TALE OF A CRIME.

One of the Men Implicated in the Custom Frauds Confesses.

Details of the Smuggling Scheme Secured by a Promise of Immunity.

SAN FRANCISCO. April 12 .- Some inside facts in connection with custom house trauds were obtained to-day. Outside of perhaps ex-Appraiser Seavey there will be no prosecution of tederal officials. Several merchants are implicated and indictments will probably be found against them.

It was learned that ex-Deputy Collector D. M. Cashin was in Sacramento a week ago last Saturday, having come from Victoria, B. C., in response to a telegram from the government, promising him immunity if he should reveat the details of the smuggling scheme. According to the story told by Cashin, the people implicated in the smuggling trauds are Gen. E. S. Salmon, Charles Edward Heise, Charles -M. Seavey and the firms of Neuberger, Reis & Co. and Steinbergh & Kalishner.

"Other firms are in the swim." Cashin said, "but I had nothing to do with them. Seavey engineered them alone. Heise was broker Neuberger, Reis & Co., an I others, and it was he who designated cases that were to be sent up for appraisement in which there was to have been fair divy all around, but I was treated very shabbily occasionally. I would get a check from Seavey through the mail for a few dollars, but never a sum to amount to anything. While others were making thousands I was getting tens. I was in it, however, and I could not see any way out. We were all members of the Grand Army and I did not like to give them away. All the time I was miserable. I knew that I was a thief in a certain sense, and I was positive that I was being fooled. They were making the money while I was doing the work and was in reality the scapegoat. When Heise would present me with an invoice, the numbers opposite the cases that were to be sent up for appraisement would have a faint mark opposite them. Those cases I would designate and they would come to the store while the others would go to the merchant's place of business."

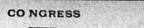
THOSE ALLEGED BOODLERS.

Ashland's Grand Jury Getting Some Valuable Pointers.

ASHLAND, Wis., Special, April 12 .- After a two days' rest the grand jury resumed its work to-day with a will, and quite a number of witnesses were examined, the most important of whom was Bert Williams, cit. editor of the Daily News, who in his daily vocation, has been the main person to make the charges against the officials. whose actions are now being examined. Mr. Williams was on the stand for over three hours, and gave some entirely new facts in the cases, which went to substantiate the charges made public against the officers. F. J. Williard, supervisor from this city, wa also examined, and it is supposed Mr. wa also examined, and it is supposed al. Williard can give some damaging testimony against the parties charged with boodling. The taking of testimony in the case of Richard Sleight, district attorney, who has been c ted to appear before Gov. Peck on April 19 and show cause why he should not be removed, began to-day before J. not be removed, began to-day before J. Cover, circuit court eporter, who was made special court commissioner by Gov. Peck. Sleight is charged with illegally drawing pay or clerk hire, office rent etc., and ap-proving traudulent claims against the county and appearing as attorney for claimants a ainst the county, against the laws p rtaining to his office. Documentary evidence was introduced by the stat in sup-port of the charges.

RUSTLERS SCATTERING.

Wyoming Cattle Thieves Making Tracks for Other States.



Proceedings of the House and Senate.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

SENATE. SENATE. When the vice-president laid Mr. Mor-gan's silver resolutions before the senate this morning, a discussion as to rules be-tween Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morgan oc-curred, Mr. Sherman endeavoring to re-press the silver matter. Finally, however the resolutions were taken up. Mr. Mor-gan spoke in their support. He criticised the silver act of 1890, and Mr. Sherman re-marked that there was not the slightest marked that there was not the slightest doubt as to what was meant by the act of 1890.

1890. Mr. Stewart made a speech on the general subject of silver. At the close of his re-marks the matter went over, Mr. Morgan's resolutions being placed on the calendar under the rules.

HOUSE

The "Chinese exclusion bill" was passed by the house of representatives today after only 30 minutes debate by a vote of 179 ayes to 43 nays. Mr. Springer appeared in the house to-

Mr. Springer appeared in the house to-day and received quite an oration. He re-quested Mr. Bryan of Nebraska to read a speech he had prepared on the fine wool question but on account of his health was unable to deliver. Mr. Bryan read, the speech after which the committee took up the bill by paragraphs.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5th.

SENATE.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the senate today, the question being on Mr. Dawes's motion to strike out the provision for the assignment of army offlcers to the duties of Indian agents, with the amendment attached to it (as offered by Mr. Hawley), that whenever the president shall be of opinion that the good of the service specially requires it, he may ap-

point a civilian. Senator McMillian, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, to-day introduced a bill providing for the regulation of saloons in the district and in Washington.

Senator Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely a number of Alliance financial schemes.

HOUSE

A bill was reported in the house today A bill was reported in the house today authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in statuary hall a statue of Pere Marquette. A bill was reported by Representative McMillin, from the postoffice and post roads committee, which reclassifies rail-way postal clerks and adds two more classes of solution not according according to the solution. at salaries not exceeding respectively \$1,600 and \$1,800 a year, besides increasing the maximum salaries of all the other classes,

except the first, by about \$100 a year. The wool bill w.s taken up again todaybut the house adjourned without accomplishing anything.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

SENATE,

Morgan's resolutions on free co'nage were up in the senate today. Senator Wolcott made a long address on the subject of free coinage in which he bitterly attacked the administration for its action in the

matter. Mr. Pettigrew also offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the interior to expend not over \$50,000 in the construction of two Indian industrial schools (to cost not over \$25,000 each), one near Chamber-lain, S. D., and the other near Rapid City, S. D. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

After considerable discussion in com-mittee of the whole the tine wool bill was reported to the house.

The joint resolution agreed upon by the house committee on foreign affairs calling on the president for information as to whether by operation of the Russian laws concerning Jews any American citizen o Jewish faith is subjected to restrictions which violate the treaty between the United States and Russia, was reported to the heurs by Paragentiting Chingan the house by Representative Chipman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

SENATE.

The wood bill was laid before the senate by the vice-president and re erred to the finance committee. The senate rassed a bill to extend to

Marquette, Mich., the privilege of immedi-ate transportation of unappraised merchan-

The senate devoted the entire day to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It

FRIGHTFUL FLOODS.

Additional Loss of Life by the Overflow Down in Dixie.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 1 .- The water indicates that the loss by the flood is greater than at first reported, and news just obtained from points below where the country is flat and devoid of hills, thus giving no refuge to the panicstricken negroes. It may therefore be expected that the later information may show that at least 100 negroes have been drowned in this county alone. The water has receded about 7 feet, and continued to fall slowly to-night. Many floating houses have passed down the river. Every available craft here has been used day and night relieving the sufferers, carrying out food and bringing in the destitute people. On one small mound there On one small mound there were forty people and as many more cattle and mules. On another thre were seventy-five people and cattle by the hundreds. The negroes on all the low lands bave lost everything on earth they had, and there are hundreds of them being fed by the city. The white people have been unable to get a pegro to do any kind of work toward rescuing other negroes without payment in advance. Twelve ne-groes have been drowned within three miles of this city. At points on the river below here the loss of life is very large,

LIVE STOCK LOST. MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—The Tom Bigbee river has not since 1847 had so sudden a great flood as at present. The farm-ers on the river were wholy un-prepared, and from Columbus, Miss., to Fulton the loss of hogs, cottle were who how how the stores. prepared, and from Columbus, Miss., to Fulton the loss of hogs, cattle, mules and cotton seed has been unprecedented, much larming has been swept away and people rendered destitute. A great deal of land planted in corn and cotton is under water. Mules, horses and cat-tle are seen daily floating down the river. About eighteen teet additional rise is expected. Reports of heavy loss of lite come from Columbus, Miss., on the Bigbee, the number of drowned being placed at front twenty to fur, mostly neplaced at from twenty to flity, mostly ne-groes. Such rep rts, however, are exag-gerated, though there is no doubt several persons have become victims to the flood.

AS A PRINCIPAL.

The Charge Against Brouson in the

Mead Murder Case. WAUPACA, Wis., Special, April 12 .- Ed C. Bronson, who came of his own free will from Tacoma, Wash., last night, was arrested to-day as a principal in the Mead murder and released on \$5,000 bail. Of the six men thus far arrested but one, Tab Pryor, remains in jail, and it is expected that he will get bondsmen to-morrow. Sam Stout, the other man arrested as principal, was released to-night on bail. Deputy Sheriff Andrew Williams says he has evidence of a plot to do him up, and that he is prepared for it. On Monday night last a lady living over

one of the stores on Main street was aroused by hearing voices in the stairway. It being late at night she cautiously opened It being late at night she cautiously opened the door and listened to a diabolical plot. The first words she heard were: "When he comes we will shoot him." "No," said another voice, "if we shoot Nordvi will hear it, we had better "club him. We knock him down and you cut his throat." The first speaker demurred to that proposition so the second that proposition, so the second speaker agreed to do the cutting if the other would wield the club. The listener overhead all unknown to the talkers, s rained her ears o hear what was said but the one converse of a matter said, but the men conversed in whispers principally, occasionally using an under-tone which could be heard up stairs. They several times mentioned he word Andrey and spoke about is serving papers. This is convincing proof that Williams is the man the conspirators were a ter. The Nordvi whose name is mentioned is a merchant living just north of Williams, the houses being about thirty feet apart, and if Will-ians should be shot while near his home Mr. Nordvi, who always goes home about 9 o'clock in the evening, would be certain to hear the shooting and would immediate-ly investigate the cause.

AN AGED SINNER.

A Man Seventy-Three Years Old Pleads Guilly to Perjury.

BISMARCK, N. D., Special, April 12 .- A pathetic scene occurred in the United States court to-day when the eight indictments

THEEND REACHED

The Wheat Investigating Committee Submits a Final Report.

Which Is Signed by Every Member Except Representative Moore,

After many months of weary work and the expenditure of about \$16,000, the grain investigation committee has concluded its work and will make two reports to the governor. The committee was practically unanimous, its report being signed by all the members except Representative Moore, who refused to affix his signature on the ground that he did not like the report.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT: The first section of the report deals with the organization of the committee, and names the representatives of the different interests. It then takes up the policy of the committee with

SWEEPINGS.

cleaning out cars in which wheat had been shipped to the warchouses at Duhut: there is no evidence, however, which indicates that this fact involved either the integrity or so und busino evidence, however, which indicates that this fact involved either the integrity or so und busi-ness management of the companies operating those houses. Furthermore, it sufficiently ap-pears that as soon as the attention of sucn companies was called to the subject appropri-ate measures were adopted to c orrect the evil-The committee have no reason to believe that of late years any substantial grounds for com-plaint have existed to any considerable extent. Evidence was introduced tending to show that at times, especially during the press of bus-iness at the height of the s'lipping season, the sald companies at Buluth were also careless in cleaning the floors of such warehouses after cars had been unloaded; and it is not unlikely that in some instances shippers suffered to some ex-tent. It is not the opinion of the committee, however, that any serious loss ever resulted to the shipper from this source or that it was a matter of inuce gain to the elevator companies. ILLICIT SHIPPING OF WHEAT. ILLICIT SHIPPING OF WHEAT.

ILLIGIT SHIPPING OF WHEAT. A very serious charge was preferred against the Lake Superior Elevator company and the Union Improvement and Elevator Company of Duluth based upon an alleged fraudulent ship-ment from those houses in 1886 and subsequent years of a large amount of wheat aggregating some 300,000 bushels. This was by far the most serious charge involved in the work of the committee. From the magnitude of the charge, and the fact that it was made the basis of an investigation by a committee appointed for that and the fact that it was made the basis of an investigation by a committee appointed for that purpose by the last house of representatives, and sustained by a majority report of that com-mittee, the present committee felt called upon to conduct a most thorough and careful investi-gation with reference thereto. It is no reflection upon said house committee that its results as to such charge are at variance with those at which such charge are at variance with those at which such charge are at variance with those at which the present committee has arrived. The hous committee was necessarily limited in time, and more or less handicapped by various and exact

ASPERSED BY COUNSEL

companies to have caused this wheat to have been inspected into their houses at the time they began to operate under state supervision. This course, however, was not pursued by the companies, owing, it is fair to assume, to a mis-taken view of their duty under the law. Twas also made to appear by good and suff-cient testimony, that between toe first day of August, 1885, and the first day of August, 1890, the said companies accumulated a further over-age of 11.218 bushels in handling 56,000,000 bushels of wheat. This overage represents one-quarter of an ounce per bushel upon the amount handled by the company between the said dates. It further appears that the said companies brought the fact of the last named overage to the attention of the railroad and warehouse commission, and thereupon obtained from that body an order permitting the shipment upon due notice to the state inspection and weighing department at Duiuth of sucl excess of wheat without cancellation of outstanding receipts. The committee facts that they would disclose the illicit shipment of a large quantity of grain from the public warehouses at Duluth which has not been explained away by testimony adduced be-fore it for that purpose, but inasmuch as the ormittee subjected such schedules to a very severe test early in the session and thereby became convinced of the unreli-bility of such schedules as evidence from their very many proven inaccuracies, due to the heav-repared, and the statement made by Mr. Erwin, the attorney for the Grain Growers' association, that he was perfectly willing that the old sched-ules should be stricken from the record, inas-much as they had been proved uncellable and had been superseded by the more accurate sched-ules of the express. The committee august. much as they had been proved unreliable and had been superseded by the more accuratesched-ules of the experts. The committee now find that on account of the apparent discrepancies the old schedules cannot properly and should not in justice be regarded as proof of any fact. The committee deems it proper to say, touch-ing the matter of the damaged wheat in ques-tion, that the said elevator companies incurred an expense of about \$100,000 in providing for the warehouse receipts outstanding against the same. nuch as they had been proved unreliable and same.

an expense of about \$100,000 in providing for the warehouse receipts outstanding against the same. STATE INSPECTION AND WEIGHING DEPARTMENTS. The committee finds that the record, as a whole, does not reflect upon the integrity and efficiency of the state inspection and weighing department. With very rare exceptions the employes of the state inspection and weighing department. With very rare exceptions the employes of the state in the two said depart-ments, so far as the record discloses to the con-trary, are gentlemen of high character and abil-ity; and that in those instances where the integ-rity of any of these servants of the state has been drawn in question the testimony is too conflicting and inconclusive to warrant the com-mittee in finding such persons guilty of bad faith in the performance of their duties. It appears from the record of the committee that complaints have frequently arisen on ac-count of what has been deemed improper weighing and docking of grain. The committee inds that after distening to testimony or wit-nesses of large experience and unquestioned veracity that such complaints, while at times well founded, failed to show any disposition on the part of inspectors and weigumen to impose upon or favor any interests whatever. There is evidence which tends to show that docking is at times excessive. As the amount of dockage to which a shipment of grain is to be subjected in a given case is largely dependent upon human judgment it will be aiways a matter of approx-imation, and the committee us unable to find that there has been an abuse of discretion to a serious extent in this regard. The witness, Charles Canning, a man overy large experience both as a producer and a commission mer-chant, testified that he had no fault to find with the state service in that recard. The attention of the committee was called to a number of in-stances of stances of

stances of GRIEVANCES BASED UPON SHORTAGE in weights of shipments made to public ware-houses. The committee finds that such com-plaints are frequently well founded, but is not prepared to say their number is out of propor-tion to the volume of business transacted. Among the many causes to which shrinkage in weight in shipments of wheat may be attributed the following, no doubt, constitute the more im-portaut, as evidenced by reliable testimony: First-Shipment without weighing by the local buyer.

buyer. Second-Weighing at the place of shipment with small or defective scales.

Third-Mistakes necessarily incidental to weighing on small scales, as where a drait is indvertently repeated.

advertently repeated. Fourth-Delective coopering of the cars. re-sulting in leakage at times to a marked degree. Fifth-Abstractions by petty theft upon cars en route to and at destination. Sixth-Chauge in atmospheric and climatic conditions between places of shipment and that of destination.

of destination.

conditions between places of shipment and that of destination. Seventh-Loss of moistuer by grain. Eighth-Defect in scales at terminal points. It is the opinion of the committee that very few instances of such shortage have arisen, which should not, if the committee were in pos-session of all the facts, be attributed to one or more of the above named causes. SCREENINGS. The committee finds that during the year 1889 a large quantity of wheat was shipped from the said public warehouses at Dulutn under the mame of screenings; the amount so shipped ag-gregated upward of 40,000 busnels. The wheat so shipped was, no doubt, the overage of 45,-000 bushels to which attention has already been called. The committee is aware of no evidence tending to show that any other wheat than such overage was ever shipped in a clandestine man-ner from the said houses. The committee studi-ously endeavored to ascertain whether or not it was a common practice of the said companies to dispose of overage under the guise of screen-ings, and arrived at the result above indicated. Likewise it became a matter of interest to ascer-

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THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Some Suggestions to the Next State Legislature.

The committee leels called upon to rec-ommend to the legislature the passage of appropriate legislation tending to greater protection to the producing and shipping interests of the state and the greater effi-incore of the negative and the greater efficiency of the present grain and warehouse law. Its suggestions in this regard are

interests of the state and the greater effi-ciency of the present grain and warehouse law. Its suggestions in this regard are made as follows: All railroad companies of and doing business in this state should be required to construct and MAINTAIN TRACK SCALES at all of their respective stations in the state from which there were shipped during any pre-ceding year at least sixty car loads of grain; and as a recompense to the said companies for pro-viding such service, and for doing and perform-ing whatever else may be found necessary and incidental thereto, a reasonable charge should be allowed them. The committee believes that it would be no less than justice to such producing and shipping interests to require by law that common car-riers be held responsible and accountable for the full amount of grain received by them on board their cars, which should in all matances be evi-denced before the cars leave their respective sta-tion of such responsibility and accountability and for loss by shrinkage and transportation or other cause, the said companies should be allowed to tax or assess one-half of 1 per cent of the amount received. Second—Public warehouses should be required by law to ascertain at least once during each crop year the amount of wheat in their bins and the amount of

OUTSTANDING WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS which should be done under the direction of the railroad and warehouse commission at such time as the commission may deem most practicable and the results thereof should be made a

railcoad and warehouse commission at such time as the commission may deem most practi-cable and the results thereof should be made a matter of public record. Public warehouse men desiring to withdraw their license should be re-quired to correctly ascertain the actual amount of grain on hand in their warehouses, and the amount of outstanding warehouse receipts and other obligations under the supervision and di-rection of the railroad and warehouse commis-sion, before such withdrawal is granted, and a similar ascertainment of the condition of pri-vate warehouses should be required before a license to do business as public warehouse men is granted to such private warehouses as desire to co-operate under a license. Third-In view of the great importance of the subject and the vast interests involved, the committee, without committing itself to any policy of legislation, earnestly recommend that the next legislature consider the advisability of passing a law providing conflictuous to DEEF wATER. At public expense, warehouses sufficiently large to afford storage without mixing the grain of different grades, for grain produced in this state, and for which service the state shall receive or may impose a moderate charge. Fourth-Furthermore, the committee would recommend that the next legislature, either by memorial to congress or otherwise, take some steps to counteract the evil influence of wheat gambling at Chicago and other great grain menace to the greatest interests of the North-west. Their influence in this respect is demon-strated by the remarkable fact that the operators at Chicago are enabled to exalt or depress prices at pleasure they have become a constant menace to the greatest interests of the North-west. Their influence in this respect is demon-strated by the remarkable fact that the inter-of an unprecedented shortage in the old world, they have been able to hold wheat at ab-normally low prices, and from which circum-stance the larmers of this state have suffered an appalling loss. The influence

THE RULING PRICE OF WHEAT has neither been determined by visible supply nor the estimated amount of grain in the

Testimony was received tending to establish the charges so made. The committee rearct that several of the witnesses who testified touching the charge in question were somewhat ASPERSED BY COUNSEL during the investigation on account of the tes-timony so given. While it is no doubt true that some may have been inaccurate as to por-tions of their testimony, and not a few of their statements were made with greater positiveness than either their truth or their knowledge would warrant, it is the opinion of the committee, nevertheless, that they ought to be wholly ex-onerated from any attempt to testify otherwise than in accordance with the facts as they un-derstood them. The methods pursued by the elevator companies in disposing of the large volume of wheat in 1886 and subsequent years fully justified the witnesses in question in be-lieving that such shipments were being made se-cretly and for the purpose of evading the atten-tion of the state inspection service and the pub-lic; and were it not for other evidence subse-quently discovered the committee feels that it would have been amply justified in finding the charge so made, in the main, true. There is no question but what in 1886, and subsequent years, the two elevator companies named did ship in round numbers from their houses at night, without the knowledge of the employes of the said state departments, 259, 000 bushels of wheat. After the fact of such shipment had been substantially established by the testimony of this class of witnesses, the said elevator companies admitted that a large volume of wheat had been secretly shipped from their houses without either inspection or weighling. Had this admission been obtained at the beginning of the investigation it would have rendered needless the testimony of a large num-ber of witnesses who were called for the purpose of establishing that fact. The shipment naving been thus admitted, the duty of the committee was thereby narrowed down to an inquiry, as to the sufficiency of the justification urged there-for on the rad and there during the investigation on account of the tes-

more or less handicapped by various and exact-ing legislative duties. That the question might be divested of doubt, the present committee employed the services of skilled and experienced expert bookkepers and accountants, and directed them to make ac-curate examinations of the books, not only of the elevator companies of Duluth, but also of the state inspection and weighing departments, the railway companies handling grain to and from that point, and likewise to seek informa-tion from any other available and legitimate source.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT:

regard to reception of evidence and states that at the outset the committee was pleased to at the outset the committee was pleased to adopt very liberal rules as to the admissability of evidence and endeavored to afford every op-portunity to any one who felt so disposed to ap-pear and testify before it. Neither time nor ex-pense was spared in securing the presence of wit-nesses deemed by any of the interests involved in the investigation important to the ascertain-ment of the truth. The adoption of such a pol-icy necessarily resulted in encumbering the rec-ord with a large amount of irrelevant and im-material matter which has tended rather to conceal than disclose the truth. Al-though this result was forescen at the com-mencement of its labors, it was deemed injudi-cious to adopt any other course. SWEEPINGS.

SWEEPINGS. A large part of the time of the committee was devoted to an investigation of the charge that the elevator companies of Duluth had been grossly negligent in cleaning out cars in which grain had been shipped to their houses, and that thereby serious loss had resulted to the shippers. As a result of its investigation as to this charge the committee find that during the earlier years of the state inspection service proper care was not at all times exercised in cleaning out cars in which wheat had been

DougLAS, Wyo., April 12.-Kid Donnelly of Powder River Crossing, brought word to-night to Antelope Springs, thirty miles north of Douglas, that the stockmen were camped on North Powder river sixty miles north of Casper. Two rustlers, Nate Champion and a man named Ray, were killed yesterday on Powder river. Donnelly reports the rustlers flying in every direction and attempting to escape from the country. Three of them passed through Antelope Springs to-day. When Donnely leit Powder River crossing there had been no casualties in the stock-men's party. The telegraph line from Douglas to Buffalo is working, but an intermediate telegraph office near Ross in the hands of one of the factions, and no mes-sages have been allowed to come through this alternoon. Casper, Glenrock and Doug-las have a large number of small ranchmen on the streets anxiously waiting for news from the scene of trouble.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

It Causes a Hudson Youth to Take His Own Life.

HUDSON, Wis., Special April 12.-G. W. Addison, tanuliarly known as "Stub," committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. Yesterday Addison had a quarrel with Miss Carrie Seidell, to whom he was engaged, when he handed over his watch and a few little trinkets to her, remarking that she would never sce him again. He then went to a drug store and procured an ounce of laudanum, which he swallowed while driving through the street. He was taken home and doctors summoned, but they could do nothing for him and he died shortly afterward. Addison was interested in the Addison hack line, driving one of the hacks, and was well known. He would have been twenty-one years old next We nesday. Miss Seidell re-used to marry The girl is prostrated. The funeral will occur to-morrow from the residence of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Addison.

A Gain for the Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12,-The second election in Charlestown to-day resulted: Senator Joseph C. Church, Republican representative; Herbert A. Gates, Democrat. The representative is a gain for the Demo-

Charged Up to Perry.

POMONA, Cal., April 12 .- The mystery of the robbery of George E. Holden of New York of \$8,000 in a Pullman car last November has just been cleared up. Holden has identified the securities, which prove that the money and bonds were stolen by Oliver Curtis Perry, who made the sensa-tional attempt to rob the New York Cen-tral rain last February. Curtis was on the train with Holden, but represented bingself train with Holden, but represented himself as a New Mexican cattle rancher. After train with Holden, but represented himself as a New Mexican cattle rancher. After stealing Holden's valuables he left the train in the night. Pinkerton detectives have found the bonds and jewelry, but l'erry spent all the money.

ily partly completed at adjournment. and a hot debate was in progress over the appropriation of \$100,000 to de ray the expenses of the visiting G. A. R. to Washing ton.

HOUSE.

The house to-day passed the bill placing wool on the free list. The vote stood 194 to G0.

After the passage of the free wool bill the house went into committee of the whole on the Turner cotton bagging bill. After a hort debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY,, APRIL 8. SENATE.

The senate today passed the bill appro-priating \$100,00) for entertaining the na-tional encampment of the G. A. R. The senate today made public the corre-spondence transmitted by the president touching the declination of the Chinese government to receive Hon. H. W. Blain United States minister. Several postmasters were comfirmed to

HOUSE.

day.

In committee of the whole today the house resumed consideration of the cotton bagging bill. After considerable debate th committee won and reported the bill to the house.

Interest in the tariff discussion is steadily on the decline and the attendance in the house was small.

Representative Dickerson, of Kentucky, reported to the house from the banking and currency committee a bill to require the redemption of bank notes which may been lost by or stolen from any na have have been lost by or stolen from any na-tional bank and put in circulation before being signed by the officers of the bank or where they were issued upon the forged signatures of such officers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

SENATE ...

No business of importance was transacted in the senate to-day.

HOUSE. The house to-day finished the considera-tion of the cotton tie bill, Dr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania taking the floor in opposition to the measure. Mr. Turner followed Mr. Dalzell, and at the close of his remarks the bill was passed by a vote of 167 to 46. In the lighthouse bill reported

by the committee on commerce, Bayfield gets a pier light and bell. Superior bay a light-nouse and Grand Portage a light and log

The house to-day passed a joint resolu-tion authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in the statuary hall of the capital a

statue of Pere Marquette. The house committee on Indian affairs has non-concurred in the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

He Had It.

Bumley-Say, old fellow, have you a five that you could lend me?" Notmuch-Oh, yes.

"Oh, thank you, old fellow, thank you very much!"

"Yes, I have it, and I'm going to keep it."-The Jester.

lound by the grand july last week were presented and found to be all against an old man of seventy-three years. His name is Walter Deavers, and as he was carried into court by three bailiffs it was seen that he wasseriously sick and had recently had a leg broken. His crimes were committed in an attempt to secure a pension on the pretense lhat he was a soldier in the Mexi-can war, and he perjured himseli in making can war, and ne perjured minserin making out various papers. Much pity was ex-pressed or the broken down old man by the court and officials. He pleaded guilty to the first indictment, and was sentenced to the maximum officials.

to the first indictinent, and was sentenced to thirteen months in the penitentiary at Sioux R.lls. District attorney: Camp en-tered a nolle prosequi in the other cases. Acting on the advice of Judge Thomas the case of P. R. Smith vs. Queen Insurance Company was withdrawn by the plantiff on a stipulation for settlement by arbitra-tion. The business of the term was set tion. The husiness of the term was completed and cou t adjourned.

The Tall Pine Takes a Hand.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 12.-W.W.Erwin of St. Paul has been engaged to assist District Attorney Frowley in the Russell poisoning case. Prot. Haines, of Rush college, has nade an analysis of the contents of Mrs. Erickson's stomach. Representatives of both the prosecution and defense have lately visited a resident o. Brunswick town ship who bought some arsenic not long be-tore the death of Mrs. Erickson. Quarles of Milwaukee or Kellogg & Severance of St. Paul will assist V. W. James of this city in detending Mrs. Russell.

THE MARKETS.

75 to 77c.

27c

27c. RYE-No. 2, 74 to 744c. BARLEY-NO. 3, 35 to 43c. HAY-NO. 1 upland, \$8.50@9; No. 2 do, \$7.50@8; No. 1 wild, \$7 to 7.50; No. 2 do, \$5 to 7: No. 1 timothy, \$11 to 11.50; No.. 2 \$20, \$0.50 to 10.

No. 1 Northern, 77 to 78c; No. 2 Northern, 74 to 76c.

to 351c. OATS- No. 2, 25 to 26c; No. 2 white, 261

FRED-Millers held at \$14.25 to 15; less

78@75(c; No. 1 Northern, 83]c. Conn-No, 3, 37c. OATS-No. 2, white, 29]to31c. No. 3, do, 27]

to 201c

ber of witnesses who were called for the purpose of establishing that fact. The shinment naving been thus admitted, the duty of the committee was thereby narrowed down to an inquiry, as to the sufficiency of the justification urged there-for on the part of said company. THE FVIDENCE SUFFICIENTLY ESTABLISHES the fact that a large amount of wheat became heated in the bins and amost totally ruined. The committee find that the matter was brought by the said companies to the attention of the railroad and warehouse commission and that after the mature deliberation of that body the elevator companies were given the authority to secretly dispose of the wheat; and it is fair to believe that the irregular shipments testified to by witnesses were none others than those made in pursuance of the permission thus obtained. The committee has no doubt that the action of the commission in directing the secret ship-ment of said injured grain was prompted by the highest considerations of public policy and am-ply warranted both by provisions of the law and the existing facts. **OVERAGE** It vidence was introduced tending to prove that other wheat than the amount so injured was also shipped in an illicit manner from the said warehouses in Duluh. The committee finds that this amount of shipment did not oc-cur in fact, and that the charge is based upon discrepancies in oficial records, which have been completely and satisfactorily explained. It appeared from the testimony cleratin imperfect knowledge of the facts. The witnesses by whon it was sought to be established de-rived their information from sources which were both incomplete and unreliable. The record leaves no doubt in the minds of the committee that all of the last named quantity of wheat has been properly accounted for, and that no imputation of improper conduct attaches to the elevator companies in question. If WAS FURTHER CHARGED that upwards of 45,000 bushels of wheat were both incomplete and unreliable. The record leaves no doubt in the minds of the committee thas be

IT WAS FURTHER CHARGED

IT WAS FURTHER CHARGED that upwards of 45,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from the same houses as overage and without state inspection or weighing. The com-mittee finds that this charge is well iounded, for it is admitted by the elevator companies that such quantify of wheet was shipped by them in such manner. As a justification for such ship-ment the companies urge that when they first began to do business under the provisions of the grain and warehouse law they had in their houses some 45,000 bushels of wheat which had accumulated in transacting an extensive busi-uess prior to that date. It is the opinion of the committee that it was the duty of the elevator

ings, and arrived at the result above indicated. Likewise it became a matter of interest to ascer-tain whether the said companies have been or now are, reaping excessive prolits from the sale of screenings. This, however, is not established by the record. It is doubtless true, that until quite recently screenings were not a source o profit to elevator companies; the record dis closing that formerly they were either burned or destroyed otherwise by such companies.

THE GREAT COMBINE

THE GREAT COMBINE. THE GREAT COMBINE. When the attention of the committee was first called to the existence of a combination or con-spiracy designed to control the wheat markets of the state it was represented that certain testimony was producible tending to show that such markets are governed by prices ar-bitrarily established by some person or persons, associations or corporations, and evidenced by the telegrams and other communications sent to numerous correspondents by Mr. Frank H. Irons of Minneapolis. It was not without great hesitation that the committee undertook to conduct an investiga-

committee undertook to conduct an investiga-tion in the line of such charge, in view of the clearly expressed terms of the statue from which its authority to act was derived. The subject, however, was finally deemed of so much gravity as to warrant an investigation as to the charge and it was therefore cou-ducted with great thoronghness by the committee. Whatever inferences may be properly deducible from the record in support of the charge, the committee is of the opinion that there is

Not the sistence in fact of any such combination of the existence in fact of any such combination or conspiracy, nor is there anything in the rec-ord touching this phase of the investigation militating against the good name of the said Irons. It is an admitted fact that Frank H. or couspitacy, nor is there anything in the rec-ord touching this phase of the investigation militating against the good name of the said Irons. It is an admitted fact that Frank H. Irons has been for a period of about two years in the employ of a large number of elevator companies at Minueapolis, and that while so employed he did iurnish to certain correspond-ents, both by telegram and through the mails. Information touching the current prices of wheat. It does not appear, however, that the ever received any instructions from his said em-ployers, or any of them, to furnish this informa-tion to any person whomsoever. It appears to have been the practice of the person who had previously been employed by such companies to advise local buyers, upon solicitation, as to the duily prices ruling as the principal wheats markets of the country; which said practice was observed and continued by Mr. Irons. There appears to have been no discrimination by him sits drive the prices furnished by Mr. Irons. The the chamber of commerce, Minneapolis, the duily the prices furnished by Mr. Irons having been arbitrarily established by himself, or by any other person or persons, the commit-tee find that they were in the main obtained from the chamber of commerce, Minneapolis, The prices so sent by Mr. Irons to his corre-spondents were based upon the reports of a com-instea dity, whose duty it is to ascertain the events of the market. The funct a combination existed between the ele-sing price of the market. The fract a combination existed between the ele-sing that a combination existed between the ele-tice of this character is no doubt a letter for the sole purpose of maintaining a uniform sys-tem of prices, and it is doubles strue that for the record. Evidence was introduced with the Shelby letter was wholly unauthorized what the Shelby letter was wholly unauthorized with the Shelby letter was wholly unauthorized with the Shelby letter was wholly unauthorized when were may have been the real facts as to the beauto fithe

nor the estimated amount of grain in the country, but rather upon the quantity which whaat gamblers have felt disposed at any mo-ment to precipitate upon the market. This be-ing true, there is no basis in reason upon which a careful and prudent business main may pur-chase wheat for future delivery or for the pur-pose of legitimate trade. So long as this condi-tion of affairs continues Minnesota's great stable crop will depend less in bringing wealth to her people upon the legitimate demads of con-sumption than upon the whims and caprices of grain gamblers in Chicago. This is a combina-tion which begars all others by far in its perui-cious effects upon the public. We therefore recommend that the subject receive the earliest and most serious consideration of the next and most serious consideration of the next

legislature. Fifth—The committee would recommend, if practicable, that publicelevators be required to construct scales and weigh grain upon the ground floor before the grain is elevated so that the unloading of cars may be under the super

The committee would also recommend that The committee would also recommend that under no circumstances should grain or screen-ings be permitted to be shipped out of public warehouses without weighing and inspection. GEORGE GEISSEL, ANDREW FRENCH, Chairman, E. SEVATSON, JOHN DAY SMITH, N. C. CASWELL, P. E. BARRETT, JOHN ZELCH.

ST. BRENDAN'S VOYAGE.

Among pre-Columbian discoverers of America the claims of the Norsemen-or, properly speaking Icelan-ders-who, by their low stature and features, are somewhat different from the characteristic Swedes and Norwegians-and of the Welshmen under Prince Madoc are fairly well known; but those in favor of an Irishman, St. Brendan, bishop of Clonfert, in Kerry, are not so familiar to us, although they are to the French.

According to eleven different Latin manuscripts in the National Library, Paris, one of which dates from the eleventh century, St. Brendan left Tralee Bay about A. D. 550 on a mission to the undiscovered country which he believed to exist beyond the Atlantic. The vessel he embarked in with his companions and provisions, including five pigs, was caught in a current, and after a voyage of many weeks he landed in a strange country, where he taught the natives the truths of christianity.

After seven years he returned to Ireland, and subsequently tried a second voyage to the same country, as he had promised to revisit it but was baffled by the wind and tide. He died in the order of sanctity in 578. aged ninety-four years. The curious thing is that when Cortez invaded Mexico he found the natives in possession of some of the doctrines.'of christianity, which they said had been taught them by a stranger clad in a long robe, who came to them from the Holy Island beyond the sea in a "boat with wings" many cen-turies before and promised to return to them. The advent of Cortez was, in fact, hailed as a fulfillment of this tradition.

CHICAGO-WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 80% No.; 3 spring, 744c; No. 2 red, 864c. Corn-No. 2, 394c. OATS-No. 2, 284c; No. 2 white, 314c.; No. 0 Ars- No. 2, 252с.; No. 2 white, 314с.; No. 3 white, 28@284c. Ryg-No. 2, 75c. BARLEY-No. 2, 52c.; No. 3, 46@52c. MINNEAPOLIS-WHEAT-No 1 hard, 814c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, CORN- No. 3, 331 to 34c; No. 3 yellow, 341 OATS-No. 2 white, 27 to 27 to: No. 3 white,

ST. PAUL-WHEAT-No. 1 hard, 78 to 80c;

Conn-No. 3, 34 to 351c; No. 3 yellow, 35

to 274c; No. 3, 26 to 264. BARLEY AND RYE-NO. 2 barley, 50 to 52c: No. 3 barley, 35 to 40c; No. 2 rye, 75to76c; malt, 60to75c.

than car lots, \$15 to 15.59, with corn meal at \$14.50 to 14.75. Bolted meal, \$16.50;

granulated \$18. MILWAUKEE-WHEAT-No. 2 spring,

BARLEY-No. 2, 54c; sample, 37 to 60c.