MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Wheat, unchanged, 90@87.

Flour shipments, 2,625 barrels.

Receipts of wheat, 12,500 bushels.

The fortune telling birds are perambulating the streets.

The district court has adjourned until the sixth day of July.

A pleasant time is reported at White Bear, by the St. Mark's excursion.

French plate windows, broken by the great explosion in Centennial block, are being replaced.

Look out for the open air concert by the Total Abstinence band, in South Minneapolis, to-night.

The visiting Knights Templar spoken of in yesterday's GLOBE, left for their homes in Wisconsin, yesterday morning.

City Engineer Rinker yesterday located the proposed culvert on Eighth street and Second avenue southeast, East Division.

A man named Johnson was injured by being struck on the head by a plank at Nudd & Co.'s eave trough factory on Wednesday afternoon.

J. B. Bassett, Esq., president of the Minneapolis Eastern railway, will leave this morning for a two or three weeks visit to Colorado.

A section of the cadets of temperance will be organized this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Reform club room. From six to sixteen may apply.

The executive committee of the State Insurance association yesterday elected R. H. Dugan as secretary, and fixed his salary at $1,200 per annum.

The new savings bank structure, on the corner of Nicollet and Hennepin avenue, as it approaches completion looms up more and more beautifully.

Southern summer travel is beginning to be felt. Our neighbors of the sunny South, begin to sigh for the cooling breezes of Minnetonka and White Bear.

L. P. McMahon, employed in the North Star cooper works, cut his hand with an adz on Tuesday. The accident will necessitate the amputation of the hand.

The Lurline boat club promise their friends a pleasant entertainment on the fourth of July. A special train will run out and there will be lots of boat racing, etc., for amusement.

The body of the boy Smith, drowned in the East channel near Fred Clark's mill on Tuesday last, was recovered yesterday forenoon, and will be buried, without an inquest, to-day. Who will be the next victim?

Workmen are engaged in lowering Tuttle's creek, on the East side, as was provided for by the city council last winter. The object in lowering the bed of the stream is to secure more effective drainage for the southern part of the East Division.

Col. Hicks, General Fletcher's chief of staff, denies the soft impeachment that he went to Brainerd to buy the caucus—he went to pay taxes. Exactly! That accounts for Stewart walking off with the delegation. Now, Newton would have done better.

The building committee of the board of county commissioners met again at Architect Buffington's office yesterday, but adjourned without letting the contract for building the vault. Mr. Buffington informed a GLOBE reporter yesterday, that the vault would be constructed for $500 less than was appropriated for the purpose.

There are now under contract and in course of construction at the falls, new flouring mills which will make the aggregate run of stone more than it was before the late explosion. And this does not include the great Washburn "A" mill, which will (probably) not be erected this season. Before snow flies, Minneapolis will once more be the leading flour producing centre of the world.

The Cottage Hospital.

Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, superintendent of the Cottage hospital, is about to make an appeal for aid to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of that most excellent charity. In asking the friends of humanity to aid him in his noble work, the doctor presents the following facts and statistics in connection with the institution, since its organization and establishment, in March, 1871:

Whole number of patients received	662
Whole number of deaths	77
Discharged—cured or improved	518
Classes of patients—Charity or free	176
Private	165
County	314

Nativity of Patients—American, 259; Sweden, 119; Norway, 81; Germany, 57; English, 32; Canada, 12; Ireland, 53; France, 25; Scotland, 16; Dane, 8.

Religious Connections—Lutheran, 336; Methodist, 80; Presbyterian, 36; Roman Catholic, 97; Baptist, 40; Universalist, 40; Episcopalian, 80; Congregational, 21; Swedenborgian, 3; Friends, 4; Jew, 1.

Whole number of days of care bestowed on patients: First year, 1,792; second, 1,568; third, 1,750; fourth, 1,920; fifth, 1,872; sixth, 2,157; seventh, 2,377. Total, 13,436 days.

Whole number of days of care and nursing bestowed on charity patients: First year, 245; second, 325; third, 497; fourth, 575; fifth, 630; sixth, 578; seventh, 838. Total, 3,528.

Cost of building and furniture, $8,000.

Cost of maintaining: First year, $1,931.77; second, $1,894.27; third, $1,878.16; fourth, $2,007.26; fifth, $1,862.87; sixth, $1,913.25; seventh, $1,932.79.

Deaths: First year, 6; second, 14; third, 5; fourth, 14; fifth, 8; sixth, 9; seventh, 13; half year, 8. Total, 77.

No more worthy or carefully conducted charity exists in America, and its originator and head deserves the support and encouragement of the entire community in his good work.

From Deadwood.

J. B. Crooker, who for the past year has been superintendent of what is reported to be one of the richest quartz mines in the Black Hills, returned to his home in this city yesterday morning. George Huy, another resident and an old settler of Minneapolis, remains at Deadwood as superintendent of the same mine. It was reported in a Deadwood paper a week or two ago that Messrs. Crooker & Huy had been offered $250,000 for their mine.

Amusements July Fourth.

Manager Herrick has arranged for the appearance of John Murray, the celebrated eastern character actor and comedian at the Academy of Music, for three grand holiday entertainments on the 3d and 4th of July. Mr. Murray will be supported by the charming young artiste Miss Grace Cartland and a full metropolitan company. He will make his first appearance on Wednesday evening, in his own beautiful drama, never before presented in this city, entitled, "Estranged," in a character in which he has won the universal praise of public and press throughout the East. At the matinee July 4th, Mr. Murray and the entire company will appear in the beautiful emotional play "East Lynne."

On Thursday evening, July 4th, Mr. Murray will render his great impersonation of Rip Van Winkle the vagabond of the Catskills. We predict full houses.

CAPTURED.

The Police Make a Raid on an Assignation House—Who and What Was Captured—Nice Young Men from Chicago and Two Bad Ones from Minneapolis—Mrs. Housel Attempts Suicide.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Berry, of the city police force, assisted by two night patrolmen, made a raid on a house of assignation (or what was temporarily used as such) immediately in the rear of C. H. A. Richter's lager beer saloon near the Pacific depot. The building is a small, one-storied frame structure, almost destitute of furniture, and is located not more than ten feet in the rear of, and on the same lot with the saloon. The attention of the police had been attracted to the place before, but nothing definite was known until Capt. Berry put the locality under the strictest surveillance.

About midnight he discovered a party of four enter the building—two men and two women. Calling to his aid two of the night force the captain placed them on guard, while he proceeded to raise a window and make a descent upon the lewd gang. Getting inside the house, it was discovered that the domicile was entirely unfurnished except one small bed room in which was one solitary bedstead with a straw tick and two dirty sheets. Reposing upon this imperial couch, were the two amorous pairs, who were immediately placed under arrest. As soon as the room was lighted one of the female inmates reached under the bed and drew out a whitish powder wrapped in a piece of paper, opened the paper and swallowed the contents. Soon after, and before she could be removed from the house she was seized with the most violent spasms, either real or simulated, and one of the officers was posted off for a physician. Dr. Hammond was soon found, and applied the stomach pump and emetics, with such patient virtue, that the woman was soon relieved of her pain, and was sleeping calmly. This woman proved to be the famous or unfamous Mrs. Housel, the wife of the Winona policeman whom she accused some time ago with having in her presence murdered the Canadian, and sunk his body in the Mississipi river. The other woman was a poor, unfortunate, deformed creature whom every manly instinct and every human feeling should have prompted and induced protection and defense instead of ruin.

The men are said to have been a pair of Chicago commercial travelers, and the names given by them were of course false. They gave bail for their appearance and were released. During the entire day Mrs. Housel remained confined to the bed where she was captured, and insisted that she should commit suicide when the opportunity presented itself. She "would not live to be disgraced, but would get out of this world where she had been mistreated."

She also claims that Housel, who is stopping at the Falls Hotel in this city, had been to see her, and has spent the night with her several times of late. She expressed a desire to have Housel call and see her before she killed herself.

A Surgical Critique.

The surgical reporter of the evening *Tribune*, in this city, "wrote up" a column and a half *ex parte* screed on the recent malpractice case of Ferrin against Kimball, which has recently been occupying the attention of the court here. The case had been tried with the utmost patience by the court and one of the most intelligent juries ever impaneled in Hennepin county, and a verdict rendered according to the law and facts as the court and jury understood them. The *Tribune* reporter did not listen to the evidence, and of course must have based *his* decision of the case upon the supernatural evidence of surgical intuition. Evidently an accident had happened to him sometime in the course of his life, and from the learned article here criticised it must have been a compound commuted fracture of the intellect, caused in early youth by accidentally getting his fraut entangled with his ears. No surgeon was in reach, and so the fracture was never properly reduced; hence the young man hobbles along through life on mental crutches.

The doctors are just like other folks—they differ on many things, and have a perfect right to without calling out the malignant criticism of a medical and surgical idiot.

A Queer Explosion.

Col. John Henion got up a little private explosion on his own account yesterday. His version of the story, is that he bought a small package of powder (he denies that it was in liquid state and labled "champagne") and placed it in his buggy. He then drove around to the gas office to attend to a little matter of business, and while conversing sociably with Mr. Brown, a minature earthquake resounded from the buggy, and bystanders discovered buggy cushions, whips and linen dusters ascending into circumambient atmosphere. A close inspection proved that the package of powder had been exploded by the heat of the sun, or some other agency, and now Col. John has quit taking powder along for company, when he goes out for a quiet ride.

An Editorial Fight.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, Ill., June 24.—Last Thursday evening as the reportorial force of the Pekin press were returning from the Peoria regatta, an affray occurred between two of them, in which, however, no precious life was sacrificed, but some blood was shed, and considerable more of that crimson fluid of life considerably stirred up. John Irwin, editor of the Democratic organ, the *Times*, and a member of the Democratic State committee, had become somewhat exhilerated, and, as a consequence, felt like giving those of his professional brethren towards whom he had previously directed the anathematical emanations of his powerful brain, a good, sound, muscular drubbing. He first what for Hoffman, of the *Free Press*, our German paper, who speedily retreated. Then he confronted Frank Castle, of the Communist organ. Castle wouldn't run, and a fight ensued, in which Irwin got a bloody nose and a black eye. The combatants were separated by bystanders, and arrested by the police. Irwin, being the aggressor, was, of course, subject to a fine; but, as his countenance bore evidence of his having suffered considerable hardship during the affray, the judge compassionately put his fine at the low sum of $3 and costs. In passing upon Castle's case, the judge remarked, as I am informed: "Under ordinary circumstances the assaulted party is not liable to punishment under the law, but this seems to be an exceptional case. Irwin's attack was most unwarranted and unprovoked, and he deserved a good pounding. He should have been hammered till his face resembled a piece of beefsteak ready for broiling. Castle was able to have done the job as it should have been done, but he didn't. He simply blacked up one eye a little, and drew a pint or so of blood from his nose. Such small performance, where so much was required, cannot be allowed to go unrebuked by this court, and I must also fine Castle $3 and costs."

Fitz John Porter.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 27.—The board of officers in the Fitz John Porter case decided it devolved on the recorder to act as counsel for the government. Mr. Choate then began reading the volume of evidence taken in the general court martial of 1863.

WHEW! HEWITT!

Abram's Reply to Henry Watterson---The Address He had Prepared, but Which Never Saw the Light---A Labored Vindication of His Course in the Presidential Contest.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1878.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Leaving you to reconcile with your sense of propriety the publication of such statements, not supported by any evidence, as you represent to have been made by Henry Watterson in regard to me personally, and my connection with the late Presidential election, it seems proper for me to say that ever since I refused to listen to his insane and ridiculous proposition to call out "100,000 men" in order to put Mr. Tilden into the White House, he has never ceased to misrepresent my declarations, purposes, and action with a malignity which he scarcely seeks to disguise. Hitherto I have been silent, because his statements have been too vague to require denial. Now, however, he begins to descend to particulars. He has persistently accused me of suppressing a telegram from Governor Tilden in regard to the electoral commission, whereas the fact is that I never received from Gov. Tilden a telegram on that or any other subject after the meeting of Congress in 1876, and Gov. Tilden has assured me that he never sent a telegram to me, so that Mr. Watterson cannot even justify his assertion by the poor excuse that it may have been miscarried. I did, however, receive some telegrams from Mr. Cooper, which I had reason to believe were approved by Mr. Tilden, but no one of these was ever suppressed or concealed from any person who had a right to know their contents.

In the account of the interview with him which you publish, he makes another statement, which, perhaps, it is well to contradict, because it enables me not only to prove that Mr. Watterson's assertions are false, but to place my true position, so much misunderstood and so maliciously misinterpreted, before the public. Waterson says of me "Why, he wanted to issue an address early in December, 1876, resting our vote upon the return of Oregon, and a few of us had a time in suppressing him." That address will now, for the first time, be given to the public. So far from "resting our vote on the return of Oregon," it does precisely the opposite, and rests the Democratic case upon the will of the people, upon substantial justice, and not upon technicalities of any kind. Mr. Watterson has no excuse for misrepresenting it, for he heard it read; but he had nothing to do with suppressing it, because he was not a member of the national committee, whose executive committee decided (against my will and protest) to issue merely a brief announcement, claiming the election of Tilden and Hendricks, without resting the claim upon any grounds whatever. This, in my judgment, was a blunder, and at this distance we can now see the wisdom of the address which I prepared, as follows:

To the People of the United States: Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, the electoral colleges met in the several States on the first Wednesday of December, and cast 369 votes for President and Vice President. Of this number, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks each received 185 votes, while Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler each received 184 votes. On the face of the returns, therefore, already made public, but not yet officially counted by the two Houses of Congress, as required by the constitution, Samuel J. Tilden is elected President, and Thomas A. Hendricks Vice President, of the United States.

Included, however, in the 184 votes counted for Hayes and Wheeler, are seven votes from South Carolina, four votes from Florida, and eight votes from Louisiana, which, in our judgment, belong to and of right should have been cast for Tilden and Hendricks; and in the votes counted for Tilden and Hendricks is one vote for Oregon, cast by an elector who, while he did not receive a majority of the votes of the people of that State, did receive the certificate of election from the Governor in accordance with the law of Oregon, because the candidate who received the majority of the votes was ineligible by reason of the provisions of the constitution of the United States. Assuming, therefore, that the intention of the people, rather than the fraudulent returns in the three Southern States, and the provision of the law in the Pacific State, should be respected in the final count by the two Houses of Congress, Tilden and Hendricks will be declared elected by 203 votes cast for them, against 166 votes cast for Hayes and Wheeler. In either view of the case, therefore, whether it be decided to make the count on the face of the certificates, or according to the real intention and actual vote of the people of the several States, the Democratic national committee feel that they are justified in claiming the election of Tilden and Hendricks, in accordance with the strict provisions of the law, happily ratified and confirmed, not only by a majority of all the States, but by a large majority of the popular vote of the whole nation.

The committee have reason, however, to apprehend that an attempt will be made, in plain violation of the provisions of the constitution, and of the expressed will of the people, so to pervert the final counting of the votes by the two Houses of Congress as to reject the one vote of Oregon cast for Tilden and Hendricks, on the plea that it does not express the voice of the people of the State, and to count for Hayes and Wheeler the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, on the plea that it is not competent to go behind the official returns, duly certified in accordance with the provisions of law. The inconsistency of this position, however it may be disguised, is too obvious to deceive the people, who to use a phrase homely indeed but more expressive than a whole volume of rhetoric, believe that it is "a poor rule that will not work both ways."

So far as the committee is concerned, representing the great national party which put Tilden and Hendricks in nomination, we do not hesitate to declare our conviction and position in favor of the doctrine of substantial justice, and of giving effect to the real will of the people. We believe that the returns sent to the Vice-President can and should be inquired into. We believe that only genuine and not false or fraudulent votes should be counted, and, to quote the words of President Lincoln, that "the two Houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal." We also believe that full effect should be given to the voice of the people when expressed according to the laws of the State and of the United States, within the limits and under the restrictions of the constitution. If (by the application of these rules of justice fairly applied) the result should be that, on the one hand, the votes of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana should be received, and on the other the vote of Oregon should be rejected, thus securing the election of Hayes and Wheeler, we feel safe in saying that the result would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the people; but if these rules should be applied only where they inure to the benefit of the Republican candidates, and rejected when they work to their detriment, we have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the people of this county will never submit to such an act of injustice and usurpation. Resistance should and undoubtedly will be made as heretofore in the courts and by all the machinery known to the law, and by such powers as may be vested under the constitution in the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. No assent will ever be given to the pernicious doctrine that a single State, or any number of States, can, by the ingenious device of returning boards, expressly contrived for the commission of fraud, defeat the will of the people in the remaining States, where the vote is fairly cast and honestly returned. Unless this destructive invention, the infernal machine of recent politics, is promptly discarded, pretended intimidation, supported by purchasable affidavits, will take the place of honest suffrage, popular elections become only an expensive farce, and free government will destroy itself by deliberate suicide.

We utterly condemn, therefore, and boldly denounce all such fraudulent contrivances for the destruction of self-government, and we insist that when the votes shall be counted it will be the duty of the two Houses of Congress to reject returns which, on proper examination, shall be found to be fictitious or fraudulent, and to see to it that the real voice of the people, uttered in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the constitution, shall be expressed, and not suppressed, contrary to the precedents of our fathers and the time-honored usages of the republic. In this demand, so reasonable and so righteus, we expect to have the sympathy, support and co-operation of all good citizens who did not vote for Tilden, but who are not prepared to see the second century of the republic inaugurated by the success of fraud in the elections defeating the will of the people.

We, therefore, call upon all lovers of their country, without distinction of party, to give full, free, and frank expressions to their opinions upon this question, which, in our judgment, is fundamental to the preservation of our national liberty, and to enlighten their representatives in Congress now assembled, as to their duties in this great crisis of our institutions, established by the virtue, wisdom, and sacrifice of our forefathers, and which we are bound by every consideration of duty and self-interest to maintain, and by every impulse of patriotism, to transmit unimpaired to our children.

This address was written by me in New York on the second or third Sunday in December, 1876, was submitted to Gov. Tilden on the same day, was approved with some slight modifications, copied in his house by his two secretaries, and the copy thus made was the one read to the executive committee, and is now in my possession, together with the original draft in my own handwriting. The only material difference between the draft and the copy, is the following phrase, which was not approved by Mr. Tilden, and was omitted by his request:

"An to this end, while the people are yet free and independent, we invite them to assemble at their usual places of meeting in every city, town and hamlet in the country, on the 8th day of January next, to consider the dangers of the situation, and by calm, temperate, and firm resolves (to enlighten their Representatives in Congress assembled as to their duties in this great crisis of our institutions)," and so on, as in the address above printed.

This disposes of the charge, so often made, that we lost the victory by my refusal to call meetings of the people to protest against the fraud.

The above facts plainly show that Mr. Watterson relies more upon his imagination than his memory in his attacks upon me, and I think that I may fairly invoke the maxim against him:

Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.

But he makes another statement which is so astounding that I repeat it merely for the purpose of demanding the proof, which he ought to be able to furnish, as he says that "it is known to many others besides himself." He says:

"He perpetrated a most outrageous falsehood during the winter of 1876-'77, under circumstances of particular emphasis, and I never spoke to him afterward." He does not specify what the falsehood was, and I cannot even conjectnre to what this charge refers. It is certainly a most extraordinary circumstance, that out of the ten members of the advisory committee, Mr. Watterson is the only one who felt called upon to resent it; but that, I suppose, must be due to the superior refinement and delicacy of his nature, which, nevertheless, did not prevent him from making attacks through his newspaper upon a fellow-member which should have been made, if made at all, on the floor of the House. I think that the *Sun* will, therefore, only do justice to itself by demanding from Mr. Watterson a specification of the falsehood he alleges, and the confirmatory proof from the other gentlemen to whom he refers.

Lastly, he says of me, "His latest escapade was to charge the Confederates in the House with betraying Tilden." What I said is in the *Congressional Record*, and is as follows:

I had no part in the bargain, if any was made; I knew nothing of any bargain, or of its terms. But I was told, on the day after the Vermont returns had been presented to the joint convention, that these gentlemen from Louisiana were satisfied, and that there was no good reason why the count should not proceed. I do not know how they were satisfied; I had never seen any of them upon the subject of any negotiation, but I was told they were satisfied. Upon that, so far as I had any influence, I exerted it for the completion of the count, as indeed I had exerted it from the start.

This is no charge against the Confederates of "betraying Tilden." Mr. Ellis, it is true, did make some offensive remarks on the assumption that I had made such a charge, but on being corrected by all the gentlemen who were present, as he was not when I spoke, he promptly retracted his remarks in the following words, which I also quote from the *Record:*

Mr. Ellis—I will state again, I was informed, Mr. Chairman, when I came in after this debate, that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) had charged that this bargain lay at the door of South Carolina and Louisiana, and I used strong and pointed language—language I intended should be strong and should be pointed and should be emphatic, about which there should be no mistake. Since I have left the floor I have been informed by friends, and by Mr. Hewitt himself, that he did not use the language I was informed he did use. In that view I withdraw, cheerfully and cordially withdraw, every syllable I uttered with regard to him, or which was intended to have been applied to him.—*Congressional Record, Feb.* 14, 1878.

The fact seems to be that Mr. Watterson appears to have become utterly reckless in his blind rage at having been objected to as a fit auditor at a caucus where secrecy was required. My objection was based upon experience.

I am not sure whether his closing remarks are intended as an invitation to me or some one else to call upon him at his hotel. I can only say that he has not entitled himself to any such courtesy at my hands, and, besides, the warmth of the reception might be disagreeable to a law-abiding citizen not accustomed to the atmosphere of politeness in which Mr. Watterson appears to move and have his being.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Watterson and Hewitt.

[New York Times.]

So much of the Watterson-Hewitt controvery as relates to the veracity, honor, courage and general trustworthiness of the persons concerned may be properly left to be settled by them in their own way. The dislike and distrust which have culminated in an open quarrel are not of recent growth, and each have said enough to justify lookers on in pronouncing them not a noble pair of patriotic brothers. Each evidently cherishes a much higher estimate of his own importance, personal and political, than the community accords, and the vanity of each prompts him to misinterpret whatever interest their free exchange of compliments evokes. * * * Watterson might shoot Hewitt and blow out his own modicum of brain, and the party would be little nearer unity.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Gold opened at 100⅝ and closed at 100¾.

Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. and flat.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds strong.

State securities quiet.

The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, especially for New Jersey Central, Pittsburgh, Wabash and Pacific Mail, which advanced 1 to 2 per cent. The improvement in the balance of the list was ½ to 1 per cent., the latter Rock Island. The market was somewhat erratic throughout the afternoon, and weaker at intervals. Pacific Mail advanced 1⅞ per cent. from the lowest point on a report that the company had made settlement with the Panama road. Wabash rose 2⅝ per cent. on a rumor that the court had refused to appoint a receiver. New Jersey Central was strong and higher, in sympathy with an advance at London. Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Western Union, and most of the coal shares were weak. The Chicago & Rock Island railroad directors met in this city to-day. There was a very full meeting of the board. The following notice was issued to the stockholders:

"A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the total stock of this company has been declared, payable August 1, 1878, at this office. In addition to this, a dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern Railroad company, held by the treasurer in trust for the stockholders of this company. Your proportion of this dividend will be equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of your dividend on the stock of the Rock Island company held by you, or 50 cents per share. A like dividend will be paid on the stock of the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern railroad on the 1st days of November, 1878, and February and May, 1879."

This makes Rock Island a 10 per cent. stock.

The transactions aggregated 109,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore; 6,400 Northwestern common; 3,000 Northwestern preferred; 2,600 Rock Island; 10,000 St. Paul common; 2,000 St. Paul preferred; 6,000 Wabash; 16,000 Lackawanna; 7,000 New Jersey Central; 4,000 Morris & Essex; 10,000 Pacific Mail and 2,000 Western Union.

Money 2½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent.

Custom receipts $30,300.

The assistant treasurer disbursed $931,000.

Clearings $9,500,000.

Sterling, long 85½; short 88.

The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110⅝	New 4½s, coupons	104⅛
Coupons, '65, new	105	New 4 per cents	101¼
Coupons, '67	108⅝	10-40s, regular	108¾
Coupons, '68	111	Coupons	108⅞
New 5s	103¾	Currency 6s	120¾

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	86⅞	Northwestern	47⅝
Quicksilver	13½	Northwestern pfd	72½
Quicksilver preferred	33	C. C. C. & I.	26
Pacific Mail	16⅞	New Jersey Central	34¼
Mariposa	1	Rock Island	117
Mariposa preferred	1	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅝
Adams Express	103	Mil. & St. Paul pfd	80½
Wells & Fargo	93¼	Wabash	14¼
American	47½	Fort Wayne	94
United States	47½	Terre Haute	101¼
Morris & Essex		Terre Haute pfd	102
Delaware & Hudson		Chicago & Alton	77
New York Central	108¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie	14⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝
Erie pfd	30¾	D. L. & W.	58⅝
Harlem	138	A. & P. Tel.	25
Harlem pfd		Missouri Pacific	1
Michigan Central	65¾	C. B. & Q.	125
Panama	120	H. & St. Jo.	11¼
Union Pacific stock	64½	C. P. bonds	109⅞
Lake Shore	57¾	U. P. bonds	108⅞
Illinois Central	83⅜	U. P. land grant	107⅞
C. & P.	80½	Sinking fund	101½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia 6s, new	20
Tennessee 6s, new	35	Missouri 6s	106¾
Virginia 6s, old	20		

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, June 27—5 P. M.

Rate of discount in open market on three months bills, 2½ per cent.; below bank rate, ¼ per cent.

CONSOLS.

Money	95 11-16	Account	95 11-16

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

New 4½ coupons	105⅝	Erie	16⅛
5-20s, '67	107⅛	Erie preferred	32½
10-40s	110⅛	Illinois Central	85½
New 5s	108⅜	Penn. Central	31⅛

Reading 17.

RENTES—113f 67½c. PARIS, June 27.

Markets in Detail.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by

MORTON, MOORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—10:00 A. M.

Wheat dull, penny lower.

Floating cargoes inactive.

Cargoes on passage heavy.

Cargoes off coast, spring 6d to 1s lower.

Cargoes off coast, for prompt shipment, 6d to 1s lower.

Cargoes off coast, corn 6d lower.

On passage for United Kingdom 1,000,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—10:30 A. M.

Market steady and quiet; little doing.

NEW YORK, June 27—12:00 M.

Wheat nominal; Chicago $1.00@1.01; Milwaukee 1.01@1.02; receipts 145,226 bushels.

Corn quiet; steamer 43c; receipts 46,775 bushels.

NEW YORK, June 27—1:00 P.M.

Wheat lower; fairly active; Milwaukee $1.00; Chicago nominal; at 99c.

NEW YORK, June 27—3:00 P. M.

Wheat weaker and quiet; Milwaukee $1.00; Chicago 98c bid; No 1 Minnesota 1.03.

WHEAT.

	MILWAUKEE. July.	MILWAUKEE. August.	CHICAGO. July.	CHICAGO. August.
9:30 A. M.	93⅛	....	89½@⅝	83⅜
9:45 "	93¼	86½	89½	83⅛
10:00 "	93⅛	85⅞	89¼	83
10:15 "	92⅞	85⅝	89	83⅛
10:30 "	92⅝	85⅝	89	82⅞
10:45 "	92⅝	85¾	88⅝	82⅞
11:00 "	92½	85⅝	88⅞	82⅞
11:15 "	92⅜	85⅜	88½	82½
11:30 "	92¼	85	88⅜	82⅝
11:45 "	92½	85½	88⅜	82½
12:00 M.	92⅜	85½	88⅜	82¾@⅞
12:15 P. M.	92⅜	85¾	88¾	82¾@⅞
12:30 "	92½	85⅝	88⅝	82¾@⅞
12:45 "	92⅝	85⅝	88⅞	82⅞
1:00 "	91¾	85⅛	88¾	82¾
2:10 " Call board		....	88⅛@⅝	82⅛@¾
2:35 "	92⅝	85⅜	88½	82⅝
2:45 "	92⅞	85⅛	88¼	82¼@⅝
3:00 "	92¼	84⅝	88⅛	82⅛
3:15 "	92⅛	84⅛	88⅛	82⅛
3:30 "	92	84⅞	88	82⅛

Wheat receipts in Chicago 30,129 bushels; shipments 29,732 bushels.

Wheat receipts in Milwaukee 46,870 bushels; shipments 19,900 bushels

CORN.

	CHICAGO July.	CHICAGO August.
9:30 A. M.	36¾	37
10:15 "	36½	37
11:00 "	36½	36¾@⅞
11:45 "	36⅜	36¾
12:15 M.	36⅜	36⅞
1:00 "	36⅜@¾	36¾@⅞
3:30 "	36¼@⅝	36⅝@¾

Corn receipts in Chicago 236,746 bushels; shipments 178,702 bushels.

PORK.

	CHICAGO July.	CHICAGO August.
9:30 A. M.	9.22½	9.37½
10:00 "	9.25	9.42½
10:15 "	9.27½	9.45
10:30 "	9.30@32½	9.47½
10:45 "	9.30	9.45
11:00 "	9.32½	9.47½
11:30 "	9.32½	9.47½
11:45 "	9.32½	9.45@47½
12:15 P. M.	9.32½	9.45
12:30 "	9.30	9.42½@45
1:00 "	9.25	9.40@42½
3:00 "	9.22½	9.37½@40
3:30 "	9.22½	9.37½@40

LARD.

	CHICAGO July.	CHICAGO August.
9:30 A. M.	6.85@90	6.95@7.00
10:00 "	6.85@87½	6.95@97½
10:15 "	6.87½	6.97½
10:30 "	6.87½	6.97½
10:45 "	6.87½	6.97½
11:00 "	6.90	7.00
11:30 "	6.90	7.00
11:45 "	6.90	7.00
12:15 P.M.	6.90	6.97½@7.00
12:30 "	6.85@87½	6.95@97½
1:00 "	6.85	6.95@97½
3:00 "	6.85	6.95
3:30 "	6.85	6.95@97½

COMMERCIAL.

Retail Vegetable and Provision Market.

ST. PAUL, June 27.

Prices given in this table report are retail.

SPRING CHICKENS—Very plentiful at 30@50c per pair.

PIGEONS—Dressed, $1 per dozen.

PIGS—$2.50@3.50 per pair.

EGGS—15c.

BUTTER—Fresh, 20@25c per lb.

FOWLS—15c per lb.

FISH—Pickerel and common fish 8c; white fish and trout 8c.

FRUIT—Pine apples 25@75c. Strawberries 10c per quart; by the crate 8c. Apples $1 per peck. Cherries 20c per quart. Cranberries 15c per quart. Gooseberries 10c per quart. Plums 25c per quart. Raspberries, 20c per quart. Peaches, 10c per quart. New season apples, 50c per peck. Red currants, 10c per quart. White currants, 15c. Blackberries, 20c. Blueberries, 15c.

VEGETABLES—String beans 60c per peck, rhubarb 10c per dozen bunches, spring onions 10c per doz., lettuce 15@22c per doz., turnips (new) 15c per doz., beets (new) 20c per doz. Peas 25c peck. Young carrots 10c per doz. Cauliflower 50@15c each. Old potatoes $1 per bus., new 50c per peck, radishes 3 doz for 25c., herbs 2c per bunch, cabbage 10c per head, asparagus 25@40c per doz., bedding plants 50c per doz., cucumbers 35c per doz, spinach 10c per bushel, tomatoes 35c per dozen, summer squash 75c per doz. Cabbage plants, 25c per 100. butter beans 10c per peck.

Saint Paul Wholesale Produce Market

June 27.

WHEAT—Receipts very light. Price at the elevator, 85c; at the mills, 87c. Considerable wheat was sold out of store at 85c, holders becoming apprehensive of the market still going down.

FLOUR—Quiet; patent process $6.75@7.00; clear 4.00@4.25; XXX $2.50@3.00; straight XXXX $5.00@5.25; unknown brands $4.75; XX $1.75@2.00. Rye flour, no demand at $4.00@4.25. Buckwheat flour, no demand at $5.00 per bbl.

CORN—Good demand, receipts liberal; 35@36c to buy; 37@38c to sell.

BARLEY—No. 1, 60@65c; No. 2, 40@50c; No. 3, 35@40c.

OATS—Good demand and receipts liberal; mixed oats are worth to the dealer 27c and white 28c, free of elevator. Commission men want 1c for handling in bulk. In small lots to the consumer 30@32c.

CORN MEAL—Very dull; bolted, $1.25 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—From $1.25 for common to $2.25 for hand picked navy.

GROUND FEED—Firm; good demand for small lots; $17.00 to sell; $16.00 to buy.

BUTTER—Market very dull; good grass butter 6@8c; choice 10@12c; from known dairies 14@18c; old stock 2@4c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh in demand at 10c; receipts liberal, but many stale ones among them.

MEAT—Mess pork firm at $10@10.50; canvassed hams, 10¾@11c; plain, 9¾@10c; country 5½@7c.

HAY—Market dull; wild $8.00@9.00; tame $10.00@12.00; baled wild $10.00.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1.45@1.50; red top, $1.00; millet, $1.25@1.50; clover, $5.00@5.50; white oclver, 45c per lb; central long grass, $3.00; long grass, $2.50; Kentucky blue, $1.50; rutabagas, 40c per lb. Buckwheat, 60c.

LIVE STOCK—Sales to-day: 22 head butcher's stock, 3¼c; rough lot of mixed cattle at $2.60@3.25; 18 head oxen and cows, $3.40; receipts, 20 head of good butcher's steers held at 3¾@4c. It will be seen from these quotations that the market is a little off.

SPECIAL MARKET BULLETINS

Received by the "Globe" During Yesterday.

[Special Telegrams to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, June 27—9:30 A. M.—Beerbohm, heavy throughout, six pence to a shilling lower. Private cables tending down and say weather intensely hot. Weather warm and fine here. With continuance of this weather there is no hope for wheat.

CHICAGO, June 27—11:00 A. M.—Receipts of wheat one hundred and forty-five cars here, and one hundred and forty-eight at Milwaukee; fifty-five thousand bushels at St. Louis. Shorts covering here. No salvation but by change to bad weather.

[*Associated Press Markets.*]

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.

FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet and ¼c lower, and closed heavy; No. 1 hard 99c; No. 1, 94c; No. 2, 92c; June 92c; July 92c; August 84