THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A. J. Hare, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

The Wallack-Dillon Combination are at the Tremont.

The Hon. Robert Lowrie, Iowa, is a guest of the Pacific.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, Boston, is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. W. J. Streetor, Springfield, O., is at the Sherman.

Gen. Henry Mann, San Francisco, is a guest of the Sherman.

Miss Minnie Hauk, of Mapleson's Opera Company, is a guest of the Palmer.

The Chevalier de Wastey, agent of Miss Minnie Hauk, is registered at the Palmer.

E. E. Kidder, manager of the Joseph Murphy Company, is registered at the Tremont.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, who exposed the frauds of the Standing-Rock Agency, and supplanted Dr. Livingstone, is at the Palmer.

Col. W. B. Royal, Lieut. J. M. Lee, and Col. J. H. King, members of the Reno Court of Inquiry, which meets to-day, are at the Palmer.

The noonday prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall will be led to-day by Rev. F. Von Schluembach. Subject: "Continuance in Prayer."

Capt. F. A. Wotton, Special Agent of the Pacific Mail Company, who is on his way to Australia to make arrangements for a new line to that country, is among the guests of the Tremont.

The Young Men's Christian Association have a meeting to-night especially for strangers, and a cordial invitation is extended to all young men to attend. They will be addressed by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, of Waukegan.

Charles Beck, a new one to the police, was caught last evening in the attempt to burglarize Fish's grocery at No. 282 Milwaukee avenue. He had just broken in a side window, when Officers O'Connor and Reis discovered him.

The Butchers' Union held its regular monthly meeting at 1506 South Halsted street yesterday afternoon. A number of new members were admitted, and considerable routine business was done. The Union is in a flourishing condition.

The alarm from Box 101, at 5:20 yesterday morning, was caused by another fire in A. S. Piper's blacksmith-shop, on Levee street, near Ashland avenue. Damage, $10. Cause unknown. A portion of the structure was almost totally destroyed by fire about a week ago.

James O'Reilley, a poorly-clad, half-famished looking individual, was caught at 3:30 yesterday morning in the act of stealing two horse-blankets from Edward Eager's hack, standing in front of No. 94 West Madison street. His excuse was that he was cold, and wanted them to keep himself warm.

On the night of the 7th burglars attempted to enter the house of Patrick Cullerton, No. 515 West Twelfth street, and when discovered had the blinds cut and the basement window pried open. Edward Brownie, one of the gang, was captured at the time, and Thomas Holden, another, was arrested yesterday by Officer James Fox.

Arrests: Joseph Habercorn, larceny from John Clare; John Brennock, threats to kill his father, a prominent citizen in the West Twelfth Street District; James Bird, notorious confidence man, caught buying a ticket at the Michigan Southern depot, intending no doubt to go as far as Grand Crossing and work the railroad trains; Billy Connors, wanted on a $50 execution, which he forfeited by not leaving town as he intended doing.

A good way to elude the importunities of the thousands of college graduates who are going up and down seeking to enter upon a journalistic career is to ask the applicant, before he has time to produce his Commencement oration and other testimonials, whether he would say "Knight Templars," "Knights Templar," or what? Whatever he says, reply that a man who is so ignorant on such a simple subject need never hope to wield the Archimedean lever that moves the world, and set the trap for another victim.

Highway robberies are becoming painfully frequent. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Doran, a stranger in this city, and hailing from DeKalb County, hired a hack at some place down town, and wanted to be taken to a friend's house at No. 100 Eighteenth street. When at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twelfth street the carriage was stopped by four men, who opened the door, presented revolvers, and relieved him of $8 in cash and a pocket-book containing some papers. The hackman is unknown, and as nearly as Doran can say the hack had neither lamps nor number in accordance with the ordinance. Then again, at about 9 o'clock last evening Louis M. Sterling, of No. 150 North Green street, while walking along Clinton street, between Van Buren and Jackson, was assaulted by two men, who quickly held him up and relieved him of a pocketbook containing some papers and $15 in cash. He describes his assailants as about 20 years of age, one stoutly-built and wearing an overcoat, and the other a slim young fellow with no overcoat.

The annual meeting of the Police Benevolent Association was held at the West Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon. The attendance was quite large, but the North and South Divisions might have been more largely represented. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Capt. Edward Hood; Vice-President, Lieut. N. A. Brisco; Secretary, Anthon O. Oyen; Treasurer, Lieut. Frank E. Gerbing; Trustees at large, Michael L. Miller, Ingomar von Brietzke, Thomas Murphy, and Richard Bartlett. The Treasurer made an unusually good exhibit for the year, as follows: Cash on hand Jan. 13, 1878, $1,814.07; received from all sources during the year, $2,575; expended, $1,555.60, leaving a balance on hand of $2,833.47. From this is to be deducted $900, the amount of a December assessment and other small expenses, which will leave a balance of about $1,950 in the treasury. The members were highly rejoiced to find the society in so flourishing a condition, and the little rivalry that will be felt during the ensuing year from the fact that the West and North Divisions captured all the offices will only tend to make the members in the South Division a little more attentive.

"Did you see, Mis' Jones," said a suburban Christian to another S. C., "that the minister's wife's folks have sent her a big Christmas chist, full of canned sass?" "No-o; you don't tell me so," replied the person addressed; "she allers said her mother was a master hand to put up quince preserves and crab-apple jell, and now it would be a real good notion to get up a donation-party and see if them sass is all she pretends they are." "I will speak to my husband, the deacon, about it to-night." But the preacher had traveled and knew the ropes, and when the committee called on him they found him nursing his infant child carefully painted for the purpose with water-colors from its mamma's paint-box. "I am so glad you came to sympathize with me," he said to the delegation, "but don't you think it was rather imprudent, considering that you have families, and that the *tox-rhododendronis* is so fatally contagious?" The delegation murmured a few inaudible remarks and backed out, leaving no notice of their nefarious intentions, and the clergyman's wife sponged off the child's face and put some of her mother's quinces on the table for lunch.

In The Tribune of Saturday mention was made by members of the Legislature of a "cabalistic printed circular," as described by the *Inter-Ocean*, "obviously in the interest of Farwell." The authorship of this "mystery" was traced to a young man named Robertson who was alleged to be mentally weak. The information, as ascertained from one who assumed to know, was published in connection with the mention made of what the *Inter-Ocean* declared was a "cabalistic printed circular, obviously in the interest of Farwell." The alleged author was found at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and a mild petition praying for an interview presented. The same was demurred to, however by W. A. R., the alleged author of the "Mystery," propagated as charged "obviously in the interest of Farwell," and there being no appeal therefrom, explanations of the "cabalistic printed circular" are reserved for the hereafter. Mr. Robertson, in short, refused to talk. He transacted no business on Sunday. If at some future day he should be at leisure he might grant an audience, etc., etc., upon the receipt of which information the reporter retired in good order.

"Is this the editor?" said a tall man, entering the sanctum Saturday. "It is," politely replied the person addressed. "I am the Towering Sassafras of the Calumet," replied his visitor, "and I have called upon you to ask you to publish this challenge to any man in Chicago to rastle—" "Graeco-Roman style?" interjected the editor. "Yes, to rastle Graeco-Roman style with me, best of three falls, for $2,500 a side and the championship of the Seventh Judicial Circuit." "Very well, sir," affably replied the editor; "but usually such challenges are for $5,000 a side. That, however, is a minor detail. Monsieur Parlevoo, the Gilt-Edged Alsatian, has his acceptance prepared, I suppose, and the man that is the favorite won't win, and there will be another match and the man that isn't the favorite 'll win, and there will be gate-money each time if the reporters only give the public enough about great beads of perspiration, and Titanic struggles, and so on. My opinion of you," continued the editor, in a judicial manner, "is that you are a Graeco-Roman fraud. Wrestle! You never wrestled in earnest with anything more muscular than hash. If I had my way with you fellows I'd make you try and walk on 2,700 consecutive tread-mills in 2,700 consecutive hours. Now you get out of here, lively, or I'll get an inner grapevine lock on you and give you a square back fall down two pairs of iron stairs on to a tesselated pavement—that's what'll become of you." The Towering Sassafras of the Calumet bowed before the storm, and departed with his challenge to seek another vehicle of communication with other Graeco-Roman wrestlers, especially Mons. Parlevoo, the Gilt-Edged Alsatian.

The surprise-party epidemic is raging as widely and fatally as ever. A young man on the West Side has devised a method of treatment to which the most stubborn cases will yield after one application. He hires a man with a bass voice and the top of a tin baking-powder box on his coat-lappel to open the door, and when the ring leader says, "Is Mr. Whatsname in?" the man replies, "He's gone down to the County Agent's." "O, he'll be back soon; we'll come in and organize. We're just a little surprise-party," says the persuasive leader, but the man shows the tin box-cover and says, officially, "Nothin' about surprise-parties in my habeas corpus. You go down and see the Sheriff about it; and if he says all right, why all right; and if he doesn't say all right, why it isn't all right, for I'm responsible for these here premises." "Why, what's the matter?" continues the somewhat awe-struck leader, and the man replies, "Mr. Whatsname's goods and chattels have been seized for debt, and he's gone down to the County Clerk's to get a season-ticket for himself and family to the Poor-House,—that's what's the matter. But if you want to go security for him, why come in." They didn't, and vanish, and next day the prudent householder, hearing of some of the singular rumors set afloat concerning his financial status, can sue them for libel, or cut their acquaintance, as he pleases.

A WELCOME TO CONDON.

The various Irish societies held a joint meeting at Maskell Hall yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for a grand reception to Mr. E. O'Meagher Condon, who was released from an English prison in which he was incarcerated since 1866 for participating in the Manchester Fenian troubles, on condition of emigrating to America. Mr. O'Meagher Condon arrived in this country about two months ago, and is said to be greatly in need of funds, and the principal object of the intended demonstration is to secure a handsome amount for the Irish patriot. The Irishmen of this city showed their interest in the matter by turning out in full force,—the large hall being quite well filled, and among them were nearly all our prominent Irishmen. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Crowley, who stated its object. On motion, it was decided to effect a permanent organization, and the following officers were elected: M. C. Traney, President; H. F. Sheridan, Vice-President; John F. Scanlon, Secretary; and Patrick O'Brien, Treasurer.

After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to have the reception and demonstration on the second Sunday in March. The following Executive Committee was elected: John Sullivan, M. Finnigan, John Connell, William J. Clingen, Henry F. Sheridan, John Dwyer, Thomas Mulvell, Thomas Moran, D. F. Gleason, P. O'Toole, Pat O'Brien, M. H. Lyons, Daniel D. Goode, John Griffin, and Charles O'Donahue.

The Executive Committee was instructed to ask each Irish society in the city to appoint one man to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee to make the proper arrangements for the reception and demonstration. After deciding to hold another meeting next Sunday afternoon at the same place an adjournment was had.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—A. D. Clark, Omaha; J. B. Smith, L'Anse, Mich.; William Brockway, Boston; H. O. Rutherford, Racine; P. W. Butler, Oakland, Cal.; Eugene Quakers, New York; W. J. Fisher, Toronto, Can.... *Tremont House*—Alfred McIland, Hamilton, Ont.; William Youngblood, New York; M. J. Levy, Cincinnati; C. H. Mathews, Waterbury, Ct.; W. B. Wharton, Racine; R. Wren, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Beidleman, St. Louis; A. Pollock, Madison, Wis.... *Palmer House*—William H. Jones, Kansas City; Wilfried S. Chapman, London, Eng.; E. G. Green, Montreal; J. H. Elliot, Minneapolis; W. E. Somers, Philadelphia; E. P. W. Baker, Toledo.... *Grand Pacific Hotel*—Dr. E. T. Sees, Philadelphia; W. P. Robinson, St. Louis; George E. Stevens, Cleveland; J. Grose, New York; J. L. Delano, Denver; Capt. P. S. Davidson, LaCrosse; A. R. Lee, Erie, Pa.; J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Zitella M. Robinson filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from her husband, Alexander Robinson, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

Judge Moore granted a divorce to William Harper from Belle W. Harper on the ground of adultery, and to Wilhelemina Becherer from Theodore Becherer for conviction of felony.

Judge Williams gave a decree to Julia E. Sullman from Charles E. Sullman for adultery.

ITEMS.

A discharge was issued to Nathaniel D. Crosby.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Calvin W. Brown.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William M. Sturges commenced a suit against John Buckingham and Ebenezer Buckingham to recover $100,000. He sets out that the defendants are owners of certain elevators in this city, and that from January, 1874, to July, 1877, they operated such elevators without taking out a license, in the manner required by law. In another provision of the same law they were prohibited from collecting any fees until they had taken out such license, but, nevertheless, as is claimed, they extorted from plaintiff $100,000 in the way of fees and charges for storage, and he now brings suit to recover this amount.

Henry H. Shufeldt, Thomas Lynch, W. C. Egan, and Samuel A. Eagan, also began a similar suit against George Armour, Charles S. Dole, and A. A. Munger, claiming $10,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—140 to 170, inclusive. No. 148 on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Term Nos. 20, Coddington vs. Briggs; 45, Village of Hyde Park vs. Corwith; 47, Turpin vs. Ogle; 75, Hinterberger vs. Hinterberger; and 92, Johnson vs. Johnson. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—60 to 72, 74, 75, 76, and 79 to 105, inclusive. No. 68, Colgan vs. Jones, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 2, and 3 of condemnation calendar.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 4,775, De Young vs. Wallace; 5,653, Williams vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, and calendar Nos. 370, 371, and 372. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—431, 432, 434, to 460, inclusive, except 438, 439, 448, 450, and 459. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 120, 121, 122, 128, 129, 131, and 132.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 615, 616, 617, 618, 627, 628, 640, 403, 401, 609, and 703.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Paris Myrick, use of Commercial National Bank, vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company; verdict, $26,451.22, and motion for new trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Brazil & Chicago Coal Company vs. Tug Brothers, $320.87.—Same vs. Tug Success, $501.50.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—William Flanagan et al. vs. Fred Reckendorf, $754.59.—James Crowley vs. Same, $773.15.—Patrick Cash vs. Same, $677.26.—T. D. Bentley, Jr., Homer A. Plimpton, and James M. and Daniel W. Munn, $305.75.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Bender vs. John Schroeder and Frederikca Schroeder, $125.50.

JUDGE BOOTH—George W. Cheney, use J. M. Durand et al., vs. Effie Hawkins, $201.01.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A MEETING OF MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS was held yesterday afternoon at No. 703 Milwaukee avenue. Mr. T. J. Morgan, the organizer of the Socialists, was the first speaker. He repeated the time-worn arguments on the subject of labor and capital. His theme was the slavery of the working-classes. He took occasion in the course of his remarks to denounce the Coopers' Union for declaring in their constitution that the interests of capital and labor are identical. The next speaker was Mr. Samuel Goldwater, who addressed the meeting briefly on the necessity and wisdom of joining the Union. He was followed by Mr. Lieser, who spoke in German to the same effect.

A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the causes of grievance of the laboring men, the substance of which are contained in the following:

Resolved, That we send greeting and encouragement to the advance guard of labor now in the legislative halls of this State; and further

Resolved, That we will petition and pray for relief no more, but demand that such bills or measures that may be introduced into the legislative bodies of this State in the interests of labor shall receive the consideration that their importance demands; and

Resolved, That we demand in the name of labor that the following labor bills shall be passed, to-wit: An act reducing the hours of labor; an act for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics; an act for the abolishment of convict labor; an act for the sanitary inspection of food, dwellings, factories, work-shops, and mines; an act for the abolition of child labor; an act to make employers liable for all accidents to employes through the em-

ployer's neglect, and an act to give wages a priority over all other claims; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that a special committee be appointed with full power to act, to obtain the following information: Why it is that, with all the resources of life that the Creator has provided in such abundance, with all the wonderful facilities provided by man's ingenuity for turning this natural abundance into forms necessary for man's use and enjoyment, that the comforts of life are removed beyond the reach of so many, and that thousands are even deprived of the bare necessities of life and are forced to become tramps and paupers. Why is it that there is a constant conflict between employers and employed, as expressed in strikes, etc.? Why is it that, as man's ability to produce increases, his chances of constant and remunerative employment decreases? Why is it that, while toiling alone are builders of a nation's wealth and fame, and titled laziness is pensioned, fed, and fattened on the same by the sweat of others' foreheads, living only to rejoice, while the poor man's mortgaged freedom vainly lifteth up its voice; and, finally

Resolved, That our delegates to the Trade and Labor Council be instructed to present these resolutions, and urge that they be presented to all labor organizations in the State, that such action as will impress upon the representatives of the people the wisdom of conceding that which justice demands.

The resolutions, it was stated, will be submitted to the Trade and Labor Council for confirmation. After adopting them the meeting adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall Saturday evening, all present.

The Committee appointed to examine into the Waldron books at the time of his defalcation reported that prior to 1877 cash belonging to interest and sinking funds and to the special general funds of the village was used to make improvements claimed to have been made by special assessment, and that amounts charged to special funds did in fact belong to the general fund. They therefore offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to note on the books of the Comptroller for the year 1877 in each of said special accounts a reference to the report of the Committee just made and this resolution.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That upon proper receipt and satisfaction of the bills for $2,741 presented to the Board in favor of Charles Creighton, and of all other demands and claims whatsoever which said Creighton has, or may claim to have, there be issued to said Creighton or his authorized agent, P. H. Smith, in full satisfaction and general settlement, a warrant for $150, drawn upon the Street and Highway Repair Fund.

Adopted.

With an idea to open up the town, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a favorable time to procure the right of way to open streets, and it is believed many owners are ready to give the right of way for streets and highways;

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets consider the whole subject and ascertain what streets it is desirable to lay out, and that they report some plan or system upon which such roads and streets should be laid out, but all streets on section lines should be 100 feet in width, and all streets on half-section lines should be eighty feet in width.

Resolved, That Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, and Ninety-fourth streets be all laid out and opened and extended from the Illinois Central Railroad right of way westward to the western limit of the Town of Hyde Park.

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken to lay out and open streets as follows: That a street be opened on the west side of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks or right of way, south from Eightieth street commencing at the intersection of Greenwood avenue and Eightieth street, and 150 feet from the railroad right of way, and continuing the same parallel with said right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad until the same intersects Cottage Grove avenue, and that Cottage Grove avenue be extended south, the present width, to the Town of Thornton line.

Resolved, That a street eighty feet in width be opened on the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad track and right of way, commencing at Eighty-third street, 150 feet from the right of way of said Illinois Central Railroad, and extending the same south and parallel with said railroad tracks and right of way to the southern limit of Hyde Park.

Resolved, That a street be opened 100 feet in width from State street to Seventy-fifth street, at Grand Crossing, on the southwest side of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, commencing at State street, 150 feet from the right of way of said railroad, to Seventy-fifth street, and that Anthony avenue be extended from its present terminus in Sec. 30 east, until it connect with Anthony avenue in South Chicago.

Resolved, That Nutt avenue, at Grand Crossing, be extended north from its present terminus of the same width to Madison avenue.

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh street be laid out and extended from Stony Island avenue east to the Calumet River 200 feet in width.

All the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

The Health-Officer reported seventeen births and seven deaths in the village for December.

Mr. Coy asked for some street lamps in his district, to be paid for out of the town fund, and remarked that the President of the Board had told him that they were paid for by persons owning the property, but he had found that such was not the case, and that a number of lamps had been put up to light the President to his home at the expense of the village. Some debate took place on this question, Mr. Bennett saying he didn't say so, Coy saying he did, but Coy got his lamps.

It was resolved that the Attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance that bonds issued by the village provide that they may be called in at any time, and that no money should be borrowed from the interest and sinking fund, but that the whole should be used in paying interest and taking up water-pipe bonds, or other bonds if those could not be obtained at a fair rate.

The subject of the South Chicago ditch being brought up, it was ascertained that the Commissioners had placed 50 per cent of the amount levied on the village, and the following was offered:

Resolved, That the Village Attorney take no further action in court upon the present assessment-roll on Stony Island drain, but ask the appointment of a new set of Commissioners to make a new assessment.

It was lost—yeas, Potter, Wright, and Bennett; nays, Beck, Coy, and Green. The saddling of any part of the assessment upon the north end of the village, which receives no benefit from it, is said to be illegal.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—"Lead us not into temptation," eloquently ejaculated Senator Matt H. Carpenter while advocating the back-pay steal. His argument was that the back-grab and increased salary were necessary in order to keep Senators from being tempted to accept bribes, or increase their incomes in other corrupt ways; and he characterized the salary-grab as the "beginning of reforms," and then he turned up his eyes,—"O, piteous spectacle!"—and profanely uttered the humble petition, "Lead us not into temptation."

Never was a more disgraceful exhibition of insolence or stupidity made by any public man. It was an insult to every honest citizen of the nation. It was telling his fellow Senators that, unless they voted themselves *this steal*, they would be tempted to accept other steals. It was at least telling them that *he would be so tempted* and that he feared he might yield to the temptation, and so he prayed to be delivered by the passage of the back-action salary-grab act.

In view of the fact that it is announced that Mr. Carpenter is to take charge of his own forces at Madison this week, and that it is expected his "personal magnetism" will turn the scale in his favor, the members of the Wisconsin Legislature ought all to pray: "Lead us not into temptation." For here is a man asking to represent a constituency whose average individual income would not be over $500 a year, who plainly tells them that he cannot live on $5,000 a year without being "led into temptation"; and yet his "personal magnetism" is so great that "it is expected" it will prove irresistible, and that they will send this man back to the United States Senate, who tells them he cannot live on the salary allowed by law (for the grab-law has been repealed) without being "tempted," and who thinks about double the salary would be necessary in order to shield him from temptation and his country from the disgrace he is ever liable to bring upon it.

The question for the people of Wisconsin is: How shall we keep Mr. Carpenter out of temptation and protect the reputation of the country? Shall we send him back to the Senate, give him a $5,000 bonus, and double his salary, or *keep him at home?* If it were not for the fatal influence of "personal magnetism" there could be no doubt how the people and Legislature of Wisconsin would decide this simple question; as it is, however, they should all pray "lead us not into temptation."

BADGER.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchona Cure for Drunkenness), Room 21, Palmer House, cures all cases. Fees moderate. Cure guaranteed.

Inter-Ocean.

Over $6,000,000 was paid for death claims and endowments last year by the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York. This sterling company ranks first in the world for its assured security and amount of assets.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck's Bill to Throttle the Parliament of Germany.

Formal Complaint to Austria that Her Journals Are Free-Spoken.

Indignation of the Despot that His Measures Should Be Criticised.

The Pope's Card Stating that He Is Not a Communist.

President MacMahon Once More Threatened to Get Down and Out.

Great Gale on the Bay of Biscay—A Shakspearean Library Destroyed by Fire.

GERMANY.

DENMARK.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A telegram from Berlin says it is stated there that the question relative to the receptions at the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland has been settled by the Danish Minister giving most emphatic assurance of friendly sentiments and pacific policy of his Government.

"NECESSITY, THE TYRANT'S PLEA."

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A correspondent at Berlin says it is reported that Germany has formally complained at Vienna in regard to the tone of the Austrian press on the Reichstag Discipline bill.

COMMOTION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Rumors have been circulating that the Chancellor was casting about for power to prevent members of the Reichstag using unbecoming expressions, and now the city is in commotion by the publication of the outline of a bill aiming at the Federal Council. The document bears date, "Friedrichsruhe, Dec. 31," and places the power of the punishment of the members of the Reichstag in the hands of a committee of two Vice-Presidents and ten members, to meet at the order of the President of the House, or, on the motion of twenty members, the Committee would be authorized to inflict penalties, viz.: First—To order the member to receive public reproof before the assembled House. Second—To oblige the offender to make an apology before the assembled House. Third—To exclude a Deputy from the Reichstag for a fixed period. Should this exclusion extend to the entire term of the session of the Legislature, the member so punished may also be liable to lose the right of being elected to the Reichstag, and, further, an independent motion in favor of depriving the Deputy of his right of election may be brought forward in the House. If the unbecoming conduct of which a member is pronounced guilty involves an action punishable by common law, the Deputy may be handed over to the judicial authorities simultaneously with the infliction of the punishment by the Reichstag. The reproduction of a speech, or any remarks which called it forth, in a stenographic report, or any other publication of them in the press, may be prohibited. The contravention of this prohibition is to be punishable with imprisonment of from three weeks to three months.

MORE ABOUT THE BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A correspondent at Berlin says of the proposed bill affecting the Reichstag, that it practically abolishes all guarantees of freedom of debate, and, with the bill, it is in the power of the majority to turn any offending member over to the courts. It makes it a penal offense for the press to publish any speech which has been censured by the President of the Diet. It is nominally aimed at the Socialist Deputies, but the law could be applied or misapplied to any objectionable member of the minority. The bill was wholly unexpected, and seems to alarm even the National Liberals, but they will probably reconcile themselves to it before it comes to a vote in the Diet.

Another correspondent says: "The rejection of the bill is generally predicted, but I am quite convinced it will be adopted without essential modifications, in spite of the fine words of the Liberals. Bismarck is yet master of the situation."

AFGHANISTAN.

YAKOOB.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Times'* leading editorial says: "We have every reason to believe Yakoob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless, these are such as he can honorably accept."

A dispatch from Lahore states that there are strange rumors that Yakoob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

KHOST.

A dispatch from Lahore says Gen. Roberts leaves a small garrison in Khost.

STEWART.

A dispatch from Calcutta says Gen. Stewart's forces have marched through Candahar.

ROME.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The Pope's encyclical occupies seven columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. The Pope inveighs against Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism, which militate no longer secretly but openly against the civil State, rupturing the matrimonial tie, ignoring the rights of property, claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of Kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the sluice-gates of skepticism, till godless governments have arisen, wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world is ignored. Youth are trained to believe man's destinies are bounded by the present and without any hereafter, and hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense. This natural development of the Reformation was indicated by the previous Pontiffs, from Clement XI. to Pius IX., in their allocutions and encyclicals, but the Church warning is more than ever required. The equality demanded by the sects is contrary to Scripture. There are distinctions between angels in Heaven, *a fortiori* must there be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, when the Church shields the oppressed, when the tyrant is too strong, she enjoins resignation.

The Pope justifies marriage and the subservience of woman to man, of child to

parent, and of servant to master. Such interdependence rightly observed in state as in family, would operate on earth as it does in heaven.

Poverty, of which Socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church, which, besides her own charities, enjoins almsgiving on the rich, to whom she thus reconciles the poor. Such is the solution of the evils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy. Let, therefore, all principalities and powers accept the Church, the safeguard of earthly and surety of heavenly things.

The *Italie* regards the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against modern institutions, and, with that object, to participate in political elections.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that, of the 2,500 Communists undergoing sentence, 2,000 will be pardoned within three days.

FINANCES.

M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, will announce at the opening of the Chambers that the Government is not at present in a position to convert the 5 per cent rentes.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Although the extreme Republicans Saturday expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the Ministerial programme, the motion adopted by the Republican Union to refer it to the Bureaux of the Chamber did not formally censure it. It is considered certain that the Cabinet will obtain a majority in the Chamber. It is rumored that President MacMahon has declared his intention of resigning if M. Dufaure, President of the Council, resigns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The library of the Birmingham and Midland Institute at Birmingham, containing 80,000 volumes, burned Saturday. It contained the most complete Shakspearean collection in the world, numbering 8,000 volumes. Comparatively few books were saved.

LABOR.

The Weardale Iron & Coal Company discharged 1,500 men Saturday because of depression in the trade.

All the railway guards at Leeds have resumed work.

The *Times* states that it is generally believed a crisis in the engineering trade has been avoided for the present, as the masters are inclined to waive their demands.

BRAZIL.

YELLOW FEVER.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Italian Envoy in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the yellow fever has reappeared and several deaths occurred.

FINANCES.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24.—The Budget for 1879-'80 estimates expenditures at 121 million milreis and revenues at 101 million milreis. The deficit will be met by a new taxation. A Ministerial crisis has occurred and the Minister of Marine has resigned.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Government proposes the extinction of all monastic orders and of application of their property to the redemption of the national debt.

TREATY OF BERLIN.

AN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A Berlin dispatch states that an understanding exists between the Great Powers to insist upon the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia by the Russians within the time appointed by the Treaty of Berlin, even if the International Commission should not have completed its labor.

GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the departure of the Greek Commissioner of Frontier has been stopped in consequence of a request from the Porte for delay.

SPAIN.

GREAT STORM.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A gale on the coast of Galicia and Portugal has caused great destruction to small craft. Seventy fishermen and others are reported drowned.

FRANCE.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Antoine Augustin Preault, sculptor, is dead.

WINTER WEATHER.

TERRIBLE STORMS EXPERIENCED.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The weather reports that are coming in from all stations tell of the extraordinary severity of the winter gales now prevailing throughout the Kingdom. A very severe snow-storm commenced here this morning. The streets are almost impassable, so deep is the fall. The Thames in this vicinity is filled with broken ice, hindering the navigation of lighters, and rendering the running of steamers almost impossible. At Plymouth it snowed all last night, and the high wind that prevailed caused the snow to pile up in immense banks. The report from Dartmoor says that the snow is so deep that the roads are rendered completely impassable. A furious easterly gale is blowing at Penzance, accompanied by

SHOWERS OF FINE SNOW

that almost penetrate the flesh. All the vessels arriving report terrible weather in the Atlantic and Channel. The Scilly mail-boat is delayed on account of the rough sea and high wind, and it is the general impression that she will not venture out until the storm is over. The gale that blew at Cork during Thursday demolished everything movable in the harbor. Occasionally a terrific gust would come from the southeast, accompanied by blinding drifts of sleet that obscured the headlands from the view of those on the ships outside. The gale has been the fiercest over the Irish Sea and the southwest of England.

IN SCOTLAND

one of the heaviest snow-storms that has been experienced for many years commenced yesterday, accompanied by terrific southeasterly gales. The snow has drifted in many places, and is very deep. In the Highlands the temperature is extremely low. The Loch Lomond is frozen completely over. In the south of Ireland the storm is more keenly felt on account of the intense cold that accompanies it.

The report from Liverpool states that the Upper Mersey is filled with floating ice, some blocks being over 200 feet in length by 100 in breadth. On account of the ice obstruction the ferry traffic between Windes and Runcorn has been entirely suspended.

The southeastly gale is blowing with increasing violence at Dundee, and the prospects are not very promising.

Rare Sport.

Willimantic Journal.

Mansfield's tallest shot had an exciting experience the other day. He was out in his yard, when his attention was attracted by a large white bird flying leisurely along. Rushing into the house, he exclaimed, "There's a white wild-goose flying over," and, seizing his rifle and shot-gun, he started in pursuit. It was raining at the time, and the route of the bird took him across meadow-land, covered with water, for a mile or more, and he was thoroughly soaked when he came in sight of the goose, that had alighted in just the right place for a good shot. He elevated his rifle, took careful aim, and snapped the lock, but there was no explosion. Once more he went through with the preliminaries, but without effect, and then examined the rifle only to find that it was not loaded. Then he picked up the shot-gun, and discharged both barrels at the goose, but the wild bird remained undisturbed—did not even wink, or manifest any sign that it realized that it was in danger. He then loaded the rifle, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the wild goose tumble over, and he lugged the prize home. It turned out to be a tame goose, and the young man has since paid a neighbor $1.50 to settle for the foul murder of the innocent domestic fowl.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The introduction in the State Assembly yesterday of a bill providing for the taxation of church property recalls the agitation of the subject which followed the allusion to it by President Grant in his message to the Congress of 1875-'6. The New York *Times* published a series of letters on the subject, contributed by Mr. Tax-Commissioner Andrews, of New York, wherein it was shown that the President's theory of the increase in value of untaxed church property was fallacious, and hence that his estimate of three billions ($3,000,000,000) in the year 1900 was rather wide of the mark. Mr. Andrews also criticised the President's apprehensive conclusion that these vast accumulations of untaxed property, in the hands of churches, would lead to "sequestration through blood," and showed it be groundless, since the various churches are composed of individuals from every class in the community, who would stand or fall together. He defended the justice and wisdom of the theory and practice of non-taxation of church property, on the ground that the Church "is an institution of the highest possible utility to the State, for its object and practice are to spread abroad, voluntarily, a love of truth, justice, and right, on which the well-being of the State depends." Mr. Andrews made a powerful argument in support of the existing system of exempting church property from taxation; but it was necessarily sophistical and fallacious, for such exemption is utterly inconsistent with the fundamental theory of our institutions.

It matters little whether Gen. Grant's theory of the growth in value of untaxed church property was correct or not; nor is it of any consequence at all whether his estimate of such value for the year 1900 is the true estimate. That there is now in possession of the several church institutions of this country a vast amount of property which pays no revenue for the support of the State is true. That its volume is steadily increasing is also true. Whether it be five hundred or a thousand millions of dollars now, and whether it shall be two or three billions of dollars in 1900, does not affect the question of the justice and wisdom of the principle of taxation or non-taxation of church property. Gen. Grant, according to the message referred to, was moderate; he would "possibly" exempt church edifices. Mr. Andrews took an extremely radical position; he would exempt all the property that the church institutions now hold and all that they may acquire, whether occupied by church edifices, or by stores, offices, and shops, and rented for business purposes. It is scarcely doubtful that the exemption suggested by the President (church edifices) ought not to be conceded.

I do not underestimate the importance of the Church as an organization devoted to the dissemination of "a love of truth, justice, and right," and hence of "the highest possible utility to the State." It is in this view, and this view only, that the Church is recognized by the State. With the diverse theological dogmas of its different branches the State has nothing to do. The Federal organic law declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It is, therefore, only as a teacher of "a love of truth, justice, and right,"—as an aid to the promotion of the cause of morality,—that the Constitution recognizes the Church.

Taxation is a not inconsiderable burden to property; the weight of this burden is increased from year to year, and in the ratio of this increase of the weight of the burden will be the increase of those accumulations of property from which the burden is entirely removed. It is not unlikely that President Grant took this principle into account in his estimate of the probable value of church property in 1900. The State in this country is the people. One of the early French Kings said, "I am the State!" Napoleon I. merely appropriated this aphorism of his predecessor when he said, "The State is a man, and I am the man!" Here no man may say this, but each and every citizen may say, "I am a part of the State!"

In the early ages the Church was poor. Its great founder "had not where to lay His head," yet His moral precepts gradually spread throughout a large part of the civilized world, and the theologies of to-day are based on the simple creed of the despised Nazerene. When the Church acquired wealth and became a part of the State, its moral teaching was obscured by the subtleties of craft, and it used its wealth, in many instances, against truth, against justice, and against right. Not until its wealth had been dissipated, not until it had been rudely bereft of power, did the lustre of its moral precepts shine out once more to bless mankind. It is a question whether the exemption of church property from taxation, thereby enabling it to acquire vast wealth, tends to increase its usefulness in the dissemination of "a love of truth, justice, and right." Does the Church increase in virtue as it increases in wealth? If yea, then the exemption of its property from the burdens of taxation *might* tend to strengthen one of the pillars of the State, and hence be justifiable. The act of exemption would still, however, be of doubtful propriety, since it operates as a discrimination against the many in favor of a class. But if the possession of great wealth tends to corrupt the Church, tends to make its prelates proud and overbearing, and its members cold and censorious, then the exemption of its property from taxation becomes not only an odious distinction in property rights, working injustice to every citizen beyond the pale of the Church, but acts as a demoralizing influence upon the Church itself. If this be true, the State has no part nor lot in the grand and imposing church-edifices, and it should not compel the people to aid, even indirectly, in their construction. Indeed, it is a question whether in Illinois such aid as is compulsorily exacted through the exemption of church-property from taxation is not unconstitutional. The language of the Bill of Rights is: "No person shall be required to . . . *support any ministry or place of worship against his consent.*" The common understanding of the legal effect of this clause is the prohibition of taxation for the direct support of the Church. But it is clear that the exemption of church property from taxation compels each taxed citizen to contribute to the support of all "places of worship" in the State; since his property must bear a pro-rata share of that lost to the revenue through the exemption provision of law. It will scarcely be claimed that the Legislature may do by indirection what it is positively prohibited from doing directly; and if this be not claimed, upon a proper case the Supreme Court would probably hold the exemption statute to be unconstitutional.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

DEATHS.

WINTER—On Jan. 11, at 7 a. m., at his residence, 634 West Madison-st., Michael Winter, aged 53 years 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at his late residence Jan. 13, at 11.30 a. m. Friends of the family invited.

PRATT—Jan. 12, at her residence, No. 461 West Erie-st., Elizabeth, beloved wife of Geo. O. Pratt, aged 30 years.

Funeral from residence on Wednesday, 15th inst.

ANDERSON—At Denver, Col., on Jan. 11, Jesse F. Anderson, wife of William Anderson, and daughter of L. C. Paine Freer, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH—On Jan 12, of heart disease, Mrs. Catharine Reed Smith, relict of the late Capt. Geo. Smith, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in her 7[illegible]th year.

Funeral services from her late residence, 46 Centre-av., Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 p. m.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

CURRAN—Jan. 12, of pneumonia, at the residence of his brother-in-law, James M. Bagget, 66 East Indiana-st., Patrick Curran, aged 33 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 a. m., from his residence to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE SOUTH SIDE Auxiliary of the State Industrial School for Girls will be held at the Woodruff House Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. It is necessary for all to be present.

THE VOCAL CLASS OF THE AMPHION CHORAL Society, for beginners, meets Thursday evening at Apollo Club Rooms, American Express Building; $1 for three months' term. Apply at Rooms or to W. W. Watson, Secretary, 158 Washington-st. Prof. F. L. ROBERTSHAW, Director.

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The BEST triple Extracts by the oz., 35c.; Pints, $3.00. Trial bottle, 10c.

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CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

TO-MORROW Popular Concert NIGHT

Popular Prices.

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When will appear for the first time in Chicago during four years America's great Concert Contralto,

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Who have kindly volunteered their assistance, together with the favorite Solo Artists,

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When also the Celebrated Elocutionist, MR.

WM. HAWLEY SMITH,

Will make his first appearance in Chicago, and the popular and entertaining Reader, MRS. LAURA E.

DAINTY,

Will make her only appearance in this city during the present season.

SECURE SEATS THIS MORNING at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st., where holders of admission tickets can also exchange them for seats.

Tickets $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

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INAUGURAL NIGHT OF

Her Majesty's Opera Co.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, Georges Bizet's Romantic Opera,

CARMEN.

Don Jose	Signor Campanini
Escamillo (Toreador)	Signor Del Puente
Il Dancairo	M. Thierry
Il Remendado	Signor Grazzi
Zuniga	Signor Franceschi
Morales	Signor Bolli
Michaela	Madame Sinico
Paquita	Mlle. Robiati
Mercedes	Mme. Lablache
and	
Carmen (a Gypsy)	Mlle. Minnie Hauk

The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mlle. Palladino and the Corps de Ballet.

Tuesday Evening—"La Sonnambula"—Debut Mme. Etelka Gerster. Signors Frapolli, Foli, and Grazzi, and Madame Robiati in the cast.

Wednesday—"Le Nozze di Figaro"—Madame Marie Roze (her first appearance in America as Susannau), Mlle. Minnie Hauk, Mlle. Parodi, and Madame Lablache, Signors Del Puente, Galassi, and Mons. Thierry in the cast.

Thursday—"Lucia di Lammermoor"—Second appearance of Madame Etelka Gerster. First appearance in America of Signor Gilliandi.

Friday—Il Trovatore—Madame Marie Roze, Madame Lablache, Signors Campanini and Galassi in the cast.

Saturday Matinee—Second appearance of Madame Etelka Gerster as Amina in La Sonnambula.

Saturday Night—Second appearance of Mlle. Minnie Hauk as "Carmen."

Box Office open daily after 9 o'clock a. m.

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ONE WEEK ONLY—MR. JOHN DILLON,

Chicago's Favorite Comedian, his first appearance at this Theatre in four years, supported by Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Mary Wallack, Mr. John Blaisdell and full Dramatic Company.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wedeseay Matinee, Mr. DILLON as TOBY in ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, and the QUIET FAMILY.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, a Great Triple Bill.

Monday, Jan. 20, the Great Irish Comedian, JOSEPH MURPHY, in his new play, SHAUN RHUE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees of this week only, Grand Revival of the Spectacular Production of Lester Wallack's Drama

ROSEDALE,

With its Beautiful Scenery, Grand Effects, Special Costumes and Strong Cast.

In preparation Buckstone's Drama, "Green Bushes."

METROPOLITAN.

TO-NIGHT,

M. W. FISKE,

Susie Parker, Picket and Haley, Champion Dancers of the World; Maggie Gray, Little Mack and Dave Oakes, Miss Lou Vavasour, and a host of others.

Popular prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.

An entertainment especialy for ladies.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

"SMOKE IF YOU LIKE."

Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.

George France and Dogs in "A Block Game." The 4 Aces: Viola Clifton, Regina Willard, Oscar Willis, and Great olio.

Matinees Tuesdays and Fridays.

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OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will consist of cheaper goods, set off by Fine and Fancy Lines, with a fair showing of Rubber Sandals, &c.

Under our hammer are also several BANKRUPT STOCKS, which must be sold.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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DRY GOODS,

TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 9:30 a. m.,

An Invoice of Notions and Miscellaneous Goods to close. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents.
173 and 175 Randolph-st.

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Custom-made Clothing, Cloths and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Auction House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

FURNITURE, Etc.,

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY'S SALE, Jan. 14, at 9:30 a. m.,

NEW AND SECOND HAND

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At 184 Elm-st., near Clark.

MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 a. m., will be sold entire Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding, Parlor Suit, Marble-Top and Plain Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Sideboard, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, &c.

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