

LATE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

The regular meeting of the water board will be held in the mayor's office on Friday afternoon.

Officer Howard arrested a thief who stole a cap from a second-hand store on Washington avenue.

Peter Reynolds was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mary Finn, who alleges that he called by vile names.

The opera train from St. Paul ran into a misplaced switch last night. None of the passengers or train men were hurt.

John McCarthy is under arrest upon the charge of selling liquor to a minor. His trial will occur in the municipal court this morning.

Sergeant Bofford arrested a crook last night who stole two ladies' cloaks and two hats from parties at a dance last Saturday night near the Manitoba depot.

Fritz Christopherson and Henry Thompson were arraigned before Judge Cooley yesterday charged with stealing three coats and a vest from Nicholas Oleson; the case was continued until this morning for trial.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of J. C. Christenson's residence, at No. 725 Sixth avenue south, but fortunately was extinguished before material damage to property had resulted.

The coroner held the inquest upon the death of Charles Finnegan at the special request of the friends of the deceased who alleged that the railroad company was responsible for the accident.

Albert Theras, the boy arrested for stealing a sled from Weeks & Co., as mentioned by the GLOBE was discharged by Judge Cooley yesterday. His father James Theras, however was fined \$10 for using abusive language to Mr. Weeks.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST

Upon the Remains of Charles Finnegan, Killed by the Cars-The Finding of the Jury-The Railroad Company Not Found Responsible.

Last evening the coroner held an inquest upon the remains of Charles Finnegan, the hapless victim of the fatal railway accident which occurred upon the Minneapolis Eastern railroad, on the river bank below the suspension bridge on Sunday night about 11 o'clock.

The following jury was impealed: A. R. Brandt, R. L. Whitney, Milton Pickett, P. M. Mark, E. C. Cady and A. J. Berry.

DR. A. A. AMES was the first witness called. He testified that the deceased was brought to his hospital at about midnight on Sunday in a comatose condition, but fatally injured; heard the deceased say nothing respecting the manner in which he had been injured; the witness described the injuries he discovered upon the body of the deceased, who died at about 2:30.

The engineer, fellow brakeman and fireman on the train upon which the accident occurred, testified respecting the accident. The fireman

SAW FINNEGAN FALL from a top of a car between the two hind cars in the train of nine cars. He at once called the attention of the engineer to the fact, and the latter blew whistles for brakes. When the train had been stopped, the fireman and brakeman searched for Finnegan

and found him beneath the hind trucks of the last car in the train. They extricated him from this with much difficulty, his clothing having become entangled in the brake of the car. The deceased said he was mortally injured. He was conscious and said he had slipped from the top of the car. They took him to the Ames hospital where he died two hours later.

It having been reported by Finnegan's friends that the "running board" of the flat board on the top of the freight cars upon which the brakemen walked had been split, and that this had occasioned Finnegan's fall, the coroner called Yardmaster Duncanson of the road to testify respecting the condition of the car. He had not examined the car until yesterday when he found that a corner of the "running board" had been broken. He had in the yard, that Joe Gavin, an employe in the yard, that he (Gavin) saw a man kick off that piece of board on Monday after the accident. The man who broke the board had circulated the story that the broken corner had occasioned the accident. The yard master stated that the cars were all covered with snow and ice, and that any man is liable to slip and fall upon this ice. It is not the business of any one to keep off the snow. It is always allowed to remain until it melts off.

Dr. R. J. Hill testified to conducting the autopsy on Monday afternoon, and described the injuries received by the deceased. In his opinion the shock resulting from the injuries were sufficient to occasion death.

At the conclusion of the evidence the jury found a verdict in effect that the deceased came to his death from accidentally falling from the car and being crushed beneath the car trucks.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences Last Evening—A Committee on Arrangements and Reception Appointed.

A meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences was held in the rooms at No. 110 Hennepin avenue last evening, for the purpose of listening to and taking action upon the nominating committee appointed at the last meeting of the academy.

This committee reported that they had held a meeting in the Nicollet house parlors on Monday evening and selected a committee to make full arrangements for the reception of the members of the American association for the advancement of science, which society is to convene in this city on August 1 next.

The following is the list of gentlemen so selected, and the action of the committee was adopted by the academy:

Hon. George A. Pillsbury, George A. Brackett, A. C. Rand, John DeLaitter, W. W. McNeil, O. C. Merriman, J. S. Pillsbury, President W. F. Lowell, Chas. W. Johnson, A. B. Nettleton, W. D. Washburn, L. B. Walker, E. M. Wilson, E. V. White, H. T. Welles, H. G. Hicks, Thomas Lowry, Winthrop Young, W. S. King, J. V. Blakely, R. B. Langdon, D. L. Kiehl, J. C. Serley, A. E. Johnson, Anthony Kelly, A. F. Elliot, Prof. N. H. Winchell.

This committee was empowered to fill vacancies.

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular notifying the gentlemen of their appointment on the committee, and to call a meeting to be held in the Nicollet house parlors on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Let the Cars.

The result of the coroner's inquest held upon the remains of Charles Finnegan, the brakeman who slipped from the top of a freight car on the Minneapolis Eastern railroad on Sunday night would naturally suggest the enactment of a law which shall compel the railway companies to do as far as possible to keep the snow and ice from the tops of all box cars.

The brakemen are ordinarily compelled to take great risks upon life and limb, but none so great as the danger of slipping from the tops of ice covered cars beneath the wheels. The injury of brakemen from these ice covered cars is a daily occurrence. Yard Master Duncanson, of the Minneapolis Eastern, testified last evening that it is not the duty of any employe to keep off the snow and ice, and that it is never cleaned off at all, but allowed to remain until it is melted off by the action of the sun, which in Minnesota means an occurrence very seldom in winter. To an outsider it looks much like homicide for a railway company to knowingly permit such a state of affairs to exist.

Municipal Court

[Before Judge Cooley] John Forbes, drunkenness; discharged. P. Doherty, James Souder, John McDonald, John S. Kelly, drunkenness; committed ten days.

James Burns, David Jaynes and M. S. Benson, vagrancy; committed ten days each.

M. S. Kosky, assault and battery; paid a fine of \$25 and costs.

Ed. Brunan, larceny; pleaded guilty; continued until this afternoon.

John Landrey, larceny; sentenced to the Reform school.

Albert Herons, larceny; sentence suspended.

James Herons, abusive language to H. A. Weeks; paid a fine of \$5 and costs.

Fritz Christopherson and Henry Thompson, larceny; continued until this morning.

John McCarthy, selling liquor to a minor; continued until this morning.

CRIMES & CASUALTIES.

TRIAL OF CHINAMEN FOR MURDER. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The court room of the criminal court, over which Judge Williamson presides, was filled this morning with representatives of the Celestial Kingdom, come to witness the trial of Sing Ah Dive and Sing Ah You, indicted for the murder on the 29th of August last of a brother Chinaman, one Sing Quon. The Chinese spectators filled the entire space in the court room, and with a seeming ignorance of all that was going on gave a stolid and passive attention to the proceedings incident on choosing a jury.

The prisoners sat apart on a bench, apparently wholly unconscious of all that was going on about them. Dive is a small, thin Chinaman, dressed in the regulation blue overshirt and felt solid slippers, with queue wrapped snugly around his head and appears stolid, almost to idiocy. You is a brighter looking specimen of the Oriental, and is dressed in ordinary coat, vest and pants and his hair is as closely cropped to his head as any prize fighter.

Neither of them can understand English. Many of the witnesses have been brought here from San Francisco, through the influence of the Chinese six companies, and it is understood that the same corporation is paying the cost of the defense. Out of all the witnesses, of whom there is some twenty subpoenaed, only two can speak English. These two are to act as interpreters. The charge against Dive and You is that on the 29th of August last they, together with Sing Quon, were in a Chinese laundry at 232 West Madison street. They began quarreling among themselves and in the course of an excited and vociferous conversation, conducted in Chinese, Dive accused Quon of too intimate an acquaintance with a certain malatto woman.

Quon retorted with some disparaging remarks of an insinuating as to Dive and You, which, being concocted in Chinese, are as yet unknown, and Dive retaliated by stabbing Quon through the body with a large knife furnished by you. The entire day was spent in choosing a jury.

ARRESTED FOR WIFE MURDER. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 16.—Neptune Temple, a prominent colored man, connected with prominent benevolent associations and churches of his class, was arrested today charged with murdering his wife.

A \$400,000 THEFT CONVICTED. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The conviction is affirmed of I. S. Book, ex-city treasurer, who embezzled nearly \$400,000 of the city money. He has been re-arrested and sentenced to be moved at the next session of the court.

HORSE STEALING BY CAR-LOADS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Andrew Ming, of this city, was held in \$4,000 bail for hearing on a charge of obtaining a car and a half load of horses, valued at \$5,100 from E. J. Austin of Polo, Ill., and giving a worthless check in payment.

SENT UP FOR EMBEZZLEMENT. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 16.—Ex-County Commissioners Dan Carson and Wm. C. Ebner, convicted of embezzlement, were taken to the penitentiary today.

THE FESTIVE REVOLVER. A Young Lady Killed by Her Lover's Pistol [Syracuse, N. Y., dispatch, 26th.]

One of the saddest tragedies ever enacted in this community was that of this afternoon, when Miss Imogene Lewis, a respected and beautiful young lady, met her death instantly from the premature discharge of her lover's revolver. She had but time to address a few loving words to her betrothed before breathing her last. The particulars of the sad affair as learned this evening, are contradictory to rumors that were rife earlier in the day, when it was noised about that it was a case of murder. Miss Lewis lived in Diamond street, and had received the addresses of Mr. George W. Gates for some time, and their wedding was announced for the near future. Preparations of an elaborate nature were already under way. This afternoon Mr. Gates called on Miss Lewis, and at her solicitation was arranging some evergreens about the chandelier. He had mounted a step ladder and was engaged with the decorations, when a 32 caliber revolver fell from his out side coat pocket, and in its descent struck the ladder, and one of the chambers exploded. Miss Lewis was standing near and the ball struck her in the neck. She fell to the floor, but before Mr. Gates could reach her, arose, but only to fall into his arms with the remark: "Oh George, you have killed me! you have killed me!" He supposed her exclamation was caused by fright, and endeavored to quiet her; but she pointed to the bullet hole in her neck and asked for her smelling salts. She was able to walk to a settee, but expired immediately. Mr. Gates was frantic with grief and rushed into the street like mad and gave the alarm. To the coroner who was summoned, he said, between his sobs, "I loved and cherished the young lady, and she perfectly worshipped me." When asked concerning his practice of carrying a weapon, he said: "I have not been accustomed to carrying a revolver. On Sunday I started for a drive, and slipped my revolver into my outside coat pocket, and it remained there until today, when this terrible catastrophe has overtaken me." No one was in the room at the time of the tragedy, but Mr. Gates' account of the affair is fully credited.

"Winter ends out what Summer lays by." Kidney-Weak Circles in Water and in Summer There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be early benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Weak every spring. If you cannot prepare the dry but the liquid. It has no same effect.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—The dispute

JEROME'S MANIFESTO.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ASSERTS HIS RIGHT TO THE FRENCH THRONE.

A Manifesto Factively Posted at Night—He Criticizes the Present Government, and Wants to Give France a Better One—Arrested and to be Banned—A Lively Scene in the Chambers—Miscellaneous Foreign News.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Figaro publishes a manifesto professedly issued by Prince Napoleon criticizing the present situation and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Prince Napoleon's manifesto was found placarded in several quarters in Paris. The prince dwells on the impotence and incapacity of the government, the disunion of parliament and the decadence of the army and finances.

He declares religion is attacked, and the observance of the concordat can alone establish religious peace. The prince rejects any compromise with the Royalists. He adverts to the plebiscit by which the empire was sanctioned. The manifesto was torn down by the police.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Paris dispatch says the manifesto of Prince Napoleon was at first regarded as a hoax, and many still doubt its genuineness. Figaro has been seized. If the manifesto is genuine the prince will be ordered to quit France, and will be conducted to the frontier in the event of his refusal.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Prince Napoleon was arrested this afternoon and conducted to the consergerie.

In the chamber of deputies, Jolibois, Bonapartist, interpellated the government the subject of the arrest of Prince Napoleon. He said the issue of the manifesto was simply a press offense. The prince, he declared, had only exercised his right, and Deves, minister of justice, had exceeded his authority in causing the prince's arrest. Deves replied that the manifesto had not only been published, but placed in circulation, and had been brought to the attention of the judicial authorities, who, in the exercise of the complete freedom of action they possessed, had issued a warrant for the arrest of the prince. Deves added that the matter would in due course come before the tribunals. The government was firmly resolved to see the law strictly observed by all citizens of the republic, not excepting Prince Jerome. Aloquet, Republican, vice president of the chamber, brought forward a motion prohibiting the presence of any member of the former French dynasty, M. Faillit, Republican, moved the order of the day, approving the action of the government in regard to Prince Napoleon. The motion was adopted by a vote of 170 to 89. Bisaccia said he was anxious to separate the personality of kings and princes from the present incident. Lord protests followed this remark, and the president of the chamber ruled that the words "kings and princes" were unconstitutional. Urgency was then voted for. Floquet's motion by 328 ayes to 112 noes.

A member of the staff of Le Temps interpellated Prince Napoleon today on the subject of his manifesto. The prince said he had issued the manifesto because everything was going wrong in France. The republic had proved its incapacity for governing. It had not received the sanction of a popular vote. The Republicans were wrong in not having resorted to plebiscit a few years ago, when they would have secured 5,000,000 suffrages. Prince Napoleon denied that he had any personal interest in the matter. He said he was the supporter of the scrutin de liste because he believed under the present system, the executive was governed chiefly by local interests. He should like to see at the head of the republic a man of the nation, elected by the entire people of the United States. "Let the people," said the prince, "appoint Grevy if they pleased; but at any rate free the executive from the influence of the deputies elected by mere arrondissements. With the present chamber of deputies it was impossible to hope for anything. Gambetta had failed to imbue it with the principles of government and where he had failed none could hope to succeed." Prince Napoleon denied that he aimed at personal power, the coexistence of which, with the liberty of the press, liberty of association and the principle of universal suffrage, is impossible. If Count de Chambord were to attempt to ascend the throne, he, Prince Napoleon, would be first to seize a musket and mount the barricades. The prince said he believed a parliamentary regime only practicable under a constitutional monarchy. He was convinced of the perfect legality of his manifesto. Competent persons, he said, had approved its terms and had affirmed that the placarding of it was legal.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 16.—The Ex-Emperor Eugenie has again written concerning in regard to her claims to the throne, which the municipality refused as illegitimate. She wishes to know whether the offer will be accepted. If so, a deed of gift will be drawn up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The World has a special cable from Paris upon Prince Napoleon's proclamation and his arrest. A leading member of the conservative Republican party said to the correspondent the prince had shown a keen appreciation of the situation.

That the impending financial troubles of France cannot, in my judgment, much longer be averted. We have been voting money away in every direction to satisfy every wretched little politician from the channel to the Pyrenees, building railroads which are not wanted, and which are being paid for by building palaces in villages; lavishing money of the tax payers upon unmanly objects, and heaping up obligations with which, so various and so weighty are they, no man now in the government, and no man likely to enter the government, is in my judgment competent to deal. All this means disaster of a kind which most irritates and alarms the small proprietors of France, the mass of the people. Now the prince, who, whatever else may be said of him, is a shrewd observer and keen man of business, sees all this, sees mischief in the air and comes forward to save himself and the Napoleonic claims. Observe that the Second Empire still lives in the traditions of the people as an epoch of great material prosperity. I am convinced in my own belief that he has his situation precisely by irritation, with which I have heard the action of Prince Napoleon spoken of, "a night in the cleanest shirt. It has been the ill-considered opinion of the Orleanist chiefs for some time that the restoration of a constitutional monarchy with "Comte de Paris was on the cards. Thanks to precisely the state of affairs so vigorously sketched by my interlocutor. They now seem to feel that Prince Napoleon has been thrusting himself in before them on the very ground which they expected to make their own.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The French revenue returns for 1882 shows little more than a nominal increase.

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—The dispute

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—There are two distinct secret societies here. One belongs to the old "Head Center" Stephens Fenian party, which advocates open warfare, and the other is known as the senate or council, a body which advocates murder. An effort will be made to prove that some of the prisoners recently taken into custody have been in company on certain days with persons posted in certain parts of the city for the purpose of assassinating a high official.

The attempt was postponed for a better opportunity, which never arose. It is stated it will be shown there was a plot to destroy the Lord Lieutenant and his escort by bombs thrown from unoccupied houses.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A fire occurred in a tenement house on Widgeate street last evening. Five persons were burned to death and four injured.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—Another arrest was made in Dublin in connection with conspiracy to murder.

LIMERICK, Jan. 16.—In an affray at Cough, County Tipperary, growing out of a quarrel, six persons were attacked with pitchforks. Many people were wounded and a number of arrests made.

DUNDEE, Jan. 16.—Armistead's flax warehouses burned to-day; loss £50,000.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Germans here collected £4,000 for relief of the distress resulting from the floods. The strike of the Caledonian railroad is extending. Traffic with west Scotland has almost stopped.

GERMANY. BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The crown prince and princess declined to receive any presents on the occasion of their silver wedding, and requests the donors to expend the money they proposed thus using in alleviating the distress caused by the floods.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Berlin correspondent says: Bismarck is opposed to allowing any facilities for the return of German emigrants after naturalization as American citizens, as they thus obtain exemption from military service.

STRASBURG, Jan. 16.—At the banquet last evening in honor of the members of the provincial committee of Alsace-Lorraine, Field Marshal Von Manteuffel, the governor-general, emphasized the fact that France had retroceded Alsace-Lorraine by treaty, and said the duties of the inhabitants toward the mother country must silence all sentimental regrets. The prosperity of Alsace-Lorraine depended upon their obtaining constitutional rights, and he appealed to the patriotism of both provinces to support his efforts, but whether such support be given or withheld his policy was one of conciliation.

ITALY. ROME, Jan. 16.—The commission on the abolition of forced currency, after having heard a statement by the minister of finance and the treasury, decided that specie payment be commenced in April or at the latest in May.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The trains were all on time yesterday, or nearly so.

W. C. Van Horne, general manager of the Canadian Pacific, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, who has been expected for some time to arrive in St. Paul, did not reach this city yesterday.

The city ticket office of the St. Paul & Manitoba road will be removed to the second door above Sibley on Third street, in a day or two. The Albert Lea route and S. B. Ganitt will go to the same place.

Ethan Allen, the pioneer settler of Marshall county, in the Red river valley, is in St. Paul. He reports a good season for the merchants and business people up there generally. The farmers in that section, however, overestimated the amount of the crop, and also expected higher prices. The consequence is that the farmers will be behind in their accounts and will have to be carried over, in many instances, to another season. No one is suffering from the severity of the season, and the stock is being brought through in good condition.

Northern Railway of Ohio. CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Northern railway, to-day, the following directors were elected: Gabriel Netter, Edward Colston, B. J. Bachman, Nelson Herin, Albert Netter, H. D. Hyde, G. W. Ballau, J. M. Kinney, E. B. Phillips, Edgar M. Johnson and John Ryan.

Another Road Absorbed. COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.—It is believed here that the Chesapeake & Ohio has purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Scioto Valley railway, as a sort of extension to Ft. Wayne and the Northwest. At the annual election of the association a board in Chanting's interest will be chosen.

A Michigan Debtor's Sharp Practice. A certain Michigander, who had long succeeded in dodging a certain creditor, was a few weeks ago cornered in the office of a mutual friend, and the creditor began: "Sir, you have owed me \$25 for a year past, and now I want to know what you are going to do about it?"

"Well, I'll think it over."

"There will be no thinking it over, my friend. If you don't pay me I'll sue you."

"You will?"

"Then you'll be certain to get a judgment. The party which brings the suit always gets the verdict before a justice. Knowing this, you will take advantage of me."

"I will."

"Very well. Now, then, I deny that I owe you a dollar."

"You do?"

"I do, sir, but in case you want to borrow \$25 of me for a week here it is."

"I don't care whether you call it paying or lending, so long as I get my money," replied the creditor, and he made out a receipt in full and took the money.

At the end of the week he was asked to return the loan, but laughed at the absurdity of the request. Suit was begun to recover it, the mutual friend used as a witness, and the plaintiff received judgment in his favor and had a clean receipt to show for the debt.

This statesman's death may postpone the inevitable war between France and Germany, but there will be no postponement of the great drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. to take place in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31st, 1883. \$80,000 for only \$2. The most popular institution in the country. Tickets only \$2 each. Sent to R. L. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the senate, at the close of the morning business, consideration of the bill for the relief of Ben Holliday was resumed. After the disposal of the Holiday relief bill, Messrs. Platt and Harrison endeavored to secure the passage of a bill to regulate the practice in patent suits. The latter spoke this morning of the hardships now suffered by the people of the West in connection with these suits.

Mr. Daves, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the bill providing for the allotment lands in severity to the Ottawas of the Indian territory. Also a bill ratifying the agreement with the Indians granting the right of way to the Carson & Colorado railroad through Walker river reservation, Nevada.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably a bill authorizing the sale of the Baton Rouge arsenal and grounds.

A joint resolution was offered in the house by Mr. Kasson, respecting the Hawaiian treaty. It requests the president to take steps to bring about a revision, to the end that the clause relative to the introduction of Hawaiian muscovado, crown and unrefined sugars free of duty may be changed so as to permit the character and grades of such duty. Free sugars may be determined by their percentage of absolute fineness or clarification, instead of the color test under the duties of the standard, not, however, so as to impair the spirit of the reciprocity.

The senate appropriation committee amended the postoffice appropriation bill so that it provides that 2 cent postage shall begin Jan. 1, 1883. They strike out the house provision regarding the compensation of subsidized railroads for carrying the mails, and insert an appropriation of \$185,000 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, with the view of continuing the fast mail service, and increasing to \$25,000 the item for steamboat mail service.

At the close of the morning hour the Holiday bill went over.

Mr. Hill, from the postoffice committee, then reported favorably the house bill to modify the postal money order system.

The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff.

The amendment making the duty on sulphate of iron or copper as three-tenths of a cent per pound was agreed to. The paragraphs covering acetate of lead, litharge, orange mineral, etc., were reserved for further consideration.

Mr. Platt moved to make the duty on crude saltpetre one cent, instead of one-half cent, per pound and the duty on refined saltpetre one-half cent. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Allison as a member of the committee reporting the bill, "asphaltum or bitumen" was transferred to the free list.

Mr. Coke moved a reduced rate on coal tar, colors or dyes, by whatever name known, not specially provided for in the bill to 25 per cent ad valorem.

After debate the rate was left as reported, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Coke moved to make the duty on ultramarine 25 per cent ad valorem. Lost.

The paragraphs covering oxide of zinc were reserved. Also the paragraphs covering "earths or clays, wrought or manufactured," and not specially enumerated. Also covering varnishes of all kinds. Mr. Miller, of California, offered an amendment, upon which action was reserved until to-morrow, making line 321 read: "Opium, crude, containing not less than 9 per cent of morphia, one dollar per pound."

Mr. Morrill offered the following amendments, agreed upon by the committee, to paragraphs concerning alcoholic preparations: Changing the duty on alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water, from 75 per cent ad valorem to \$2 per gallon and 50 per cent ad valorem, and adding the following: Distilled spirits, containing 50 per cent of anhydrous alcohol, \$1 per gallon. Alcohol containing 94 per cent anhydrous alcohol, \$2 per gallon, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for, \$2 per gallon for the alcohol contained, and 25 per cent ad valorem; also making the duty on colloid and other alcoholic preparations of pyroxylins, 50 per cent per pound when rolled or in sheets, but not made into articles; also changing the duty on chromic acid and zinc to \$1 per pound, and on santonin to \$3 per pound; also adding amylic alcohol or fusil oil, 10 per cent; also adding oil of cognac or enantiic ether, \$4 per ounce; fruit ethers, oils or essences, \$2.50 per pound; oil or essence of rum, or bay rum, essences or oils, 50 cents per pound; ethers of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for, \$1 per pound; coloring for brandy, 50 per cent ad valorem. Also striking out the paragraph providing for additional specific duty on "any article or distilled spirits contained in articles imported equal to the internal revenue tax imposed on domestic distilled spirits."

These amendments were formally agreed to, but will be open for further consideration to-morrow.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the house, Joseph E. Taylor was sworn in as a representative from the Sixteenth district of Ohio to succeed Updegraff.

Among the measures introduced in the house was a bill by Mr. Haskell for the relief of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad company.

Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, gave notice that to-morrow he will offer a resolution to change the rules so as to provide that during the morning hours each day it shall be in order for the committees to call up measures which have been reported favorably for present consideration.

Mr. Carpenter, of Iowa, submitted the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill. Agreed to. The bill as agreed to appropriates \$13,000 more than as it passed the house. Total amount of appropriations, \$404,640.

The bill for the removal of causes from state to federal courts then passed. Yeas, 134; nays, 67.

The naval appropriation bill was reported.

On motion of Mr. House of Tennessee the joint resolution was passed, authorizing the secretary of war to loan 100 tents to the director of the competitive drill at Nashville.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, in the chair, on the state of the union.

The first bill on the calendar was one appropriating \$230,100 to reimburse Massachusetts for expenditures for coast defense during the late war. After a short discussion, Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, moved to report bill back, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. Agreed to—35 to 53.

The committee then rose, but no action was taken on the report. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, from the committee on judiciary, submitted a report on

Eagan the Clothier, SELLING OUT. I have still \$40,000 worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, regular sizes, which must be closed out before the 1st of March. I am bound to turn my stock into money, and in order to do so will offer the following inducements, commencing Saturday, January 20. 675 Heavy Weight Suits, newest patterns, for Men's, Boys' and Children's wear. AT 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. 550 Overcoats, latest style, some of them are of the finest imported goods, any size, from 2 years to 43 broad. At a Discount of 18 Per Cent. 1,000 Pair of Pants AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

B. KULL & CO., LIQUORS & WINES. Wholesale. We have the continent of this market of the unrivaled O. F. C. the Home and Crystal Springs Whiskies and are also handling the W. H. McCreary's and Nelson Whites and Guckenheimer Rye. 194 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK. The Only Leading Dry Goods House in the North West. Competes with the Markets of New York and Chicago. BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Curtis Business College. Cor. Third and Wabash Sts. 251-3-5, Nicollet Avenue, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS. This institution has established a reputation for thoroughness and fairness which make it the Leading Commercial School in the West.

FAIRBANKS ECLIPSE. STANDARD SELF-REGULATING SCALES! WIND MILES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 East Third Street.

LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF ST. PAUL - MINN. ARCHITECTS. E. P. BASSFORD, German Amer. Bank Building. H. S. TREHEAR