average over \$75,000,000 a year. In 1881 they were more than \$31,000,000. The year 1892 will bring the 40th anni-

versary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and the papers and \$325,000, respectively, passed, as did are already talking about celebrating the event by the greatest World's Fair in the history of such autoropies. It is a the history of such enterprises. It is a long time ahead but it will do no harm to talk about the matter and to suggest

New England has had a very cold winter and is also suffering from a severe drouth. The streams have not been so low for many years, and some of them appear to be gradually drying up. The consequent embarrassment to manufac turing establishments, some of which have already come to a standstill for want of water power, is a serious mat-

Ex-Vice President Colfax thinks that a season of stagnation is awaiting us next fall, and that the country will be suffer ing from a financial stringency. He gives four leading reasons; viz.; The change in the balance oi trade, which is now against us; the low prices we are getting for our crops; the evtravagance of the people last year, and the very extensive building of railroads, and he says these reasons are acting now.

Mineral lands cannot be pre-empted or homesteaded. But if the lands are underlaid with coal, or have salt or alum beds upon them, are pre-empted, and a deed secured from the government before the coal or salt is worked, the ownor has the privilege of working them. Mineral veins-that is, ore veins-are located only as mining claims, and are 600 or more feet along the vein and 300 or more feet on each side of it, and certain improvements must be made to entitle the discoverer to possession.

'The complaint of the unreliability of the weather bureau is becoming general al! over the country, and people are beginning to lose faith in it under its present direction. When it was under the control of General Meyer (the original "old probabilities") there was a reception of accurate intelligence and a capacity of judging upon it, which averaged a correctness of probabilities for the period of twentyfour hours to an average of ninety per cent., which was all that might be reasonably expected, and was enough for practical convenience.

A well-known detective says that abduction of young girls and the kidnapping of very young children is the present "racket" with thieves. An examination of revords preserved by the Pinkerton detective agency shows that within the year over twenty girls from 14 te 17 years of age have been abducted. In the mass of criminal notes these abductions are not noted much, and are soon forgotten. The majority of the victims are daughters of wealthy parents. The abductors steal girls because the parenta will have the double fear of murder and outrage to prompt them to offer large rewards. Some governors have referred this new phase of crime, and there a loud call for severer punishment.

The increase of insanity in the United States has been made more evident than ever before through recent messages of governors and reports of superintendents of asylums, and the most discouraging feature is in the fact that the increase is altogether out of proportion to the increase of population. Of the causes there are various theories, but from the concurrent testimony of the time it appears evident that the pressure upon nerve and brain, to which the tastes and trials of real life subject the individual members of society, are fearfully telling upon the present generation. It is possible to train the mental as well as physical athlete altogether too fine for his work.

The Railway foreclosures in 1872, according to the Railway Age of Chicago, numbered sixteen, with a total mileage of 897 1-2 miles, and represented by \$26,-160,500 of capital and \$20,265,000 of bonds and floating debt. With two exceptions, the roads sold under these foreclosures were short lines, ranging from five to sixty miles. The Age shows by a summary of forced sales in seven years, that 273 lines, measuring 23,791 miles, and representing invested capital of \$1,428,-982,000-twenty per cent. of the present mileage in the country, and nearly twenty-five per cent. of the total investment in railway enterprises in the United States-have been passed through bankrupter, foreclosure and re organization. The moral of the above is according to the Age, that railway building and railway financiering must be conducted with greater prudence, or the history of disaster will repeat itself. There is room and need for building thousands of miles of railway every year but there is no room for parallel or pure ly speculative roads, which the business of the region to be traversed does not justify. Let not capitalists invoke their own ruin by reckless enterprises, and meantime, also let not the people who receive the benefit of the investments of capital prevent it from receiving a fair return by inspiring unjust and ungenerous legislation. An era of railway foreclosures means an era of disaster to every other interest.

Chased by Coyotes.

In India the tiger sometimes hund the hunter, and a Montana paper tells of covotes that chase dogs, and keeps at a little distance from the sheep, and howl in the early morning and at night. The shepherd dogs are a great protection, as

they will run the coyotes off, although they cannot whip them.

Recently, however, this order of things was reversed, and a band of coyotes corralled a valuable shepherd dog and ranhim off through the hills. The absence of the dog fortractely. of the dog, fortunately, was soon discovered, and herders, mounted on flee

horses, followed in search.

The dog was at length seen at a distance, completely surrounded by about ten of the cunning coyotes, who were successfully driving the faithful creature away from the camp.

At intervals the dog would attempt to break his cordon of wild bendered. break his cordon of wild herders and re turn to his charge, but the fierce animals,

anticipating the movement, would close their ranks and present a snarling, unbroken row of shining ivory.

At the approach of the horsement the

cowardly coyotes at once dropped their tails and disappeared, almost as sudden-ly as if the earth had opened and swal-

Chief of Police Shipley, of Faribault, who was snot by Louis M. Sage, is exhibiting bad symptoms and his case is passing through a crisis which may result in serious consequen-ces. His assailant waived preliminary hearing when the physicians testified to this condition of his victim. was shot by Louis M. Sage, is exhibiting bad symptoms and his case is passing through a crisis which may result in serious consequen-

The Advance. WASHINGTON NEWS

Saturday, January 18. SENATE,—A bill was introduced by Mr. In-

House -The pension and fortification appropriation bills, calling for \$85,000,000 service.

The most important item passed was one in relation to the increase of pensions in the case of blindness or deafness.

Under its provisions such pensioners as lost the sight of one eye shall receive \$12 a month, and in cases where the injury to the one eye manifestly affects injuriously the other, the pension is increased to \$25.

All who, under like circumstances, have lost the sight of one eye, the other having been previously lost, shall be entitled to a pension of \$50. pension of \$50.

The pension for loss of hearing in both eau is fixed at \$25, and for any loss of hearing less than total deafness in one or both ears an equitable portion of the full pension.

Another bill which excited a good deal of discussion was one to extend the time for the completion of a preliction. the completion of applications of militia men or non-enlisted men to two years after

the passage of the act.

This bill was opposed very earnestly by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Dunn of Arkansas, on the ground that it would open the door wide for thousands of improper claims. Gen. Rosencrans advocated the

Monday, January 18. SENATE.-A number of petitions were pre

sented on various subjects.

The bill for the relief of Ben. Halliday and the tariff bill were considered all day without final action.

Housz.-Jeseph Wheeler took the oath says the fire originated. Schellen was fin-Bills wers introduced to convene the

Forty-eighth congress the first Monday n March, 1883, and to allow newspapers to e sent through the mail free to subscribers. Several members from committees moved to suspend the fules, passing some bills, and making others special orders for future

making others special orders for future days, with varying degrees of success.

The house wound up the day's work with a wrangle over a war issue which was introduced by Mr. Wise of Virginia. He wanted the officers of a Richmond bank given permissien to go before the court of rlaims to establish their right to certain money, \$100,000 in gold, seized by the United States when the Southern confederacy collapsed. He endeavored to show that the money was note for the use of the rebel forces, but a report on the subject made in 1867 to congress effectually disposed of this assertion.

Ways been warm personal friends, Scheller learned the printer's trade in his youth, and worked at it in Detroit for six years. Besides Scheller's well known financial difficulties and hich insurance, another thing gave rise to the first suspicion. This was not less than an attempt to blow up the Newhall house by a gas explosion some two weeks ago. About this affair William Hughes, head porter makes this statement:

I am in the habit of going to the hotel about 6 o'clock in the morning About two weeks ago I went up the mainfentrance, and when I got near the elevator I smelt gas with the day. The simil of first was forthly

The congressional report had established the fact that the money in question had been loaned to the confederate government to pay off Lee's forces, and it property belonged to the United States as spoils of war.

The house took the same view of the matter, and billed the bill by a vote of 128 natter, and killed the bill by a vote of 123

Tuesday, January 16.

SENATE.-After some routine work the took up the tariff bill made considerable thereon. Afterwards there was an executive session, and the following appointments were confirmed: Everett B. Sanders, receiver of public moneys, Wausau, Wis; John W. Clark, of Michigan, agent for the Indian of the Colorado River agency, Arizona. Postmasters: E. S. Brainerd, What

Ia.: William B. Bell, Washington, Ia.; C. A. Bennett, Granite Falls, Minn. House.-Joseph E. Taylor took the oath as representative from the Sixteenth Ohio district, to succeed the late Representative Updegraff. The bill amending the act regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts was discussed at length and life so far as known, foots up sixty-three,

Updegraff. The bill amending the act regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts was discussed at length and finally passed.

After the disposition of the court bills in the house recently, the war claim of Massachusetts was taken up. It involves about \$200,000 expended in harbor defences in 1862 and for which the state now asks to be reinbursed. Bragg of Wiscons'n and Helman held that it was not properly a war claim, and the Massachusetts delegation solemnly moved over to the degree ratio. solembly moved over to the democratic

solemnly moved over to the democratic side to argue the case.

Morse, the Boston clothing man, asked Holman one or two questions, the replies to which so upset kim that he contented himself with chewing a bad cigar, as usual. The contest resulted in favor of the contention is the of the house who strong the contention of the content of the con clause from the bill and thus killed it.

The ways and means committee's tariff bill was reported. The judiciary committee reported in the case of the contingent representative from Nebraska holding majors, the contingent in question represents for misrepresentative from Neorassa nothing ma-jors, the contingent in question, responsible for misrepresentation which induced the committee, during the former session of this congress, to make a report in his favor.

Wednesday, January, 17.

SENATE.—The only important measure in troduced in the senate was Mr. Edmunds' bill for a railway commission He proposes to have seven commissioners, three of them to be experts appointed by the president who shall consider all question of rates, etc., bearing upon inter-state commerce, and report to congress on the first Monday in December.

Senator McDill introduced a bill providing for the distribution of sub-like december.

ing for the distribution of public documents.
He proposed to have them placed in charge of the secretary of the interior, to be sold at cost to persons desiring them. The postof-fice appropriation bill was discussed at con-siderable length, and then work was re-sumed on the tariff bill.

House.-Charles I. Doxeymas and J. T. Caine were sworn in, the former as the late Mr. Orth's successor from the Ninth district of Indiana and the latter as delegate from of Indiana and the latter as delegate from Utah. The only other business done was the discussion and adoption of a joint resolution favoring the appointment of a new commission on Venezuclan claims to pass upon the action of the former commission.

Thursday, January 18.

SENATE.-After a long discussion, the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating \$185,000 for fast mail service on trunk lines, was agreed to. The tariff bill was discussed until adjournment. House-The day was devoted to uninteresting routine work and the consideration of the the naval appropriation bill.

Friday, January 19. SENATE.-Mr. Harrison from the com

the day.

The discussion finally developed into a debate upon the labor question. House-Mr. Moore introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment enabling congress to prevent repudia-tion in any State.

The day was mostly devoted to the pri-

ate calender

Resignation of Porsey. Ex-Senator Dorsey has written a letter resigning the office of secretary of the repub lican national committee. He says: There was no act of mine in respect to the management of the presidential campaign, either as to its general scope or to any of its numberless details, that was not thoroughly

known to our candidates for the president and vice president, and by them, and each of them fully approved, both before and after the election. In the very nature of the circumstance I was forced to do many things income and a state of the circumstance I was forced to do many things. gals for the investigation of the question of railway transportation by a commission to report to congress in December next. The bill for the relief of Ben Halliday coming up, Mr. Plumb movel to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute a bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture. The senate adjourned without taking action.

House—The Bension and for for the department of Bension and for for the department of agriculture. The senate adjourned without taking action. Gens. Garfield and Arthur. The only regret on their part seemed to be that there was a limit to my physical endurance, and even this regret vanished when the result was made known in November, 1880, when all supposed a great victory had been achieved. Owing to engagements elsewhere, I have not been able to attend the last two meetings of the committee. Besides I have been affected with a disease of the eyes since last May, and for the last three months have been confined to my house, compelled to remain in a dark room.

THE MILWAUKEE HORROR.

George Scheller, Proprietor of the Newhall House Bar, Milwaukee Charged with Kindling the Fire Which Resulted in Such Appalling Loss of Human Life.

George Scheller, lessee of the bar-room at

he Newhall house, was arrested Tuesday afternoon on suspicion of having set fire to the hotel. Scheller says that he closed the saloon at 1:30 a. m., but it has been found out since, that in company with Will Sanderson and Tom Dunbar, he returned to the saloon after 3 a. m. Scheller did not seem very much surprised and made no statement. He looked pretty badly broken up. He has been drinking heavily since the fire and his face shows the effects of the spree. The prisoner was locked up on a charge of arson, and was immediately transferred to the county jail, where he was locked up in an upper cell. He did not speak to the jailer. The officers are very reticent about the details of the arrest. It is reported that Scheller was arrested principally on the statement of Linehan a another employe, who claim they saw Scheller in the wood room, where Linehan ally taken to the Waukesha, Wis., jail as stection against mob violence Sheller came to Milwaukee with Mr. An-

Sheller came to Milwaukee with Mr. Antisdel from Detroit about nine years ago when the latter assumed charge of the Newhall house. He had been chief clerk of the Biddeil house in that city when Antisdel kept it. The two men, it is said, have always been warm personal friends, Scheller learned the printer's trade in his youth, and worked at it in Detroit for six years. Besides Scheller's well known financial difficulties and hich insurance another thing.

1867 to congress effectually disposed of this assertion.

The wind-up of the case was intrusted to Mr. Reed of Maine, who said that he thought the people of the country were tired of having war issues raised, and speaking for his side of the house he knew that they were.

To open this case, it was proposed, without applying to it the test of loyalty, would open the door for a horde of claimants from the south.

The congressional report had established the fact that the money in question had We can e out into the bar-room and threw open the doors. I then noticed a small blue flame on one of the burners way back in the room. I then looked up and found that every one of the six chandeliers had the gas turned on full force. I could hardly believe what Isaw, and said to Mc Cormick: "My God! What's this for?" He said he didn't know, and that Scheller was in the place when he for Westerned all

said he didn't know, and that Scheller was in the place when he left. We turned all the gas off, and I went up stairs. I told Mr. Antisdel about it, and he asked me if I lit a match. I told him I did, and he said I did wrong. Scheller didn't come around the next day at all. It was three days before he should have all the wealth by the he showed up, and he said he was sick. 'He was asked about the gas, and he said some one must have had a key to the door and got in and turned them all on."

Hughes added that a boy known as Little Pete, who worked in the bar-room, said that he left Scheller in the place about 3 o'clock in the morning. Another body was found in the ruins, but was an unrecognizable mass, so that it was impossible to ascerwith twenty missing.

Business of the First Week in Jan uary.

The report of the clearing house exchanges says the exhibit during the week is a decidedly unfavorable one when coma decidedly unfavorable one when compared with that of the corresponding week of last year. General trade throughout the country is still suffering from the suspension incident to the close of the year. Speculative trade of all kinds has been exceedingly dull. The aggregate clearings for the week just closed were \$1,091,832,392, against \$889,765,376 for the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week against \$889,765,376 for the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of last year, the clearings show a per centage of decrease of 18.1 per cent. against adecrease of 33.5 last week and a decrease of 18.5 for the previous week. In New York the clearings show a decrease of 23.4, against a decrease of 30.1 last week and a decrease of 23.9 the previous week. During the week ending Jan. 5, the toal number of shares of stock sold at the New York stock exchange were 1,571,000, against 2,445,000 the corresponding week. Multiplying their sales by double par value each, we have a total of \$344,200,000 as representing the amount of exchange to be credited to stock sales this year against \$449,000,000 last year, a falling off of \$34,800,000.

---Latest Northern Patents.

The following were issued on the 10th: Harvey Frazer, Nepenskeun, Wis., car coupling; A. S. Hanscon, Moorhead, Minn., traction engine; Edward J. Hoffman, assignor f one-half to D. P. and P. J. Wagner, Sioux City, Iowa, device for preventing incrusta-tion; Frederick L. Howland, assignor of one-half to J. H. Abbott, Blue Earth City, Minn., half to J. H. Abbott, Blue Earth City, Minn., sorghum evaporator and rotary skimmer; Horace H. Hutchins, Maquoketa, Iowa, roofing compound; James B. McLenan, Oskosh, Wis., cord knotter for grain binder; Frank F. Neinitz, Winnebago agency, Minn., weighing apparatus for threshing machines; J. W. Ormsby, Milwaukee, lime bin; Theodore G. Pelton, Lyons, Iowa, expanding rose bit; Eugene L. Perry, Parkersburg, Iowa, straw stacker for threshing machines; Henry F. Humphrey, Fairfield, Iowa, coupling of wires of electric conductors; Patrick Rooney, Chariton, Iowa, straddle row cultivator; Charles Ruddocke, Benson, and N. Ruddocke, Granite Falls, Minn., bundle-separating attachment for self-binding harvesters; Ira W. Russell, Storm Lake, Iowa, wind mill; James P. Thompson, Milwaukee, drait bars for sleighs; John B. Woolsley, Bloomfield, Iowa, trace buckles. buckles.

Iowa Prohibition Amendment In-

valid. The supreme court of lowa has affirmed mittee on territories, reported a bill authorizing the county to Yankton, Dak., to issue bonds. He said the majority of the committee were satisfied of the desire on the part of the peop e of that country to have such legislation as will enable them to refund their debt and get rid of the tint of repudiation. He would ask the senate to consider the bill at an early day.

Mr. Garland gave notice that three members of the committee disapproved the bill and would oppose its passage most strenuously.

Mr. Hale presented Frye's credentials of re-election.

After a debate on the postage reduction clause of the postofice bill, the tariff bill came up and consumed the remainder of the day. the decision of the court below, declaring mittee on territories, reported a bill authorbetween these two clauses is where the trouble lies, and the court decided that both

are invalid, i. e., that no amendment was constitutionally submitted or adopted. Death of Col. Greenbury L. Fort. Col. Greenbury L. Fort, ex-member o congress and ex-union soldier, died at Lacongress and ex-union soldier, died at Lacon, Ill., Sunday night from embolism of the brain, after seven hours' illness. Greenbury L. Fort was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825; he removed with his parents to Illinois in April, 1834; studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession until the breaking out of the war, when he entered an Illinois regiment, April 22, 1861, serving until March 24, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of colonel. He was elected to the XLIVth, XLVth and XLVIth congresses as a republican.

made to prove that recently taken into conspiracy for the particular arcse. It is stated that there was a pl lieutenant and his efform unoccupied has been made in os spiracy to murder. President Grevy, quet's proposal prol

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON. In the house Mr. Page of California has introduced a bill providing for the voluntary retirement of officers in the army. It provides that any officer of the army who shall have served thirty years or more, continuously or otherwise, in any of the military forces, under twenty or twenty-five years or more as a commissioned officer in the regular or volunteer forces; or fifteen years in the rank of captain in the regular army shall, at his own request, be retired from france at once, and that a decree expelling pretenders to the throne will be issued immediately afterwards. It is reported that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is asserted that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is reported that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if once, and that a decree expelling pretenders to the throne will be issued immediately afterwards. It is reported that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is asserted that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is asserted that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is asserted that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is asserted that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France if necessary. It is asserted that the Orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes are preparing to quit France in the orleans princes shall, at his own request, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list of the army with the pay and rank of maj-

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army introduced by Logan and approved by the military committee of the senate, with general favor among army officers, who contend that its passage would put in great degree an end to desertions. The bill embodies all the principal recommendations contained in the last annual report of the secretary of war.

olation behind them.

Small pox is raging in Manitoba.

stage of the New Haven Opera house.

The mortality among the members of

congress is getting alarming. Representa-

A Homestead Decision.

cison to produce an additional argument.

A law was passed during the war allowing a

man in the army to make an entry while is the service, with the idea that the land

called up by Mr. Strait at differ

Latest Northwestern Patents.

included. MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—The local output was of the usual daily amount for the season. Firm prices exist and a fair distribution is reported. The firmness so far has been attended with hardly any speculative feel-

ing; purchases being almost entirely for present use. Patents are quoted at \$6@6.65; straights \$5.50@6; clears; \$3.23@3.50; low grades, \$2@3

Those who should know say that there i no truth in the report that the Fits John Porter bill has been the subject of dis ussion in the cabinet, and that the president has decided to vetc it. Indeed, one cabinet officer is authority for the statement, that the

The grand jury returned an indictme against Frank H. Fall, charging kim with having attempting to corruptly control the vote of Brown, jurer in the first star route trial.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A brokon rail caused a serious accident on the Midland branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, twelve miles north of Clinton, Iowa, last night. A long train of live stock passed sately over the break but the last car, loaded with merchandise and the pay car went down a twenty foot embankment, killing the rear brakeman, E. L. Clark, and injuring Conductor D. W. Richardson. Nineteen passengers were all more or less bruised, but none seriously.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD. In the case of Henry W. Burnett, convict

ed purloining letters from the Minnespol postoffice, a sentence of one year's imprisonment in the county jail was rendered in th United States district court at St. Paul. Messra Pike, Dodge and Wood, of Lubec

Me., have been convicted of smuggling. One of the parties is a deacon in a Baptist church. They had defrauded the government out of \$14,000. Mrs. Mary Griffin and Kate Conway, sis ters, charged with the murder of the infant child of Mrs. Griffin, were tried at the present rerm of court at Rochester and acquitted.

John H. Moore, ferrymaster in the employ of the New York Ferry company, has been arrested on a charge of emberiling about \$40,000 from the company. A keg of gold worth \$50.000 was stolen rom an express shipment from California

RECORD OF CASUALTIES. Charles Finnegan a brakeman at Minneipolis, was killed on Sunday night, by shipping from the top of a car and falling under the wheels. 'The engineer of the train and another brakeman named Hickey were looking at the deceased as he was walking on the car, and suddenly noticing his lan-tern circle on the air and disappear, both exclaimed, "He has fallen tuder the car!" exclaimed, "He has fallen under the car!" and stopped the train at once. He was conscious when they reached him, and remained so up to his death, his first words being, "You are a good man; take nie away and kill me. I know I cannot live."

Tweddle Hall block, Albany, including the Opera house and the Albany County bank, eight or ten retail stores and a numcylinder; John Collis, Des Moines, Iowa, ber of offices, were totally destroyed by sire
Wednesday morning. The loss is very heavy.
The building was a fine four-story freestone,
88 feet on State and 116 on North Pearl st.
The lower stories were destroyed by the loss of one half to P. Johason, Dissel, Minn.,
holder for mower and reaper knives: A. J. The lower stories were devoted to stores and offices above which was a fine hall 100 by 75 feet. The original cost was \$100.0 o and the property is now assessed at \$230,000. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000. Insurance about \$200,000.

surance about \$200,000.

A fire took place on Saturday last rt the Fort A. Lincoln ordnance depot, which resulted in the destructiod of the building, in which were located the armory shop, the office and the saddler shop. The greater portion of the contents, including the engine and much valuable machinery, were entirely destroyed, the damage being estimated at \$5,000. The fire is believed to have resulted from a defective smokestack.

Davis France was bloomed to the surface of the contents of the content ST. PAUL.

FLOUR-Quotations: Patents, \$6@6.50; clears \$5@5.25; straights, \$5.50@6; common brands, \$4@5; in bbls, 25c extra. Buckwheat flour, \$6.6 6.50 per bbl. Rve flour, \$4.42.5 per bbl. Graham, \$4.50@6.23 per bbl. WHEAT-A good demand was again noted, and in limited offerings. Prices were firm, being strengthened also by reports from other points. Hard Nos. 1 and 2 ferge 1c higher for spot; also Nos.2 and 3; No. 4 was 5c higher iff bids. Quotations: No. 1 hard, \$1.03 bid; No. 1, \$1 bid; No. 2 hard, \$1.03 bid; No. 2, 96c bid, \$1 asked; No. 3; \$5c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 65c—all bids; Futures: No.1 hard, \$1.03; March and April; \$1.10; May; \$1.12—all bids.

CORN-Dull and weak, though sellers held at stronger prices. No. 2 old, 52c asked; new mixed, 48c asked; rejected, 40c bid. Futures—No. 2 old, February, 48c bid, 52c asked; March, 53c asked; April, 54c asked; March, 53c asked; April, 54c asked; March, 53c asked; Saler, 2 corrected. Davis Evans was blown to atoms by an

explosion of dynamite at Scranton, Pa.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES. The 101st anniversary of the birth of Dan iel Webster was celebrated by the Webster Historical society of Boston, by a dinner Thursday evening. A large number were present. The invited guests numbered ahout 200 prominent gentlemen, but many of them were unable to be present. The special report of the committee on permanent organization recommends the security of a permanent endowment fund of \$100,000, the income of which to be annually expended in the publication of volumes containing selections from speeches touching constitutional principles by statesment in the past as well as select papers by distinguished expounders of the constitution; these volumes to be judiciously distributed, mainly where their trachings affect the rising generation of statesmen.

William Fink, late receiving teller of the el Webster was celebrated by the Webster bid. Futures—No. 2 old, February, 48c bid, 52c asked; March, 53c asked; April, 54c asked; March, 53c asked; April, 54c asked; May, 52c bid, 5tc asked. Sales—3 cars new, 45½c; 1 car new, 47c.

OATS—The market was held at higher prices, but purchasers were offish, and business in first hands did not amount to much, though bids showed improvement upon Thurslay's figures. No. 2 mixed, 36c bid; February, 37c bid; March, 37½c bid; April, 38c bid; May, 39c bid, 40c asked; No. 3 mixed; 35c bid; No. 2 white, 36½c bid, 40c asked; No. 3 white, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; No. 2 winted, 36c bid; rejected, bid, 40c asked; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; No. 2 winted, 36c bid; No. 2 winted, 36c bid; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; No. 2 winted, 36c bid; No. 3 winted, 35c bid; No. 3 winted, 35c

William Fink, late receiving teller of the German-American bank, appeared before the officers of the bank on Monday and re-

William, President of the beautiful to the common American bank, appeared before control of the proposal and the control discharge from that notice and the proposal discharge from that notice. Mr. William, president of the bank, and the proposal discharge from that notice and the proposal discharge from that notice and the proposal discharge from that notice and the proposal discharge from the proposal problem to the panel proposal problem that the proposal problem, and the proposal problem that the proposal problem, and the proposal proposal problem, and the proposal proposal problem, and the problem, and the proposal problem, and the problem that the

France or Algeria of any member of former STATE LEGISLATURE.

French dynasties as tyrannical. It is expected that Prince Napoleon will be expelled Beaste, Tuesday, January 10. from France at once, and that a decree ex-Resolutions were adopted for a specia ommittee of seven to investigate alleged bribery in senatorial contest, introduced by Senator Doran, and for Joint committee of seven to investigate into alleged allegal exemption from tax of lands granted railways, and sold by them. Senator Wheat's bill to reduce contract rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent., was definitely postponed, and Senator Castle's, to reduce rate of interest on sales of lands, rec-

ommended for passage by committee of the George Darwin, son of the late Charles R. Darwin, the evolutionist, has been elected professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy of Cambridge university. House, Tuesday, January 16. The judiciary committee reported back the usury bid of Mr. Rahilly, with Counsel Taylor of Winnipeg, has red fife recommendation that it be indefinitely postwheat grown in latitude 57 north, on Peace river, 1,200 miles north of Winnipeg. Its product was forty bushels to the acre. poned, but it was ordered printed and sent to committee of the whole. The members'

mileage was reported.

J. E. Child offered a resolution of censure for Mr. Dunnell for being absent from his post of duty, which was indefinitely post-poned and expunged from the record. Bills were introduced to regulate the carrying of passengers on railroads, amending the game law and regulating the carrying of freight on railroads.

The congurrent resolution of freed by Indeed The Danube floods have subsided, leaving PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Fire Marshal Sexton of St. Louis wore out a valuable driving whip on a profes-sional masher for insulting ladies on the street. The business men of the city have presented him with a new whip, and pledge themselves to keep him in stock to the full supply of the demand. The concurrent resolution offered by Judge Wilson, and adopted by the house, after stating the granting of lands to several rail-way companies and that certain of said lands have been exempted from taxation until sold, goes on to say that it is the duty of the railway company to report such sale that the same may be taxed, and that it is believed that some of such railroad companies have made such sales and not reported them, and hundreds of thousands of acres are exempt which should be taxed, being the property of private persons. The Hon. Francis Plunkett, who is reinembered at Washington, and who mar-ried Miss Morgan, is mentioned as the prob-able English minister to the vatican if di-plomatic felations are opened with the pope. Tuesday evening Mr. Walter Robinson and Miss Nellie Hess, members of the Corrinne Merry Makers troupe, were married on the

A committee of three from the senate and four from the house is called for to inves-tigate this matter and report as soon as practicable, stating the lands which are held exempt and should be taxed.

tive Shackelford of North Carolina is the latest addition to the sick list. Senate, Wednesday, January 17. Representative Shackelford of North Carolina died recently. Bills affecting the school district of Stillwater were passed; Senator Craig introduced a bill amending the statutes relating to compensation of county anditors; Senator Clark, one allowing villages to regulate Washington Dispatch to the St. Louis liquor licenses.

The bill relating to the reduction of tax on sales of public lands was re-referred to the committee of the whole. On Senator William's bill forbidding loans or donations to corporations, committee reported progress. Globe Democrat: In the case of the homestead entry of Mrs. Graham on lands claimed by the Hastings & Dakota railway; the commissioner of the general land office has awarded the land to the former. The

ported progress case has been taken up on appeal and is now before the secretary. It is understood House, Wednesday, January 17. that the decision has already been writ-Mr. Child made another effort to get the ten and is favorable to the settler and against the railroad company. The attorneys for the road have asked for a delay of the deesolutions of censure of Mr. Dunnell on the ecords, and succeeded. A motion to send Mr. Rahilly's railroad bill to a special committee went over under notice of debate. Judge Brown introduced a resolution for investigation of charges of bribery in the senatorial contest.

Bills were introduced to regulate the handshould be occupied by some member of his family. In 1866 the entry in question was made, while Graham was in the service. ling of grain: repealing general laws relating to judgments of United States courts; adding election days to the legal holidays; nine bills amending the insurance law; giving chambers of commerce power to sell members by The grant to the road was also made in 1866. The company claim that as the land had never been occupied by any member of the Graham family at that time the iand would inure to the grant. It is held, on the other hand, the filing being legal, and upon the face of it fair, it took the land from the operations of the grant. The case has been called up by Westerick at 15 feart times. perships to pay assessments; amending stat herships to pay assessments; amending statutes relating to the sale of mortgaged property; reducing the rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent; for a township drainage act. Froviding for the drainage and reclaiming of land when adjoining land is to be entered; authorizing Crow Wing County to issue bonds for a bridge; appropriating \$5,000 to Stearns county for expenses in the suppression of small pox. and he has endeavored to secure an early

Patents were issued to the following on he 9th: Louis Belan, assignor of one-fourth Senate, Thursday, January 18. T. J. Hoerck, Iowa City, Iowa, corn planter; Edward R. Bristol, Madison, Wis., car brake; Lawrence Carr, Shakepee, Minn., hame; Williard A. Clarke, assignor to Northwestern Manufacturing & Car company, Speaker Gilman announced the com mittee to investigate bribery according to Senator Doran's resolution. A bill authorizing Todd county to borrow \$25,000 for the erection of a court house,

was passed; also one annexing unorganized territory to Marshall county.

An appropriation of \$80,000 from internal improvement fund to pay legislative.expenses was authorized. Jonathen R. Hamilton, Kingston, assignor of one half to P. Johnson, Dissel, Minn., holder for mower and reaper knives; A. J. Andrewand C. Ingles, Horricon, Wis., wind wheel; C. Jackson, Waukesha, show stand for sample books; A. S. Jones, Olivet, Dak., magazine fire arm; Louis H. Munson, Brain-erd, M.nn.; railway signal; Friederich Rich-Bills were introduced: Amending the act in aid of the Cannen Falls Im provement company; amending Sec. 216.

Chap. 66; statutes of 1878, relating to trials by jury; exempting the property of the Phil-harmonic society in Winons from taxation, harmonic society in Winona from taxation, and upon sundry other local topics.

The house very emphatically sat down on a proposition made by Mr. Rahilly in the form of a resolution to supercede the railroad committee in the performance of its commonly accepted sunctions.

Mr. Rahilly is the author of a bill to regulate the carrying of freights and passengers.

Mr. Rahilly is the author of a ball solliers; late the carrying of freights and passengers; late the carrying of freights and passengers; four other gentleman have proposed similar bills in the house and in the usual course they have gone to the railroad committee.

Mr. Rahilly proposed a reference of his bill to a special committee of fifteen members of the house, all of whom are pretty well known to be in favor of so-called granger resolution. Speaker Fletcher, in constituting the committee on railroads, selected Messrs. Sabin, Cole, Collins, Boardman, Smith, James, Jr., Nelson, Johnson M., Anderson H., Sadley, Dyar, Spaulding, Moore. Potter, Buck, Child E. A. and Emery, believed to represent all sides of the question.

question.

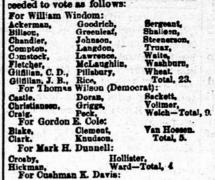
The house evidently believed it would be The house evidently believed it would be a wrong to this committee and the speaker to supersede them in the performance of their duties, and after expressions of that character at the of Messrs. Childs, J. E. Grimshaw, Cole, Smith, James, Jr., and Boardman, to which Mr. Rahilly replied, the resolution was indefinitely postpond.

Senate, Friday, January 19. Senator O'Brien introduced a till allowing Houston county to borrow \$30,000 to build a court house, and the bill passed; the committee on agriculture reported favorably on

Falls, has dissolved, Mr. Miller retiring and P. McMaster taking charge of the business Executive Committee—Russell Stakeley, Wyman Elliot, E. D. Porter, Seth H. Kenney, W. G. Ford. and property. The firm were one of the largest real estate dealers in the city. Mr. McMaster having control of a large amount of Scotch capital.

MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

No Choice on the Separate Ballotings of the Two Houses. On Wednesday, Jan., 17, the two houses the Minnesota legislature balloted separately or the United States senator. In the senate, after various names had been placed in nomination peeded to vote as follows:



O'Brien-Total, 1. For Charles F. Kindred: Buckman-Total, 1. Peterson-Total, 1. For Charles M. Start: Morrison-Total, 1. For J. N. Castle: Wilson—Total, 1. For C. D. Gilfillan Huulton-Total, 1. Grand total, 47.

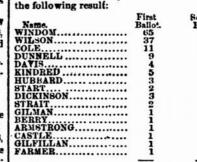
The secretary then counted the votes as the president announced the result as forwar: Windom, 23; Cole, 5; Hubbard, Kindred, 1; Wilson, (dem.,) 9; Dunnell, Davis, 1; Start, 1; Castle, 1; Gilfillan, C. I

 Total, 47.
 In the house the vote resulted as follo For William Windom: Peterson, J. Peterson, Ole Plummar, Porter, Sidener, Smith, J. Snow, Spaulding, Strong, Swenson, Thayer, Thompson Child, J. E. Rabilly, Randall, Richardson. Smith Jas., Jr., Stahlman, Hu. Jackliu, Lenz,
McNamara,
Mortensen,
Patterson,
Dunnell—
Greer,
Potter,
E. Cole— Frohm, Simpson-6. Wells. Morris, Seymour,
Morse, May.
For Charles F. Kindred—
Iartley. Parker, Sadley-4 For C. K. Davisirimshaw.
For Thomas S. Armstrong—
Peterson, O.—2. McKusick-2 For L. F. Hubbard—

Hulebak, P For John M. Berry— Gordon E. Cole—1. For Charles A. Gilman— Van Dyko—1. van Dyss—1. Grand total, 78. Not voting—Baarnaas, Borrk, Cullen (pafred with Sabin), Linnell, Sabin (paired with Cullen)—5.

Paulson, T .- 2.

IN JOINT CONVENTION. There being no choice in the two bo die voting separately, on Wednesday two were taken in joint convention with the following result:

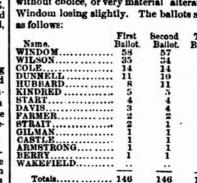


first Tuesday and did not do so Wednesd are, as follows: Senator Ackerman—For H. B. Strait. Senator Sergeant—For J. Q. Farmer. Representative H. Anderson—For H. I

Representative Capser-For Thomas Wil Representative Emery-For Thomas Wil on.
On the second ballot Johnson deserted the Windom rank, and Daniels, T.
Paulson and Dyar followed. Frank de-

serted Wilson and went over to Cole, and Dyar left the Wilson ranks and went over to Start. The vote for Mr. Windom on the fire roll call, was sixty-five out of a total of 148 votes cast, being a falling off of five from his vote of the previous day. The discouraging effect of this showing was manifested in the second calling of the roll, when his vote fell to 61, a loss of nine from his Tuesday count.

day count. On Thursday, 18th, three ballots were had without choice, or very material alteration Windom losing slightly. The ballots stood



The roll call showed Senator Washbur and Representatives Baarnaas, Baker, Cul-len and Sabin absent, leaving only 145, but Baarnaas made his first appearance after Barnaas made his first appearance after the balloting had commenced, and by persission his vote was recorded as for William Windom. Sepator Ackerman voted for Strait at first, but went to Cole on the 2d and 3d. On the first and all ballots Benator Houlton went over to Windom. Senator Johnson voted for Hubbard, and Sergeant for Farmer, while Morrison remained true to Judge Start. On the second ballot Senator Lawrence voted for Hubbard, as also on the third. This leaves Mr. Windom's status in the senate exactly as it was at the

so on the third. This leaves Mr. Windom's status in the senate exactly as it was at the close of Wednesday's balloting. He gained Houlton and lost Lawrence, but Washburn, who is sick, is a Windom man. In the house he gained Morris for one ballot, and Bake is for him, but was absent. He lost Bell, Corbisn and John Peterson. On Friday 19th, there were four more fruit less ballots for senator, as follows:

First Second Third Four ballot, ballot, ballot, ballot, ballot, ARMSTRONG.....

tock.
In the third ballot the changes were Baar nas, Windom to Farmer; Emery excused from attendance; McNamara, Hubbard to Cole; Torgerson, Comstock to Windom; White, Windom to Cole.

On the fourth ballot the changes were Dilley, Wilson to Farmer; Mortenson, Cole to Wilson; Thayer, Windom to Farmer, and White, Cole to Wilson.

The Minnesota Corn Growers' Association at the late meeting in Minneapolis elected the following officers: President—Capt. Russell Blakeley, St. Paul. Vice President—Wyman E'lliot, Minnea-

Minnesota Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting held at Minneapolis last week, the society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the follow-

ing were elected: President -J. S. Harris, La Cres President — J. S. Harra, La Crescent.
Vice presidents. A. W. Sias, F. G. Gould,
Oscar Roost, G. W. Fuller, E. H. S. Dart.
Secretary—Oliver Gibbs, Lake City.
Treasurer—J. T. Grimes, Minneapolis.
Executive Committee—J. M. Underwood,
Lake City; M. Pierce, Minneapolis; W. E.
Brimhali, St. Paul; O. F. Brand, Faribault;
F. G. Gould, Excelsior.
Representatives to Mississippi Valley

F. G. Gould, Excelsior.

Representatives to Mississippi Valley
Horticultural Society—J. T. Grimes.

Delegates to Wisconsin State Horticultural
Society—Oliver Gibbs, Jr., J. S. Harris. Delegate to Iowa Association-E. H. S. Entomologist-R. J. Mendenhall.

Entomologist—R. J. Mendenhall.
Committee on Seedling Apples—Prof. Porter, Minneapolis; G. W. Fuller, Litchfield;
S. M. Emery, Lake City; A. W. Lias, Rochester; H. D. Eldridge, Excelsior.
The president was then instructed to appoint all the other committees, but as he was absent the committees were not appointed.

What is a Creole?

Even in Louisians the question would be variously answered. The title did not here, first belong to the descendants of Spanish, but of French settlers. But such a meaning implied a certain excellence of origin, and so came early to in-clude any native, of French or Spanish descent by either parent, whose non-aliance with the slave race entitled him social rank. Later the term was adopted by not conceded to the natives of mixed blood, and is still so used among themselves. At length the spirit of commerce saw the money-value of so

any creature or thing of variety of manufacture peculiar to Louisiana that manufacture peculiar to Louisiana that might become an object of sale, as Creole ponies, chickens, cows, shoes, eggs, wagons, baskets, cabbages, negroes, etc. Yet the 'Creoles proper will not share their distinction with the worthy "Acadian." He is Creole by courtesy only, and in the second person singular. Besides French and Spanish, there are even, for convenience of speech, "colored" Creoles: but there are no Italian even, for convenience of speech, "colored" Creoles; but there are no Italian, or Sicilian, nor any English, Scotch, Irish, or "Yankee Creoles unless of parentage married into, and themselves thoroughly proselyted in Creole society. Neither Spanish nor American denomination has taken from the Creoles that French vernacular. This, also, is part of their title; and, in fine, there seems to be no more serviceable definition of the Creoles of Louisiana than this: that they are the French-speaking, naof the Creoles of Louisiana than this:
that they are the French-speaking, native, ruling class. There is no need to
distinguish between the higher and humbler grades of those from whom they
sprang. A few settlers, only, were persons of rank and station. Many were
the children of the casket-girls, and
many were of such stock of society pronounces less than nothing; yet, in view nounces less than nothing; yet, in view of that state, of society which the French revolution later overturned, any present overplus of honor may as well fall to the children of those who filled the prisons before, as of those who filled them during that bloody convulsion.—G. W. Cable in January Century.

A Human Elephant.

During the war, the treasury department had an elephant on its hands in the person of a brother of the famous John Brown. He was a harmless, garrulous old man, who had been detailed to almost every bureau, and dismissed from each as incompetent and insubordinate. his delight was to stand in a corridor and pour a stream of talk upon any one who would listen to him

office of the light house board, of which Admiral Shubrick was the acting chief. Brown had the habit of sitting with his presence of his official superiors.

He was remonstrated with, and told that he ought, at least, to resume a de-cent position when Admiral Shubrick entered the room.
"I don't see why I should." he an-

He was employed at one time in the

swered; "the admiral don't take down his feet when I come in!" Once Admiral Shubrick, desiring to send him out with a communication, asked him,-"Mr. Brown, do you know where the navy department is

"No," answered Brown.
"Do you know where the war department is?" "Do you know where Wilder's build-

"No."

"Well," emphatically demanded the old admiral, "what do you know?"

"I know," cooly replied Brown, "that Admiral Davis is a gentleman."

Brown had to be abated. And so he was appointed keeper of a light-house, situated upon a rock-bar off the coast of North Carolina. North Carolina.

How Hawthorne's Photo Was Taken. While Hawthorne was ever ready to

sit for his portrait, he objected strenously to having his photograph taken. J. Lothrop Motley, who well knew Hawthorne's aversion, set a trap for his friend in this wise: He invited him to walk one day in London, and, as they were passing the room of a well-known were passing the room of a well-known photographer, Motley asked Hawthorne to step in and make a selection from some pictures of himself which were ready, he supposed, for examination. They entered, chatting pleasantly together, Hawthorne being in the best of spirits. Dropping into a chair which Motley placed for him, he looked after his friend disappearing behind a screen his friend disappearing behind a screen in quest of the proofs. At this moment, and with this look of animation upon his face, his photograph was taken, the art-

tions, Motley's proofs were produced and examined, and Hawthorne was never told that he had been "taken." Longfellow and Modjeska.

From Temple Bar.
The day after Modjeska,s first appearance in Boston Mr. Longfellow called upon her, and won her respect at once by his appearance. His long, white beard gave a picturesque dignity to his face, which was often illuminated by a singularly beautifut, calm smile. He talked a great deal of Poland, and of some Polish ladies whom he knew; devoting himself to all that he thought would interest his new acquaintance. His delightful manner and charming simplicity touched her heart at once. He never talked of himself, as too many great men do. He invited Madame Modjeska to lunch, with her son, who was traveling with her. M. Chilapowski had not yet joined her.

Mr. Longfellow showed himself equally delightful in his own house. He read alond a poem of Campbell's about Poland, which touched Madame Modjeska's patriotic feelings and moved her to tears. He talked to her of literature, of the poems of Germany, France, and England, but never spoke of his own work except once, when she said something to him about playing the Spanish Student.

"Why don't you play it?" he asked. himself to all that he thought would

dent.

"Why don't you play it?" he asked.

"It is very difficult," she answered. "I don't know if I am equal to the task."

Longfellow laughed at this, and said he would make the "cuts" himself if she would do it

ward spent many beautiful hours with him. She found his home life so delightful that it filled her with reverence. Her friendship with him was one of the most charming episodes of her life. They eften met when she was in Boston; she recited to him in

He was very kind to her, and she after-

sne was in Boston; she recited to him in Polish and he thought the language very beautiful. He said he would like to read translations of the Polish poets, and she had them sent to him. He read them, and afterward wrote to her about them; indeed, he continued to correspond with her until the end of his life. He was most interested in certain the said of the said that the said the said that t

use end of his life. He was most interested in seeing her performance of Juliet, and to her great delight he was astisfied with it. He admired especially her unconvential treatment of the character; and she was never again so much afraid of playing it when he had praised her; for she was certain that he would not tell her what was not true. Becretary and Treasurer—Prof. E. D. Por-