From Sunday's Edition.

All of the Matter on this page is from the SUNDAY GLOBE, *and comprises the more important Telegraphic, Local and General News which appeared in that edition.*

POTTER'S PUMP.

SUCTION APPLIED AT BOTH ENDS OF THE LINE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Potter committee has received a telegram from Gov. Packard stating that he has been cited to appear before the sub-committee in New Orleans to-day, and it is understood that his examination on all the points suggested by Gen. Butler will take place there.

MRS. AGNES JENES

appeared and produced her correspondence with James E. Anderson, but, Gen. Butler being absent, the letters were not read. Mrs. Jenks, under examination, still refused to disclose the name of the person to whom she dictated the so-called Sherman letter. The party was sitting against the wall in parlor P when she entered, and when she left her amanuensis was sitting at the table.

Mrs. Jenks said at the time her letters were written to Anderson she made copies of them before delivery, and added they are verbatim copies in my own handwriting. I also wish to put in evidence a letter I wrote Mr. Sypher, and one received from him, and as he represents Mr. Tilden, I think it is right they should go into the case.

Mr. Springer—I object to a remark of that kind going on our record.

Witness—Well, from the conversation I held with Mr. Sypher himself I drew the inference.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Reynolds, publisher of the paper at Bayou Sara? A. Yes sir. When I made my first visit to Donaldsonville, Reynolds escorted me from E. L. Weber's house to the hotel, Weber being afraid of being assassinated if he went outside his door after dark.

Q. Did you converse with him during that visit? A. No sir. I am not accustomed to converse with common people.

Q. Did not you call E. L. Weber off into the room and have some conversation with him about the Sherman letter at that time? A. On the contrary, if I had, all the dogs in town would have painted it as a breach of etiquette.

Q. Did you make Weber any proposition if he would find and deliver up any letter to you? A. No, sir. Weber was always open to propositions, and I know I could approach him in any way whenever I wanted to, because I had done it before. When we wanted to make a quorum in our Senate he always knew what the Democrats were offering, and he wanted to know sometimes what we would do, and sometimes I used to inform him. I met ex-Congressman Nedsham in New Orleans, and he said I ought to come to divide. You understand what that is. It is slang. I don't.

Q. Did you tell Reynolds if you got the letter you would pay well for it? A. Certainly not. I am not a millionaire. I might search the world over, from zone to zone and not find one spot of the earth my own. [Laughter.]

Q. The reason you did not speak to Reynolds was you do not speak with common people. A. Well I did not suppose you wanted all the tramps in the country to know about it.

Q. He was a newspaper editor. I believe? A. He might have belonged to the press, and that would not have made him any better. [Laughter.] Newspaper men are well enough in their way, all due respect to them, but they take too much liberty with people. You Americans have too much license anyhow. [Laughter.]

Q. I will ask you what is your occupation. A. I am a general genius.

Q. Is that the means by which you make your living? A. Othello's occupation's gone—Republicans are dead. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Jenks, as to her husband's occupation, said: He has had several occupations, but unfortunately, whenever they discovered he was identified with the Republican party, Othello's occupation was gone.

Q. You regarded him as the Othello? A. Not a bit of it. I am the Othello myself. [Laughter.]

Q. Did you have any conversation with Gen. Sheldon as to your coming here? A. I may have conversed with him after I was summoned.

Q. Did he tell you to report to any particular person here. A. He did not. Gen. Sheldon had a duel on hand at the time, and he could not attend to small matters—the code was in question.

Q. Has that duel been fought yet? A. It was a bloodless one, as all Yankee duels are; they do not understand the code.

SAMUEL P. BUTLER,

a Washington correspondent, testified that Mrs. Jenks stated to him that she came to Washington in behalf of Gov. Packard for collector; that she called on Secretary Sherman in relation thereto, but had not met with a very warm reception; that the secretary had given her assurances in New Orleans that her influence would go quite far in appointments; that she had heard it said that Judge Campbell had forged a jurat to the Anderson protest, and that the so-called Sherman document was safe in New Orleans.

WM. E. CHANDLER

produced a dispatch sent by him from the Fifth Avenue hotel early on the morning of November 8th, though dated November 7th, to John C. Gorham, California; J. H. Mitchell, Oregon; S. B. Packard, New Orleans; Gov. Chamberlin, South Carolina; and Senator Conover, Florida, in each of which he stated that Hayes and Wheeler were elected if they had carried these States, and in each of which he counseled the Republicans to be watchful against possible Democratic frauds. While in Florida Chandler received a telegram from President Grant, saying, "I hope you will remain in Florida until the vote of the State is decided." Mr. Chandler did not know of the existence of fraud in Florida and the $5,000 for which he telegraphed was handed by him to Gen. Martin, who expended it in procuring evidence.

Mr. Chandler maintained in his opinion there never was fairer results obtained by fairer means than the result of the Florida election.

By Butler—Have you a list of the Presidential appointments made subsequent to the Florida question upon your recommendation? A. Yes sir, those that I remember are as follows: Major J. C. Humphries, collector at Pensacola; Gov. S. Stearns, member of the Hot Springs commission; Judge McLin, associate justice, Territory of New Mexico; George H. DeLeon, former secretary to Gov. Stearns, clerk in the treasury department; a young man named Phelps, a local Republican in Florida, appointed to the treasury department, has gone to Paris with Gov. McCormick; Joseph Bowles, who was inspector of elections at a poll near Tallahassee, where there was an alleged fraud of 74 votes, clerk in the treasury department; James Bell, county judge in Florida, was appointed clerk in the land office; Capt. Dennis, recommended for auditor of treasury, was not appointed. E. W. Maxwell, in the detective service for the attorney general, who visited Florida in that capacity during the count, was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army. Black and Vance, colored men, election officers of the Archer precinct, of box No. 2, were appointed, the former in the custom house at Philadelphia, and the latter a messenger in the sixth auditor's office. J. W. Howell, deputy clerk of Baker county, was appointed collector of customs at Fernandina.

By Butler—From whom did you get the first information that the Packard government was to be broken up or overthrown? A. The first information which I considered reliable I received from Stanley Matthews, some time between the 18th and 25th of February, 1877. I called upon him in his room at Wormley's and had a conversation with him. I told him I had called to see him because I had heard that Gov. Hayes, when he should come to Washington, intended to stop at some private house, and I wanted to express the hope that he would not do so, but would go to some hotel, so as to avoid jealousies that arise in such cases. He said he thought Gov. Hayes would stop either at Judge Swain's or Senator Sherman's. I then said, as an excuse for coming to him on the subject, that I felt some sort of responsibility for Gov. Hayes until the 4th of March, and then, I said, he will take care of himself. Senator Matthews replied, "Since you take so much interest in getting the new administration so well started, I wish you would do the best you can, or use your influence, to prevent President Grant's recognizing the Packard government."

That remark at once excited my attention as it was the first tangible evidence I had had that the dishonor and dishonesty which afterwards followed was completed. I said it occurred to me it would be about the best thing if Grant should recognize and establish the Packard government. He said no, because if Grant should do so Hayes would be bound by the decision of his predecessor and would not be at liberty to change or disregard it. I replied that I thought that would be about the best thing that could happen, to have the recognition absolute by Grant, so as to give no option to Hayes, but to give him the question as an adjudicated question. He said no, that is not the best way. It is the intention to have the Nicholls' government recognized. Then, either at the same time or in response to an inquiry from me, he said the intention was to have the Hampton government recognized in South Carolina.

His language may have been "no, the Nichol's government is to be established." But I said to him, I did not see how the President could help recognizing and sustaining the Packard government when the Hayes electors had been chosen by the same votes, and had the same title. He said he had been looking into that, and there was no difficulty about it, whatever; that he had ascertained while the returning board canvassed the votes for the Presidential electors the votes for Governor were canvassed by the legislature, so that the electors and governor derived their title from different sources. I resisted all the returns were returns established by the returning board, and there were no other legal returns in the State, that the legislature had canvassed the vote, and declared Packard elected from those returns. I then suggested another difficulty, that if Nicholls and Hampton were recognized, two or three Democratic Senators would be the result, and we would probably then have a Republican administration coming into power, with a Democratic Senate. He replied there would be no trouble about that. It would or had been arranged to have Republican Senators from those States.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Senator Matthews after that? A. I saw him at Secretary Robeson's the Tuesday before the 4th of March, and stated to him I thought Packard would be sacrificed by that arrangement, and dissented from that policy, stating emphatically if Packard was not sustained, I would never maintain the honesty of Hayes. Evarts, Garfield, Kasson and McCormick were present. Kasson tried to justify the policy, and Evarts and Garfield said but little in assent or dissent.

Witness subsequently called upon Gen. Garfield, who told him of the conference at Wormley's hotel, the object of which, he stated, was to see if some arrangement could be made by which the Packard government could be abandoned, surrendered or given up. Gen. Garfield, witness understood, had a memorandum of the conference, which witness would like to see. Witness was at the executive mansion with Gov. Kellogg, between 11 and 12 o'clock of March 2d, just before the cabinet assembled, and a carriage drove up, and Gen. Sherman, Gen. Dennison, and Gov. Hayes got out and went into the executive mansion and, witness was afterwards informed, had an interview with Gen. Grant. Never heard that the dispatch of Sniffen, private secretary to President Grant, dated March 1st, was received by Packard until the afternoon of March 2d, and not until after the dispatch of Sherman, of March 2d, to Angur, was received.

Butler then read an extract from the speech made by Representative Foster, and said he expected to be able to show who wrote it, but he suspected it was written by a Southern Democrat.

SHERMAN'S SQUIRM.

THE PIRATE IN THE ROLE OF A PETTIFOGGER.

Morrison to Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The following is a draft of the letter prepared by Mr. Morrison, of the Potter committee, in answer to Secretary Sherman requesting to have subpœnaed from Louisiana one hundred witnesses expected to give material testimony touching the freedom of election, and the murder and intimidation of voters in all of East and parts of West Feliciana parishes. Mr. Morrison says, in the course of the reply: The records of Congress to which you refer, and other records of Congress with which you are doubtless familiar, authorize the statement that the testimony of said witnesses is contradicted by witnesses as numerous, as intelligent, and whose testimony is at least as well entitled to belief. It is needless to add that should these one hundred witnesses again repeat their former testimony five hundred other witnesses at least as credible as they will be ready again to contradict them. Seven committees or subcommittees of Congress, have investigated this question of intimidation in Louisiana, and have heard the testimony of twenty times one hundred witnesses, but no committee has ever agreed as to the fact of the existence or nonexistence of such intimidation. You and your political associates of the visiting committee, witnessed certain proceedings of the returning board where based on alleged intimidation, and by which proceedings said returning board reversed the decision of the people made by their ballots actually cast, and then you, with all your associates, made haste to bear witness to the justice of its conclusions.

The gentlemen, most of them until recently your political associates, with whom you refused to join in an effort to secure a fair count, but who were permitted to witness presumably all of the proceedings of the returning board witnessed by you, were as prompt to declare its proceedings partial and unfair, and its conclusions entitled to no respect whatever.

In view of this disagreement and uncertainty as to the actual fact, this committee will not feel itself justified in condemning or accusing any election officer who had, in good faith, under the laws of Louisiana, done any act based on intimidation by such officer believed to exist, even though the committee may believe such act did wrongfully and unlawfully annul and reverse the legally expressed will of the people of that State and of all the States. Neither will this committee, in view of all the facts, enter again upon any inquiry as to the existence or non-existence of intimidation in any of said parishes, to be interposed because of the false and fraudulent canvass, and return of votes by State, county, parish, or precinct officers, or in excuse of any person who may have in any way contributed to the results of such false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes.

Before the consummation of the acts alleged to be fraudulent, you and your political associates met at New Orleans, among others, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, John L. Palmer, George W. Julien, until recently your political associates, who asked you and your associates to join them in the exercise of such influence as you together might possess in behalf of such canvass of votes of that State, as by its fairness should command the respect and acquiescence of the people of all parties. This you refused to do, because, as you alleged, being strangers in that State, you had no right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they should perform the duties imposed upon them by its laws, and because by attempting so to influence them, you then further alleged, you would be condemned by the people of every State in the Union.

In view of such refusal to join in the exercise of any influence over the officers of Louisiana to secure a fair count of votes legally cast, and of your alleged reasons therefor, it is to this committee a matter of regret that the repetition of the former testimony of these witnesses, or any inquiry as to intimidation of voters, or other inquiry involving wrongful acts of others, is deemed by you necessary to vindicate you from the accusation of being interfered with, or exercised any influence or control over the officers of that State, for which, by your own statement you should be condemned by the people of every State in the Union.

The reply concludes thus: "Whatever of accusation is made against you in the resolutions of the House of Representatives under which this committee is acting rests, so far as any testimony yet heard shows, upon the statement and allegation that to

INFLUENCE AND CONTROL

D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson in their official acts, you made them verbal promises and wrote a letter to them giving them assurances and promises of reward. If the committee correctly understood your statement before it you denied writing such a letter and making such promises. However material the evidence of the witnesses you asked to have summoned may be to show the fact that a number of persons were killed, threatened, driven from office, or otherwise intimidated, as you assure the committee, it can in no way affect you personally. If the committee has correctly understood you to deny the allegation that you wrote the letter and gave these promises and assurances, such allegation will be neither established or disproved by evidence of the number of men killed in the Feliciana parishes, whether killed because they had stolen the property of others, or because others sought to steal their votes. The committee are therefore constrained for the present to respectfully decline compliance with your request to have subpœnaed as witnesses the several persons named by you, all of whom have testified once, some of them twice, and others three times on the same subject, and their testimony is preserved and now accessible to all in the records of Congress.

The Pirate's Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Sherman has addressed to Mr. Potter a reply to the draft of the letter prepared by Mr. Morrison in answer to the request of the secretary to subpœna one hundred witnesses. Secretary Sherman says the resolution under which your committee is acting accuses me of inducing certain election officers of Louisiana to falsely and fraudulently repress and protest the election of November, 1876, in East Feliciana and part of West Feliciana, as not free and fair. As to the allegation that said election was "free and fair" and the protest to the contrary false and fraudulent, I ask that the witnesses which the secretary names be subpœnaed and examined at such time and place as you may order. The secretary refers to their former testimony to show there were crimes proved of whipping, threats, raids by armed Democrats, killing, burning houses, shooting, intimidation, hanging, driving from home, expulsion from office, shooting a sheriff, violence at the polls, property taken away, etc., etc.

The secretary adds the following statement of what he says the records of Congress authorize him to state as the combined result of the testimony will be of his witnesses named:

First. The prevalence in the parishes above named, as there was in those adjoining before and at the time of said election, and especially at the time and places of registration of voters, prepatory to said election, of a thoroughly organized and executed system of intimidation of Republican voters by Democrats. This intimidation forcibly and by means of daily and night lyraids, by armed bodies of men, upon persons and property of Republicans, included in these acts of violence, killing, wounding and whipping of Republicans, breaking into and burning houses and stores, and other outrages, by means of which such a state of terror was inaugurated in these and adjoining praishes, that leading Republicans in these localities were forced to leave their homes, and prevented from organizing for the campaign, and the rank and file of the party utterly disheartened, a large majority of them forced against their wish either to desist from voting or to vote the Democratic ticket; that this intimidation was carried to such an extent that large Republican majorities which had appeared at every election after the close of the war and prior to the election of 1876, was thereby suddenly converted into a large Democratic majority, so that in some of the precincts in one of the parishes, to wit, East Feliciana, not a single Republican vote was polled.

Second—I expect by this testimony to show that witnesses of both parties concede the presence of this violence and intimidation, though the Democrats say it was not political in its origin.

Third—I expect by this testimony to show, in the establishment of my claims, that it was political, directed by the Democrats against Republicans as such, and that this organized violence was so trained as to precede and cover the time of registration and preede the elections, and that it ceased after the election, and that the victims of violence and intimidation were almost always active leaders of the Republicans, and never of the Democrats.

Fourth—I expect by this testimony to show, and will show, as I am authorized to state by the records of Congress, among others, the following list of enormities committed in the following parishes: Those for political ends above stated, namely, East Feliciana, killed, 5; wounded, 3; hung, 2; whipped, 24; shot at, 4; expelled from office and driven from home, 8; by threats of violence, 5; burnt out, 2; threats to individual persons, 11. In West Feliciana, killed, 25; wounded, 1; hung, 3; whipped, 7; shot at, 7; expelled from office, etc., and driven from home, 11; by threats of violence, 4; threats of individuals, 15; burnt out, 18.

I make this application to the committee, at this time, because I wish to give the committee opportunity to take action thereon before it shall send part of its members to Louisiana, if that should be done. In case of a decision to send such committee to Louisiana, and that the committee shall deem it improper to bring all the witnesses named to this city, then I ask that this application shall be treated and acted on by the committee and by the sub-committee sent to Louisiana as an application to have the witnesses named subpœnaed and examined wherever the committee or sub-committee shall decide it best to have them appear.

Deeming it due to the committee and myself to file this application without the delay that would be involved in an attempt to find out whether any, and which of the witnesses may be dead or out of reach for process of the House, I decided now to file it, and to say that as soon as notified my application will be granted, my counsel here and in Louisiana will, before the subpœnas are issued, strike from the list the names of any persons whose attendance it shall be found impracticable to procure.

Secretary Sherman, in giving the above letter for publication, says he refused to give to the press his offer of testimony, made June 6th, until the committee should act upon it. After a long delay without notice to him, a paper is published this morning purporting to be the proposed reply of the committee to his formal request in which he is denied the right to prove the very gist of the whole matter, whether or not there was a free and fair election in West and East Feliciana, and the sub-committee is now in Louisiana acting upon this construction. The pretense that he (the secretary) cannot prove there was not a free and fair election because he denies the writing of the imputed letter is frivolous to the last degree. Whether he wrote the letter or not, the real thing that committee wants to know, he says, is whether there was actual fraud and violence in these two parishes to justify the returning board in what they did. If so, that is the end of the inquiry. If not, and if the action in Louisiana was unequal and improper then it may become proper to ascertain who participated in it. The affair has become a ludicrous burlesque and travesty on justice and fairness.

The Military Headquarters Removal.

The order directing the removal of the departmental military headquarters from St. Paul to Fort Snelling, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, "cannot be altered." All the efforts for a postponement of the removal have proved unavailing, and the work of transporting the safes, records and office furniture to the fort was commenced last evening, continuing until far into the night and occupying many men and teams. The removal was not by any means completed last night, but all the ponderous part was cleared away, the lighter portions being left for Monday, and by sun down tomorrow, the place that has known the headquarters so long will be entirely vacated. Of course, it is acknowledged that the present accommodations are totally inadequate to meet the demands upon them created by the removal. Additional buildings, however, will, it is understood, be erected at once, and the general commanding, with the entire departmental staff, will soon be housed within the historic Fort Snelling. Meanwhile, the officers and clerks will continue to reside in St. Paul, going to and from their duties each day, as there is nothing in the order which prevents such an arrangement.

The safes were not got out of the headquarters offices and loaded until 2 o'clock this morning. They occupy six trucks, which are to be left standing on Wabashaw street until 5 A. M. to-morrow, when they will be conveyed to the fort. This action was necessitated by the fact that it would be impossible to have got the safes out of the offices while the lighter office furniture was being removed, which will take place on Monday.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Following are the receipts of internal revenue in this collection district for the month of June from the sources named:

Beer	$6,957 95
Cigars	3,383 10
Tobacco	49 98
Special taxes	1,710 84
Bank taxes and penalties	648 51
Spirits	127 30
Total	$12,877 69

Cupola Fire.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—About 5 o'clock this evening, fire was discovered issuing from the northwest dial of the clock in the cupola of Dr. J. H. McLean's building, corner of Market and Fourth streets, and in a few moments the cupola and upper part of the dome was in flames. A good deal of apprehension was felt for the entire block, as the building, although of elaborate architectural design, is almost entirely constructed of wood and has been repeatedly denounced as a tinder-box. The fire department was promply on hand, however, and by carrying hose up through the interior of the building and playing from the roofs of adjoining houses, the fire was extinguished before the dome was destroyed. The clock in which the fire was first seen was about 175 feet above the ground, and how the fire caught is a great mystery. Loss claimed to be about $15,000; fully insured, mostly in Eastern companies. At the commencement of the fire, and while he was giving orders to his men, Clay Sexton, chief engineer of the fire department, was thrown heavily to the ground by the rapidly unreeling hose, and his right forearm was broken. He immediately went to a physician's office near by, had the arm set and in a few minutes reappeared, and although suffering great pain, remained on the ground and conducted operations of the department until the fire was entirely out.

Ball Batting Bulletins.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—Forest City, 10; Indianapols, 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Indianapolis, 10; Cincinnati, 2—eight innings. Game called to catch the train. It is understood the Indianapolis club will play the remainder of the season at St. Louis.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Providence-Milwaukee game of base ball postponed on occount of rain.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Chicagos, 7; Bostons, 5.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 29.—Base ball—Hornell 3, Tecumseh 2.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Gold opened at 100¾ and closed at 100⅝.
Borrowing rates 2@1 per cent. and flat.
Governments strong.
Railroad bonds firm.
State bonds quiet.

The stock market in the forenoon was heavy, and prices declined ½ to 1¼ per cent. under large sales. The principal activity was in Lake Shore, which was sold in round amounts down to 58, owing to disappointment at the 1 per cent. dividend declared yesterday. At noon prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point. In the afternoon there was an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. in the general list and 1¾ for Rock Island. At the close the market was weaker at a reaction of ½ to ¾ per cent.

The transactions aggregated 104,000 shares, of which 150 were New York Central; 8,000 Erie; 41,000 Lake Shore; 5,000 Northwestern common; 4,000 Northwestern preferred; 5,000 Rock Island; 7,000 St. Paul common; 3,300 St. Paul preferred; 2,700 Ohios; 1,100 Wabash; 9,000 Lackawanna; 3,000 New Jersey Central; 1,600 Michigan Central; 6,000 Western Union, and 1,800 Pacific Mail.

Money 2@2½ per cent.
Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent.
Custom receipts $229,000.
The assistant treasurer disbursed $1,658,060.
Clearings $15,000,000.
Sterling, long 85; short 88.
The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110⅝	New 4½s, coupons	104½
Coupons, '65, new	105⅛	New 4 per cents	101¼
Coupons, '67	108⅛	10-40s, regular	108¾
Coupons, '68	111	Coupons	109
New 5s	106⅞	Currency 6s	120¾

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	87	Northwestern	47⅝
Quicksilver	13¼	Northwestern pfd.	72¾
Quicksilver preferred	32	C. C. C. & I.	24⅝
Pacific Mail	16¼	New Jersey Central	35½
Mariposa	1	Rock Island	116
Mariposa preferred	1½	Mil. & St. Paul	51¼
Adams Express	103	Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	81⅝
Wells & Fargo	93¼	Wabash	14⅝
American	47¼	Fort Wayne	94
United States	47	Terre Haute	10⅛
Morris & Essex	..	Terre Haute pfd	104
Delaware & Hudson	..	Chicago & Alton	76
New York Central	107⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie	15¼	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie pfd	30¾	D. L. & W.	58½
Harlem	139	A. & P. Tel.	26
Harlem pfd	..	Missouri Pacific	1
Michigan Central	64⅛	C. B. & Q.	106
Panama	123	H. & St. Jo.	11
Union Pacific stock	64¼	C. P bonds	108⅝
Lake Shore	56½	U. P. bonds	108¼
Illinois Central	83¼	U. P. land grant	107¼
C. & P.	79	Sinking fund	101½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36¼	Virginia 6s, new	22
Tennessee 6s, new	34	Missouri 6s	107
Virginia 6s, old	20		

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, June 29—5 P. M.

CONSOLS.

Money	95 17-16	Account	96

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

New 4½ coupons	106	Erie	15¾
1-20s, '67	107⅝	Erie preferred	32
10-40s	110¼	Illinois Central	83¼
New 5s	108¼	Penn. Central	32⅛

Reading 17.

PARIS, June 29.

RENTES—109f 57½c.

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 29—10:30 A. M.

Wheat rather easier, one to two pence lower.
Floating cargoes quiet; there is a continental demand.
Cargoes on passage slow.
Consols seven points higher.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—10:30 A. M.

Market steady and quiet; little doing.

NEW YORK, June 29—1:00 P. M.

Wheat stronger, with a moderate demand; Chicago sold 99c; Milwaukee held at $1.00.

WHEAT.

	MILWAUKEE. July.	MILWAUKEE. August.	CHICAGO. July.	CHICAGO. August.
9:30 A. M.	91½	83¼	87⅞	81⅞
9:45 "	92⅛	84⅛	86⅛	82⅛
10:00 "	93	84¾	88¾	82¾
10:15 "	94	85	88⅝	83⅝@¾
10:30 "	93⅞	84¾	88⅞	82¾
10:45 "	94¼	85¼	89	82⅞
11:00 "	94	85	88⅞	82⅝@¾
11:15 "	94½	85¼	89¼	83⅜@1⅛
11:30 "	94½	85½	89⅛	82⅞
11:45 "	94½	85½	89¼@⅝	82⅞
12:00 M.	94½	85⅝	89⅝	82¾@⅞
12:15 P. M.	94	85	89	82⅝
12:30 "	93¼	85¾	88¾	82⅜@½
12:45 "	93¼	84⅞	....	....
1:00 "	93⅜	84⅝	88½	82⅛@¼

Wheat receipts in Chicago 49,235 bushels; shipments 72,208 bushels.

Wheat receipts in Milwaukee 44,990 bushels; shipments 18,652 bushels

CORN.

	CHICAGO July.	CHICAGO August.
9:30 A. M.	36⅛	36⅜@¾
10:15 "	36⅛	36⅝@¾
11:00 "	36⅛@¼	36¾
12:00 "	36¼	36¾@⅞
12:30 "	36⅛	36⅝
12:45 "	36	36⅝@¾
1:00 "	36⅛	36⅝@¾

Corn receipts in Chicago 327,546 bushels; shipments 18,630 bushels.

PORK.

	CHICAGO July.	CHICAGO August.
9:30 A. M.	9.35	9.50
9:45 "	9.32½	9.47½
10:00 "	9.30	9.45
10:15 "	9.32½	9.47½
11:00 "	9.32½	9.47½
11:15 "	9.32½	9.47½
11:30 "	9.32½@35	8.47½
11:45 "	9.35	9.47½@50
12:00 M.	9.32½	9.47½
12:15 P. M.	9.32½	9.45
1:00 "	9.30	9.42½

LARD.

	CHICAGO July	CHICAGO August.
9:30 A. M.	6.82½@87½	6.92½@07½
9:45 "	6.85	6.95
10:00 "	....	6.95
10:15 "	6.82½	6.92½@95
11:00 "	6.82½	6.92½
11:15 "	6.82½	6.95
11:30 "	6.82½	6.95
11:45 "	6.85	6.95
12:00 M.	6.85	6.97½7.00
12:15 P. M.	6.85@87½	6.97½
1:00 "	6.82½	6.92½@95

COMMERCIAL.

Retail Vegetable and Provision Market.

ST. PAUL, June 29.

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 5@15c each. Old potatoes $1 per bus., new 50c per peck, radishs 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 29

WHEAT—Receipts very light; elevator quotes at 80c; the mills bought all coming in at 83c.

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, $1.60; 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—Market depressed and buyers not anxious to purchase at dealers' figures; good butcher's steers are held at 4c; fair 3½c; mixed cattle 3¼@3½c; rough cattle 2½@3c.

SPECIAL MARKET BULLETINS

Received by the "Globe" During Yesterday.

[Special Telegrams to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, June 29—9:30 A. M.—Beerbohm, easier and one to two lower, but says there is continental demand. Private cables indicate very quiet market. The weather must change to give us a rally.

[*Associated Press Markets.*]

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and closed firm; No. 1 hard 95½c; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 93½c; June 93½c; July 93½c; August 84¾c; No. 3, 81@82c. Corn, firm; No. 2, 36c; new 34c. Oats, quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 24c. Rye, steady; No. 1, 50c. Barley, firm; No. 1, 61½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm but quiet; mess pork, $9.50 cash and July. Lard, prime steam $7.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 1½c.

RECEIPTS—7,650 barrels flour; 54,990 bushels wheat.

SHIPMENTS—5,080 barrels flour; 13,052 bushels wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 29.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 2 Chicago 88¼@89c cash; 88⅛@88½c July; 81½@82½c August; No. 3 Chicago 91c. Corn steady, at 33c cash; 36⅞@36½c July. Oats steady at 24c cash; 23½c July; 22½c August. Rye dull and lower at 49c. Barley strong and higher at 48½@49c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at 9.30 cash; 9.32½ July; 9.42½@9.45 August; 9.57½@9.60 September. Lard steady, at 6 82½@6.85 cash and July; 6.92½@6.95 August; 7.02½@7.05 September. Bulk meats steady

WHISKY—$1.06.

RECEIPTS—8,000 barrels flour; 49,000 bushels wheat; 328,000 bushels corn; 65,000 bushels oats; 3,300 bushels rye; 800 bushels barley.

SHIPMENTS—6,000 barrels flour; 74,000 bushels wheat; 104,000 bushels corn; 29,000 bushels oats; 1,600 bushels rye; 1,400 bushels barley.

Chicago Live Stock Market

CHICAGO, June 29.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000 head; shipments 5,500 head; opened strong, and 10c higher; closed weak; sales of heavy shipping, at 4.10@4.20; light 4.10@4.15; mixed 4 20

CATTLE—Receipts 520; shipments 2,300; steers 4.10@5.10 butchers' quiet; cows 2.80@3.70; bulls 2.00@2 50; Texans 2.80@3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 40; shipments 540.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

FLOUR—Dull; supers $2.50@3.00; extras 3.00@4.00; Minnesota family 4.00@5.50; high grades 5.00@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red $1.05@1.12; amber 1.12@1.18; white 1.18@1.20. Corn dull; yellow 43c; mixed 41@41½c. Oats dull; white western 30@32c. Rye dull; at 56@58c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; rump mess pork $10.50@10 57. Beef, India mess, 17.00. Hams, 11@12c; pickled do 9.50. Lard firm; butchers' 6.75@7.00; cattle 7.50@7.75.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined 11c; crude 8½@8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady.

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, June 29.

FLOUR—Dull; western super $3.00@3.50; common extra 4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extra 4.50@5.20; Minnesota do 5.00@6.00; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan 5.00@5.50; Illinois 5.50@6.50; Minnesota patent proess 6.00@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn, quiet; mixed and yellow 48@51c, Oats, No. 2 and extra white 38@40c; No. 2 white, 36@37c; mixed 32@35c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS June 29.

COTTON—Steady; middling 11c.

FLOUR—No market for round lots.

GRAIN—Wheat, active; No. 2, red fall 83½@84c cash; 80c closing at 80½c July; 80½@81½c closing at 80½c August. Corn, firm; No. 2 mixed 33½c cash; 33¼@33½c July; 35½@35⅞c August. Oats, easy; No. 2, 24@24½c cash; 23c July; 22½c August. Rye, inactive and lower at 47c.

WHISKY—$1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $9.50@9.62½. Lard, nominal at 6.85. Bulk meats, quiet; car lots shoulders 5.00; clear ribs 5.50; previous prices could not be got to-day for up country meats. Bacon, 5.50, 5.65, 6.20, 6.25, 6.35, 6.40.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK