

ALL BROKE UP.

The Grain Markets Experience A Very Perceptible Decline.

WHEAT DROPS FULLY TWO CENTS.

Corn and Oats Somewhat Stronger but Liable to Tumble.

PROVISIONS BADLY DEMORALIZED.

Continued Activity in the Market for Northwestern Stocks.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Chicago, June 15.—The deadlock is broken in the wheat market, and the bears are the victors at present, scoring a decline of more than two cents. Eleven bags of new wheat in St. Louis was the sensation which turned the scale, and rust in Kentucky and Tennessee and damage to the California crop were shelved to be used later when the feeling becomes bullish again. Now that the market has broken, everybody will be waiting for the bottom to buy. Another feature to-day was a break in provisions, pork going off 50c and lard being very weak. The adulterations disclosed by the investigations in progress have hurt the legitimate demand and the tendency is still downward. Unless the inquiry for shipment materially increases meantime, a rally next month will be difficult to bring about. Oats were easier, rye lower and barley dull. The receipts of grain to-day show somewhat of a falling off, 66 cars of wheat, 456 cars of corn and 132 cars of oats being inspected in. The vessel charters were large, providing for 465,000 bushels of corn and 210,000 bushels of oats. The shipments were 4,130 bushels of wheat, 400,000 bushels of corn and 227,490 bushels of oats.

The McGeechard investigation is within about a week of its close. To-day McGeechard virtually closed his case, and on Monday Fowler Bros. are expected to begin their answer. At this stage of the proceedings a prediction as to the outcome would be premature, but there is a good deal of explanation for the Fowler's to make. Lake freights were a trifle easier on the basis of 2 1/2c for corn and 2 1/2c for wheat to Buffalo, and 4 1/2c for corn to Kingston. Railway freights are quoted steady and unchanged.

There was a good deal of excitement at times on the board, especially in the wheat pit. Trading in that article was quite large, but in good part on local account, and the demand came mainly from parties who were covering previous sales in which they had a profit. Foreign advices were of an unfavorable tenor to holders, while what crop reports were received were of a more encouraging nature. These facts and the new wheat sent brought out a strong realizing pressure by longs and a great deal of stuff was unloaded, including a large amount held for account of parties whose margins were either exhausted or on which stop orders had been placed at certain figures. There was a grand shaking out of small speculators when the break got under way. The fluctuations were rapid. Wheat for July delivery opened at \$1.11 1/2, sold up to \$1.11 3/4, then down to \$1.10 1/4; continued very unsettled until 10 o'clock, when \$1.10 1/2 was asked, became weaker again, and at 3 o'clock was offered freely at \$1.09 1/2 with \$1.09 3/4 bid. The other options fluctuated in about the same proportions. The desire to sell exceeded the demand throughout the day. On the board the decline was 1 1/2c, and on the call 3/4c more. The call sales aggregated 1,500,000 bushels. Winter and spring wheat lower in sympathy with the speculative grade, and very quiet.

Trading in flower was very light. Neither local jobbers nor shippers manifested any special desire to purchase, and the market was notably dull. The feeling was easy, and while prices were nominally unchanged, it would require concessions from former figures to effect sales of any amount. Corn was active but weaker in sympathy with wheat, yet offerings were not urgent, the bears being deterred from selling freely by large shipments and reports that a large amount is now being loaded in vessels. Prices were largely sustained by the good demand from shippers, who have it sold in New York at a good profit. Receipts also smaller and there was a little more inquiry in behalf of speculators. The feeling developed was a little unsettled, but no very important change occurred in prices, which closed just a shade lower than yesterday. Foreign advices were unfavorable, which together with the weakness in the local wheat and provision markets had some effect. The weather early was cloudy and threatened rain, while freight engagements were reported large. Prices fluctuated within a range of about 1/2c and closed 1/4c lower than on change yesterday. On call there was some large buying by prominent brokers, Geo. C. Walker & Co. being particularly prominent. About 1,000,000 bu. changed hands. Oats are weak on the long futures, owing to good crop reports, but near futures are relatively stronger. The state department of agriculture announces a considerably increased acreage and an average condition fully equal to that a month ago, although not so good as on June 1, 1882. On the board the speculative market partook of the weakness developed in the leading markets generally. Trading was comparatively quiet and was at about 1/4c decline in prices. The cash market was also easier. The offerings were not so liberal as some time ago, but the demand, both on speculative and shipping account, has become rather tame. No. 2 cash was not offered until prices had dropped to 39c for speculative prices, and this was the rate for No. 2 in store. On the call a quarter million bushels sold 1/4c lower than on the board. The sellers outnumbered the buyers.

Rye was a weak market, cash breaking 1c and futures 1/2c on the board, and 1c later in the day. The arrivals were fair,

42 cars, and the demand from all sources light.

The market for barley in store was inactive and trading by sample exceedingly light. The arrivals have become very small, and at present but few buyers are coming on the market.

Hog products are "sick." The large receipts of hogs continue, 18,000 arriving to-day and selling at yesterday's figures. For the week the total will be about 115,000, against 102,000 a year ago.

A decidedly weak and unsettled feeling prevailed in the provision trade on the board, but dealing was active, especially on speculative account. Offerings for future delivery were unusually heavy, while the demand was only fairly active and mainly from "shorts." Prices ruled decidedly weak throughout the day, and were reduced materially on all leading descriptions and closed tame. Shipping demand fairly active at the reduced prices. Foreign advices were unfavorable, but prices were not notably lower. Eastern markets were easier, and prices favored buyers. Receipts of product were fair, and the shipments moderate. Pork was offered freely for future delivery, selling off 35c 1/2 for yesterday's quotations, and closing quiet at inside figures. On call a further loss of 9@10c was suffered. There was a fair demand at the reduction, but the longs seemed to be doing little to sustain the market. Lard was active but weak and lower. Offerings were very free. Prices were reduced 10@20c on the board while on call a period of great depression increased the decline to 20@40c, July closing at \$11.12 1/2 @ 11.20, and September a full dollar less. McGeechard's "corner" seemed to be entirely forgotten.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, June 15.—The Vanderbilt stocks were very active and strong at the commencement of business, particularly Lake Shore, also the grangers. The Washes came next, with a rise to the common above 30. Before midday the market became exceedingly dull, prices drooped, and at one time it looked as though a slight downward turn all around might be at hand. Later prices stiffened and Washes sold at 3 1/2% and Ohio and Mississippi advanced 1 per cent. The volume of business has been lighter than on yesterday. There was no special pressure of stocks at any time. The closing quotation on New York Central is less the 2 per cent. dividend and Northwestern common is also ex-dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. Canadian Pacific was active. The third option of \$10,000,000 stock is reported as having been taken at the price fixed by the syndicate, and considerable bull talk ensued in consequence. Jersey Central and Reading weakened on the report that the Pennsylvania railroad had leased the Lehigh Valley. The room traders offered stocks pretty freely during the last half hour, and prices were inclined to be easier at the end. The Vanderbilt stocks have begun to move, and brokers identified with them say they will very quickly recover under the dividends declared. The firmness with which Western Union holds its advance is claimed to be indicative of a further advance. The Northern Pacific stocks have strong support, and the Villard people have bought freely, without showing evidence of steam or of other manipulation. The short interest and the interest composed of parties who have realized and who wish to recover their holdings are talking very bearish. They say the strength of the market is due wholly to manipulation. Mr. Gould is said to have been a large seller, and D. P. Morgan is reported as intimating to friends that it is not worth while to be greedy for profits. Mr. Johns reports himself temporarily a bear. Mr. Bell and Mr. Bird have been prominent among offerers of stock. Mr. Smith is rather non-committal, but is thought to believe prices high enough for the present. Against this surface current of bearishness is a very decided strength in prices. A broker among the most conservative and best informed on the street, said to-day: "I hear all this bear talk, but it has ceased to have much effect upon me. If Gould carries out his plans as now outlined, Mr. Morgan cannot do very much. Of course he can put Jersey Central up and down, but granted a few things the market will go up in spite of Mr. Morgan or any other man. It looks to me like the beginning of a bull market." An operator said: "I understand Vanderbilt's trip abroad was quite largely for the purpose of correcting false rumors in regard to the condition of the properties. A very determined effort has been made by a party here to create uneasiness abroad with regard to American securities. When Vanderbilt reached the other side he found his misrepresentations worse than he had supposed. He came back very indignant toward certain people and I understand a combination has been formed to punish the bear interest in Vanderbilt stocks. I hear a proposition to permit covering was very haughtily rejected."

Mr. Keene is thought to be a buyer of St. Paul. Brokers supposed to represent him have been large purchasers. Points have been given to buy St. Paul for 110 next month. The fact that the company has wiped out its floating debt has extended a good influence. The decision of the board not to build much road this year is helping the stock. There have been some rumors to the effect that Mr. Mitchell may resign the presidency of the company next fall. In case he should do so he will probably be succeeded by Mr. Merrill. People who know something about the matter say Mr. Mitchell would probably make his resignation conditioned on the acceptance of the position by Mr. Merrill.

Be Line Sleepers to Boston. St. Louis, June 15.—The Bee Line railroad will commence next Monday night running through sleepers from here to Boston via the New York Central and Boston & Albany roads. The time is not to be shortened from the present schedule, which is fast, but the appointments of this train will be of the very best character and the accommodations first class in every respect.

It is not believed that the government

AFTER THE VERDICT.

FOREMAN CRANE EXPLAINS THE REASONS FOR THE ACQUITTAL.

How Rerdell Was Fixed—The Jury Didn't Believe a Word He Said—Bob Ingersoll Thinks it a Most Righteous Verdict—Mr. Joslyn Explains How It Was Done—Dorsey Serenaded by the Colored Republican Club—His Letter to Secretary Martin of the National Republican Committee.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Foreman Crane said to-day regarding the cause of the verdict found by the star route jury: "There was not one of them that believed a word Rerdell or Moore said, or much that Walsh said. It was an improbable story that Walsh would allow Brady to take \$5,000 in his notes from him and put them into his pocket, and then part with them like a philosopher. It is too absurd a man of the ilk of Brady should do such a thing; he was likely at least to sing out 'stop thief.'" The manufactured evidence of course had a great effect on the jury. The Chicago letter and other things. The jury felt that while there were some suspicions, there was not enough positive evidence to warrant breaking up five families."

"Did the jury think the government counsel were engaged in manufacturing evidence?" "No; but they did think the government counsel ought to have abandoned his evidence when they saw what it was, and not have tried to still make something out of it. Mr. Merriek tried to explain away the Chicago letter by saying it was written in 1879. The government also made an effort to show that S. W. Dorsey wrote many hands when the jury was satisfied the papers in question were written by Rerdell. These were things that rather hurt the prosecution than did them good. The jury have a very fine opinion of Judge Wyle, his great ability as a judge, his great knowledge of law, his self-possession and self-reliance. All spoke of him in complimentary terms yesterday morning before going into the court. The jury were made up of better men than the people thought. The colored men on the jury were four as clear-headed men as I ever saw. They had good memories and paid close attention to the evidence and arguments. They are very nice, substantial, sober, honest men. There were some of them that changed opinions during the trial—men who started out with an opinion that the defendants were guilty. I did not know, however, how one of them stood until we retired. It surprised me somewhat that those who voted for conviction did not go as I supposed they were going, and those who voted for acquittal did not vote as I supposed."

"Do you think any of the jurors were improperly influenced?" "No, I do not." "An interesting question is raised by the verdict in the cases of Rerdell and Peck."

"Yes, that is an interesting point. In the jury room after it was agreed to acquit, one of the jurors said: 'Rerdell has pleaded guilty of co-spiacy. He can't be punished without one or more is connected with him. Having acquitted all but one, Peck, who is dead, it might look as though Peck, though dead was in a conspiracy with Rerdell. I said that Rerdell was out of the case. It seemed to me but due to Peck, though beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and the other members of the jury thought it due to his memory, to his widow and orphan children, that the stigma should not be allowed to rest on his name, and that he should not be required to stand side by side with Rerdell as a conspirator. We felt he ought to stand with the other defendants who were acquitted as not guilty, but we were powerless to do anything to vindicate him in our verdict under the instructions of court. I have no doubt the acquittal of others carried with it the acquittal of Peck, and Rerdell stands alone as guilty of conspiracy. Everyting against Peck seems to be the same as against the others, and the same applied to Peck as to the others. If he had been alive he would have been acquitted.'"

INGERSOLL'S VIEWS. Ingersoll's views on the trial and its outcome are set forth in the following interview: "For about two years the government has put forth every effort to convict the defendants. The result ought to have been reached in the other trial, and would have been had it not been for the illegal interference of the government. There never was the slightest evidence of any conspiracy, and I always felt sure the defendants would be acquitted provided we got a jury of twelve men who were not only honest but courageous. Men who were not afraid of the government, and who care more for justice than for the threats of a power. We had this time a good jury. We had a good foreman, who I believe is entitled to be perfectly honest, reliable and brave man. I do not believe there is a man in the district with a better reputation. I must admit I was fearful we would never succeed in getting a jury not one of whom could be frightened or terrorized. You will remember that the foreman of the last jury was indicted on the day this trial began. You will also remember the letters written by the attorney general, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Joslyn, for the purpose of poisoning public opinion. You will remember, too, that the president joined in the chase by removing Angier and Parker and Marshal Henry. Capt. Henry is a perfectly upright man, and yet the president removed him, and the removal was made to affect this trial. The government left nothing undone. Every juror was shadowed by detectives, and yet not one of those jurors gave up his manhood. The department of justice ought to admit the whole prosecution was a mistake. I presume this trial ends the star route business. The government can certainly afford to rest on its laurels. It has done all it can. It selected its own case. It has had every advantage, and has most signally failed. Any further effort in the same direction, will not, in my judgment, compare itself to the American people. Of course I am fully satisfied with the result—gratified not only on account of the defendants, but on account of their families, and because one thing has been demonstrated that a jury has been found in Washington with the courage to bring in a verdict against the power of the government. The government did everything to convict these men except calling out the army and navy."

part of any person charged with duty representing the Republican party during a national campaign. Mr. Chandler was unquestionably the ablest man who served as an executive officer of the Republican national committee, being the first, if not the very first, who was recognized as the head of the Republican party in the sphere assigned him. It was therefore only proper that those who followed him should be governed by the precedents he laid down. Mr. Chandler gave Gov. McCormick no records. Gov. McCormick in response to a letter similar to the one you have written me, told me he had no records to give. They were my predecessors and you are my successor. I have nothing more to give to you than they had to give to me. I have a great mass of papers relating to the last campaign. They are chiefly made up of letters addressed to me and letters written by me to others, in which no one could have the slightest interest except to obtain curious information. When I accepted the secretaryship, I made it a condition that as a penny of money subscribed for political expenses should come into my hands and there never was a dollar subscribed of the funds received by me or paid out by me personally. The money was used under my direction, but all my personal expenses and the expenses of the clerks serving with me, were paid from my own pocket, amounting to something over \$13,000. I say this much, lest you may think I have records showing receipts and expenditures of 1880. The only records of that kind I have are the paid checks of my own contribution and the unfortunate bank book showing charges of my own folly. I regret more than I can tell that I made it possible that such records should be in my hands, but they are here, and I think it best to keep them a reminder of the splendid gratitude of a dishonest power. I do not owe the Republican national committee a cent of money or a grain of thankfulness. In the midst of the storm brought about by the efforts to had put forth and its direct result, in its behalf, a brutal assault was made upon me at the last meeting by the committee when I was not present to defend myself. Not one among the forty members present had the courage or the manhood to resent the miserable cowardice of an ambitious hypocrite, but never mind that. The balance sheets of justice will some time be written by a hand of honor, so far as you are personally concerned. If there is any paper in my possession, or any suggestion I can make that you think will be useful to you, I will be gratified to respond to your call. Sincerely yours, STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

SOMEWHAT ANNOYED. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald are both vexed over the picturesque description of their meeting at the Hotel Bates banquet as drawn by an imaginative but promising young journalist employed on the Journal, and which has been given wide publication, more by reason of its humor than from any question of facts. A prominent Democrat, also a guest at the banquet, said tonight of that affair: "I am a friend of both gentlemen, and know of my own knowledge there was not a particle of foundation for the article. Hendricks and McDonald are not only friends, although their ambitions may cross, but their relations are cordial, and at the banquet their conduct toward one another was quite as courteous as the properties of the occasion justified, and any other statement is unkind, unjust and untrue."

A COACHING TRIP. BURLINGTON, Vt., June 15.—A prolonged and enjoyable coaching trip by a party of New Yorkers and some Canadian friends terminated here. The start was made ten days ago at Greenfield, Mass., with a coach and six horses, the route taken being up the valley of the Connecticut river, through portions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, crossing the Green Mountains at Mt. Mansfield to Lake Champlain, in all a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The trip was organized by the Dwight and Wiman club association, of friends who have for twenty years spent their vacations together. The party includes from New York Messrs. J. Kimball, Erastus Wiman, Theodore Leeds and W. P. Raynor, as also H. P. Deight, general manager of the Canadian telegraph system.

BAD CORN OUTLOOK IN KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH, June 15.—The Times will publish to-morrow a valuable report in relation to the corn crop of central Kansas, which is contrary to the glowing reports which have been put in circulation. It shows only a partially satisfactory state of affairs, the acreage not being so large or crop so advanced as previously reported. The farmers in the region mentioned started out to make a large crop, but met with a serious obstacle in defective seed, which necessitated re-planting a large breadth of the country, the first plant failing of making a good stand. Every farmer knows what this means. Since then, rain has succeeded rain until to-day there are hundreds of fields that have only received one plowing and some barely that, and meanwhile the

will press any of the other cases against Brady and Dorsey to trial, and that the indictment against Kellogg, which was to have been tried next month, will be postponed till next fall, and then will be abandoned.

THE COST. The following are the payments made by the government to special attorneys: The statement will throw light on the general question of the cost of this trial: Bliss, \$46,208.18; Brewster, \$5,000; Cook, \$6,945.18; Gibson, \$5,000; Ker, \$27,872.48; Merriek, \$32,000; Pinkerton, \$2,494.64; grand total, \$125,979.48. To the above payments others are to be added which will considerably increase the aggregate paid to government lawyers, say at least 25 per cent. additional.

JOSLYN'S VERDICT. When Assistant Secretary Joslyn was asked what he thought of the verdict he explained how it was obtained from a reminiscence from his own experience. Some years ago he defended a man who was sued on a note. The rights of the case were on his side, but unfortunately the evidence was on the other side. He got twenty-five or thirty friends of the defendant to attend the trial regularly and always sit close to the jury and let no one else get near, and manifest approval of everything that was said that was favorable to the defense and so far as the court would let them express indifference to or dissent from everything the lawyers on the other side said. After a five days' trial though the evidence was all on the plaintiff, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. In the celebrated case which just closed scarcely anyone who was interested in securing conviction except the prosecuting attorneys attended the trial, while the court room was crowded day after day with friends of the defendants, who made their sympathies apparent at every turn. The jury was simply magnetized by the well-wishers that dominated the court room. The more honest and more to be convicted they were, the more readily they absorbed the influences thrown around them. For six months the jurors have been breathing an atmosphere created by the defense, and they couldn't help acquitting. There is no doubt about the guilt of the defendants, but the government had no show from the start, unless it had packed the court room as the defendants did. Mr. Merriek is a fine, clear, able lawyer, who managed his case well, but he has no such magnetism as Ingersoll. He can stir the feelings of the crowd as Ingersoll. Bob denounced the methods that he said the government had resorted to in that hearty and enthusiastic way he has, and the crowd was with him and together they overpowered the minds of the jury.

DORSEY SERENADED AND MAKES A SPEECH. S. W. Dorsey was serenaded last evening at his residence by the colored Republican club of this city. He made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the courtesy, in which he said: "I thank you for the heart you have shown in calling here this evening. I thank you, not only for myself, but for all the defendants and their families, but I thank you for the courage you have shown in the presence of all the dishonor that the government has tried to put upon me, in plastering the graves of mothers and the cradles of babies with infamy by unjust power. You are brave enough, you are strong enough to raise up your voice and your right hand against this attempted injustice. I thank you for the courage you have shown, I thank you for the pick that men like you can show, looking in the face of power, but over and above all that, this verdict has been given in whose presence humanity will be brought down, possibly not this year or next, but the time will come when it will be pointed to as Macaulay pointed to the trial of Warren Hastings. The trembling wires that bore the message of acquittal to Berlin, Moscow and Dublin told the poor, lowly and hopeless that there were yet twelve men that could be found who would deal justly by them, that there was not a government too large enough, there was not a public treasury fruitful enough, there were not loads of gold thick enough and there was not executive power great enough to seduce the judgment of twelve honest men. I don't care about myself. It is a matter of little consequence who is convicted or who is not. It is a matter of great consequence whether there is any government powerful enough, or whether there is any treasury full enough to bow down a citizen, however humble. This trial and this verdict has placed upon the books of justice a splendid record of the manhood of men. A jury made up of Democrats and Republicans, colored men and white men, Protestants, Catholics and Atheists, all agreed that the men charged were not guilty. So it turns out that in the district of Columbia, where the cloud of power casts its shadow over every individual, that twelve men could be found who would bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that should follow no man. A halo of glory of truth, will hang about them as long as they live, and it will decorate every thatched cottage that has been built or will be built in the next thousand years. Good bye and I thank you."

DORSEY WRITES JOHN A. MARTIN. Ex-Senator Dorsey has written the following letter to the newly elected secretary of the Republican national committee: GEN. JOHN A. MARTIN, ATCHISON, Kas.—Dear Sir: At the time when I was confined in a dark room and not able to see the walls that surrounded me, I received a letter from you which I answered by dictation, as I have been obliged to do for many months. I supposed my answer was sent you, but it turns out the stenographic notes were never transcribed. I regret this for the reason that I would not wish to feel guilty of discourtesy to a man who has always been just to me. When I was appointed secretary of the Republican national committee at the request of Gen. Garfield and accepted the place at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Arthur, representing the Grant side of the house, and the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler representing the Blaine side. I made the same request of Gov. McCormick, who was my predecessor, that you have made of me, and had at that time a fanciful notion that a record had been kept of the Republican party that showed its life and purpose, and that would leave a permanent history of its honorable existence and what had transpired in 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872, and that the record belonged to the Republican national committee, and that the secretary was the proper custodian of it. The answer I received from Gov. McCormick was that no record had been kept. That a bonfire of forgetfulness was built to eat up what we had a right to assume to be evidence of honesty at the end of each campaign. By the great mass of the people of intelligence in the north, it is now believed for all time that there is not a scrap, a word, a dot or a line in any record that will show a wrongful act on the

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part of any person charged with duty representing the Republican party during a national campaign. Mr. Chandler was unquestionably the ablest man who served as an executive officer of the Republican national committee, being the first, if not the very first, who was recognized as the head of the Republican party in the sphere assigned him. It was therefore only proper that those who followed him should be governed by the precedents he laid down. Mr. Chandler gave Gov. McCormick no records. Gov. McCormick in response to a letter similar to the one you have written me, told me he had no records to give. They were my predecessors and you are my successor. I have nothing more to give to you than they had to give to me. I have a great mass of papers relating to the last campaign. They are chiefly made up of letters addressed to me and letters written by me to others, in which no one could have the slightest interest except to obtain curious information. When I accepted the secretaryship, I made it a condition that as a penny of money subscribed for political expenses should come into my hands and there never was a dollar subscribed of the funds received by me or paid out by me personally. The money was used under my direction, but all my personal expenses and the expenses of the clerks serving with me, were paid from my own pocket, amounting to something over \$13,000. I say this much, lest you may think I have records showing receipts and expenditures of 1880. The only records of that kind I have are the paid checks of my own contribution and the unfortunate bank book showing charges of my own folly. I regret more than I can tell that I made it possible that such records should be in my hands, but they are here, and I think it best to keep them a reminder of the splendid gratitude of a dishonest power. I do not owe the Republican national committee a cent of money or a grain of thankfulness. In the midst of the storm brought about by the efforts to had put forth and its direct result, in its behalf, a brutal assault was made upon me at the last meeting by the committee when I was not present to defend myself. Not one among the forty members present had the courage or the manhood to resent the miserable cowardice of an ambitious hypocrite, but never mind that. The balance sheets of justice will some time be written by a hand of honor, so far as you are personally concerned. If there is any paper in my possession, or any suggestion I can make that you think will be useful to you, I will be gratified to respond to your call. Sincerely yours, STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

THE GIRLS' PROTEST. Vassar's Graduates Kick Against a Long Established Practice—Principle at the Bottom of the Fight. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] New York, June 15.—Unlike most college rebellions, the mutiny of Vassar girls is based upon a principle of some importance. They object to honor a system as detrimental to health, as deficient as an index of ability and industry, as conducive to superficial work and as productive of unworthy motives. The class graduated yesterday petitioned for the abolition of the present honor system, and especially requested none of the members of the class to be appointed for commencement exercises, but that the addresses of the occasion be delivered by the alumni. The faculty declined to yield to their wishes, announcing a resolution that the appointment of speakers of commencement day hereafter, would be made on the grounds of the student's general record of scholarship, her literary ability and her conduct during her college course. The failure of some of the appointed speakers to appear yesterday, has created a commotion at Vassar, but after the rebellious girls have departed from Poughkeepsie, and the excitement they have created has abated, the principle they have raised will remain for future debate and the reform they have demanded will be brought up with vigor in meetings of Vassar's alumni. Whatever may be said against the system of college honors, it must be admitted that life itself is filled with honors to win by industry and with prizes to be lost by indolence.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh, near Jackson. MONDAY, JUNE 11, Attraction Unsurpassed, Engagement of the Dramatic Stars, MINNIE OSCARGRAY and W. T. STEPHENS, In Their Sensational Drama, SWIFT and SURE, Introducing the finest Acting Dogs on the Stage: Romeo, Zip, Hero, Leo and Major. Second and Last Week of the Jackey Wonders, and Spence and Sartelle. PIANOS AND ORGANS. NATHAN FORD Gives Special Bargains in KNABE and FISCHER PIANOS Clough & Warren Organs. 96 E Third Street, - - - St. Paul. BUSINESS CHANCE. RARE OPPORTUNITY A SYNDICATE Is now being formed to purchase one of the most FLOURISHING TOWNSITES IN THE NORTHWEST. It is not a paper scheme, but the town is already well advanced, and its growth is beyond question. A small portion of the Syndicate Shares

Every Part and Parcel at Every Exhibition Undivided, Unequalled, Unapproached. Special low excursion rates have been arranged on all railroads. A grand industrial and Spectacular Progression will take place every day. All business houses, manufacturers, trades and callings are invited to co-operate in the grand parade. The leading newspapers of all cities and towns named above will please mention dates of exhibition. W. W. COLLE, Proprietor. Address SYNDICATE, Globe Office.

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woods have thickened and the hoe had to be resorted to on the bottom lands. This is slow work and gives a small yield. This being the case in many localities, there can be no question of diminished crops. In five counties over which our correspondent passed this is the condition of things and it is believed the same condition exists in other counties. While the indications point to fair crops, not over half a yield is really assured unless we have a late fall, so as to give the planting time to mature.

Looking Like Another Strike. PITTSBURGH, June 15.—The trade tribunal appointed to settle the wages of the railroad coal miners met this afternoon, but did not transact any business, as Ebenezer Oliver, one of the miners' representatives, who claims he was discharged on account of his connection with the tribunal, declined to serve longer. The vacancy will be filled by the court to-morrow, and the miners' officers are still hopeful of a settlement. Others think Oliver's resignation is a sign of trouble and believe another strike will be inaugurated.

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE. TONY PASTOR'S OWN And ORIGINAL Company. A GRAND SUCCESS. Entire Change of Bill To-Night LAST APPEARANCE. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE TO-DAY. TONY PASTOR Who will be Present at Every Performance. The Very Funny Afterpiece, WHO OWNS THE BABY! The Greatest Comic Success of the year, provoking screams of laughter.

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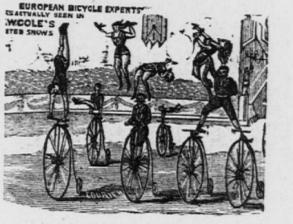
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CIRCUS. FIRST AND FOREMOST IN ALL THINGS! FIRST IN DAY! FIRST IN DATE! First in Fame and Features! At St. Paul, Tuesday, July 3.



And by a singular coincidence, Cole's Circus and the "Fourth of July" will be at Minneapolis, Wednesday, July 4. (Three Performances, 11 a.m., 1 and 7 p.m.) THE LARGEST AND BEST Show Ever in the Northwest. COLE'S COLOSSAL SHOWS CONSOLIDATED. GREAT THREE RINGS & Elevated Stage. CIRCUS! An Immense Menagerie of Wild Beasts and Trained Animals, including the Enormous "SAMSON."

