Daily Globe.

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BIG INJUNS WE.

The Annual Banquet of the Iroquois Club at Chicago Last Evening.

LARGE ASSEMBLY OF DEMOCRATS.

Among Whom Were Several Noted Presidential Aspirants.

SPEECHBY SENATOR T. F. BAYARD

A Strong Plea for Independent, Manly, Patriotic Political Action.

A SPEECH ON MANIFEST DESTINY.

In Which Col. Breckinridge Expounds Political Doctrines With Eloquence and Perspicacity.

Senator Bayard Interviewed.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 13.—The GLOBE representative called on Senator Bayard, at the Palmer house, to-day. The interview began by an allusion on the part of the reporter to the prospects of the Republican party for securing the next president. Mr. Bayard laughingly said that "there was a good deal of vitality in the Republican party yet, sufficient at any event, to warrant me in opposing it. Whether the party will recover from its reverses last fall is an open question. The Democratic party will not rely on the losses which the Republicans have sustained, however, but it will go before the country on living issues and the inherent truths that underlie its foundation, and I believe the ascendancy of the party to power is an assured fact, but I would rather not be quoted as saying anything about either party, if you please."

"Senator, I want to ask you to express an opinion about the prospects of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico."

"When I saw that the treaty was to be laid over until next December, and an extra session of the senate avoided, it was in my mind a gratifying step to take, both for the people and the senators who are to consider it. By this postponement the people will have time to read and study it, and when the treaty comes up for the senate's deliberation we shall know what the people think of the matter. There has been a good deal of bosh written and spoken about the necessity of keeping treaty stipulations and requirements secret. I am glad the idea is being done away with. The publication of this treaty is an indication that neither power will be allowed to commit itself to a project that will work injustice to the citizens of the two republics. I think that the people who are assailing the treaty are opposing it on the ground that they fear reciprocity between the two countries will have a serious effect on import duties. I am neither friendly nor unfriendly at the present time to this treaty, because, as I have just remarked, I stopped studying the question as soon as its consideration was postponed, and while I am ready to say that I look upon reciprocity in the matter of trade between the two countries feasible and gratifying, still I want nothing embodied in a treaty that we would care to undo immediately afterward, and, therefore, we will act with caution, and build up business relations between Mexico and the United States with proper safeguards surrounding them."

"What has become of the movement asking the government to appoint a committee of inquiry into the alcoholic liquid traffic."

"Oh, that was the agitation of a set of meddlesome busy bodies, they worked to get before the country a set of horrifying statistics that would make capital for the prohibition party."

"And secure the enactment of sumptuary laws?"

"To endeavor to create a public sentiment that would lead up to sumptuary laws, in my opinion. I think the movement has been abandoned. It was talked to death in the senate, and you may remember I made a few short addresses in opposition."

THE BANQUET.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A banquet was given at the Palmer house in this city to-night to mark the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson by the Iroquois club, one of the leading political social organizations of the city, to which were invited many of the leading Democrats of the country, and a number having a national prominence were included among those named as speakers.

This is the second event of the character, and had its incipiency mainly to give those prominent in party councils an opportunity to voice their sentiments to the Democracy. Among those who had confidently been expected to be present as speakers were Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, and ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, but they were detained by unforeseen circumstances.

The gentlemen from abroad were the particular guests of the Iroquois club and were handsomely entertained during their stay. An informal reception occurred at the Palmer house during the forenoon and a great number called to pay their respects. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who had been named as chief orator of the occasion, and whose utterances were apparently looked forward to with some interest in anticipation, possibly of radical statements, but whose address in the main was quiet in tone, touched upon political questions only in a general way.

The banquet proper was an elaborate affair, and the number attending exceeded 300. Among those from abroad and not down as speakers, were, Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska; Representatives J. W. Singleton, R. W. Townshend and A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, and J. H. Murphy, of Iowa.

Letters of regret were read from Wade Hampton; Gen. H. W. Slocum, of New York; Judge Stephen Field, of the United States supreme court; Hon. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois; Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Gen. George B. McClellan and Hon Samuel J. Randall.

At the conclusion of the menu, Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, president of the club, introduced to the assembled company the Delaware senator.

SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator Bayard, of Deleware, in response to the toast "Our Country," after paying a compliment to the city of Chicago and the company assembled, and summarizing the greatness of the nation and its records, said:

"Standing thus upon the highlands of vision, and realizing the material forces placed in our care, how important, how dignified become the duties of each American citizen, how vast the interests committed to his charge; for we cannot disguise the presence nor lessen the weight upon the members of the Democratic republic, of individual as well as collective responsibilities to administer well and wisely the affairs of so great an empire, so vast a body of human interests; and the soul of our country is the spirit of justice and liberty, finding expression under equal laws, for the preservation of which the written constitution of our Union was ordained and the free institutions of our government founded. Left free and unfettered to proclaim and exert themselves, the intelligence and the faculties of mankind have been vindicated by their results in this country; the wisdom of non-interference by the government, either to assist or obstruct the exercise of the individual effort of the faculty, and under the regulation of equal laws in just such a mode and direction as the possession of conscious power and inclination by the individual should instruct.

Hence we have seen in America, children of adversity and poverty growing strong in their contests with circumstances, which elsewhere, would have proved an insuperable bar, but under the equity of our American system, becomes guides and instructors to success. Tests for growing abilities and encouragements to high and honorable aspirations, the enduring greatness of our country, are founded upon what is really the elevated and great in the minds and hearts of our people. Let us never forget that we have embarked our hopes upon trust, and not upon distrust in human nature; upon what it contains of strength and worth, and not upon its weakness and depravity; upon the belief that the instinct of self-preservation left free to recoil from natural and necessary errors and mistakes will not repeat them, and that with free and recurrent opportunities for popular elections, misconduct in rulers, and mistakes in public policies, can, and will be corrected and remedied under the peaceful, orderly and effective forms of law.

Can we be mistaken in the present indications so manifest, and abundant that we will soon witness in the election of 1884, a splendid and potential proof of popular wisdom, and power to redress grievances, reform unwise policies, rebuke corruption, and purify and strengthen popular institutions, by driving out of the temple of our liberties mercenaries and machine politicians, who have betrayed popular trust and disgraced and degraded the administration of our government.

It is to promote the healthy sentiment and habit of self-reliant manhood that the Democratic party throughout the United States insist upon fuller degrees of individual liberty of conscience and action consistent with the public safety and rights of others, and for that reason we deprecate all unnecessary interference with the rights of local self-government and all class legislation by the general government, which assumes guardianship and protection over the business of the private citizen, and functions of control over matters of domestic and local interests. We must carefully and jealously insist that the true germ and real basis of the greatness of our country should not be obscured and overlooked, and that public control be not allowed over matters properly belonging to private jurisdiction. We need this check upon centralizing influences, the consolidation of wealth and power, and the tyranny of party organization, all of which tend to wither individual manhood and conscience, and absolve men from the sense of personal duty and obligations.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF JEFFERSON.

Following Senator Bayard's speech Wm. H. Hurlbert, with a few prefatory remarks, presented the club the subjoined autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson, never before published:

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.—DEAR SIR: The delegates are sending an express to Virginia with the intelligence received this morning, but as I do not know whether they will have leisure to drop a line to you, I will undertake to communicate to you the general tenor. A vessel arrived here this morning express from Cadiz, with dispatches from Count d'Estaing and the Marquis Fayette, announcing that the preliminaries of peace were settled between all the belligerent powers in January. Not having their extracts from the articles before me, I can't give you a minute detail of them.

Their general effect, however, as to territorial changes produced by the war is that the thirteen states are severed from Great Britain; the Floridas and the Minorca ceded to Spain; Tobago and Mengueion to France, and the French part of the Newfoundland coast to Great Britain. There may be some changes in the East Indias, which my recollection does not suggest, but they are trifling if any. This vessel was sent on the rare possibility that she might arrive sooner than the one from Brest which we may hourly expect with the authenticated instrument. Peace being made there is no further occasion for peacemakers. I shall, therefore, leave this city in a few days, but am not certain whether I may not pay a visit to General Washington, at headquarters, before I set my face southwardly. I beg leave to present my respects to Mrs. Pendleton, and to assure you of the sincerity, I am, dear sir, your friend and servant.

[Signed] TH. JEFFERSON.

The letter is addressed to "the Hon. Edward Pendleton, to be left at the Bowling Green, Carolina."

COL. BRECKINRIDGE.

Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, responded to the toast, "Manifest Destiny," and gave the following glowing peroration: We celebrate the natal day of one who was neither a soldier, orator, poet, artist nor divine. No sect is called by his name, no graves or blood stains sanctify his triumphs, no listening crowds were driven into acts of heroism by the wondrous power of his speech, no songs of his cheer the cottage of the humble or illuminate the closet of the cultured, nor did his genius add a picture or bust or monumental pile to the treasures of mankind, yet he wears a deathless name. In the presence of orators, whose eloquence was never surpassed, by the very side of the matchless Patrick Henry, the freeman of orators and orator of freemen, this silent man stands conspicuous. In an era which gave Washington to freedom and Bonaparte to glory, this swordless man achieved immortality. For a hundred years the songs of the free have been sweeter and happier because of him, and at a symposium of the gifted, he would sit an equal an honored guest.

All who love religion and liberty do just honor to this prophet of universal toleration and keep fresh his unfading memory, with sweet charity and unceasing gratitude. He, more than any man of his day, foresaw the manifest destiny of his country, and he, more than any other one, so shaped the policy of the country as to realize that destiny. Referring to the condition of America in Jefferson's day, the speaker said that less than a million of people scattered along the thin fringe of the Atlantic, had homes in the new world and acknowledged allegiance to the king of Great Britain. Compare our republic and these people with the rivals of 1743—the French and the Spaniard. Said the speaker, this is what no one foresaw on that spring day in 1743, but this is what Jefferson did afterward foresee and labored to produce. The form of government actually adopted under the constitution framed by Jefferson was not precisely in all its details what he preferred, but the persuasive power residing in its principles was such that, with his guidance it wrought the desired result.

It became and would remain, if his disciples were put in armor, an indissoluble union of indestructible states. With such a government expansion was possible, and neither the number or size of the states, nor extent of population, nor territory, needed to cause alarm. "Logically, said the speaker, "an hundred soverign states with full populations could be united under such a constitution based upon such underlying principles."

Arguing that Jefferson's fundamental belief was faith in the people, the speaker said the Democrats, our founders, were progressive. They believed in the people; they trusted in the people; they were the true radicals; they were the party of progress, and to wit, we must again become the party of progress. He desired the simple creed of the fathers—a federal government supreme in its sphere of limit, and delegated powers to state governments sovereign in their sphere; no imposition of tax for other than public or governmental object; sound currency, based on coin; absolute protection to the American at home and abroad; cordial relations with all the world on the recognized condition that no foreign power shall have a foothold on the continent. With this creed, the Democracy would be reinstated as the ruling force of the republic.

GENTLEMEN: The era which includes our lifetime, is one of the remarkable and almost incredible constructions of results. If the production of material wealth, the rapid and facile distribution of that wealth and the bringing of the whole world into such a close and intimate relation that all the former conditions of human intercourse are changed, and problems bewildering in number and importance are presented to our view, time and space are no longer obstructions to the world's intercourse. The telephone has already brought the lips of New York close to the ears of Chicago, and to "girdle the earth in forty minutes," would be an unpardonable waste of time. Never in human history, was the creation of material wealth so easy and so marvelously abundant. Its consolidation under the forms of incorporation is creating vast units of power, which will result in monopolies, and absorb and overthrow individual and independent rivalries. Herein are the dangers. It will behoove us gravely to contemplate and consider what forces shall be summoned to counteract them. The great question which attends this creation of wealth is, what will you do with it? Are we to be content with making this land of ours one great wealth factory? Is that to be all, and the end of all? Are we to travel over the same lowlands of luxury, effeminacy, corruption and decay as the nations and governments that have risen and fallen before us, on plains of history? And on what do we build, or for what do we build? What greatness do we seek to achieve? To what do your institutions tend? Is it the creation of more wealth, or is it the advancement and elevating of the human race? Shall we not light up our pathway of progress as a people more of justice, more of benevolence, more of the higher attributes that stir within our hearts and dignify our manhood? The Greeks called man *anthropos*, "one with a face turned upward," and what shall be the use of all our wealth in creating inventions, if they do not turn man's face upward and create a higher range of personal feeling, ambition and action for our people?

Strong fortresses, chains of mountains, rugged frontiers and deep seas do not, of themselves, protect a country. It is a living wall of brave hearts and willing arms that constitute its sure and cheap defense. The strongest fortress in the known world is the Rock of Gibraltar, and for nearly three centuries it has been held by the mailed hand of an alien and stranger, a menace and an abiding reproach to the kingdom and people who surround it, because a braver and a bolder hand than its natural owners, has taken and withheld it from them.

The essential integer of our country, the seminal principle of the American government, the germ of our greatness as a people, is an independent, fearless, individual man, the founder and head of a family, whose social and political influence enlarges itself from family into state; for the family is the birthplace and nursery of fireside virtues. Home bread and bread at home, honor, truthfulness and courage, self-denial and modesty, chastity and honesty, these are the qualities which enlarge their influence from the home to the neighborhood, until they permeate the community, pervade the state and public sentiment, and at last become imbued with the spirit of personal worth and integrity. In the ultimate settlement of the gravest affairs of nations, these are the qualities upon which men must rely for safety and good order, and under the form of government which we have adopted, the mode for their cultivation and ascendancy seem greater even than elsewhere. They must be represented somewhere in our government.

Therefore, whether you call it local self-government or home rule, I am deeply impressed with the necessity for its restoration in full force in the broad Union, equally for the strength and safety of the Union, as well as of the pillars of state of which the Union is composed, and upon whose integrity it depends. And this is one of the most important duties of the political party to which we are attached. A proper regulation of two opposing forces, centrifugal and centripetal, maintains the true equilibrium, and for the last twenty years the latter force has been over-exercised and the former weakened by disuse.

Centralization of power and action is the obvious result of the invention of steam and telegraphy, and the safety of our popular institutions demands decentralization. Distribution of power and its exercise for local self-government, is a right of, and necessary for the the American citizen, and it is the intent and meaning of our written constitution of union that the strength of a state rests upon the number of upright, independent, self-reliant, self-respecting individuals it contains, and under our democratic theories of government, all invasions of individual freedom of conscience and action, not essential for the preservation of local order, and protection of individual and public rights, are unwise and unjust.

All tendencies of legislation, which, ignoring individual responsibility, substitutes governmental control in matters social and personal, tends to weaken the powers of the individual, and, enfeebling them by disease, to lessen their agency in good government. In this mischievous substitution of governmental power in matters social and personal, lies the objection to sumptuary laws. Interference with conscience in social and religious affairs is an invasion of private opinion and personal liberty, which seek to impose penalties for anticipated acts and offenses yet uncommitted.

This spirit of unwise and unjust interference by the government is an objection to laws, which under the name of taxation favor certain classes of occupation at the expense of others, and abridge that freedom and commercial intercourse which an enlightened and enlarged sense of self-interest should control. It is, in fact, a principle of socialism, of communism, of paternal oversight by government, substituted for individual endeavor, guided by intelligent self-interest, and restrained by individual conscience.

HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD,

of Missouri, replied to the sentiment, "Thomas Jefferson," in an eloquent eulogy.

Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, dwelt at some length, in glowing terms, upon "the Democracy of the Past, Present and Future." Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, replied to the toast, "The Constitution." Judge Trumbull favored checking centralization of power, and going back to the principles of the fathers. He claimed that the Republicans had ever ridden the federal constitution by a protection of certain favored classes.

E. P. WHEELER,

of New York, president of the free trade league, responded to the toast, "A Tariff for Revenue Only." The speaker took strong grounds in favor of free trade as a result to be achieved gradually, in order to avoid a financial shock. The first step in this direction should be the election of a pronounced free trader as the speaker of the next house of representatives. This would lead up to putting it in the platform of 1884. He asserted no protection Democratic candidate for the presidency could carry New York. As the president of the free trade league, he had evidence of the growth of the free trade sentiment, especially in the great Northwest. In the next presidential campaign there must be no truckling to protection interests, such as was experienced in 1880, when Barnum was the chairman of the national committee.

OTHER SPEECHES.

"Temperance, a Virtue, Prohibition, a Vice," was replied to by J. G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, extempore, in place of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

"The Democratic Press," was replied to by William Henry Hurlbert, of the New York *World*.

"The Great Northwest" was replied to by Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois, in place of Hon. John M. Palmer.

"Monopolies Shall not Rule," received an appropriate response from Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois.

"Public Office a Public Trust" was replied to by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago. He contrasted the position of rulers in monarchies and republics, and gave the newspapers a severe rap over the knuckles, for wielding their great power for selfish rather then for public ends. This completed the programme, which lasted until a late hour.

During the day the rooms of the club were filled with visitors and the presidential chances were canvassed at length. The general drift of opinion seemed to favor S. J. Tilden for president in 1884.

Business Troubles.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, April 13.—The much talked of Paige-Sexsmith Lumber company's assignment was effected to-day satisfactorily to all creditors, the assignees being Leander Choate and Mr. Lusk, of Oshkosh, Wis., and D. M. Peyton, of Duluth. The men who have been employed in their numerous lumber camps this winter will be paid next week.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The business failures the past seven days as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency number 189, as against 197 last week and 182 the week previous, distributed as follows: New England states, 14; Western, 52; Middle, 26; Southern, 41; Pacific states and territories, 10; New York city 12, and Canada, 32. Total, 189.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 13.—Ellis & Kraush, millers and grain dealers, failed here to-day. Liabilities about $65,000 and assets $40,000. The largest creditor is ex-Congressman Heilman, to whom the firm owed for endorsements and loans about $40,000. They have transferred to Heilman their mill and its contents and machinery, books, etc., and given him a mortgage of all they possess, for a consideration of $33,000. The outside unsecured creditors may get nothing. The firm has been an important factor in the grain trade here and its operations extensive and varied. During the past year they have made large shipments of flour to Manchester, Liverpool, London, in England, and Rotterdam and Amsterdam, in the Netherlands. While this continental trade has not been unsuccessful it has placed the available assets beyond their ready control, which coupled with trade in the Southern states lent by them, cramped and pressed them to these courses mainly, and to the losses sustained by backward collections and business disasters they have fallen into their present trouble. This is the first failure of any importance in Evansville for fifteen months past, and other commercial interests never seemed more prosperous than at the present time. The failure is not attributed to local causes but to circumstances outside the general scope of the commercial province of Evansville.

*** "Better be wise by the misfortune of others than by your own." Take warning in time. Avoid quack nostrums by which thousands annually perish. Use only such remidies as are demonstrated above suspicion, foremost among which is Kidney-Wort. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals it. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all druggists.

FREE OFFERINGS.

They Knock the Pins from Under the Chicago Markets Yesterday.

BUT THE REACTION WAS SLIGHT.

And Prices Generally Held Their Own to a Large Extent.

LARD THE WEAKEST FEATURE.

A Good Deal of Activity and Higher Prices in Wall Street.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April. 13.—During the morning hours a steady feeling prevailed in all the markets and values were appreciated all along the line. In the afternoon there was a tendency to react, noticeably in wheat, corn and lard, induced by free offerings from scalping traders, but only a portion of the gain in grain was lost. The first arrivals of corn and oats by canal for the season were reported to-day, and inspected rejected and No. 2 respectively.

In the wheat pit to-day there was a fair degree of activity, but prices were somewhat unsettled, and the whole fluctuation of the session was 1⅝c, and at the close May was about ¾c higher than at 1 o'clock yesterday, June ⅜c and July 1½c higher. There was considerable weakness yesterday afternoon and this morning the first sales were at ½c decline from the closing figures at 1 o'clock yesterday. It then rallied some, but afterwards, under free offerings, became weak and fell ⅝c. Later there was a sharp demand, under which May advanced 1⅝c from the lowest point, June 1½c, and July 1¾c, then changed slightly and closed firm. On the call, although there was a good request, values were ¼@½c lower. May closed at 6@6⅛c. Spring was firmer to-day with a fair demand and light offerings. Winter was quiet and little offered.

Flour was quiet and trading light with a fair call from the city trade for the finer family and bakers' brands, but with shipping orders light and very little doing on export account, other than low grade stock. The supply was lighter than usual, and less going forward than for some time past. Rye flour slow, bran and all mill-stuffs were selling more readily, and bringing higher prices.

Corn was again active, both on speculative and shipping account, and the feeling developed was somewhat unsettled. Early in the morning the feeling was easier, and prices declined ⅜@⅝c below the closing figures on 'change yesterday. Later, after slight fluctuations, the feeling became stronger and prices were advanced. 1⅜@1⅝c above the inside prices reached for May, ⅞c higher for June, and 1c higher for July than the closing figures on 'change yesterday. No. 2 was in good demand; the outside orders were somewhat less than on yesterday. On call values reacted ⅛@¼c, offerings and inquiry being equally large. May closed at 54¾@54⅞c.

The feeling in oats was one of firmness. There was a fair speculative trade, and a good shipping demand existed. Prices for futures generally reacted from the late decline of yesterday, and they closed higher, while cash oats was also improved. A sound lot of No. 2 white in store sold, placed free on board at 46½c for shipment. The afternoon feeling was steady.

Rye was quotably steady and firm, and with a fair call for cash and for future delivery, while the offerings were light. No. 2 cash was firm at 57½c for fresh receipts, while sample lots were hardly to be had; prices stiffened up after the close of the board trading.

There was little done in barley. No changes were developed, No. 3 about 5c for cash and seller April.

A good speculative demand prevailed for hog products, and the offerings were quite free. The market ruled somewhat unsettled, and prices irregular, declining during the early part of the session, and rallied again near the close; speculative trading quite active, and shipping inquiry fair for Special articles. Foreign advices showed a steady and moderately firm feeling in that quarter, and the eastern markets were without material change. The receipts of product were moderate and the shipments fair of all kinds.

The demand for mess pork was moderately active and the offerings fair. Prices ruled 5@10c lower, but rallied again later, and closed comparatively steady. Cash quiet and steady.

The inquiry for lard was active and the offerings liberal. Prices declined 5@10c per 100 pounds early in the day, but rallied again and closed steady. Cash in light request. In the afternoon pork held steady, but lard eased off 2½@5c. Buying by large operators who are noted for their disposition to handle large lines was a feature of to-day's trading.

Only 9,500 hogs were received to-day of somewhat better quality than yesterday. They found a fairly active market at unchanged prices.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—A short lived and uneffective drive at the Wabashes, forcing the preferred to 51¾ and the common down 1 per cent. was about the only damage the bears could inflict this morning. The recovery was rapid, and there was a good demand for such stocks as the Northwestern, Delaware & Lackawanna, St. Paul, Lake Shore, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The latter advanced very easily to 129⅜ and the Northwestern to 140. Later in the day a weakness in Union Pacific with indications of pretty free selling caused a weakness and decline in almost everything. Money also became somewhat dearer, and in the closing half hour there were signs of considerable realizing, as though the advance of the past few days was causing some unloading of stocks by the clique. This may continue to-morrow, it being the end of the week. Pullman rose to 125 and Northwestern preferred sold at 157. Manitoba declared a 2 per cent. cash dividend and an extra 30 per cent. in consolidated mortgage bonds, requiring a payment of $10 in cash on the amount of bonds received at par.

Abraham S. Hackman, postmaster at Pipersville, Bucks county, Pa., has been arrested, charged with reusing old postage stamps.

LAND FRAUDS.

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS PERPETRATED UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

The Land Office Powerless to Prevent Them—Millions of Acres of Timber and Mineral Lands Illegally Entered by Pre-emption—The Remedies Suggested by Commissioner McFarland—Some of the Observations of Examiner Marshall in the Duluth District.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An officer of the interior department says it is not the fault of that department that the Minnesota land frauds just exposed were possible. As long ago as Feb. 8 President Arthur called the attention of congress to the urgent necessity of stringent measures to suppress the rapidly increasing evasion and violation of land laws, but congress chose to do nothing of consequence upon the subject. The most that was done was to make a larger appropriation for special agents. Those agents are now in the field. Some of them are about St. Paul and Bismarck. Secretary Teller has frequently called the attention to frauds in Dakota, and to the common practice of locating soldiers' homesteads on valuable timber on forged certificates. Commissioner McFarland maintains that vast tracts of timber and grazing lands have been flooded by speculators to the exclusion of actual settlers. He says that the territory of Dakota cast only 5,000 votes at the last election, yet the number of the agricultural entries to the present date exceeds 150,000, and such entries are now being made at the rate of 50,000 yearly. Because the timber lands of northern Minnesota have been so largely entered by false affidavits of settlement under these laws, he felt compelled during the past year to place 3,000,000 acres on the market at the minimun price of agricultural to avoid such wholesale criminality. He states that partial investigation of frauds in Alabama and other states have disclosed the fact that the government has been defrauded out of millions of dollars through the unlawful entry of coal and iron lands under agricultural laws.

Other similar cases to which his attention has been called have not been investigated for want of means. The general land office has never been furnished with facilities or means to secure a compliance with the requirements of the public land laws, and the office has only been able to make investigations to the extent of demonstrating the necessity and utility of such service. But the little that has beed done has shown that it is within the power of the department to check the frauds, and that the cost, while it may appear large, would be trifling compared with the pecuniary saving. There are now before the department claims covering titles to more than 200,000,000 acres of land, of which some 50,000,000 are embraced in individual entries. Many of their clams are without merit, yet the land office has been and is compelled to treat doubtful claims as valid, because it could not investigate facts, and congress has never given adequate power to make this investigation. Commissioner McFarland thinks "if a small portion of the money to be recovered for the use of the United States from the cancellation of fraudulent entries, or a still smaller portion to be saved from the avails from the sale of mineral and timber lands that are now illegally appropriated could be made available for the expense of investigations and the cost of trials, this service could be properly performed. There ought to be in each land district in the United States, in my judgment, at least one competent and reliable special agent, and in the office at Washington a sufficient organization to supervise and direct the work of such agents."

Within the scanty limits of the appropriations made at the last session efforts are being made to detect these frauds. A special division of frauds has been established, to which all such matters are to be referred. Special agents have within a few months visited regions where the frauds in sales of timber land have been committed. Agent Marshall late last fall wrote: "New surveys in the northern part of the St. Cloud and Duluth districts are opening up vast tracts of valuable pine, almost the only remaining government region of white pine east of the Rocky mountains. I have reliable information that most extensive operations are now in progress to cover these lands so soon as the plats reach the land office, with pre-emption and homestead claims as baseless and fraudulent as those exposed in the Duluth district. Lumbermen who desire to in some honest way purchase these timber lands earnestly appeal to the government to prevent these frauds. If the lands can be protected from the fraudulent entries until sold at public sale, it will give honest men a chance to buy them, a thing impossible if the lands are open to pre-emption with men ready by false swearing to monopolize them."

According to the exposure these frauds were not prevented. The frauds spoken of as having been practiced in the Duluth district are fully explained in another letter of a previous date. In this, Agent Marshall states that he examined 200 pre-empted tracts. In the case of fifty-five of them, small log pens from one to four feet high with no doors or windows and only a little greenbush for roofs, were found on half of them. On the remainder there was no semblance of human habitation or signs of human occupancy. But, Mr. Marshall says facetiously, "the party investigating traveled mostly on snow shoes, and some evidences of the work of the pre-emptors might have escaped notice, the snow in the woods being several feet deep."

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The treasury department has issued a circular stating that articles arriving at Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans for the Louisville exhibition may be shipped by bonded common carriers from the port of first arrival to Louisville under provision of the act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Upon arrival of the goods at Louisville the usual regulations for the protection of government interests will be enforced.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the star route trial after proof of the destruction of the Western Union telegraph dispatches semi-yearly, Lewis Newcomb, New York postoffice inspector, was called and testified that by order of Postmaster General James he had followed Reerdel across the Jersey City ferry on June 12, 1881. Ingersoll objected to the testimony and a long argument ensued.

Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer City of Richmond is anchored off Sandy Hook, and has to wait another tide before crossing the bar. She will probably reach her dock by noon.

LEWIS, Del., April 13.—Passed up, the European steamers Lord Clive and Vaderland.

A Complete Failure.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The attempt to settle the differences existing between the coal miners and operators by arbitration has failed completely. The board met again to-day, and after a session of several hours adjourned without result.

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COAL & PIG IRON.

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Full Grand Chorus of Ninety Voices, supported by Seibert's, Danz's and Bach's Milwaukee Grand Orchestra, (thirty performers), in a programme of

Popular Vocal and Instrumental Music,

Followed by the presentation of

ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL

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Signor Jannotta, Director,

Frank Wood, Accompanist.

Tickets, 1.00, at Dyer & Howard's Music Rooms, 148 and 150 East Third street, where seats may be reserved without extra charge from Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Seats in the gallery may be obtained at the same place and also at the door for 50 cents without reserved seats. 103-107

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THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

Commencing

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Brilliant revival of the Grandest Spectacular Drama of modern times,

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GENUINE

"Black Crook,"

With its wealth of

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,

Elegant Costumes and Bewildering Properties. A Large and Efficient Ballet, led by the greatest premier assoluta now living,

M'LLE MARIE BONFANTI.

Ably assisted by M'lle Leonidi Ortora. The wonderously beautiful

PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN,

With its myriads of colored jets, showing all the colors of the rainbow. See the grandest of all transformation scenes.

Admission—50c, 75c and $1.00. Reserved seats without extra charge, at box office.

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During the Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, at 2 p. m., A SPARKING OLIO. The favorite and accomplished actress, Miss EFFIE JOHNS, in a Grand Revival of the Domestic Comedy Drama,

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THE CRICKET.

Wood Popular Stock Co., FRIDAY EVE., APRIL 13th, Complimentary Benefit to ROBERT McNAIR, Stage Manager.

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