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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Uhicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. McCORMICK HALL-North Clark street, corner Rinzie. Theodoro Thomas Orchestra, Alternoon and roning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halsted street, between Mad-lson and Monroe. Engagement of Ollyor Doud Byron.
"Across the Continent." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between Clark and LaSallo. Engagement of Lucille Western." Afternoon and evening. M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Stoddard Combination Company. "The Secret Marriage" and "Americans in Paris."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE-Monroe atreet, between earborn and State. Arlington, Cetton, and Kemble's linstrels. Burlesque of "Mazeppa." Minstrelsy and ADELPHI THEATRE-Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and synday.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines atreet, between Madson and Washington. Engagement of Bidwell & McDonugh's Troupe. "The Black Crock." Afternoon and

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Dubute's Painting of the Prodigal Bon." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"BROWN'S BRON-chial Troches "for Couchs, Colds, and Brouchial Affec-tions, stand first in public favor and confidence; this re-sult has been acquired by a test of many years.

The Chicago Tribime.

Wednesday Morning, Fobruary 18, 1874.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have notified the railroads doing business in this State that they must comply with the law requiring them to provide scales to weigh grain which they take for shipment.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has passed the resolutions submitted by the Board of Directors, protesting against the passage of the bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature to reduce clevator charges one-half.

The Senate of this State has passed the me morial to Congress, previously passed by the House, asking for the extension of the Illinois & Michigan Canal from Hennepin to Rock Island. The advocates of this measure claim that it would do for the country west of the Mississippi very much what the Eric Canal did for the country west of the Lakes.

Chang and Eng are shown by the autopsy which was concluded yesterday in Philadelphia to have been so vitally united that death would have followed any attempt to adparate them during life. The membrane which lines the abdomen was one in both, extending through the mysterious ligament that bound them together. This ligament was also connected with the liver

Philadelphia decided yesterday, by about 10,000 majority, so far as known, that her "Ceptennial Mayor" should be William S. Stokley, and not Aleck McClure. Mr. Stokley is the present Mayor, and had the support of the City Departments, the regular Republicans, and some of the best citizens. McClure was supported by himself, J. W. Forney, and the Democrats, who made no regular nomination.

Senator Thurman struck off the inconsistencies and crudities of some of his colleagues rather happily on the currency debate yesterday, The currency, according to these gentlemen, is to be stable and elastic. "To be stable," he said, "it was to be fixed; and to be elastic it was not to be fixed." He condemned the Senate as an impracticable body for its course in loading down the Redistribution bill with general amendments. The motion to recommit was debated all day, but not decided.

The insane in Illinois are reported by the Board of Public Charities to number 3,000, of whom 2,400 are considered incurables. The State has asylum-room for only 1,500 of these unfortunates, and, when the Northern and Southern Insane Asylums are completed, 1,300 will be left unprovided for. They recommend the State to furnish additional facilities for their care. Other suggestions are that the curable and incurable insane be not separated in the asylums, and that the practice of requiring paypent from any of the nationts he

King Lunalilo, of the Sandwich Islands, better known by his earlier title of Prince Bill, died on the 3d inst. Lunalilo made himself King, after the death of King Kamehameha, in 1872, who named no successor, by issuing a plebiscitum inviting the Sandwich Islanders to vote for him, which they did with such unanimity that there were but 19 dissentient votes out of 12,000. A meeting of the Legislature was called upon Lunalile's death to meet on the 19th inst. A mass moeting at Kawahias has nominated David Kalakus as the next King.

Affairs in the House of Representatives came to a hitch yesterday over the contested election case in the Third Congressional District of Arkansas. W. W. Wilshiro [was declared entitled to the seat by a party majority of the House, which did not include some of the best Repub lican members. A motion to clinch the vote by reconsideration was met by dilatory tactics on the part of the Democrats. There was a prospect at one time of an all-night session, which was finally dissipated by adjournment by a vote

The Senate yesterday agreed to a resolution of Senator Bogy's calling for the opinion of the Finance Committee about giving the States partial control of the banking-business of the country hereafter, -- the number of banks, the amount of their capital, the guarantees to depositors, and the granting of charters, all to be decided by the State Governments. Federal segulation is provided for in the clause requiring the circulation to be secured by bonds as at present, and requiring the bonds to be deposited with the Federal Government, which shall issue the notes used by the banks, and be responsible for their redemption.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easior yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active, and 10@15c per brl lower, closing a \$14.12%@14.15 cash, and \$14.37%@14.40 seller April. Lard was active, and 15@20c per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$8.871/@8.90 cash, and \$9.021/ @9.05 sellor April. Meats were in better de- | mate design of the movement is confessedly to

mand, and steady, at 51/10 for shoulders, \$7.60 for short ribs, 7% o for short clear, and 9%@11c for sweet-pickled hams. Drossed hogs were dull and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$6.20@6.25. Highwines were quiet and easier, closing at 95@951/c per gailon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was active, and firmer, closing at \$1.16 cash, and \$1.10% seiler April. Corn was active, and easier, closing at 551/20 seller March. Oats were quiet, and 140 lower, closing at 41% cash, and 41% sollor March. Rye was in good demand, and firm, at 82c for regular. Barley was dull and easier, at \$1.78@1.80 for No. 2, and \$1.63@1.64 for No. 8. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,123, 248 bu wheat, 2,386,951 bu corn, 803,560 bu oats, 35,709 bu rye, and 320,802 bu barley. Live hogs were firm and unchanged, closing at \$4.50@5.80 for inferior to choice. The cattle and sheep markets ruled fairly active, the latter at a slight

Grain-Inspector Harper's late clerk, Mr. E. W. Smith, has written a letter to the State Jour-Springfield, in which that gentleman is charged with grave offenses. Mr. Smith says that the Inspector certified officially every month to the existence of balances which were not in his possession, the money baving been drawn out for other purthan to pay the expenses of the office. These purposes, it is intimated, were speculations in grain or something similar. Last November, the Inspector directed Mr. Smith to make out a new set of books to hide these transactions, and in these the cash halance, for which the Inspector was responsible, was reduced from its correct figure of \$28,000 to ₽5,000.

Sonator Carpenter thinks the election of Pres ident, Vice-President, and Congressmen ought to be surrounded with greater safeguards against fraud. He has prepared a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the Patent Safet Ballot-Boxes for general use in elections at all the polling-places in the country, provided they do given of hands usually employed in these estabnot cost more than \$15 apiece. Whether the \$15 Patent Safety Ballot-Box would "execute a freeman's will, as lightning does the will of God," so much better than the ordinary kind as to be worth the enormous outlay contemplated, is doubtful, but it is not doubtful that the worst fraud in these elections is the way the elect conduct themselves thereafter. Senator Car penter would do better if he could get up a ballot-box, like the famous scarecrow, that would frighten Congressmen into bringing back into the national corn-field all that they had

Through the stupidity, or something worse, of one of its officers, the New York Stock Exchange was thrown into a very foolish scare yesterday. Two letters, purporting to be signed by President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and President Cox, of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, addressed to Vice-President Wheelock, were read by him to the Board, each announcing a considerable increase of capital stock. The additional issue by the Western Union was stated at \$8,926. 590; that of the Toledo, Wabash & Western at \$10,000,000. In the flurry that followed these uncements about \$8,000,000 of the stocks of the two reads were sold at a falling price by the panicky members. It required but a few ments' investigation by the cool-headed ones to discover that the signatures were forged and the statements false. Vice-President Wheelock's conduct in startling the Board with statements which he might so easily have tested is so strange that it is hinted that he may not have

THE WORKINGMEN ORGANIZING. The information which we print elsewhere in

this morning's paper leaves no doubt that the workingmen are organizing after the manner of the farmers. It seems to be predetermined that, in a few months more, the laboring classes will have their Councils to correspond with the Granges of the agricultural classes. Though the news which we present is more comprehensive than anything heretofore printed on the subject, the movement is not of sudden growth, nor is it confined to any one locality. It has been gradually developing for some months in different parts of the country, and it now seems probable that the various organizations will converge eventually in a central and powerful body. The Grange will serve as a model, and very likely as a support. As much as a year ago, when the crusade against railroad extertion began earnestly in the West, the Workingmen's Associations in New York City discussed the feasibility of co-operating with the farmers in such a way as to buy their breadstuffs from them direct, and the greates: sympathy which the Farmers' Movement has found in the East has been among the industrial classes. Though this scheme of co-operation was not carried out at the time, the idea now serves as the basis for organizing the laboring classes. An article in The TRIBUNE, a couple of weeks since, setting forth the general design of the Order of "Sovereigns of Industry," started in Massachusetts, called forth an un-usual number of inquiries from different sections concerning it : and indications of similar organizations, or the purpose to organize, throughout the West and South. Mr. Earle, the Master of this Order, has been traveling in the West and Southwest, and is now in Chicago. An interview with him yesterday developed additional information in regard to the organization. At the same time, a movement to form a similar association in Chicago, to be called the "Advocates of Justice " reached the point of organization, and it will either progress independently or coalesce with the New England Order. From New Orleans we have an account of the "Mechanics' and Workingmen's Co-operative Association," which advocates the same general principles, adding thereto a practical attempt at co-operation in manufacture, and in buying and selling. The Amalgamated Carpenters of Chicago have taken out articles of incorporation, and the evidences of a more central organization than has ever before existed among the workingmen of America are increasing on all sides.

Like the Patrons of Husbandry, the Sovereigns of Industry and Advocates of Justice claim to be non-political organizations. The declared purpose is to organize against the illegitimate use of capital in speculation, to cut lown prices by eliminating the middle-men, and to promote a direct interchange between the agricultural and industrial classes. The scope of the movement, it will be seen, is very different from that of the trades-unions, or that of the political coalition known as the Working nen's Party which, from time to time, has taken an active, though hitherto inefficient, part in elections. But the ulti-

so shape the sentiment of the working-classes that they may concentrate their influence on logislation favorable to their interests. Votes will be individual and independent, and parties will be left out in the cold; but the formation of political sontiment in the true significance of the term will be the real goal of this movement, as it is that of the Grange's progress. The success of co-operative buying and selling must necessarily depend, whether with Patrons of Husbandry or Sovereigns of Industry, upon the management of subordinate Granges or Councils in every case, but the Patrons and Sovereigns everywhere will be guided to the same political convictions. In how far the general scope of the contemplated co-operation between farmers and workingmen is practicable, remains to be seen. The interests of the workingmen are more diverse than those of the farm ers; and, to a greater or less extent, they are sectional, depending upon the character of their employment and the special industries of different localities. It will be a much more difficult matter to form a central, harmonious, and powerful Order among the workingmen than it has been to secure for the Grange its present prominence and influence. It will be constantly nenaced by the spirit of Communism, though this spirit is heartily and, we believe honestly disclaimed to begin encounter more stumbling-blocks, and will have more serious dissensions to contend with, than the Grange has had. But, for all that, the effort is undoubtedly to be made for weal or for woe, and it will in time be another thorn in the sides of the old political parties that are now struggling so desperately for existence.

THE LABOR-MARKET.

We published yesterday the results of inquiries by the employment branch of the Relief and Aid Society. The number of establishments reported was 112, not including the lumber-yards. We have counted the numbers thus lishments, and the number employed at the time these reports were collected in January and February. The number given as usually employed was 12,000, and the number at work, say, on the 1st of February, was 8,388, leaving 3,612 out of usual employment. This does not nclude those laborers whose employment always stops when the winter sets in. This report of the Labor Bureau is, however, to a date several weeks past. It represents a fraction over two-thirds of the men then at work. This is subject to the modification that in some instances they were at work on one-half or three-fourths time only, and that threefourths of them were at work on wages reduced from 8 to 20 per cent. While the report is subject to this qualification on the one hand, it should be added that on Monday, Feb. 16, several hundred additional hands were to be taken back, and that on the 1st of March nearly all would be re-employed. On the opening of navigation, which this year promises to be much earlier than usual, the lumber-yards will give employment to the thousand or more men who are engaged in them during the season of navigation. Those employed in building will also resume work this year much sooner than usual.

Assuming that the condition of the other employers of skilled labor is about the same as those whose names were reported yesterday, we find that the combined effect of the panic and the winter closed but very few establishments, and that, of those which did suspend, the great majority resumed in a few weeks, with a diminished number of hands, but have steadily increased their business, and by the 1st of March will generally have the full number of men at work. The reduction of wages was a necessity, as well as the reduction of the number of persons employed; the main thing sought was to find employment at all, and the supply of laborers being greater than the demand, and the profits of employers being greatly reduced, a reduction of wages was mevitable. The employers have been assiduous in giving all the work they could and to as many of their old hands as possible. As soon as they can find employment for all, and sales for their products, there will, of course, be a slow but certain restoration of wages.

It will be gratifying to know that in many cases the manufacturers report the prospect of a larger trade during the coming season than in the past, and, as the money market is growing easier daily, we have no doubt that this expectation is well founded. [The business of 1874, especially that giving remunerative wages to labor, will be largely in excess of that of past years, except, perhaps, in the building trade, but even in this line the cheapness of building material will offset to some extent the dullness in that branch of industry.

THE WAREHOUSE MONOPOLY IN MINNE-

BOTA. Three men, Delano, Davidson, and Kyle, own all the warehouses on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. The Railroad Company has agreed to build no grain houses along the line itself, to allow nobody else to do so, and to receive no grain west of Minneapolis from any warehouses not owned by these three men, They get 2 cents per bushel for handling the and half a cent more for every fifteen days storage after the first ten days. All the grain is rehandled in the elevators at St. Paul or Minneapolis, and these charges are again levied. The Company collects them and remits to the warehousemen. Such a rigid monopoly has, of course, been a burden. The warehouses are few and small; the charges are many and large. During the investigation in matter by a Senate Comthis mittee, a Minneapolis miller BWOR that he would, if permitted, build at once a private warehouse which, by saving him the charges of the monopoly, would clear its cost in two years. The Committee suggests the conctment of a suitable Warehouse law, an action to vacate the Railroad Company's charter, and the taxation of the present elevators as the personal property of Delano, Davidson, and Kyle. The warehouses have escaped taxation hithorto, because their ownership has been uncertain. Mr Delano, on this investigation, testified that the Railroad Company owned them, and the President of the Company testified that the warehousemen owned them. As the latter paid for them, the Committee has probably assigned the ownership correctly. The report ends with the submission of the following joint resolution: submission of the fonowing joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Attorney-General be and he is hereby instructed to immediately commence judicial proceedings in the proper court for the purpose of vacading the charter of the said First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company.

Dio Lewis, the fifty-dollar reformer, made speech at Lebanon, O., on the 12th inst., in which he predicted that the injunction against the Hillsboro female crusaders would be dis-

solved, because " law must give way before this great moral passion." If Lewis' logic is true in one case, it must be true in all. Suppose some one, therefore, should suddenly be seized with great moral passion to the effect that Dio Lowi was a humbug and ought to be restrained of his personal liberty, would the law have to give way? Suppose the members of any one church of Hillsboro, for instance, should allow their great moral passion to go so far as to actuate them to burn down all other churches, would the law have to give way?

A FINANCIAL FABLE.

There was once a man who lived by a little brook. By his house the brook was shallow, but at some distance below it formed a decr pool, by which another man lived. The first man thought it was not right that the second should have so much water when he had so little so he dipped a pailful out of the pond and poured it into the brook in front of his house But to his great surprise it at once ran down into the pond again, and left the upper part of the brook as shallow as ever. This foolish man showed the precise amount of wisdom exhibited by certain Senators who are so auxious to pass the bill taking \$25,000,000 of National Bank our rency from the East and distributing it through the West. If this is done, it will be pouring the pailful into the brook, and will be precisely as permanent in its effects. Water runs where the ground is lowest, and just as surely money runs where interest is really highest. We sa really highest, for the nominal rates of Kansas, for instance, are much higher than those of New York, but the greater risk more than counterbalances the difference. Money can be used in the city better than in the country; hence it collects in cities. It can be used in New York better than in most cities; hence it collects in New York. A dollar-note gains no mysterious property, by being paid over a California counter, that prevents its going East or keeps it circulating in the West. When a National Bank is wound up, its notes are sent in for redemption from the whole country. Senator Bogy seems to imagine that stamping "Missouri" on a piece of paper will make it an impossibility for the New York banks to get that paper outside of Missouri, charm they never so wisely. He apparently thinks bank-notes are like postage-stamps and will stick where they are put down. In both beliefs he is on a par with the man who thought the water would stay where he put it in the

THE "ASSUMPTIONS" OF SCIENCE. In a recent number of the "Metropolitan paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" is an article on "Scientific Assumptions," in which the writer takes to task Prof. Proctor, the English astronomer now lecturing in this country, for some "assumptions" regarding the antiquity of man. He furthermore lays about him generally with respect to the scientific theories of Geology, Development, Evolution, etc., now prevalent; and the frequent use of the words "credulity," "guess-work," 'fanciful speculation," and the insinuation that scientific theories are based upon "hearsay," on "the work of ignorant workmen," or "that of a California miner fond of practical jokes," and also that none of the facts "depend upon such testimony as would convict a common thief of petit larceny," will be sufficient to indicate the nimus of the article in question.

Since men emerged from a state of barbarism thinkers have had an uncomfortable way of assuming" certain theories for the explanation of certain phenomena. By those who had cut-and-dried explanation of the appearances of Nature, these "assumptions" were as a continual thorn in the side, and with all the weapons of priestly interference, ridicule, and power they have sought to prevent their spread and acceptance among men. When Copernicus offered his "assumption" of the heliocentric theory of the earth's motion, in opposition to the geocentric "assumption" adopted by the Church, he was greeted with this: "To main tain that the sun is placed immovable in the centre of the world, is an opinion absurd in itself, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, because it is expressly contrary to the Scripture; to maintain that the earth is not placed in the centre of the world, that it is no immovable, and that it has even a daily motion of rotation, is also an absurd proposition, falso in philosophy, and at least erroneous in point of faith." And the great Bacon, so confidently quoted by the writer, who laid out a "really scientific method of deduction," rejected it, and said, "I am convinced that it is most false."

It is hardly necessary to defend such men a Sir Charles Lyell, Prof. Tyndall, and Prof. Proc. tor from the charge of loose thinking, careless examination, or hasty and unqualified acceptance of each and every "fact" tico. It is not necessary to refer to the actual position of Sir Charles Lyoll upon the points referred to in the article, or to state that his position upon the "Natchez man" is one of extreme caution, in place of the unqualified "assumption" inferred. No class of men are more critica of facts than scientific men. Open inquiry, says Huxley, is their bosom friend, and a supposition not capable of rigid proof is at once dismissed. But they claim the right of examination, and, pending the decision, all theories have a standing at their bar of reason. At this bar the theory of Evolution is now undergoing its examination, and we may safely await the judgment to be passed upon it, not by bigoted opponents, but by men qualified to pronounce upon its truth or falsity.

"Prof. Proctor," says our writer, "has for himself, we venture to say, never verified a single one of the facts on which he founds his theory. He does not even 'know' the facts. He takes them on faith from the reports of others.' The theory of Copernious was once an "assumption" of science, as Evolution, Development. the Antiquity of Man, are now. It is now universally accepted, while the others are in process of proof. Has our writer ever "verified" the facts of geometry, physics, and mathematics, which furnish the proofs which have rendered this "assumption" a fixed and accepted fact? Has he ever "verified" a single one of them? Does he even "know" the facts? Does he not take them on faith from the report of others? In the face of a negative answer to these questions, dare he acknowledge his belief in the the ory? If he accept it, how reconcile his opposition to the modern theories. We accept the fact, in Chemistry, that water is a compound substance formed by the union of two invisible gases. How many of us "know" the fact by verification? and yet, in receiving it on faith Somebody in Mitwaukee has discovered at last from the report of others, are we not "thor-

oughly unscientific, uncritical, and credulous?" The prime factor at the bottom of all scientific reasoning, the only thing which brings order out of chaos, which saves us from the wildest confusion of chance and uncertainty, is the "assumption."-if so we choose to term it, -of exact, unchanging, continuous law, which govorns the succession of phenomens. Of the power beyond, and sustaining this law, we speak not. It is sufficient that the relations of cause and effect are determined so certainly that the operation of these laws (at present in physical, soon, it is believed, capable of extension to mon tal and social phonomena) can be foretold.

The science of Astronomy is rendered possible from the fact that the same law which governs a falling stone from a cliff holds the planets in their courses and guides a comet in its passage around the sun. The science of Geology is assured from the fact that the causes that regulate the deposits of mud in the estuaries of our rivers, undermine rocky shores, upheave continents, and submerge islands, were operative in the childhood of the world. The science of Chemistry would be a delusion and a snare save from the fact that each molecule of matter, throughout the universe, bears impressed upon it the stamp of a metric system as distinctly as does the metre of the Archives at Paris, or the double royal cubit of the Temple of Karnac. The operations of inanimate matter and of organic life are dependent upon the equivalence of forces and the imperishability of matter, and upon the axiom that the sum of all forces is constant, and can neither be added to nor sub-

tracted from. -The contest between the "assumptions" of theology and the discoveries of science is as old as the world. Only in our time has the relative position of the contestants so changed that the preponderance of strength and oredibility is on the side of science. The history of science is the history of the contest, and it is almost with a suspicion of unfairness and pity that scientific men do battle in our day,—not with an antagonist worthy of their blows, not for the mere right to reason upon the wondrous exhibition of the power, beauty, and regularity in Nature, not for the establishment of laws which in a simple and orderly way account for those seemingly mysterious phenomena which awe the savage and perplex and astonish the uneducated man,-but to defend themselves from the sneers and blootries, the misrepresentations and arrogant "assumntions" of men who, in their ignorance and blindness, foolishly block the way to a grander revelation of the universe which surrounds us, and a part of which we are.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

In the rebuilding of Chicago, the capacities and conveniencies for the smoke nuisance have been greatly increased,-and the city is gradually becoming a second Pittsburgh. The number of manufactories has increased, and, with barely two or three exceptions, they are emitting dense volumes of soft-coal smoke from morning to night. The hotels are getting to be as bad as the manufactories. In addition to this, nearly all the new buildings are now furnished with elevators, operated by steam, and this adds greatly to the volume of smoke, which hangs over and settles down upon the city. Already our new and elegant buildings begin to look old and dingy from the effects of the smoke and soot which blackens them, and, notwithstanding the immediate proximity of Lake Michigan, personal cleanliness is a good ways off from godliness in Chicago. So dense is this volume of smoke that, unless there is a brisk, stirring breeze, the whole of it settles down in the central part of the city and leaves its dirty imprint.

Every man who has a chimney belching forth smoke is committing a nuisance which should be peremptorily abated by law. There is no necessity for it, and no excuse for it. Science has demonstrated that smoke can be consumed. and already there are two or three methods of doing it which operate with perfect success. They work no inconvenience to machinery, are simple in operation, and comparatively inexpensive. In view of these facts, and especially considering that the smoke nuisance is growing worse almost every day, every ewner of a steam engine in the city should be compelled to use one of these appliances. In London, their use is compelled by law, and there is no reason why it should not be in Chicago also. If it is not done, the city will shortly be blackened in appearance, new as it is, and grow more unnealthy. What is to be done should be done quickly, if the beauty and cleanliness of the city are worth preserving. The Common Council cannot pass an ordinance which would be more acceptable than one to secure us a healthy atmosphere, pure air, clean streets, clean buildings, and clean people. When the means for sesuring this result are so cheap and simple, it is the height of folly to go dirty any longer.

Parson Brownlow, who has been silent so long, has turned up once more, and in a most unexpected quarter. The colored people of Tennessee having grown somewhat rampant on the social rights question, the Parson has written a otter from Washington to the Knoxville Chro

letter from Washington to the Knoxville Chronicle, in which he says:

It should be remembered that the colored race, though large in numbers, constitute a very small minority of the whole people of the United States, However strongly united, they have no power to compet concessions from the whites. Whatever they get must come as the free gift from the whites. This, therefore, the part of wisdom on the part of the colored people of Tennessee to be careful upon insisting upon that which can do no practical good to either race, but is sure to bring disaster and ruin to the most useful institution of modern times—free schools, Let the colored people of Tennessee ask Congress to desist from any legislation which enforces mixed schools, and they will have established a new chaim to respect and confidence. Let the colored people have their own schools and churches and the white people have their own schools and they will find their own teachers and prendence.

This is very sensible but somewhat surprising anguage from the old-time friend of the colored anguage from the determine trend of the colored people, and is all the more significant as a Con-rention of the colored citizons of Tennessee is called to meet at Nashville in April to consider social questions. Whether that Convention will accept the old Parson's advice remains to

The proprietor of the New York Herald, having contributed a handsome sum for the establish-ment of a soup-house for the relief of the poor, as been assailed by the managers of some of the charitable institutions of New York City, upon the ground that public soup-houses de-moralize and pauperize the poor. The Herald, nowever, retorts with some very damaging facts concerning these charitable institution ing that the actual expenditure of the Five Points House of Industry on the poor for the year ending March, 1872, was \$14,000, and the cost of expending this sum was \$26,000; that the Children's Aid Society paid in the last year \$75,000 for salaries and other expenses; that it receive from the city and county \$70,000 for education 9,000 children, and shows itself that it has only 3,000, for the education of which it is appealing to public charity; and that this Society, which charges newsboys 6 cents for a night's lodging, has \$164,000 invested in the shares of a Western railroad. The well-paid philanthropists of New York have evidently stumbled into a hornets

the means by which Chicago can be destroyed and her commerce transferred to other and more oligible points. It is to build a railroad from Milwaukee to St. Louis. The idea is, that, if this be done, St. Louis merchants will make their purchases in Milwaukee instead of in Nov York and Chicago, and that Milwaukee can also furnish St. Louis with pine boards,

GRAIN-INSPECTOR HARPER.

His Official Career Reviewed by Ex-Chief-Clerk Smith.

The Public Money Said to Have Been Employed for Private Uses.

A New Set of Books Written Up to Hide the Transaction,

False Returns Made to the Railroad Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Berningfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—The State Journal will publish the following letter to-morrow

CHICAGO, Ill., Fob. 16. To the Editor of the Illinots State Journal:

Sin: For several days past there have been articles appearing in the daily press of this city (Dincago) concerning the condition of the affairs of the office of the Olife Grain Inspector of this city, W. H. Harper, these articles appear under the heading of Bringaled correspondence, I desire to say something in regard to them; and I ask for space in the columns of the Journal.

these articles appear under the heading of Springfield correspondence, I desire to say something in regard to them; and I ask for space in the columns of the Journal.

The origin of the articles I refer to was no doubt a them; and I ask for space in the columns of the Journal.

The origin of the articles I refer to was no doubt caused by a statement published in a Pekin paper,—the Pekin Times,—dated the 18th inst., detailing the connection of W. H. Harper, the Chief Inspector, with the defalcation of his brother, John T. Harper, As I knew nothing about the article at the time, nor of say of the charges made except the one concerning the \$15,000 transaction, I paid no attention concerning the \$15,000 transaction, I paid no attention of the pect and Afail, on the 16th that the Chief Inspector permitted himself the fact that the Chief Inspector permitted himself the fact that the Chief Inspector permitted himself the fact that further fact that an article appears in the Chief the Inspector permitted himself the fact that an article appears in the Chief Inspector that an article appears in the Chief Inspector in those articles were correct.

In the first place, the substance of the articles sent from your city did not originate from me, nor did I know anything about them until they appeared in print. They could have been known to many in this city (Chiefog), who are now and always have been healther to the state of the articles are proposed in the Inspector may have heal with the lekin datillers at Springfield, or what the lekin datillers at Springfield, or what him to be a transactions. Since that time I have known something about them. Lat us see if there is not some evidence that he was dealing in grain, they are true and an against him of dealing in grain, they are true an adae gainst him of dealing in grain, they are true made against him of dealing in grain, they are true an adae gainst him of dealing in grain, they are true an adae gainst him of dealing in grain, they are true an adae gainst him of dealing i

and under his cincial signature, over \$17,000, as follows:
Sept. 22, 1873. Order of self; \$600.
Sept. 23, 1873. Order of self; \$43,600.
Sept. 24, 1873. Order of self; \$1,850.
Oct. 1, 1873. Order of J. O. Myers & Oc.; \$2,000. [In the interview in the Post and Meri, the Chief Inspector places this sum at \$5,000, and says that he borrowed that amount at the City National Bank.]
Oct. 20, 1873. Order of R. S. Thompson, State Senator; \$1,500.

Senator; \$1,500. Oct-20, 1672. Same order as above; \$2,000. Oct-20, 1672. Same order as above; \$2,000. Oct-20, 1672. Order of A. B. Coudit; \$398 [In the interview in the Post and Mati, Mr. Harper says he checked this amount out of the Succession Succession County 1,000. Oct-20, 1672. Oct-20, 167 mount out of the Block-Ya
Order of self; \$114,05,
Order of self; \$144,05,
Order of self; \$150,
Order of self; \$500,
Order of self; \$500,
Order of self; \$200,
Order of self; \$200,
Order of self; \$93,817,
Order of self; \$908,17,
Order of Dr. Emmons, with a grain speculation, of which

about \$5,000, we in the new set it aggregates only
Mr. Harper says, in closing his interview in the Post
and Mail, that the \$5,000 draft referred to as deposited at the Union National Bank, was not a draft issued by the Pkin Bank for tax on whisky, but that it
was issued by the First National Bank of Springfield.
This is not true. I saw the draft at the time, and it
was issued by the First National Bank of Pekin, Ill.
Now, about my resignation. At the time of the slight
of his brother, John T. Harper, I told the Chief Inspector
that I would relieve him of any embarrassment and resign. He told me there was no reason why I should
resign, and I continued slong in the office. After I
had about haif completed the rewriting of the books,
an unpleasant occurrence took place between myself sign. He told me there was no reason why I should to resign, and I continued along in the office. After I had about half completed the rewriting of the tor I had about half completed the rewriting of the books, and the property of the told place between myself and Mr. Dath, a current to the complete the myself and Mr. Dath, a current to the complete the most of the told to the complete the most of the complete the complete the most of the reason that he gives in his interview, that we were in the midst of a monthly report, but because I was in the midst of a monthly report, but because I was in the midst of a monthly report, but because I was in the midst of a monthly report, but because I was in the midst of rewriting the records. On Saturday, the 14th inst., I learned, not from the Chief Inspector, from whom it should have come, that on the Monday following I was to be removed without any notice. I resigned at once, and thus severed my connection with the office. All the statements herein made are true, and will be borne out to any one who may investigate them. They are not made public with any malicious intent, but simply in self-decase. Very respectfully, E. W. SMITH.

FIRES.

At Prescott, Wis.

Sr. Paul, Feb. 17.—A fire broke out on Saturday night at Prescott, Wis., in a building owned by T. Field, and occupied by J. A. Smith as a grocery and feed store. It spread rapidly, and the saloon of C. Vierling, were all burned to the saloon of C. Vierling, were all burned to the ground. Smith loses \$400, C. Wilson \$500, Dill \$2,000, Vierling \$4,000, C. F. Wilson \$500, and Field \$4,000. One or two other buildings were slightly damaged. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At Sing Sing, N. Y.

PODGHREEFSIE, N. Y., Fob. 17.—A large fire is raging at Sing Sing. Two blocks, including Olive Hall, are burned, and another block is now in fiames. Engines have been sent for to the neighboring villages.

Onvo Itall, are burned, and another block is now in flames. Engines have been sent for to the in flames. Engines have been sent for to the neighboring villages.

Bing Sing, N. Y., 76b. 17.—The fire here this morning broke out in Olive Hall, and before it was got under control destroyed twenty-six places of business, principally on Main, Spring, and Leonard streets and Contral arenue. Most of the buildings were of wood. Olive Hall was a new brick structure four stories high.

Two newspaper offices, those of the Register and the Republican, and a number of stores and dwellings were burned.

The three originated from the heater in Olive Hall. Loss, \$115,000; insurance, \$97,000.

On the Riffe River.

Sucial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGIMAW, Mich., Feb. 17.—A fire at 5 colock this morning, in one of the camps of Amaza Rust, on the Riffe River, destroyed a barn together with six fine horses, hay, grain, feed, and harness. The fire had gained such headway, when discovered, that but little was saved. Five horses were taken from the burning structure. The horses burned were valuable ones, worth from \$150 to \$250 each. The barn was a temporary structure, for camp purposes. The loss is not stated, but is probably in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

At Lagrange, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAGRANCE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The American
House, the largest hotel here, was completely
destroyed last night by fire, caused by a defective flue. The loss is \$6,000; insurance on the
house and furniture, \$4,200. Most of the furniture was aved. niture was saved.

The Burned Pantechnicon, at Lon-

The Burned Pintechnicon, at London.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 19.

The Royal Pentechnicon Company was organized in 1893, and was similar to our Security and Trust Companies. The building itself was an imposing block, eight stories high, fronting liyde Park, and in the immediate neighborhood of the patulal residences of Baron Rothschild, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and

others. The front walls were of granite, elegantly sculptured. The building cost £1,000, 000. The basement, which was lined with iron, was carefully guarded by watchmen; while each set had an iron grating before it. Here were leeked up the valuable silver ware of the old families of England, who rarely used it except on state occasions. These priceless collections were carefully numbered, the Company giving bonds for their safe keeping, and charging according to the value of the property.

The first floor was a magnificent art-gallery, in which were deposited the rarest pictures of the Turner, Reynolds, and other galleries. Persons going out of town also loft their private collections of pictures here for safe-keeping. Besides these there were glass cases filled with costly jewelry and valuable collections of coins. Admittance to the Pantechnicon could be obtained only from a depositor or a Director. In the rear of the first floor were collections of equipages, mostly of foreign make, which were considered so costly that the owners feared to trust them on their own premises. On the floors above, besides several art galleries and marbles, were endiess collections of costly furniture, requiring constant care and attention to keep in order. The Pantechnicon was also used for the safe-keeping of landed titles, mortgages, and other valuable papers, the Company semetimes advancing money on the collaterials deposited.

Every day during the London season rows of carriages could be seen standing in front of the building while their cocupants were shopkeepers form and care, which were so constructed that they could be run on to a large six-horse truck, thus doing away with the necessity of unpacking.

The Company was generally employed by families to move their household goods in all particion of the building will helve heavy losses of rare family pictures and plate.

THE FARMERS.

Meeting of the Ohio State Grange—600
Granges in Ohio.

Xrnia, O., Feb. 17.—The State Grange of Ohio met here to-day, with 555 delegates,—all Masters of Granges. Worthy Master S. H. Ellis presided. One hundred and flfty visiting members were present. This represents all but about forty-ive Granges in the State, and is the first annual meeting of the Ohio State Grange. The foreenoon was spent examining credentials and appointing committees. In the forenoon the reports of the Secretary and Worthy Master were read. aster were read. A motion to ask the railroads for

A motion to selt the railroads for

HALF-FARE ARRANGEMENTS

was made and indignantly tabled.

A motion to make an organ of certain newspapers met the same fate.

The Secretary reported that 555 of

THE 600 GRANGES IN OHIO

had been organized since last April.

A committee was appointed to report on the

mutual fire insurance for farm property.

A motion to make the meeting open was voted

down.

down.

The meeting to-night is devoted to conferring the fifth degree on 500 Masters, only about 30 in the State having received that degree. The men are enthusiastic, and work with rapidity and with harmony.

Farmers' Meeting at Earlyille.

EMPHORE' Meeting at Emriville.

EMBLYILLE, Feb. 14, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: A large farmors' meeting was held here
to-day. George Wirch; of DeKalb County, was
called to preside, and George R. Richardson
elected Secretary. A committee of five was
chosen to proparo resolutions: A. J. Grover, E.
R. Wick, William R. Mann, Norman H. Powers,
and Thomas Enger.

R. Wielt, William R. Mann, Norman H. Powors, and Thomas Eager.

E. R. Wielts, of Moridan, made a short address on the importance of perfecting the farmers' organizations. He said that the Granges proposed to ignore politics and religion. For his part, he knew of but little outside of politics and religion, in the bread sense of those great words, that was worth anything to the world.

Daniel Mesher said that the only way to keep the Granges together is to ignore politics and religion.

the Granges together is to ignore pointes and religion.

A goutleman replied the Bloomington Convention resolved against politics, but resolved on nearly all of the political issues of the day, nevertholess; and they might disclaim never so carnestly, yet politics are inevitable. Nothing can be done in a Ropublic without politics.

AFFERROOM SESSIOM.

carnosity, yet politics are inevitable. Nothing can be done in a Republic without politics.

A. J. Grover, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the plain duty of the Executive of the State to enforce the laws against the raillet; and that, in case of continued and concerted dissibilities on the state of the State to enforce the laws against the raillet; and that, in case of continued and concerted dissibilities on the state of the

Resolved, That the Autology of the currency in the constructed as to place a monopoly of the currency in the constructed as to place a monopoly of the currency in the construction of the

peoplo.

A good deal of discussion was h. Le resonation indorsing Adair's plan for a higher Legislature, and the resolution was finally adopted

unanimously.

This meeting was a very successful and enthusiastic one, and must have an important influence on public sentiment hereabouts.

The Ottawa Republican and other partisan sheets in this county are very unhappy over the present condition of politics.

R.

· LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Kennicottys. The County of Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sprinsoptield, Ill., Feb. 17.—The case of Kennicottys, the County of Wayne came up again for hearing in the United States Court to-day. The general features of the case are as follows:

In 1855 the Legislature chartered the Mt. Vernon Railread Company to run from Mt. Vernon on Railread Company to run from Mt. Vernon westerly to the Illinois Central Railread. In 1859 the County of Wayne gave a mortgage on 100,000 acres of swamp-lands to secure \$300,000 or the bonds issued by the Mt. Vernon Railread Company. This suit is brought by owners of the bonds to foreclose the mortgage. On the former trial in this Court, the bill was dismissed, on the ground that the County of Wayne had no power to make the mortgage. The case was appealed and the Supreme Court of the United States reversed and remanded it. Now tostimony was adduced in the hearing to-day by both sides, but the court saw no reason to change its former decision, but referred the case to the Master to take; in their testimony before a rinal decrep. In the meantime, parties holding any of the bonds are notified to appear and prove the same. The road was abandoned in 1861, and little or nothing was ever realized on the bonds. The court will no doubt adhere to its former decision. Kennicott'vs. The County of Wayne.