Daily Globe.

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ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23.

CHRISTMAS.

He shall save his people from their sins: Matthew, 1-21.

As the day, set apart and hallowed for centuries as the birthday of Christ, approaches, it is meet and proper that those, who believe that Jesus is indeed *the Christ*, should review his great work, and possess an intelligent appreciation of the reason, why "he left the glory he had with the Father before the world was," and took on him the form of man. To those who believe none of these things, and who have no hope for the future, it might prove a "convenient season" to seek after God; even in the darkness of unbelief they "haply may feel after him," for he is not far from those who seek him.

Christ came to save men from their sins because he was sent. "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world." Christ said, "I came down from heaven not to do my own will, but the will of Him that sent me." "The works that I do bear, witness of me that the Father hath sent me."

St. Paul said, "Because He hath appointed a day in the which He will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom He hath ordained." Such is the uniform testimony of the Bible. The prophets foretold before Christ's birth, that God would send a deliverer, who should save his people by bearing their sins in his own body on the tree.

How does Christ save men from their sins? Did the agony in the garden the sufferings of the judgment-hall, or the last supreme hour on the cross, restore man to his first innocence? Will faith in Christ give back to man the innocence of the old days in Eden when God talked with them? There is no possibility of such a result. With sin came the knowledge of good and evil, and that knowledge cannot be lost until intelligence is stricken from the world.

Within the walls of Eden man was mortal, ignorant and innocent, with access to the tree of life; on the other side mortal man was cut off from the tree of life by the swords of cherubims but possessed the fruit of the tree of knowledge.

If Christ did not come to restore Eden, what was his mission? To ransom, to redeem man from the power of death. The sentence against man was, "Thou shalt surely die." When Adam gained the knowledge of good and evil he lost access to the tree of Life, and from that time the way of humanity has led down to the "valley and shadow of death."

By sin man did not lose heaven, he had no heaven to lose. He lost life. "By sin came death." There is no intimation in the Bible that man by sinning lost anything but life. Before the fall man could prevent corruption by eating of the tree of Life, but after his sin, God ordered him to be driven away "lest he eat and live forever."

Christ saves his people from their sins, by saving them from the penalty of sin. Christ is not a Restorer, but a Redeemer, a Life giver.

How he performed his work, his disciples have told. How angels heralded his coming, and how a star, emblem of hope, appeared "in the East, over where the young child was." They have told of his hunger, his weariness, of the buffetings of his enemies and the betrayal of his friends. They have told how he endured every form of temptation; how he suffered with the sorrowing, mourned for the dead, and then how he too like those he came to save passed under the power of death.

What did Christ say for himself? Not once did he tell his disciples that he had come to open the gates of heaven to them; he never promised them a home in heaven. The burden of his teaching was, "Believe on Me and ye shall have life." "Whosoever will, let him take of the waters of life freely." He said, "I am the Life." "For as the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." His promise was life—immortality. His threat was death. As a surety of the truth of his promise he declared, "As I live ye shall live also."

Let us for once put aside the doctrine of inherent immortality and contemplate Christ in his great mission of bringing life to the dead. Pardon for sin, desirable as it seems now, would be valueless if all ended with death. Paul wrote, "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable."

If the sun were totally eclipsed and the earth left to darkness and desolation, the situation would not be more appalling than the state of mankind without a Savior. To live without hope, to endure all the ills of life, and then to return to dust, surely "the game is not worth the candle."

The birthday of a Savior, the bringing in of a new hope, is the day we celebrate. It is fitting that we should be glad and rejoice, for he came to save us from death. He has burst the bars of death; He has taken the prey from the mighty, and delivered the lawful captive; "He has brought life and mortality to light in the Gospel." How different is life now. What are its ills, its sorrows, its weariness, its disappointments, when its brief hour, its corruption and decay may merge into immortal life with God and Christ. Death may make our homes desolate, and the hour is near when we too shall pass into the "breathless darkness of the narrow house," but the Savior "has passed through its portals," and he promised to bring his followers from the dead. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away," are his words.

"Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people," was the announcement of the angel. Let us keep this day with joy and gladness, with gifts and kindly remembrance of the poor and friendless. Let us be humble in view of our sins, grateful for our mercies, and strong to endure our lot in life, sustained by the hope of immortality through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Let creation hear the bells,
Christmas bells!
Cease her sighing and her moaning,
Cease her travail and her groaning:
Let creation hear the bells!
Christ has bought her man's redemption,
Christ has brought her sin's exemption:
Christmas bells! Christmas bells!
Let her join them in their ringing;
Let her break forth into singing!
He her tide of death shall stem:
Christ, was born in Bethlehem!"

TALK.

And after all what does William H. Vanderbilt's "regular snorter" of a ball amount to in social value? We know what it cost, but as an indication of social life at its highest and best what is it and how would you rate it?

In Daudet's absorbing book "Le Nabob" Jansoulet, the hero, spending his enormous fortune in Paris, having been originally a dock porter at Marseilles, is a ready and complete illustration of the methods employed by such persons to secure recognition from "the world" by a gorgeous and boundless expenditure of money in "regular snorters." It seems to be the only way for new people; and, albeit, once in a while persons of quality, like the Duc de Mora may saunter through the dazzling new rooms of Nabob Jansoulet eyeing the motley crowd with high-bred amused insolence, wondering, if ever human enough to feel wonder—where they all came from, and what a brave show they make —— considering; and, knowing too full well that they will keep them at arm's length when the occasion means anything more than business or some interest requiring propitiation in the "snorter" line.

Hospitality in the English sense, the outcome of the most solid social structure in the world is nearly wholly unknown in America.

Here a millionaire gives some dinner parties, perhaps a yearly "snorter" has a dozen servants, and with a town house, a yacht, a villa at Newport and possibly a country seat, manages to expend $95,000 a year. It has been asserted by a collector of odd statistics that there are not five persons, if as many, in the United States, who spend $100,000 a year on their establishments.

The "broad acred Englishman" is never without twenty or thirty guests staying with their servants for weeks at a time in his country house, and in his servants' hall many be counted fifty or sixty feeding on all the beef and beer they can consume. He is expected to entertain schools and parishes, and at Christmas he gives hundreds of pounds in eatables and blankets, besides subscribing to every public charity in mayhap two or three counties. The whole scheme of existence is based on traditions which seem to know no change. The social form is fixed, guarded and exclusive. The aspirant for admission into the best English circle must be tolerably well fixed in advantages which "the world" recognizes at once. It may not be blue blood, but it must be blue breeding of an unmistakably thorough sort. It may not be excess of money, but it must be "respectability" in the conservative English meaning, and conventionalities of rock-ribbed fixity must be honored in the observance most perceptibly. No people in the world are so loyal to "respectability" as the English, and they look with suspicion on the fortunate skirmishers who have made enormous sums of money, and are anxious to conquer the social stronghold—by a lavish expenditure. They carry their suspicion to the method of their gains, thinking it an indication of qualities unfavorable to high social honors.

With their conservatism money must be seasoned by long inheritance, by solid, deep-rooted evidence of ancestral stability ere society receives it with perfect acquiescence.

Assuredly we have all read Thackeray Dickens, and a host of lesser writers who have shown us the very society whereof our millionaires of "snorter" ambition would be the glorified leaders. Perhaps Dickens, in Little Dorritt, held the mirror up to this sort of nature in the portraiture of Mr. Merdle, the great railway king and stockholder, who was awed into insignificance by the august gaze of his majestic butler. His *soirees* were grand, and the attendance was large, but unhappily the host had a queer, uncanny trick of catching hold of his wrist, "as if," says Dickens, "he was taking himself into custody," and he did at last by suicide when his financial aggrandizement had collapsed. Nor do we need to go to fiction for illustrations. Every day in London some person is masquerading in the fine style with apparently endless revenues like Baron Albert Grant, whose magnificence of living and entertainment at Kensington made him quite noted, but when the inevitable crash came it scarcely made a sensation in grandeedom, for of course the unfortunate speculator never got there. When Louis Napoleon ennobled the Pereires and the Haussmans, and showered distinctions and decorations on successful fellows about the Bourse and elsewhere, did it help them to recognition in the Faubourg St. Germain, in that Legitimist quarter where a twenty-franc piece is always a Louis and never a Napoleon, and where Eugenie, when empress, was styled Mme. Bonaparte? We know it did not and the new nobility was excluded without mercy.

In our favored land there is wealth that is an embarrassment to its possessors like the Sharon, and Fair and Crocker millions. In their very vices they manage like cads, rather than like the order, which even in its carnalities is actuated by the motto of *noblesse oblige* and whose compeers they would so rejoice to be considered by purchasing the right of way.

Only 'tis not on sale, and that stops the aspirants short.

There is a story of Crocker, the fabulously rich, sitting at the *table d' hote* in a hotel at Nice in his shirt sleeves, the weather being uncomfortably warm. He was loudly proclaiming to a curious set of listeners that "he was self-made." When reiteration had grown monotonous a dignified Englishman across the table after inspecting him gravely through his eye-glasses, crushingly remarked that "he was pleased to know the Deity could not be held responsible for his being."

Here my eye catches a citation of Geo. Alfred Townsend in the New York *Tribune* of Dec. 16th:

Referring a few days ago to a New York wedding, a Boston gentleman said to me: "You hear something about Boston society and its refinements. A wedding like that would be almost unknown in Boston. There, if the marriage is in church, the friends go in their plain suits and the bride often in the traveling dress she means to leave the city with. Our notion of the best society does not include extravagant dress or balls, and particularly not leaving our own homes to give parties at some great restaurant."

To revert to the embarrassments of some persons with great wealth, whether seeking the *entries* to the select world, or adapting themselves to a new house, here is a pathetic instance concerning the richest woman in Brooklyn, Mrs. Eli Robbins, whose husband was the millionaire chicken butcher of Fulton market. She has buried two sons, and one was born blind. At the height of their opulence the parents built the usual big, showy house indicative of it, and began living in it with the surviving blind son. He soon grew homesick for the old familiar house of his childhood, complained that he could not find his way about the grand new domicile, and so, beseeching his father and mother to return to the old home, he grieved and died amid all that money and affection could do.

Among the Astors, money is seasoned by a respectable tenure of inheritance, and it has passed the "snorter" period of ambition, if it ever had it. To the Newsboys' Lodging house, in Thirty-second street and Seventh avenue, New York, John Jacob Astor has just contributed $40,000. The institution has beds for 250 boys, and these are generally kept filled during the winter. Six cents for a bed, six cents for a meal render the institution partly self-sustaining. The boys are obliged to keep themselves clean, and a bath room with hot and cold water is ready for their use.

In winter a night school teaching the rudiments is kept, and since 1854, 200,000 boys have been benefitted by this humane institution, to which John Jacob Astor has just given $40,000, enough to have indulged in quite a respectable "snorter," or to have purchased some dubious specimen of modern glaring art whose chief patron now-a-days appears to be Mr. Edward S. Stokes, the *dilletante* proprietor of the Hoffman house bar.

THE CHURCHES.

Notes of Services in the Several Houses of Worship To-day and on Christmas.

Bishop Ireland will deliver the last of his series of lectures at the Cathedral to-night, his subject being "The influence of the Lutheran Revolution on Moral Progress."

St. John the Evangelist church, corner of Ashland avenue and Mackubin street, Rev. H. Kittson rector. Services on the fourth Sunday in Advent, Dec. 23: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 a. m.; holy communion, 11:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p m.; choral evensong, 4 p. m.

Christmas day: Early celebration of the holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer and holy communion, 10:30 a. m. Sunday school festival, Thursday, Dec. 27, 7 p. m.

Christ church, (Episcopal), corner Fourth and Franklin streets, Mahlon N. Gilbert rector. Services 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; holy communion 8 a. m.; Sunday school 2:30 p. m. Christmas services at Christ church will be as follows: Carol service of the Sunday school, Monday evening, Christmas eve, at the church, beginning at 7 p. m. Christmas day, holy communion 8 a. m.; services with sermon and holy communion 10:30 a. m. Christmas festival for the Sunday school at the Athenæum Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

St. Paul's church, (Episcopal), corner Ninth and Olive, Rev. E. S. Thomas rector. Services 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 2:30 p. m. Christmas, holy communion 8 a. m. and 12 p. m. Carol service and sermon 11 a. m. Christmas tree Friday, (Holy Innocent), 4 p. m.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Wabashaw and Summit avenue. Usual services at 10:30 a. m., with Christmas sermon from the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dana, with appropriate music from the choir. In the evening, special Christmas service by the Sunday school; music by a chorus under lead of Mrs. Bailey. Seats free to all.

Plymouth church Sunday school holds an attractive service this evening, and its annual Christmas entertainment next Tuesday at 5 o'clock.

Park Congregational church, corner Mackubin street and Holly avenue, Rev. John H. Morley, pastor. Morning service 10:30 a. m. The pastor will preach to the young upon "The Childhood of Jesus and its Lessons." Sunday school 12 m. Evening services will be omitted. Seats free. All are welcome.

The Christian church (Disciples), will hold services at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, opposite the postoffice at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. L. Lane, pastor. Sunday school at 12 m.

Unity church, corner Summit avenue and Wabashaw street. Choral service at 10:30. Sermon reading by Edward Sawyer. No Sunday school.

Grace M. E. church, Hopkins street, between Bradley and Burr. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor, Rev. S. B. Warner. A Christmas sermon will be given in the morning on "Christianity a Prophetic Fulfilment." Sunday school will be held at 12 m. The young people's meeting at 6:30 p.m. The Christmas entertainment by the Sunday school will be given on Thursday evening when an exercise entitled "The Magi and Man," will be presented.

Jackson street Methodist church. Dr. Marshall will preach at 10:30 a.m., on the Advent of Christ, and at 7:30 p. m., on Room for the Sinner but no Room for the Savior. Sunday school 2:30 p.m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; special Christmas singing to-day; seats free; welcome to all.

Bates avenue M. E. church, Dayton's bluff. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and lecture at 7:30 p. m., by Rev. F. O. Holman. Subject of evening lecture "The Bible." Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

First Methodist church, corner of Summit avenue and Third street, (St. Anthony Hill cars); preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor, Dr. Miller; Sunday school, 12 m.

On account of sickness in the pastor's family there will be no services in the Clinton avenue M. E. church, to-day. The Christmas entertainment will also be postponed for the same cause.

House of Hope Presbyterian church, corner of West Fifth and Exchange streets; Rev. D. R. Breed, D. D., pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m., and Rev. Robert Smith at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church; services morning and evening; Rev. C. C. Herriott, pastor; Sabbath school at close of morning service.

First Baptist church, corner Ninth and Wacouta streets, Rev. Dr. Riddell, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject morning, "The Incarnation." Evening, "Christmas." Sunday school at 12:15. Young peoples' meeting in the chapel at 6:45. Strangers and visitors made welcome and shown every attention.

Fort Street Baptist mission, Sunday, Dec. 23. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The topic for the day will be, "The Birth of Christ." Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Woodland Park Baptist church. Worshiping at the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Christmas service at 4 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. C. Woods. Subject of the sermon, "Childhood's Dominion."

Bethel chapel, foot of Jackson street. Preaching at 3 p. m. by Chaplain Smith.

New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. Subject of sermon: "Christmas; the Coming of the Lord." Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.

The Fort Snelling Church association will hold services to-day, in the New School house, commencing 7:15 in the evening. The services will be conducted by Rev. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul. All are invited.

The following is the musical programme at the House of Hope church to-day:

MORNING, 10:30 A. M.

Organ Voluntary—For Unto Us, "Messiah" ..... Hand l
Te Deum—Festival in G ..... Dudley Buck
Anthem—Angels from the Realm of Glory ..... Warren
Offertory Organ — Pastorale Symphony, "Messiah" ..... Handel
Christmas Hymn.
Concluding Voluntary — Adeste Fidelis
Hymn (arranged for organ) ..... Garratt

EVENING, 7:30 P. M.

Organ Voluntary—O Thou That Tellest, "Messiah" ..... Handel
Anthem—Sing O Heavens ..... Tours
Christmas Anthem ..... H. M. Dow
Organ Voluntary—Hallelujah, "Messiah" ..... Handel
Choir—Miss May Thurston, Miss May Hubbel, Mr. Ed Hemingway, Mr. G. Willrich.
Organist and chorister, Mr. C. A. Garratt.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

President Arthur has gone to Philadelphia.

The Cambridge (Mass.) Horse Railway company's stables burned. Loss $35,000.

There were fifteen deaths from yellow fever last week in Havana.

Ex-Governor Lour, of Iowa, died in Washington, D. C., last evening.

At Sing Sing, N. Y., James Degnan is held for trial for the murder of John Lynn.

S. J. Soper & Co., of Baltimore, auctioneers, have assigned, with liabilities unknown.

On Pilgrim Hill, Mass., the landing of the pilgrim fathers has been duly observed.

Another cold wave is passing through Canada, the thermometer ranging from zero to 17 below.

Lockhart & Straight, at Albany, Ind., dry goods, have failed. Liabilities from $10,000 to $12,000; assets $8,000.

The governor of Massachusetts will not pardon Hathaway, although the executive counsellors recommended it.

The New York Mining and National Petrolium exchange is about merging with the New York Petrolium exchange.

Evans, alias Panter, who was arrested in London, Ont., has arrived in New York, and has been committed for trial for forgery.

John S. Maxwell, of Millersburg, Ohio, indicted for making copies of United States notes, has given bail to appear for trial.

The steamship Lancaster has arrived at Queenstown from New Orleans to Liverpool, with the crank pin of the main shaft broken.

Claflin & Co., of New York, have attached their claim of $207,000 against Donald Gordon, the failed Rochester, N. Y., dry goods merchant.

The courts have given a decision in favor of the city of Boston for $45,000 for an infringement of a patent for improvements in the steam and fire engine.

Capen, superintendent of schools, at Canton, R. I., and Joseph Morton, were killed by a snow plow on the Boston and Providence railroad on yesterday morning.

From Chihuahua, Mexico, it is learned that Michael Brennan and his servant were found murdered near Panal. They had a large amount of money with them. No clue to the murderers.

On yesterday a sleighing party, numbering fifteen persons, went over an embankment at Millville, Pa. Two of the gentlemen and three ladies were seriously injured, and three others slightly.

At Viola station, Ky., on yesterday, Jas. Farmer and Jas, Madden had a dispute as to who was the better card player, when Madden proved himself the better shot, as he killed Farmer and escaped.

At Bloomfield, Ont., Joseph Tompsett and David Lamder, fishermen, have been arrested for the murder of Lazier on Friday evening. They were tracked from the Jones house to their respective homes.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company's rolling mill at Reading, Pa., will on January 1 close down indefinitely, on account of the dullness of trade. Three hundred men will be unemployed.

On yesterday, at Reading, Pa., Franklin Snavely of the Pennsylvania Iron works, and his sons, John and Jacob, went gunning. John slipped on the ice and his gun was discharged killing Jacob instantly.

At Petersburg, Pike county, Ind., Henry Curtin was murdered on Friday evening. Chas. Harvey, a bad character, has been arrested on suspicion. There is a strong feeling, and there will possibly be a lynching.

The insurance companies intend to fight to the bitter end the payment of the life policies on the life of John D. Locke, who died recently at Whitestone, Long Island. The amount involved is half a million dollars.

The federal and state authorities appear to be at loggerheads over the case of Frank James, the noted desperado, but who now appears to be settling down as a quiet citizen. It looks as if he will get off altogether.

No further disorders in Mexico over the refusal to take nickel money. The city council are opening the stores for the sale of prime necessities, for nickel. The president has ordered a strict enforcement of the nickel law.

Baron De Hardenor has gained a suit against the collector of the port of New York for duties overcharged on bone black. The collector contends it to be a fertilizer, bearing 200 per cent. duty, while it was proved to be used for the discolorization of sugar. Several thousand dollars was involved.

Julius Brantigan, who shot John Cummisky at Philadhlphia, while endeavoring to enter an unfinished house belonging to Brantigan, to sleep, has been sentenced to two years and nine months imprisonment. Judge Arnold said, although Cummisky bore a bad character, and was about to trespass, the prisoner acted too quickly in shooting.

Gladstone received a delegation of workingmen at his residence at Hawarden on yesterday. They presented him with an address and a superb Derby porcelain service. Gladstone assured them that at a very early date the suffrage would be greatly extended, as he considered it would give more strength to the throne, and conduce to a greater union of all classes among themselves.

The Pittsburg glass men are apparently farther away than ever from a settlement. The men demand the old wages, which the bosses will not grant. The bosses say if the men do not go to work by the 1st of January at the reduction, they will shut down for some time, while the men say if the bosses do not come to their terms they will not go at work for any price before the 1st of June.

Has Justice Been Done to the Upper Mississippi River, and is any Agitation on the Subject Necessary.

To the Editor of the Globe:

The little discussion of Mississippi river matters at the last meeting of the chamber of commerce as reported in your paper of Tuesday is calculated to convey an impression to the public wholly unwarranted by the facts, and injurious to the city and state. I asserted that the upper Mississippi had been ignored, that the people were not alive to the importance of the river, that the Mississippi River commission had got off at Rock Island, and had not inspected the river at all above that point, and that a recent bill introduced by an Arkansas congressman appropriating six million dollars was to improve the river only from New Orleans to the Des Moines rapids.

Capt. Russell Blakeley contradicted the statement that we had not had our share of the appropriations and stated that we had had $9,000,000 and that there was no need of agitation to stir up the matter, characterizing such agitation as "mere talk." I denied Capt. B.'s statements that nine millions had been appropriated to the upper Mississippi, or one million, and challenged him to produce his figures, meaning by the upper Mississippi that portion above the rapids, which we were talking about, the limit the Arkansas $6,000,000 appropriation reached, and the limit the Mississippi River commission confined itself to.

The figures furnished your reporter by Capt. Blakeley were then produced, which showed that Capt. Blakeley had to include all the millions expended on the Des Moines rapids and below that to St. Louis, all the appropriations for the Falls of St. Anthony—over $6,000,000, the $525,000 expended for the reservoirs, and $466,000 expended for snag boats and their services below the rapids as well as above.

By adding the three last items, together with over $200,000 expended at Burlington, Fort Madison and other local points, he was barely able to make out about $1,500,000 for the river above the rapids, and this is not correct. Now if this was only a matter between Capt. Blakeley and myself, and other members of the chamber of commerce, it would not be worth my time nor your space to talk about it. But it concerns St. Paul, Minnesota and all that great expanding empire which we call the New Northwest, which wants the channel of the river deepened to a depth of six feet from St. Paul to the rapids, as well as from the rapids to St. Louis.

This is our Upper Mississippi. And this is what we mean when we say the Upper Mississippi has not received a fair share of the attention of congress nor of the Mississippi river commission, nor even of our own members of congress. And when an influential member of the St. Paul chamber of commerce puts forth a statement that we have received nine millions of dollars and have no right to complain, he creates a false security among our own people which is not for our good, and he puts an argument in the hands of our enemies which they will not be slow to use against us when we ask for more money from congress. I therefore proceed from Major A. Mackenzie, the government engineer, in charge of the Mississippi river improvements from St. Paul to the rapids, the following figures, which he kindly furnished assuring me that they were approximately correct. He states that up to Oct. 11, 1877, when the St. Paul chamber of commerce imaugurated the first river convention for the upper Mississippi, not a dollar had been appropriated for improving the channel of the river between St. Paul and the rapids, but less than $200,000 was the entire sum which had been appropriated for snag boat expenses above the rapids, from the beginning of the government, charging us one-half of the $350,000 to $400,000, expended for such purposes on the entire river above St. Louis, which is really more than we had. As the first fruit of that convention, in June 1878, we received $250,000, which was the thin end of the wedge, which we have since been driving with the following result:

THE FIGURES

For improving the channel of the Mississippi river from St. Paul to the Des Moines rapids:

June—1878	$250,000
1879	100,000
1880	150,000
1881	200,000
1882	250,000
Total	$950,000
One half snag boat expenses from the beginning of the government to 1883	230,000
Special expenditures at La Crosse, Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison, Guttenberg, Andalusia, Rock Island harbor	206,200
Des Moines river and canal, including operating expenses	4,500,000
Rock Island rapids	1,166,000
	$7,052,850
Adding reservoirs and Falls of St. Anthony	1,125,000
Total	$8,177,850
Lower river— From St. Louis to the gulf	$20,000,000
	$28,177,850

The figures above are suggestive. Note them:

Before the agitation in 1877 St. Paul to the rapids	$00 00
St. Anthony Falls	000 000
Fox and Wisconsin river canal	1,500,000

Fox and Wisconsin canal swelled since to $2,100,000. St. Paul to Des Moines rapids swelled since to $950,000.

Capt. Blakeley is entirely consistent in his present position in opposing agitation. In August, 1877, when I proposed the first river convention, which, followed by others, gave us this $950,000 against nothing prior to that time, Capt. Blakeley, as chairman of the transportation committee, to whom my proposition was referred, reported adversely to holding such a convention. The proposition was then referred to a new special committee, and under its auspices that convention was held and gave us our first $250,000 and first work for the permanent improvement of the upper Mississippi river.

The above facts and figures are eloquent in showing whether we have been ignored or not, and whether all agitation of the subject should be poohpoohed as mere talk, and discussion cut short by a motion to adjourn by influential members, claiming to represent the interests of St. Paul in the chamber of commerce. Out of $28,000,000 we have received less than $1,000,000 for over 500 miles of the river, and over 3,000,000 of people.

Out of over $3,000,000 expended for the upper Mississippi and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the great river has received less than $1,000,000—$950,000, for the Mississippi, $2,100,000 for the Fox and Wisconsin, besides land grants, etc., amounting to nearly $1,000,000 more. Out of over $2,125,000 for the Mississippi river and Minneapolis, the river has received $950,000 and Minneapolis $1,125,000—$600,000 for the falls and $525,000 for the reservoirs.

We were ignored by the Mississippi river commission, whose congressional committee could find no time to inspect the river above Rock Island. We were ignored by the very latest bill, just introduced in congress by an Arkansas member, giving $6,000,000 for the river as far as the rapids and not one cent above.

We were ignored by our own member of congress, Mr. Washburn, whose industry and energy were exhausted in procuring $525,000 for the reservoirs above the falls "to improve navigation," and defeating the bill recommended by the chief of engineers to prevent the "obstruction of navigation" below the falls with mill refuse slabs, etc. We were ignored by our able and finished Senator Windom, who stood shoulder to shoulder with Washburn in treating the Mississippi river as Hancock treated the tariff—as a "local question"—while the $2,100,000 on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers stands as a monument to his devotion to Minnesota and the Mississippi river, and the broad statesmanship that marked out this short cut to the presidency which turned out to be only a Salt River to him. Excepting the surveys by Gen. Warren, procured, I believe by Governor Ramsey while senator, not a step had been taken by the government for any permanent improvement of the upper Mississippi river up to Oct. 11, 1877, the date of our first river convention. We were thus ignored utterly and entirely by congress until the "mere talk" in our chamber of commerce in August, 1877, commenced the agitation of this question and kept it up until work has been done which Major McKenzie informs me has enabled the Diamond Jo line of boats to reach St. Paul for the two past seasons regularly without missing a trip. About $700,000 more was asked for the upper river by the engineers in charge to be expended in 1883, and not a dollar was voted by congress. In view of this general ignoring of the great river by congress the friends of the river have called a River convention to meet in Washington in February to indulge in a little more talk on this subject.

It would seem unnecessary to urge the importance of agitating the question between now and then to arouse our people to a sense of their interest in this convention and to secure a full representation of this state, as well as Wisconsin, Dakota and northern Iowa in that convention. It seems stranger still that any friend of St. Paul should actually oppose such agitation and thus stand in the way of a movement so vital to every interest of the entire northwest, but more especially of both these great cities, who must look to the river to hold the railroads in check and regulate our freights. J. W. McClung.

STILLWATER GLOBULES.

The prisoners in the penitentiary are to have a Christmas dinner.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning on the remains of Joseph Lamberty, who was accidently killed on Friday afternoon while engaged in coupling cars, on the Duluth road. The inquest was held by request of the officers of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad company, in order that their employes should be officially acquitted of all blame in the matter. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned, no servant of the company being implicated.

Since the snow has fallen the enterprising urchin devotee his spare time to jumping on the passing sleds or sleighs. Notwithstanding several very narrow escapes from serious injury have already occurred this season, the dangerous practice is still presisted in by the youth of both sexes, for girls as well as boys, are frequently noticed perched up on the end of the sleigh box, ready to spring off to avoid a cut from the burly granger's whip.

A dance takes place at Music hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the railroad men. The boys gave a similar entertainment last year, which was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs Parker & Collins, was yesterday dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partner, Mr. R. S. Parker.

The present demand for dressed beef and pork has evidently terrified the the farmers to such an extent that they can scarcely be induced to name a price on either of these artidles, for fear they should not get the figure high enough. Light hogs sold yesterday for 6 cents per pound. For heavy weights; well fatted 6½ cents was paid. Beef is 5½ and 6 cents. Towards night the demand was not quite so brisk, and prices suffered a slight decline.

As. J. J. Griffin, seated in his cutter, was yesterday turning into the alley near Bromley's livery stable, his horse was suddenly attacked by a dog. The horse becoming unmanageable kicked and plunged in a manner highly disagreeable, but the final result was even more so, as the sleigh was broken to pieces by being thrown against the building. The next thing in order is to find out who owns the pup.

Henry Van Elsong, a convict in the penitentiary, sent from Hennepin county in November, 1881, for the term of four years, died Friday night of brain fever, after an illness of over a year's duration.

The chances that the Wisconsin railroad will run through Stillwater seem to be growing beautifully less. The great difficulty in the way appears to be to find a feasible route over the St. Croix river. The Minneapolis & Sioux Ste Marie road, it is stated, are engaged in surveying east from a point three miles from White Bear, which make it possible that the two companies may unite in building a union bridge. If they can agree on a point where the St. Croix shall be crossed. Hariman's landing, near Apple Risen is looked on as the most feasible route, but nothing since has yet been determined on the ravine on the Wisconsin side, directly opposite this city has been examined by the engineers and found impracticable. As stated, nothing definite has yet been settled on, but from the best information obtainable a point four miles north of Stillwater will probably be selected for the crossing of the river.

The physicians of this city are having more than their usual amount of business. The dread diphtheria is having another run.

The city hall was entirely deserted on Friday evening. Not even a lodger craved admittance.

Oil Cloths.

Rugs—all sizes, new designs, handsome goods New bindings—best goods St. Paul ever saw, a John Matheis', 17 East Third street.

Off for Florida.

Cleveland, Dec. 22.—James McHenry and party left this afternoon for New York by the Lake Shore in a special train composed of the sumptious private cars of General Devereux, president and E. B Thomas, general manager of the Bee line, and of Jay Gould. They will reach New York to-morrow morning, remain a few days, then go to Fortress Monroe or Florida, returning the latter part of January, to attend the trial of the cases in the United States court. Mr. McHenry remains in America until May. The party consisted of himself, his count and lady Bury, Hon. Hilda Keppel, and Hon. Theo. Keppel, their daughters, Misses Fowle and Edsal of counsel, J. A. Reilly, private agent and Sunday servants.

Cause and Effect.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, etc., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by A. R. Wilkes, B. & R. Zimmerman and F. Stierle, druggists.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

THE STEAMSHIP BOLIVIA ASHORE IN THE CLYDE.

The Cargo Badly Damaged but no Lives Lost—Harrowing Stories of Suffering by the Survivors of the St. Augustine, Burned in the Bay of Biscay.

ASHORE IN THE CLYDE.

Glasgow, Dec. 22.—The steamship Bolivia, Capt. Donaldson, from Glasgow for New York, is ashore at Wemyss, in the Clyde. The vessel is full of water. The passengers took to the boats, which remained alongside the ship several hours in bad weather. The cargo was badly damaged.

New York, Dec. 22.—Henderson Bros. received a cablegram this morning advising them of the accident to the Bolivia. The dispatch says the Bolivia left Glasgow yesterday, and while proceeding down the Firth of Clyde last evening touched on Skimertie bank and was beached at Larg's seaport, county Ayr, with water in her midship hold. No lives lost. No serious damage to the vessel is anticipated.

Glasgow, Dec. 22.—Noon.—The Bolivia sailed from Greenock yesterday evening and struck on Skilmertie bank, damaging her bottom. She was then run ashore at Skilmothe Castle, her forehold full of water. The passengers were finally landed on the beach.

Henderson Bros., agents of the Anchor line, state that after the striking of the Bolivia she began to make water in the forepart compartment. The captain deemed it necessary for the safety of the passengers to beach her. The steamer rests upon a soft sandy bottom and tugs have been sent to pull her off the beach. The passengers will be brought to Glasgow by the steamship Devonia, she being prepared to take them and the cargo of the Bolivia to New York next week. The press association reports that when the Bolivia reached the beach five of her compartments were full of water, which reached the stake hole and quenched the fires. As the vessel was in danger of slipping back in the deep water, the passengers, to the number of sixty, took to the boats and lay by the steamer until day light, when they were loaded. The crew remained on board. If the sea continues calm the Bolivia may be pulled off the beach.

RESCUED FROM THE BURNING STEAMER.

Dover, Eng., Dec. 22.—The steamer Grantully has landed here one passenger, the chief engineer and fifteen men, rescued with great difficulty from the burning steamer Augustine. A heavy sea at the time rendered futile all efforts to get the boat alongside the vessel, and the rescued men were hauled on board with lines and buoys. They were the last that left the ship. The second mate shot himself and a sailor stabbed himself during the fire, through fright.

The survivors of the Saint Augustine, rescued by the steamer John Williamson, report the scene on board the Saint Augustine as perfectly appalling. Something fell from aloft, cutting off one of the captain's legs. At his own request a heavy weight was tied around his waist and he was thrown into the sea. Several of the sailors drowned themselves in desperation. The fire spread with such rapidity that every body on board became panic stricken. The John Williamson rescued six men, including the second engineer, with the life boat, which was smashed by the sea as they were drawn on board. People were seen on the burning vessel, and several bodies were seen in the water.

The steamer John Williamson rescued six men from the Saint Augustine and landed them at Newcastle.

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., "Gazette," writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in the same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs, colds, etc." Call at Lambie & Bethune's drug store and get a free trial bottle. Large size $1.

Ordained.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—The following priests were ordained at the cathedral by Bishop Keane, of Richmond: M. Moody, Dennis O. Crowley and J. Gilfillan, Boston; J. D. Marr, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Moore, Covington, Ky., C. Donahue, Richmond, Va., Joseph Lawler, Trenton, N. J.; E. O. Rilley and J. J. Green, Chicago; Wm. Doherty, Providence, R. I. and James Degnan, Connecticut. He also ordained eight deacons and eight subdeacons.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded; 25 cents per box. For sale by Lambie & Bethune.

A Serious Offense.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 22.—A largely signed petition was