

capacity for recklessness use of the people's money was very much underestimated.

The Cleveland Leader, the most influential Republican paper in Ohio, remarks:

When a Pennsylvania man gets a big office you can't tell how he will act. Governor Pattison is frugal and plain to the last degree in official matters, while Attorney Brewster is fearfully and wonderfully gorgeous.

You can't tell, hardly ever, how blindly a thick and thin Republican party organ will act. Gov. Pattison is a man of the people, and, being a Democrat, for the people. Brewster is a gorgeous snob and a Republican. Pattison will give the people of Pennsylvania a clean administration. The country already understands that Brewster is an unfit man for official station, and it is openly said he is making money out of his management, or, more properly, mismanagement of the star route trials.

When President Garfield somewhat startled the country by including the name of Robert T. Lincoln among his Cabinet appointments, as a knot of Senators were discussing the matter, the question of Lincoln's confirmation came up. Dan Voorhees quickly said, "the Senator who votes against confirming the son of Abraham Lincoln has no business here." Senator Beck approved the sentiment. Young Lincoln, if he has done nothing remarkable as a member of the Cabinet, is not amenable to criticism, from the fact that he has discharged his duties fairly, and has not been meddlesome. Mr. Dana, in the New York Sun, however, keeps up a fusillade of carping comment upon the young secretary. Mr. Dana was, once upon a time, anxious to support Mr. Stanton as secretary of war. President Lincoln could not be induced to gratify Dana. This he took in bad, and resigned as assistant secretary of war. At this day it is not in the best taste for Mr. Dana to pour out his vial of disappointed ambition upon the head of Abraham Lincoln's son.

An effort is being made in congress to transfer the control of the weather bureau to the agricultural department, and many well-meaning farmers have been induced to sign petitions asking such a transfer. Such conduct would destroy whatever benefit the service is to the country. The agricultural department is simply an asylum for decayed and superannuated politicians and of no practical value to the farming interests. The so-called reports issued by it are invariably from three to six months behind similar reports published by the newspapers, and not half as reliable. Probably in the course of a month it will furnish the public with estimates of the probable yield of the wheat crop which was harvested last July. If it is extraordinarily enterprising, the department may give some intelligence of the acreage of corn planted last spring towards the first of May. If given control of the weather bureau we would probably be refreshed somewhere near the 4th of July with intelligence as to the temperature in the preceding December, and in August we would be warned of the approach of a blizzard from the north that had passed over the country in the middle of January. If it is the desire of congress to destroy the meteorological reports entirely, it can do so by giving the agricultural department charge of the observations.

GAMBLING.

There are a good many of our citizens who are probably as anxious to see the vice of gambling stamped out in St. Paul as is the zealous Minneapolis gentleman who recently made a raid on the lairs of the tiger here, but they are not fully satisfied that efforts that may be made in that direction will wholly cure the evil. Had the means been available and the law sufficient, every gambling den in the city would have been suppressed long ago, and the keepers, dealers, steersmen and cappers would have been driven from the city or compelled to seek some honest means of obtaining a livelihood.

Perhaps the excuses that the police officials are not disposed to interfere with gambling, and that the laws are difficult to enforce, by reason of the reluctance of persons to testify against the keepers and inmates of gambling houses, are purely. In the opinion of the Globe the society for the suppression of vice was too easily discouraged by the failure of their attempt of two years ago, and might have succeeded in driving the cormorants under cover if not out of business. There has been a woeful lack of persistency among the members of the society that is not at all to their credit, and has cost them the respect of the community.

The evil of gambling is one of the worst that afflicts our modern cities. Some insist that it is a necessary evil—that men will gamble in one way or another in the hope of acquiring sudden wealth with little effort despite all legal prohibitions. But if a necessary evil, all agree that the influence of the gambling dens should be circumscribed as far as possible. There are scores of instances that can be called to recollection by any of our citizens of young men who have been lured to ruin by the fascinations of the card table. Holding responsible business trusts and a respectable if not a high social standing, they have gradually lost the confidence of their employers, the esteem of their associates, and have gone from bad to worse until some of them now occupy a felon's cell at Stillwater, while others are outcasts from their homes or fugitives from justice, their families left to live on the charity of friends or relatives, bearing through life the stigma which attaches to the wife and children of a gambler. The wrecks that have been made by the passion for gaming are seen on every side, and many of them are pitiable to the extreme, and cause the heart to ache.

The eradication of this giant evil has commanded the earnest effort of some of the best minds of this and other countries. That all have hitherto failed does not argue that all will fail. Means have proved effectual in controlling and mitigating the evils of gambling in other cities, and there is no reason why a persistent and determined effort should not be made in this city to exterminate the vice entirely. It may prove successful, and certainly will drive away a large proportion of the gamblers, who, finding their profits lessened if not entirely obliterated by frequent fines and their liberty endangered by repeated convictions, will flee them to some more congenial clime. Men who have reputations to lose will not frequent gambling dens as long as there is danger of a raid from the police, and the professional sharks, driven to plundering each other, will soon weary of the amusement.

The men who are determined to hazard

their money on games of chance will find other opportunities to gratify their propensity does not admit of a doubt. They will gather at each others' rooms and homes where they will be safe from intrusion, but under such conditions they will be powerless to injure any but themselves. It is the duty of our municipal authorities to protect the young and unwary from those who are lying in wait to decoy them into the path that inevitably leads to ruin and disgrace, by closing absolutely all gambling rooms and punishing with the utmost severity all who attempt to play the role of ropers-in for any game of chance whatever. The reclamation of a confirmed gambler may be well nigh an impossibility, but it is possible to prevent the young from taking the first downward step, and this should be the first effort of the authorities, in which they will receive the hearty cooperation and support of all good citizens. There will be no trouble once the gamblers understand that the authorities are in earnest. They will submit—will have to submit—with as good grace as possible to the law or quit the country for the country's good.

Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, and the lawful captive delivered.—Isaiah XLIX:24.

The enemies of God are continually railing him before the bar of their own judgment and impeach him, in the name of the beings he has created, of injustice. Awful as is the idea, man, whose days are brief as the passing of a weaver's shuttle, accuses the everlasting God of unfairness. In the first place, is God under any obligations to the beings he has created? The Bible compares the Creator to a potter and mankind to the vessels he has made. "Behold as the clay is in the potter's hand, so are ye in my hand."

When Adam was placed in the garden of Eden, his Maker made him no promise; he gave him work to do, and required his obedience under penalty of returning to the dust from which he was taken. Was there any injustice in that? Can not one do what he will with his own? Or was there any injustice in his expulsion from Eden, or in the trouble and death that overtook him after he sinned? When a parent tells his son that if he is disobedient he will be punished, is it unfair for the father to keep his word? Has the boy any cause for complaint?

The main fact upon which infidels base their charge of injustice is that all mankind, although never consenting to Adam's transgression, yet, for that sin, are condemned to eternal misery. There is no such fact recorded in the Bible, and the Bible as God's word must take precedence as authority in all such questions. There is not even a hint given of such a fact. The penalty pronounced by God himself was "Dust thou art, to dust thou shalt return." St. Paul records the same truth, "As in Adam all die," and again, "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin. Natural death is the result of original sin. Inheriting from the first parents corruptible bodies, death and decay must follow. "It is appointed unto all men once to die." There is no injustice in that. By his own act man placed himself under the power of death; he is a lawful captive.

When in the fullness of time God provided a Savior, it was not to remedy any injustice. The only reason the scriptures give is "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." When Christ left the glory he had with his Father, he came not to save men from death, but to make it possible to raise them from corruption to incorruption, from mortality to immortality. The terms he offered are reconciliation with God through faith in Jesus Christ. The good tidings are made plain in the scriptures and God has sealed his promise with an oath, "to show unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel." He offers no other terms. There is no way but through Christ. Now, whose fault is it if men reject Christ and are lost? Is God unjust because he will not pardon those who do not accept his terms? Every man is conscious that salvation is possible for him, and that if he is lost, it will not be because Adam ate the apple, but because he has sinned voluntarily against great light and divine love.

Another reason for charging the Almighty with injustice is the belief, held by many professing Christians that little children who die unconverted are condemned to hell. Christ's own words to little children are sufficient refutation of such a charge. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father." "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." But about the heathen, are God's skirts clear of injustice in their case?

The Bible expressly states "where there is no law there is no transgression." "For sin is not imputed where there is no law."

Infidels declare that they disavow the orthodox God, because he permits so much sin and misery in the world; because he allows sinners to go unpunished, and the innocent to suffer. The end is not yet. There is never an unjust act, a wrong deed, never a slight that is higher than the highest retribution. The Bible warns men of a coming judgment, where all the wrongs shall be righted. "Judgment will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet." At that day the small and the great will stand before God, and the books will be opened. "No one will complain of injustice then. "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant."

Capt. Jacob Mainzer's Reunion Gift.

Capt. Jacob Mainzer has double cause for remembering the reunion of the Second Minnesota Veteran volunteers at Armory hall Friday. Capt. Mainzer was one of the leading spirits in arranging for the reunion, and was especially prominent in assisting in making the visit of those from abroad pleasant to them, attending both the business session in the afternoon and the reception at the residence of Gen. Bishop in the evening. Returning from the reception about midnight highly delighted with the pleasure of the day, Mrs. Mainzer filled his cup of joy to the brim by presenting him with another bond of affection in the shape of a bright and healthy girl baby. The advent of the little one was an hour or so too late to be credited to the twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Mill Springs, which the reunion commemorated, but it was so close the two events will always be associated together. To make the connection complete, the association should at its next meeting elect the new comers the "daughter of the regiment," and she should be christened Milly.

Lots and blocks for sale by A. E. Clark, 224 Jackson Street, Davidson's block.

THE BONAPARTE BREAK.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE OVER NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO.

The Royalist Side-Show Also Making Things Lively—Exciting Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies—Startling Revelations of an Informer in Dublin—An Organization for the Assassination of Officials.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The cabinet council adopted the drafts of the bills against pretenders to the throne, and modifying the press laws. The bills will be submitted to the chamber to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The legitimist scare continues. The Orleans family will hold a council to-day at the residence of d'Aumale. Members of the party of the extreme left of the deputies will insist upon the Orleans princes being deprived of their military commands. The royalist papers insist that the scare is a manoeuvre to procure the proscription of the princes.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The deputies, 407 to 94, voted urgency for the motion to strike the names of the Orleans princes from the army list. The ministry agreed to the urgency.

This last clause caused an uproar in the chamber. Another bill was introduced modifying the press laws of 1879, for the punishment of outrages against the republic, and makes the offenders amenable to the tribunals. A vote of urgency was also adopted for these measures. The committee was not appointed on them; and on motions of Balue and Floquet, they were appointed Tuesday.

The Bonapartist members of the deputies held a meeting to-day and adopted resolutions declaring Prince Jerome's action perfectly legal, and protesting against his arrest and maintaining that an appeal to the people is the only means of securing the future of France. This evening's Republican journals declare that reported legitimist plot is merely a drawing room conspiracy. *Le Temps* and *Le National* especially attaching little importance to it. *Le Temps* urges that the chamber of deputies, after giving the recent incidents just that share of attention which they deserve, revert promptly to the discussion of more serious matters. The Bonapartist members of the chamber of deputies have issued a protest against the arrest of Prince Napoleon, and demand an appeal to the people.

LYONS, Jan. 20.—When the anarchists were sentenced their wives uttered despairing shrieks, and tried to reach their husbands. The soldiers intervened. The Princess Krapotkine left the court on the arm of Louise Michel, who subsequently delivered a brief lecture.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The ministerial bill dealing with pretenders, has been introduced in the chamber of deputies. It authorizes the president of the republic, by decree given in council, to expel members of former reigning families, whose presence in France compromises the safety of the state, those returning to be liable to five years in prison. The princes who now serve in the army are to be placed on the retired list.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Twenty-one persons recently arrested here were before the police court to-day charged with conspiracy to murder officials. The court room was crowded. Great discrimination was exercised in the admission of citizens. A large crowd was outside during the progress of the hearing of the charges against the prisoners. Startling revelations were made. An informer swore that several of the prisoners, including Cardy, member of the municipality, were present at a fœnia meeting wherein the former was asked to join the inner circle formed for the assassination of officials.

The name of the informer is Farrell. He acknowledged having taken part in the plot to assassinate a juror. He swore one of the prisoners named Hanlan informed him he had taken part in the attempt to murder Field; that Brady stabbed Field, and Kelly also participated in the affair. Farrell also testified that three pence was collected weekly from the fenians to purchase arms; that the city had been marked into districts, and military inspections were held occasionally at which most of the accused were present. At one of these meetings one John Devoy, who said he came from America, presided. The organization, he said, had existed for some years.

Farrell said that picked men had formed an association committee. They were ignorant of each other. Daniel Curley gave him a revolver and told him to stop Forster's carriage opposite Ellis quay, when Jim Kelly and Joe Brady would do the remainder. The plot failed through a mistake. Farrell identified Kelly, Brady, Curley, Maloney, Dwyer and Boyle, whom he saw present in the prisoners' dock, as having been present on Ellis quay when the abortive attempt was made to waylay Forster. Curley was very much vexed at the failure. Farrell said Brady, Kelly and Rankin, the last of whom is now in Limerick, followed Forster's carriage in a cab on another occasion, and that MacMahon, who was lately accidentally shot, was assisting by watching on foot. All the prisoners were remanded for a week.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Miles Kavanagh, who is an informer, to-day swore that he drove the car in which Field's assailants escaped. He is now in custody. Immediately after the Phoenix park murders he was apprehended and detained two days on suspicion of having driven the car on which the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Burke escaped.

It is reported that six persons who were in dock to-day offered to become approvers, but up to the present time the authorities accepted only one, who will be examined next week.

It is said there are three other informers, named Poole, Devine and Delaney, who are mentioned. The detective department is besieged with persons offering to give information. Several suspected persons left Dublin during the week. A detective in pursuit of one important individual. The purchase of the revolver that Devine had when Detective Cox was murdered will be proved; also the purchase of knives found near the residence of the assassin. Evidence will be given of the issuing of summons in the handwriting of Joseph Mullet for meetings of the "centres."

The appearance of three of the men arraigned Saturday exactly corresponds with the description of the three murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The police intend making five more arrests. Mullet, the alleged leader of the assassination committee, is a hunchback. The crown is confident of success in the prosecution. Curley is one of the "centres."

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The strikers on the Caledonian railway have resolved to resume work Monday.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Placards signed "America" were posted in Clannmore, denouncing that accursed, abominable journal, the Irish World.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Alfred Monarch Kids, a tailor, has failed. Liabilities £5,400.

The railroad strikers in Scotland begin

to show disunion. A compromise is anticipated.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Rancin & Blackmore's iron foundry in Greenwich, Scotland, burned. Loss heavy.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—All liberal newspapers express indignation at a conservative motion in the reichstag giving Christians the right to demand that the judge before whom they take an oath shall be a Christian, or that they shall be sworn by a Christian minister.

A pamphlet attacking ex-Empress Eugenie, of France, confiscated by the police, is immoral. It purports to be a recital of incidents in the private life of the ex-empress.

The Emperor William intends to appoint the prince of Wales chief of the Blucher hussars as a memento of his visit here.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The Spanish revenue for the second half of the past fiscal year has exceeded the expenditures by 6,500,000 piasters. It is estimated that next year the surplus will be 125,000,000 piasters.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The emperor has given 4,000 roubles to aid sufferers by the circus fire.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LIMA, Jan. 20.—The congress at Cajamarca to-day declared Iglesias president re-elected. He took the oath of office on the condition that the Peruvians were for peace.

The Chilean authorities have seized the furniture of Garcia Aurelio, Garcia Y. Garcia, also of the widow of Gov. Salaverry, for nonpayment of a war contribution of 2,000 soles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—King Leopold has completely recovered, and will attend with the queen the silver wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—Gen. Godelben is ill, and it is feared he will die.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Belgian steamer *Waesland*, reported ashore at Flushing, has floated.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 20.—The men who murdered the two Englishmen here last June were hanged to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The steamer *Gellert* from New York has arrived out.

MISSING LINKS.

Capture in New York of Eleven Boxes of Stock Books and Other Documents Needed in the Fight Between the Western and Mutual Union Telegraph Companies.—Papers Hid Away in a Public Warehouse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *World* this (Sunday) morning publishes the following: Eleven large boxes containing books and papers belonging to the Mutual Union Telegraph company were discovered yesterday in an obscure auctioneer's shop in Jersey City. The motive for storing the books and papers in such a place would be an unfathomable mystery, were it not for the fact that Attorney General Russell has just made application for leave to begin action against the Mutual Union company to vacate its charter on the grounds that it had violated its provisions by an overissue of stock, and it is therefore reasonable to surmise that these books and papers contain facts which certain directors of the Mutual Union company wish to conceal. The boxes, however, have been in Jersey City for three months, which shows that there was long ago a fear of some exposure. The story of the discovery is a most interesting one. According to James M. Davis, justice of the peace, certain detectives in New Jersey have been for some time on the outlook for a large quantity of silk which was stolen. In their search they stumbled against certain mysterious boxes stored in the warehouse of Lewis T. Wood, Montgomery street. The detectives on making an examination, were surprised to find not silk, but property clearly belonging to some telegraph company. The fact was immediately communicated to the officials of the Western Union Telegraph company. Mr. W. C. Humstone, of Gen. Eckert's office, was then detailed to investigate. The Western Union company, it is said, has been subjected to a number of petty thefts of late, and it was thought the property might be some stolen from the company.

Mr. Humstone went immediately to Jersey City and upon examination of one of the boxes discovered a large leather trunk within, containing a number of papers filed in an orderly manner. A slight examination of these showed that some, if not all, belonged to Mutual Union Telegraph company. Mr. Brown, general superintendent of the Mutual Union, was notified and with Humstone went to Jersey City, where the trunk was opened and it is said Brown identified the papers as belonging to the Mutual Union company.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 20.—The city is over-run to-night with reporters inquiring as to the mysterious contents of eleven large boxes supposed to contain the transfer books and stock certificates of the Mutual Union Telegraph company, but all information was refused. It was learned, however, that a man giving the name of J. M. Hughes called at the auction rooms of Lewis F. Wood, 22 Montgomery street, in the latter part of November of last, and there he was shown several large boxes which he wanted stored. The boxes were placed in the rear of part of the auction rooms, where they remained until they were paid and the boxes taken away by a car man. In the meantime the police learned that the officials of the Mutual Union Telegraph company were looking for the boxes, and Detective Kincley visited Mr. Hermon of the Western Union company, who obtained a search warrant from Justice Davis. It was discovered that the boxes had been placed in the cellar of the stock and bond exchange of Haines & Hallock, on Hudson street. Two lawyers procured the key to ship chandlery store and seized the boxes. The warrant issued by Justice Davis recites the facts that the boxes and contents are the property of Mutual Union and were taken surreptitiously by employees or former employees of the company. Jay Gould, as a director of the Mutual Union, directed the seizure of the boxes.

The Late Alfred Varenne.

In noticing yesterday morning the sudden death of Alfred Varenne, it was stated he was a native of France. This was a mistake, he being a native of Sweden. His family on the male side, however, came from France, but many generations back. Mr. Varenne's father was a man of wealth and refinement and his mother, the countess Sparre, the family occupying a high social position in Sweden. Mr. Varenne himself was highly educated, and at one time was secretary to the Swedish legation at the court of St. James. So far as known he had but one relative in America, a nephew, chemist for a mining company in Pennsylvania at a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

ST. PAUL'S SUPREMACY.

A Leading Wholesale House Shipping Goods to an Eastern City.

The wholesale drug house of Merrell, Sahlgard & Thwing, of 191 and 193 East Third street, was the recipient last week of a high compliment to their energy and commercial enterprise, being an order for a large bill of goods from Mr. Orrin P. Safford, a drug dealer doing business at the lively city of Flint, Michigan. The simple statement of the fact that a large consignment of goods had been shipped by one of the leading wholesale houses of St. Paul to an Eastern city, alone speaks volumes for the commercial prestige of St. Paul. It demonstrates that at least some of her merchants, while developing and extending their trade over the vast and fertile territory of the golden Northwest, still have a potent influence over the commerce of the East. No better compliment indeed, could be paid to the empire city of the great Northwest than that Eastern merchants should see fit to give Chicago and other marts of trade the go by and purchase their supplies in St. Paul, where they can buy to advantage notwithstanding the extra freights incurred. In the latter respect, however, the firm alluded to have special carrying advantages with the freight lines out of St. Paul. In having the business tact and enterprise to see this advantage and profit by it, Mr. Safford is deserving of compliment, and at the same time an extra feather is added to the commercial cap of St. Paul. In encouraging this trade the firm of Merrell, Sahlgard & Thwing is entitled to all praise and their efforts should be rewarded accordingly. As another evidence of their foresight they engaged last week Prof. N. Lehnen, an eminent chemist, formerly of Detroit and well known in the East. Mr. Lehnen will have charge of the laboratory of the firm and he is a valuable acquisition.

RAMSEY COUNTY ROADS.

A Proposition to Secure Legislation Which Will Improve Them.

Members of the road and bridge committee and committee on legislation of the county of Ramsey, and the chairmen of the respective town supervisors of the county, and Messrs. Getty, Reany, Hoyt, Blake, Woodruff, Boyd, Brandt, and others interested in county affairs, respectfully memorialize the legislative delegation of Ramsey county for such legislation and power and authority to issue bonds or levy taxes as will build, construct, complete and locate in a permanent manner the existing roads of the county, and make other new roads as may be deemed advisable and proper, and they urge the same for the following reasons:

The amount now appropriated annually is only sufficient to repair the holes and other defects that may arise, leaving the roads in a condition unworthy of the growth and increased population of the city and county, and being only a succession of sand-hills, ruts and gullies.

No highways suitable for drives or pleasure, no avenues, leading to our beautiful lakes, exist. Permanent and commodious highways will open up an increased territory for settlement and occupation, will afford facilities to the people for cheap homes easy and speedy of access and will pay for themselves in the enhanced value of the property improved and to be assessed and increase the retail trade of St. Paul by making suitable approaches thereto.

Sent Over the Road.

Yesterday Sheriff Richter sent five prisoners, who were convicted at this term of the district court, over to Stillwater. One of these five was Wilson, who was sentenced to two years and nine months. This fellow has proved one of the worst of the sheriff has had to deal with for a long time. He was ugly and revengeful, and perfectly untamable. Neither kindness nor severity appeared to have any effect upon his obdurate soul. He made several attempts to escape from jail, the last one being made about one week ago, when he was caught in the act of breaking a hole through the floor of his cell. After he had been started for Stillwater the attendants at the jail went into his cell and found that he had left there the unmistakable evidence of his revengeful disposition. The fellow had wantonly broken all the plastering off his cell and smashed up all the furniture in it. Not content with this, he tore his bedtick all into strips and scattered the straw all over the floor, so that the interior of the cell had the appearance of a pig pen. He knew that he was to be sent to Stillwater yesterday, and did this as a matter of revenge on the sheriff. As there is another indictment against him Mr. Wilson may once again be in the custody of the sheriff. If he is, he will be very likely to meet with some more severe treatment than he received while here this time. The four other prisoners sent over were Henry Fish for two years and three months; Dashwood for two years and three months; Wilbur for three years and three months, and Randolph for two years and three months.

Illness of John Wann.

The numerous friends of Mr. John Wann will be pained to learn of that gentleman's serious indisposition. He was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon, and the symptoms at one time assumed dangerous proportions. The malady is of a complicated nature, and at times he was very febrile. Several friends were at his bedside last night and the best of medical skill was in attendance. Mr. Wann has a host of warm friends in St. Paul, and it is hoped that his illness will be only temporary.

All members belonging to the Bricklayers' Union, of St. Paul No. 1, are requested to meet at their hall on Thursday evening, January 25, 1883, to transact special business.

President—G. A. Lafayette.

Vice-President—Walter Butler.

Financial and Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Miller.

Recording Secretary—Louis Singer.

Treasurer—Edward Powers.

Trustees—J. P. Mills, J. Sadler, J. Brown.

Run on a Bank.

BATH, Me., Jan. 20.—A run on the People's Twenty-five Cent Savings bank caused it to stop payment in order to protect itself and its creditors. The run was light, and caused by the fear of some depositors that its deposit in the Pacific National of Boston had embarrassed it. Bank Examiner Richards states the bank is solvent with a surplus, and no cause for alarm.

Fifty-four Below.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Urnneville dispatch: The weather along the line of Central Pacific railway in Nevada is decidedly cold. At Elko yesterday the thermometer indicated 54 below zero. Ponds and water holes are frozen solid. Cattle are dependent on them to quench thirst.

Banqueting Journalists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The third annual banquet of the Chicago Press club given at the Grand Pacific hotel this evening was an elegant affair, largely attended by local and visiting journalists, responses to toasts being made and the banquet followed by dancing.

WASHINGTON.

HOW UNCLE RUFUS CAPTURED THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Much Wanted ex-Senator Spencer Sails for Europe—A Newspaper Editor Captures a Marshalship—