

WEAKENING WHEAT.

The Leading Cereal Closes a Trifle Lower Than on Tuesday.

The Receipts Expected to Fall Off Materially During the Holiday Season.

The General Course of Year Corn Downward—Jim Love Offering to Dispose of 250,000 Bushels in a Lot.

Provisions Remain About Firm, and Oats Gain Half a Cent for the December Option.

Wall Street Unsettled, Delaware & Lackawanna Decline With a 3 Per Cent Drop.

purchase of 1,000,000 bushels by Partridge, to cover short sales.

"There appears to be a disposition to think that the crop has been overestimated," said Everingham, "and that the fact of the new crop going into consumption so much earlier than usual has not been sufficiently taken into consideration. I anticipate also that the foreign demand will be good at these low prices as soon as corn is in condition to export; therefore, we consider next year's options are on the basis of prices for consumption and can't decline much, with the probability in favor of their selling higher."

Provisions were moderately active, and opened firmer and higher under quite free buying by short sellers, but when this demand was filled values receded, and the close was quiet with the advance lost. February pork opened 7 1/2c higher at \$10.90, went up 3/8c and then sold off to a close of \$10.80, a decline of 2 1/2c as compared with yesterday. January lard opened and closed at yesterday's figures, \$6.60, and fluctuations were confined to 2 1/2c either way. February opened 2 1/2c higher, but closed unchanged at \$6.65. Ribs were unchanged from yesterday.

At the stock yards business was only moderately active. Stock trains were delayed by last night's storm, and the markets were late in opening. The cattle market was dull and prices ruled weak. There was a fair packing and shipping demand for hogs and prices underwent little or no change as compared with yesterday.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Although there was a fair degree of activity on 'change to-day, the markets were slow as compared with yesterday. Wheat showed considerable strength early and advanced nearly 1c above yesterday's close, but subsequently fell off and closed at the lowest point of the day and 1/2c below yesterday for all active options except May, which was unchanged. Corn ruled stronger for deferred deliveries, but the general course of year was downward. It opened 1/2c lower, went up 1/8c and closed 1 1/2c lower. Oats were stronger and advanced 1/2c for December and 3/8c for May. Provisions opened firmer and higher, but weakened and lost the advance later, the close being 2 1/2c lower for pork and unchanged for other articles as compared with yesterday. The closings on the afternoon board were: January wheat 71 3/4c, February 72c; year corn 37 3/4c, May 37 1/2c; May oats 28 1/2c; February pork \$10.80; February lard \$6.65; February ribs \$5.57.

When wheat was inclined to be stronger early owing to a slight improvement in foreign cables and smaller receipts here, and a further decrease was predicted on account of the cold weather, which, it is thought, will check the deliveries of farmers. The signs of strength developed induced many shorts to cover, and an advance of 1/2c was recorded. At the opening 7 1/2c was bid for January which was followed by a further appreciation of 1/8c. But the buying was not as a rule by parties who take large lines and stand for a good advance, and when scalpers who had bought early attempted to realize profits, there was not sufficient demand to absorb the offerings, and a weaker feeling developed, which was increased during the last hour of the session. There were reports of a failure in New York. The market was also reported dull, without demand from exporters, and a desire to realize brought a decline of 1/8c. The closing sales were at the lowest point of the morning board, 7 1/2c for January. In the afternoon an easier feeling in the New York market caused free selling again, and the close was at 7 1/2c for January, the lowest point of the day. February is steadily increasing in favor with traders who prefer it to the January delivery. The opening sales of this option were at 7 3/4c, from which it advanced to 7 1/2c, declined to 7 1/4c and closed at 7 1/2c. Hush was again the most prominent buyer, though the aggregate amount of stuff changing hands was small compared to that transferred yesterday. Hepburn was also a buyer of the February option. A correspondent of the house of A. M. Wright & Co., in a letter dated about the middle of last week, said that the lower prices (wheat was then about 70c) would compel farmers very generally to discontinue marketing it. Basing his estimates on such information, Mr. Wright estimated that the receipts for Monday and Tuesday would be about 1,300 cars, and after that a rapid decrease while very low prices continued. So far these estimates have proven very accurate. The course of prices during the past few days, while demonstrating that the shorts feel insecure in their position and cover on short evidences of strength, also shows that, although a large number of operators think wheat cheap and are disposed to buy, they fail to see sufficient evidence or merit in the property to induce them to hold when prices turn against them, and it seems useless to look for much improvement while these conditions continue.

Milne, Bodman & Co. say: "Outside orders seem even more scarce than formerly. There is evidently more strength to the undertone, and should anything favorable in the general situation occur, we may look for large buying. It is generally expected that receipts will begin to show a marked falling off during the holidays. We think it will be pretty safe to buy some wheat during the turn of the year. It looks now as if it might be safe to buy on breaks for a small scalp only, as we do not think there is any big buying this winter yet."

Jim Love was offering year corn in quarter-million-bushel lots at 38c this morning. Yesterday at about noon he was offering the same option in million-bushel lots at 39c. This was when smaller lots were going yesterday at nearly 2c higher. The drop was occasioned, it is said, by the settlement of a short line of 1,000,000 bushels by Geo. C. Eldred & Co. The story is that Mr. Jones and little Mose Fraley and two other gentlemen were short between them 1,000,000 bushels. Jones offered to settle his line on Monday, but was refused unless he bought the little St. Louisian in with him. The result was that the whole line was bought in and settled for.

Billy McHenry has the management of the deal as he had the management of the September operation. Perhaps he has even fuller control now than he had three months ago, for the maneuvering seems to be a good deal cleverer. There is not so much of sensationalism, less of hurrah business, and more care in arousing the opposition and the suspicion of the shorts. The holders evidently do not want to crowd the mourners too hard. For this reason settlements are being readily made at the market, a thing that was not done in September. That the holders are identical with the holders in September there is no longer much doubt. The little cash corn that comes in goes down to McHenry, the very man where it went three months ago. It is claimed that part of the sales of the clique brokers yesterday were to get the daily receipts cheaper, with a sharp advance probable. Still, year opened at 85 1/2c, declined to 83 1/2c, and closed on the regular session at 87 1/2c. This was also the last figure in the afternoon. The May option is regarded with increased confidence, and many operators consider it cheap. It opened at 87 1/2c, sold up to 87 3/4c, down to 87 1/2c, closing 1/2c higher than yesterday, at 87 1/2c. The principal transaction was the

purchase of 1,000,000 bushels by Partridge, to cover short sales.

"There appears to be a disposition to think that the crop has been overestimated," said Everingham, "and that the fact of the new crop going into consumption so much earlier than usual has not been sufficiently taken into consideration. I anticipate also that the foreign demand will be good at these low prices as soon as corn is in condition to export; therefore, we consider next year's options are on the basis of prices for consumption and can't decline much, with the probability in favor of their selling higher."

Provisions were moderately active, and opened firmer and higher under quite free buying by short sellers, but when this demand was filled values receded, and the close was quiet with the advance lost.

At the stock yards business was only moderately active. Stock trains were delayed by last night's storm, and the markets were late in opening.

When wheat was inclined to be stronger early owing to a slight improvement in foreign cables and smaller receipts here, and a further decrease was predicted on account of the cold weather, which, it is thought, will check the deliveries of farmers.

Milne, Bodman & Co. say: "Outside orders seem even more scarce than formerly. There is evidently more strength to the undertone, and should anything favorable in the general situation occur, we may look for large buying."

Jim Love was offering year corn in quarter-million-bushel lots at 38c this morning. Yesterday at about noon he was offering the same option in million-bushel lots at 39c.

Billy McHenry has the management of the deal as he had the management of the September operation. Perhaps he has even fuller control now than he had three months ago.

Bishop Harris hoped permission would be granted to add, in addition to the names already attached to the paper, the name of a representative of each branch of Methodism in the conference. The permission was granted and the paper adopted.

Rev. H. P. Walker was expected to present a paper on "the place and power of the lay element in Methodism," but he was not present, and the committee was instructed to have prepared a suitable paper on that subject to be printed in the centennial volume.

At the afternoon session a pastoral address, prepared by the committee of bishops, was read. It congratulated the delegates of the various branches of Methodism on the harmony and sympathy which characterized all the proceedings of the conference, and gave advice as to the conduct of Methodists in the future, for the promotion of morality and the spread of the gospel. A love feast closed the proceedings of the day, and the conference.

A Fight with Moonshiners. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—There was a desperate fight last night between some deputy marshals in a remote part of Hall county. Anderson Grant and a man named Prater, moonshiners, were killed outright. The raiding party consisted of five men, headed by Deputy Marshal W. H. Galloway, who was Grant's illicit distillery but were intercepted by moonshiners. No deputy marshal was killed. The people from Gainesville assisted the revenue officers.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Secretary Chandler's Authority for Ordering the Nicaragua Survey Party.

The Senate Again Fail to Come to a Vote on the Confirmation of Secretary McCulloch.

The House Resumes Its Consideration of the Inter-State Commerce Bill and Amendments.

Which After a Long Debate and the Offering of Many Amendments is Finally Passed.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the navy in response to a recent resolution of Senator Vest, which inquired whether any surveying party had been or was about to be sent to Nicaragua to survey the route of the proposed canal, and if freight had been sent, under what authority of law.

The secretary's reply is as follows: Sir: Responding to the resolution of the senate, I have the honor to state orders have been issued Civil Engineer A. Meneal, Civil Engineer R. E. Peary and Ensign Washington I. Chambers to visit Nicaragua, or make a survey of the route for the proposed Nicaragua canal. The order has been issued in the exercise of the general power of this department under the president to issue such orders to all officers of the navy as may be deemed for the public interest. The arrangements which have been made contemplate the revision of a survey made on a former occasion by Civil Engineer Meneal, and the investigation of any change in the route which has been suggested as possibly available for shortening the canal and diminishing its cost.

The cost of the arrangement made and contemplated in addition to the pay and mileage of naval officers is expected to be \$1,000 as an outfit, and about \$1,000 a month during the stay of the party in Nicaragua.

WM. A. CHANDLER, Sec'y of Navy.

On Senator Vest's motion the letter was laid on the table. He said: He would call it up on an early opportunity with a view of discussing the proposition advanced by the secretary of the navy that the right was in any department of the government to order such an expedition without action by congress.

Senator Dawes presented a petition which was referred, praying that steps be taken to prohibit carrying into effect the lease for grazing purposes of the Crow Indian reservation made with the Indians by a syndicate of capitalists and cattle men. Senator Dawes said it was removed a lease of 3,000 acres had been made for one cent an acre. He had been surprised to find no information of such lease existed in the Indian department. In order to quiet the apprehensions of the people of Montana, he would state no such lease could legally exist without the sanction or approval of the secretary of the interior, and it did not seem to Senator Dawes possible that the secretary could sanction such a lease. It was not possible the interior department would consider its duty performed if it kept itself ignorant of the existence of such a lease. Whatever might be wrong in the administration could, Dawes thought, be excused by saying that the lease did not actually have the approval or positive sanction of the department. He did not mean to reflect on the interior department, but to emphasize the fact that the responsibility rested with that department.

Senator Vest said he had offered a resolution, which the senate had agreed to, calling on the interior department for information as to such a lease, but no reply had been made. It was extraordinary, he thought, that a transaction involving three million acres of Indian land should be published in the press without attracting the notice of the interior department.

A large number of remonstrances against the ratification of the Spanish treaty were presented and referred.

Senator Brown, from the committee on railroads reported favorably the bill to extend the time of building the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad through Indian lands.

Senator Dawes introduced a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for all information in his department relating to the leases of Crow Indian lands for grazing purposes, and his action thereon.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: Senator Van Wyck, to fix the rates of transmission of message by telegraph west of the Missouri river not to exceed the average rates east of said river to the seaboard. Also, to fix the passenger and freight rates on railroads running west of the Missouri river, not to exceed the average rates east of said river to the seaboard.

Senator Butler introduced a resolution to authorize the president to send to the proposed exhibition of American arts and manufactures to be held in London, England, in 1886, the government exhibits now at the New Orleans exhibition, and appropriating \$300,000 to defray the expense. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Morgan, from the conference committee on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad grant forfeiture bill, submitted a report stating the committee had been unable to agree. Ordered printed.

Senator Pendleton, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably, and the senate passed a bill authorizing the president to suspend the exercise of extra territorial authority of the United States in Tunis which he shall be notified that the republic of France has established proper courts in that territory.

Senator Garland reported favorably from the committee on judiciary and the senate passed a bill detaching Grand county, Tennessee, from the southern division of the district of east Tennessee, and attaching it to the middle Tennessee district.

The senate passed a bill relating to the lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians. It provides that actual settlers on the land subject to pre-emption under the existing laws, on the reservation of the Indians named, shall be entitled to purchase such land not exceeding 160 acres for each settler, in accordance with the general principles of the pre-emption laws. The payments may be made in three instalments.

Senator Hale represented the importance of taking up the navy appropriation bill at the earliest moment. He explained the status of the bill, and said it came from the house it renewed for the coming half year the lump appropriation made last session for the first half year. This method of appropriation he deprecated, except in cases where the time at the disposal of congress made it impossible to avoid it. The regular appropriation bill had passed the senate and was in conference at the close of the last session. A new conference committee had been appointed by the senate at the opening of this session, and the house was invited to join in the new conference. No notice had been taken by the house of this courteous request of the senate. The senate was not, however, by this stopped from bringing before the senate and sending to the house the regular appropriation bill giving the detailed items of appropriation.

On the motion of Senator Morrill and against the objection of Senator Hale, who

desired the immediate consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the senate went into executive session.

Senator Morrill said the executive business of the pressing and would be disposed of in time to proceed with the naval bill this afternoon.

The doors being closed the nomination of McCulloch to secretary of the treasury was taken up on construction. After a hour's debate the consideration of the nomination went over until to-morrow, and Senator Riddleberger gave way for a motion to go into legislative session. Before the opening of the doors the nomination of Charles F. Ash-ley of New York to be agent of the Indians of the Colorado River agency, Arizona, was confirmed.

When the doors were reopened the consideration of the naval bill was proceeded with.

Senator Hale said it was a modification of the regular appropriation bill perfected by the senate committee and passed by the senate at the last session and now substituted as an amendment for the house bill.

After the bill was read, Mr. Peary covered to strike out the words "the authority to construct the same (the new ships) shall take effect at once," and insert the words "provided, however, the authority to construct the same shall not take effect until the steel cruisers now under construction shall have been fully completed and tested."

In view of the criticisms made on the ships under construction, and the fact that the new administration was coming into office the 4th of March, Senator McPherson thought it best to insert the contracts should not be made now.

Senator Hale said the present secretary had no desire to make the contracts, and could not do so if he wanted to, as the bill required sixty days advertisement for bids. The secretary, however, did not wish to risk his reputation with the American people by doing that which the senator from New Jersey (McPherson) indicated he might do. Senator Hale would consent to striking out the words objected to, but would not consent to the insertion of the other words.

Senator McPherson's amendment was not agreed to, yeas, 19; nays, 35.

On motion of Senator Hale the words objected to by McPherson were stricken out, and after some further debate the bill was passed substantially as it came from the committee on construction.

In the course of the discussion Senator Morgan criticised the work of the gun foundry board, and said the people of this country would be astonished if they knew how rich the United States is in every element of greatness. American steel, he said, was readily capable of such development as would place it far ahead of any other steel in the world.

The chair laid before the senate the inter-state commerce bill, and Senator Hale submitted the proposed amendment to be moved by him, embodying the provisions of the Reagan bill. The senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The committee on public buildings reported a bill extending to \$245,000 the limit for the appropriation for the construction of a public building at Peoria, Ill.

In the committee of the whole, Mr. Skinner of New York, introduced a bill for regulating and classifying the salaries of clerks in all first class post-offices; referred.

The house then resumed the consideration of the inter-state commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday adopted an amendment offered by Mr. O'Hara, providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one state to another state shall receive the same treatment and be afforded the same facilities as those furnished any other person holding a ticket of the same class without discrimination. The motion to reconsider was tabled; yeas, 149; nays, 129.

Mr. Crisp offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons. If adopted the whole provision would mean exactly what the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina (O'Hara) would mean, without the words "without discrimination." These words had been inserted simply for the purpose of making the amendment odious and exciting political prejudice. He objected to any law which requires common carriers to put colored and white people in the same car. What was proper was to give them equal accommodations in separate cars.

There was no disposition on the part of the Democrats to deny that all men without regard to race, color or previous condition, were entitled to equal facilities and equal accommodations while traveling on the same class tickets as other men.

Mr. O'Hara regretted that the color question had arisen in this debate. He held, no matter whether a man was black or white he was an American citizen and the rights of a great republic ought to be spread over him. The public sentiment and progress of the nineteenth century stared congress in the face, and it was too late for congress to legislate on the question of color. His amendment appealed to the good sense and patriotism of congress. All it asked was that when the house was protecting the property of men and protecting dumb brutes it should give notice and expression to the protection of all American citizens. [Applause on the Republican side.] He did not believe there was a single railroad in the land which desired Foster any discrimination.

Mr. Breckinridge offered as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to deny the railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for public comfort or safety, and that nothing in this act shall be understood as relating to transportation between points wholly within the limits of one state. Mr. Breckinridge said he did not wish to see the rights of the colored man limited or restricted in the slightest degree. One objection he had to the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia (Crisp) was it spoke of colored people as contraband, distinguished from white people. The gentleman was mistaken if they thought the southern people wished to abridge the rights of asserting their passengers. Congress prevented asserting passengers from the standpoint of public convenience and safety, it infused a social question into a commercial question.

Mr. Reed ironically expressed his pleasure at seeing the question changed from one of color into one of assortment. The house, which had determined to pursue the robber barons, had before it the plain question whether it would by an enactment confer upon these same barons the privilege of assorting their passengers. Certainly, some treasury regulations must be adopted as to the method of the assortment. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Were men to be assorted on the ground of size or on monastic ground or on beard basis. [Laughter.] He objected to having these robber barons assort passengers on any full or partial basis they might undertake to set up. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reagan said the gentleman from Maine (Reed), might make him say things taken upon about assortment, but the fact remained it was the custom of railroads to sort passengers in Maine, and everywhere else. If the gentleman from Maine went to a train unaccompanied by a

lady he would not be admitted to the ladies' car.

Mr. Reed denied that it was true of Maine.

Mr. Reagan proceeding said a drunken man would not be admitted to a ladies' car. Did the gentleman desire that a conductor should be prohibited from using that discretion? He (Reagan) attached no importance to the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina. It adopted no new principles and his only objection to it was it had not been considered by the committee, and was not connected with the regulation of the transportation of freight, and was voted in for the purpose of defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

Mr. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas made it appear in which he was defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment.

TOYS!

Our Toy Department is now open to the Retail trade, until December 25th.

Ward, Hill & McClellan, 407 SIBLEY STREET.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE ELEMENTS AND HIGH PRICES

EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US believe in PROTECTION AGAINST HIGH PRICES, and most of us think protection against the elements (especially a Minnesota winter) very desirable. You can obtain both by patronizing

The Boston St. Paul

Men's good warm WINTER OVERCOATS and ULSTERS \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, to \$12 and for FINE OVERCOATS, satin and silk lined, we show the finest in the land, from \$18 to \$35. Buffalo and other Fur Overcoats equally cheap. Boys' and Children's Overcoats, \$2.25 and \$3 advancing 50c at a jump to \$6. WE PROTECT YOU AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

BOSTON One-Price Clothing House, Corner Third & Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul Wagon and Carriage Co. WHOLESALE

Sleighs, Cutters, Carriages, Wagons AND HARNESS.

B. F. ZAHM & CO., Proprietors. A. C. THOMSON, formerly of Mahler & Thomson, Manager.

Swell-Body Cutters, Delivery Sleighs, Two-Seat Swells, Two-Seat Portlands, Two-Seat Square-Box Cutters, Two-Seat Jump-Seat Cutters, Two-Seat Platform Sleighs, Mainite Bob Sleighs.

Have received some fine goods for city trade and invite inspection of close buyers of the city and the Northwest.

CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROSABEL STREETS.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opening To-Night! MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THE MADISON SQUARE THEATER COMPANY. MAY BLOSSOM, The Fisherman's Daughter. BY DAVID BELASCO. To be produced here with the entire original cast, scenery and effects of its six months' run in New York. Seats now on sale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.

BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO. Miss E. H. OBER, Manager. One Week, Commencing Monday, December 22, FAREWELL SEASON.

PRINCIPALS: Marie Stone, Geraldine Umar, Mathilde Phillips, Lizzie Barton, Agnes Stone, Tom Karl, Herndon Morsell, Myron W. Whitney, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. Macdonald, Geo. Footingham. Monday, FANCOTTETTE, first performance here by any company. Tuesday, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Wednesday, MATINEE, first time here by this company. Thursday, MATINEE, FANTAZIA. Thursday, PATIENCE. Friday, FANCOTTETTE. Saturday, MATINEE, MASCO. Saturday, MUSKATERS. Advance sale, Friday Morning, Dec. 19.

MRS. M. C. THAYER. 418 Wabasha Street, St. Paul. Agent for the Celebrated SOMMER and DECK-ER BROS. PIANOS. Also, ESTEY, NEW ENGLAND AND OTHER ORGANS. All small instruments, Sheet Music, regular and ten cent. Second hand.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. For sale from \$25 up, and for rent at \$2 per month and upwards. Instruments sold in weekly payments.