a general way was stronger and prices averaged higher on all the leading descriptions. The offerings on speculative account were fair and the inquiry moderately active. Shippers were favored with a fair number of orders, and transacted a moderate business. Foreign advices were less favorable to sellers, and lard was quoted 15c and bacon 6d lower. Receipts of product were fair, and the shipments of all kinds larger than during the previous day. The demand for mess pork was moderately active, and the offerings were fair. Prices were firm and 15c/20c higher, and closed comparatively steady, on fully sustained during the afternoon.

The inquiry for lard was fairly active and the offerings moderate, less pressure to sell. Prices were stronger, and improved 7 1/2c/10c per 100 pounds, and closed comparatively steady, holding well up throughout the day. Some 25,000 live hogs were received here to-day, and found a fairly active and somewhat firmer market.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Dec. 29.—A recovery in Denver with a good deal of activity in it helped the situation this morning, aiding the rise in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to 124, while later in the day Northern Pacific displaced much strength and was followed by Delaware & Lackawanna, who sold above 129, and was firm on the declaration of the usual 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, and a showing of net earnings about 1 per cent. per month for the year. Western Union did not get above 82, at which figure there seems to be plenty of stock for sale. The dealings on St. Paul were large, but it failed to make much improvement. Lake Shore & Michigan Central are quoted ex-dividend of 2 per cent. Union Pacific sold at 103 1/2 during the afternoon, Oregon Transcontinental above 84 and the Omahas gained about 1 per cent. There was a good deal of realizing in the final dealings and prices dropped in consequence, the Vanderbilts being especially weak. Money continues easy.

There have been rumors of fresh trouble in the Northwest. Insiders in St. Paul & Omaha say they know of no trouble, and do not believe there is any. Insiders hear, however, that contracts were made by which business is not allowed to take its natural channel, in accordance with the late agreement. It has been reported that the Wabash company would make an unfavorable statement for the year. A broker in a position to know says that Mr. Gould has been a large buyer of the stock, and that he would scarcely have made such purchases had