

IN THE PLEASURES OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!

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A VERY SICK DAY In the Chicago Grain and Produce Markets. WHEAT, CORN AND PROVISIONS Suffer the Greatest Decline, Producing a Very Painful Feeling. STATEMENT OF MCGEOCH FAILURE Proposition of Settlement at Fifty Cents on Dollar Favorably Received. A DULL DAY IN STOCK MARKET, With Prices Generally Tending Downward.

CHICAGO. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, July 2.—At a time less unsettled than the present a break like that which occurred in all markets to-day would have caused some excitement, but nothing which occurs surprises anybody nowadays. On Saturday a clique began buying prices and, with the assistance of the shorts, who took alarm, and the scalpers, who thought the bottom had been reached, everything closed strong. This morning a further move in the same direction was begun. August wheat opened on the open board at \$1.03 3/4 and sold up to \$1.05 1/2, opening on the board of trade later at \$1.04 3/4, but when the bulls decidedly retired and the shorts had covered, the bottom fell out of the movement and there was a frantic rush to sell everything. Grain and provisions suffered alike. It was a very sick day all round, and the feeling was weakest in the closing hours.

A meeting of the creditors of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. was held this afternoon in the rooms of the call board. Mr. J. R. Bensley, the receiver appointed by Judge Gardner, submitted a statement in which he said that under the direction of the court he took charge of the affairs of the firm on the 18th of June. He found them in great confusion and after much labor found the amount due the trade at the time of the firm's failure was \$1,803,384.58, deducting margins surrendered, \$608,473.37, leaving due and unsecured to the members of the board \$1,194,911.21. The lard held by the banks was of the value of \$3,800,000, leaving a net deficit due to the banks of about \$150,000. This would leave the unsecured liabilities of the firm at \$1,344,911.21. Against this he has in hand cash and cash assets amounting to \$200,000. The report stated that Mr. McGeoch had not been in the city since the failure, but Mr. Bensley went to Milwaukee and had an interview with him and with a number of his friends, and after much negotiation Mr. McGeoch offered to raise \$450,000, a sum which, with the \$200,000 mentioned above, would make \$650,000, a sum which would come near paying fifty cents on the dollar. The report went on to state that the firm would pay fifty cents on the dollar, cash, if all the creditors would sign an agreement to accept this as a full discharge of all their claims. This acceptance would involve a dismissal of all suits now pending in the court. The report further states that Mr. Wells does not appear as a partner of the firm. He is seventy-five years of age, and though reported to be wealthy he has very heavy liabilities due or about to become due, to secure which he has secured nearly all his property. No other parties were interested with McGeoch, or with the firm in any of their transactions. Mr. Bensley was of the opinion that if the creditors did not accept the offer they would not realize anything like fifty cents on the dollar out of the real estate and if the offer was not accepted the offer of \$450,000 would not be good. The above statement does not include the country accounts of the firm but the receiver calculates these would amount to \$1,000,000. The proposition was an agreeable surprise, few expecting to realize anything on their claims except possibly by process of law. Most of the creditors have expressed their willingness to accept the settlement and it will probably be agreed to by all of those who have attached property.

Wheat opened strong this forenoon and the tendency seemed upward owing partially to the anticipated closing of the Suez canal, which would shut off supplies from India from European markets. It was also thought that a number of capitalists working through Linblom and others were disposed to invest in wheat on all weak spots from now on. However, it soon became manifest that the bulls were to receive but slight assistance from outside, and this, in connection with the fine growing weather crop reports, a decline of 6d and 1s per quarter at Liverpool and a dispatch stating that there is nine million bushels of wheat and its equivalent in flour in Liverpool warehouses, besides the large stocks in vessels in the harbor, caused a weak feeling and an almost universal disposi-

tion on the part of holders to realize, prices continuing downward with but slight reaction to the close. No element of strength could be gained from other markets, both corn and provisions having separate reasons for taking the same course. At 1 o'clock values were 2 1/2c under those current at the close of Saturday's business, August selling at \$1.02. On the call the weakness was supplemented by an almost panic feeling and a further loss of 1/2c and August at \$1.01 1/2. A million and a quarter changed hands at the reduced figures. On the curb later August was freely offered at \$1.01 with no takers. Sixty-one cars were received to-day. The shipments were 8,200 bushels and the charters for 40,000 bushels. There are reports to-night from Minnesota of the hot sun scalding and blighting spring wheat, which, if confirmed to-morrow, may have some effect, but otherwise the outlook is for lower prices all round. 623 of the 660 points heard from to-day report the wheat now in head; 112 out of 314 state the general condition of the crop to be the same as at this date last year; at 179 it is better and at the remaining 23 it is not so good.

Large offerings from the opening to the close had the effect of completely demoralizing any attempt the bulls might have made to rally corn and the consequence was a steady decline to the lowest point yet seen. The weather is hot, receipts large, 553 cars, and little inclination is shown to buy. With other markets tumbling and these bear arguments to work on it will be hard to get any rally on corn for the present at least. The bears are free in their predictions of 45c corn and as yet they have it all their own way. Still, with the great shortage out, there may be a large scare any day. On the board to-day a large speculative and fair shippers' business was transacted, at a decidedly lower range of values. Parties who had bought at the lowest prices of Saturday were all unloading early. The market opened weak 1/2c under Saturday, declined with some fluctuations 2 1/2c and finally closed at about the inside. A flood of offerings on call knocked off 1/2c more and early futures ended the day well under 50c, July selling at 47 1/2c and August at 48 1/2c. A million and a half bushels went at these figures, a full half being for August delivery.

Cash and July oats are firm because they are manipulated and everybody is afraid to sell. The longer futures are weak. Speculative trading was largely in July. This future sold 1/2c lower early, but there was a good demand from shorts and the market reached 3/4c over the inside and finally closed 3/4c better than Saturday. The offerings were light. The deferred futures sold 3/4c lower and closed at about inside prices. At the close the market was weak all round and on call sold off 1/2c. July closed at 7 1/2c and August at 28 1/2c. Rye did not change materially and was very quiet.

There was considerable business transacted in the market for hog products to-day, but the feeling was unsettled and weak and a material reduction in prices was submitted to on all the leading descriptions. The circumstances surrounding the trade were decidedly unfavorable to holders. The receipts of hogs were very large for the opening day of the week and prices ruled easier, while the delivery of the product on July contracts were very large, and in some instances were thrown on the market again. The market opened rather easy and ruled unsettled and weak during the greater portion of the day. Offerings were quite liberal for future delivery. The shipping demand was fairly active, but buyers were somewhat conservative in their views. The quality of hogs now being marketed attracts considerable attention, the average weight for the month of July showing an increase of 26 lbs. over the returns for last June. Foreign advices indicate a steadier feeling, and lard in Liverpool was quoted 6d higher. Eastern markets were easier, and prices inclined in favor of buyers. The receipts of the product were fair and the shipments quite liberal of all kinds. The offerings of pork were quite free, and the speculative inquiry active. The market opened comparatively steady at 2 1/2c @ 5c decline on the closing figures of Saturday, but the offerings exceeded the demand, and prices gradually receded 40c on the whole range. During the latter part of the session a steadier feeling prevailed, and prices rallied 5@10c, but closed rather easy. The shipping demand was moderate.

A good business was transacted in the lard market, but prices were very irregular. The offerings for future delivery were liberal and the demand active. At the opening the market was comparatively steady at 10@15c advance per 100 pounds, but soon weakened and prices receded 15@20c per 100 pounds. During the latter part of the session the feeling was steadier, but no material appreciation in prices was gained. The shipments were quite liberal, about 4,000 tierces, of which 1,100 tierces

were forwarded by lake. Shipping demand fairly active. Cash was in good request and sold at \$9.17 1/2 @ 9.32 1/2. Call prices were 2 1/2c @ 5c lower for both pork and lard. Singer and his party veered clear around to day and were selling or holding the market in order that their brokers might unload for them. Fowler bought 15,000 tierces of November lard on the call at \$9.10, evidently thinking that the free circulation of cash product would make November command a premium just as surely as October does. The combination of circumstances is too powerful for the bulls, and the close shows nothing but weakness and indications of still lower prices to-morrow. Twenty-two thousand hogs arrived to-day and brought 15c less than on Saturday.

Two hundred and twenty-six points to-day report the stand of corn good, 549 fair and 150 poor, but of a thousand points replanting has been general in 656. Corn has been growing slowly in all owing to the late cool weather. The early winter wheat is all out, but very little threshed. The late harvest is just commencing. The well known New York capitalists, W. S. Williams and N. G. Nuller, who have been known here in corner manipulations as the syndicate, have entered into partnership with Lindblom, and their millions will enter more actively than ever into speculations on Chicago's change.

NEW YORK. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, July 2.—The market dragged without an attempt to put a particle of life in it by the holders of stock. There were some weak spots to-day. Western Union sold at 82 1/2. Oregon Transcontinental 83, and Union Pacific at 93. The first named was down on the statement that the superior court refused to vacate the injunction in the Hatch-Williams case. It is now said that Mr. Gould will probably give his check for the dividend to stockholders, as he did in a former case. The Vanderbilt properties were all a trifle lower. There being no supporting orders the bears depressed prices with but little difficulty. We may expect a repetition of this to-morrow. There is nothing in the situation to affect stocks unfavorably. The harvest progresses, and the weather for the securing of the crops in the sections where they have matured is everything that could be desired. The day was even more inactive than Saturday, and so it continued until the close. The last quotations on Omaha preferred and Rock Island are ex-dividend. There were slight rallies at the last. New Jersey Central and Reading seemed quite firm.

The Tribune's editorial on money and business says: A further decline in grain and a bad report as to the business of Nichols, of Chicago, weakness in provisions and lard, and unwarranted rumors of failures of Armour, dullness and singular strength in petroleum, and a decline followed by some recovery in stocks were the principal features of interest in the business world last week. Nothing need be said of the money market. It has been easy and received no attention, nor did the report of an increase in the number of failures during the first half of 1883 cause any alarm, as it is well understood that many of them have been of a speculative sort and that the collapse of speculative rings is not a disadvantage but a benefit to legitimate business. Distrust of the New York Central on account of the competition of the West Shore railroad was the key of the situation in the stock market Thursday and afterward the opinion gained ground that this distrust had been carried too far and that the old established lines, notwithstanding new competition, would retain an enormous business and continue to be valuable properties. It is not out of place to remember that it is now just two years since prices began to decline with the shooting of President Garfield and the assurance of the failure of crops. New York Central sold in 1881 at 155, Lake Shore at 135 1/2, Michigan Central at 126 1/2, Wabash preferred at 96 1/2 and some other stocks at correspondingly high figures. After a depression lasting so long it would not be at all surprising if good crops should bring some recovery. The great railroads are not exactly worthless, though speculative management has done its best to deprive some of their value.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKETS. LONDON, July 2.—The Mark Lane Express review of the British grain trade the past week says: Spring sown crops are materially improved, especially peas. Trade during the week was unusually dull and quotations nominally unchanged. Trade in foreign wheats is at a standstill. Supplies continue large and prices for inferior sorts if cheaper. Flour without inquiry. Maize is becoming easier daily. No trade in cargoes off coast. Seven arrivals, two sales, five cargoes withdrawn, and six remained. Sales of English wheat during the week 41,485 quarters at 42s. 3d per quarter, against 15,490 quarters at 46s. 11d. the corresponding week last year.

WASHINGTON NEWS. DRIFTINGS OF A DAY FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. The Case Against Major Nickerson—Senator Beck Arouses New Interest in the Tariff Question—The Secret of Conkling's Distrust of Newspaper Correspondents—Philanthropist Corcoran and the Star Spangled Banner—Successful War Upon the Gambling Fraternity—Summer Movements of the President—Public Debt Statement.

MAJOR NICKERSON'S CASE. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, July 2.—Whatever the war department is doing in the case of Major Nickerson is being kept very quiet in order that its plans may be carried out. Major Nickerson is as subject to orders from the war department as any officer on the active list. He is required to report his whereabouts every month, and in case he neglects to do so for three months he can be dropped as a deserter. The department can order him before a court martial at any time, and if he fails to appear before the court he can also be dropped. It is reported that Major Nickerson has sailed for Europe.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE. Special Counsel George Bliss and W. W. Ker arrived here to-day. It is said that they continue to draw their large per diem from the government. It is understood that they have evolved a new scheme to keep their pay running. That is the preparation of the civil suit against the late star route defendants. They propose, it is said, to enter suits in the judicial districts where the defendants reside for amounts which they are alleged to have stolen from the government. If this scheme is carried out the expense will be fully equal to that of the criminal trials. Dorsey will have to be sued in New Mexico, Brady in the district of Columbia, Vaile in Missouri, Miner in Ohio, and the Salsburgs in New Jersey. This will afford a first-class field for the employment of special counsel.

A MARRIAGE SENSATION. A young man, C. C. Merritt, of Baltimore, who has recently come into a large fortune by the death of his father, married here last night a respectable woman many years his senior, the keeper of an employment agency. The woman had taken care of him for years, when he was rather wild, and after he had been disowned by his father. He did not even know that his father was dead until she informed him of it after a visit through Virginia to find him. His present wife, a few hours before the wedding, is reported to have said some droll things, among them this: "Three weeks ago last Monday he walked in this office and said: 'Well, here I am.' 'What do you want?' Said I: 'Your father is dead,' and he fainting right off. I had no more idea that he was going to ask me to marry him than I have that you will before you leave the office," she continued, with a faint effort to blush. "It was last winter that I said to Dundore, (Dundore is the woman who was a partner in the employment agency) that cub of yours is trying to make love to me." "Well, never you mind, Howard," said she, "some of these days that boy will have more money than you ever had, or ever will have." "No indeed," continued Mrs. Howard, "I didn't have any idea that he wanted to marry me until he asked me to. I have almost backed out several times, because people will say I was a fortune hunter, and that I inveigled him into marrying me." The fortune of the boy is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

BECK UPON THE TARIFF. Senator Beck has prepared and published an interview with himself on the tariff. It is in rejoinder to the statements of Senators Sherman and Morrill, printed soon after congress adjourned. In it Beck insists that the tariff issue is to be fought over again in the next congress and that it will be the vital question of the Democracy in the speakership and presidential campaign. Beck, it is said, submitted his statement to several Democratic senators before he decided to publish it. The interview draws the line sharply between his school of the tariff and that represented by Randall. It indicates very clearly that the Democrats will soon have something else to talk about than want of harmony among the Republicans. Senator Kellogg, after reading it, said: "Beck has made a mistake for his party. Any such radical declaration of a tariff campaign as that will lose the Democratic party these congressional districts in Louisiana." Mr. Beck charges that the bill submitted by the tariff commission was a burlesque on legislation. He generally reiterates the aggressive points of his speeches. He declares flatly that it will be his purpose to seek to remove the tariff question next winter and to remove the taxes which were imposed by the conference committee against the expressed will of both the senate and the house, as shown by their recorded votes, on

iron ore, steel rails, pottery and many other articles. CONKLING. Roscoe Conkling makes a good many flying trips to Washington in connection with his law business. He avoids the White House, and is as unbending as ever toward reporters. An eastern correspondent tried to interview him the other day. "Sir," said the dignified senator, "you must excuse me. I cannot converse with members of the press." Roscoe had some bitter lessons in interviewing when he was in the zenith of his political career. The representative of one of the leading papers of the country called upon him before he had soured against newspaper men. Conkling received him like a prince, and was at some pains to give him the desired information. The scribe assured Roscoe that his language would be given verbatim et literatim, but the scribe reckoned without his chief. On repeating the result of his mission the latter said: "Pshaw, if Conkling gave you that he meant just the opposite. I'll twist it into shape." He twisted it into such a shape that it made the proud Roscoe wild with vexation and threw the scribe into epileptic fits. A year or two afterward the interviewer was made chief of the bureau, and he determined to make amends to Lord Roscoe at the first opportunity. That opportunity arrived sooner than he expected, during a time of great political excitement, when the views of Conkling were looked forward to with great interest. A prominent Republican asked the correspondent if he would print an interview with the New York senator just as it was given. "Certainly," was the prompt response, "I will guarantee that not a word shall be changed." It was wired to the home office as Conkling dictated it. The editor evidently suspected this, since he prefaced it with a stinging introduction to the effect that Roscoe had caused himself to be introduced, and strutted like a peacock as he talked to himself. That was the last straw. It killed every vestige of Conkling's faith in newspaper men. To-day he would rather have a scorpion daily with his favorite curl than spend five seconds in the company of a reporter on business.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. W. W. Corcoran, the philanthropist and banker, who paid the expenses of bringing the bones of John Howard Payne from Tunis and putting a marble shaft over them in Oakwood cemetery, has received a letter from a resident of Frederickston, Md., asking the sentimental millionaire to interest himself in a movement to perpetuate the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." The writer says the grave of Key occupies an obscure corner in the graveyard at Frederickston and is in a sadly neglected condition, being nearly hidden by noxious weeds and overgrowing bushes. Nothing but a headstone twenty-four inches high and twenty broad marks the poet's resting place. The bodies of his wife and child rest beside his.

GAMBLING HOUSES CLOSED. This city is no longer the gamblers' paradise. Every house has been closed and the proprietors have left for Baltimore, Alexandria or Coney Island. The spy system which came into active operation with the changes in police circles, has paralyzed the business. Four months ago there were six faro banks in full blast. They were run on Republican, or square principles. The play was high, and the players were drawn from every class of society. Senators brushed elbows with department clerks and congressmen sat next to army officers and place hunters. About a dozen brace games were also in operation. Something like \$200,000 changed hands weekly. The professionals lived in clover. Expensive suppers were spread nightly. More champagne was drank for a good summer's work. Hints of a collapse of the business were numerous when the old detectives were removed. The gamblers had paid tribute to them for years. Complaints were passed by as the idle wind. The officers themselves frequently took a hand in the games. Major Dye, the new chief of police, determined to suppress the evil. He went to work quietly. Grand raids were not in his line. He organized a system of espionage which resulted in the gradual closing of the gambling dens. With the exception of poker rooms, without which no Washington hotel is complete, there is now not a game of chance in the city. The spy system has also been directed against Sunday drinking, but without much success. The saloon keepers keep their front doors locked and only admit well known customers. Some few have been caught and fined \$20 for infringement of the Sunday law. The faces of the spies have become so familiar, however, that their occupation is about gone, and the thirtly Washingtonian gets his Sabbath cocktail as easy as his week day biters. "The closing of the gambling houses," said a veteran to the Globe correspondent, "is a grave mistake. The people of Washington revel in games of chance. There are more lottery tickets sold here in proportion to population than in any other city in the country. Before the new deal there were

policy shops at almost every street corner. You can no more stop the department clerk from buying lottery tickets and playing faro than you can prevent the colored man playing policy. If they cannot exercise this propensity here they go elsewhere, and so much money is lost to the city. The suppression of gambling of all kinds here has proved a godsend to Alexandria. The mayor of that city admits as much. Every evening you can see droves of clerks and tradesmen on the Alexandria boats. On Sundays that ancient burg is crowded with Washingtonians, anxious to stake a few dollars on the cards or invest in the lottery schemes. Perhaps Major Dye will let up in a little while. New brooms always sweep clean. When the ends wear a little they are apt to miss something. I am inclined to think there will be a change in the old direction by the time congress meets. The average congressman is not going to Alexandria to lose his money, and something must be done to gratify his love of play. We cannot get along without faro banks during the season, and what we cannot get along without we must have." With this sage remark the old veteran hurried off to catch the last boat to Alexandria.

per ton as follows: Furnace lump, steam-er, lump and grate, each \$3.90; egg, \$4.15; stove, \$4.45; chestnut, \$4.60; and pea, \$3.15.

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, July 5, 6 and 7, And Grand Family Matinee, Saturday, 2 p. m. Fred Vokes' New Combination Including the following celebrities: MR. FRED VOKES, MR. HARRY HAWK, MR. BYRON DOUGLAS, MISS HELEN DINGEON, MISS PAULINE HALL, MISS EMMA SCHULTZ, and others, making this one of the strongest companies on the road, presenting their new and beautiful 3-act Musical Comedy, entitled "IN CAMP." Now being presented for the first time in Chicago, and playing to crowded houses. Prices as usual. Sale of seats at box office Wednesday 9 a. m. C. W. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh, near Jackson. MONDAY, JULY 2, And during the week. Lots of fun. Appearance of the great German Comedian GEORGE W. THOMPSON in his new drama, entitled THE LOEWENSTENS. Full of mirth-provoking situations. First appearance of "The Merry Swiss Couple" Messrs. Clark and Edwards. Initial bow of the neat Irish pair, J. J. Mullen and Kitty Mills.

EXCURSIONS. JULY 4TH! Great Western Band AT Ramaley's New Grove Pavilion AFTERNOON & EVENING, White Bear Lake, COTTAGE PARK STATION. PROGRAMME—Concert, Sailing, Illumination and Fireworks. Two Pavilion Hops from 4 to 6:30 and from 8 until train time, with full Great Western Band in the Orchestra. All kinds of refreshments on the ground and the management in experienced hands. 182-84

Grand Picnic! AT GERVAIS LAKE, FOR BENEFIT OF St. John's Church! JULY 4, 1883. Races, Glass Ball Shooting, etc., etc. Gold Prize given by Hon. R. W. Bell, and Silver and Pipe given by J. W. Willis, Esq. 184-15

GO AND SEE THE Art Exhibition! MANNHEIMER BLOCK. OPEN FROM 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. EVENINGS FROM 9 TO 10. Evening admission, 25c.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT: WASHINGTON, July 2.—Following is the public debt statement for June: Interest bearing debt—Three and a half per cents..... \$32,082,600 Four and a half per cents..... 250,000,000 Four per cents..... 75,758,680 Three per cents..... 394,204,358 Refunding certificates..... 355,900 Navy pension fund..... 14,000,000 Total interest bearing debt..... \$1,388,229,150 Matured debt..... 7,831,415 Debt bearing no interest—Legal tenders..... \$346,740,001 Certificates of deposit..... 13,575,000 Gold and silver certificates..... 170,995,471 Fractional currency..... 7,000,690 Total without interest..... \$538,111,162 Total debt..... \$1,926,340,312 Total interest..... 12,809,382 Cash in treasury..... 345,289,902 Debt less cash in treasury..... \$1,581,050,410 Decrease during June..... \$18,095,201 Decrease since June 30, '82..... 187,825,255

Current liabilities—Interest due and unpaid..... \$1,702,845 Debt on which interest has ceased..... 7,831,415 Interest thereon..... 366,824 Gold and silver certificates..... 170,995,471 United States notes held for redemption of certificates..... 13,875,000 Total..... \$345,389,902 Available assets—Bonds in treasury..... \$345,389,902 Bonds issued to Pacific railroad, interest payable by United States—Principal outstanding..... \$64,628,512 Interest accrued and not yet paid..... 1,884,705 Interest paid by United States..... 59,285,588 Total..... \$115,798,800 Decision Against the Western Union Telegraph Company. New York, July 2.—Judge Freedman in the superior court to-day, gave a decision in the cases of Wm. S. Williams and Rufus Hatch against the Western Union Telegraph company and others. The motion in those cases was to vacate the injunction orders granted last December, which restrained the payment of the dividends upon \$15,929,590 of stock which was declared to have been illegally issued upon defendants giving bond as authorized by amendment to the code enacted by the last legislature sufficient to indemnify the plaintiffs against any loss which they might sustain by reason of such injunction. This motion was made by the Western Union company. Judge Freedman denies the motion.

The Tax Bill Vetoed by Gov. Butler. BOSTON, July 2.—The governor has sent to the house a veto of the bill to levy a state tax of \$2,000,000. He does not believe in raising money before it is needed, and letting it lie in bonds at 3 per cent, while poor people, who pay the taxes, must borrow at not less than 5 per cent to pay with. He reviews the finances of the last four years, and says a loan of two millions is unnecessary and unreasonable. He regards a million dollars as a sufficient tax, and a million and a half as ample.

Port of Duluth. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] DULUTH, Minn., July 2.—Arrived: Propellers St. Paul, Quebec, Peerless, China, barge Glasgow, with five schooners; barge Butterfield, schooner Teutonia. Departed: Propeller Quebec, tug Goodnow, towing schooners Kate Winslow and O'Neil.

Drowned in Straight River. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] FAIRBANKS, July 2.—This morning about 9 o'clock, a son of Dr. C. B. Rockwell was drowned in Straight river while bathing. The lad was fourteen years of age. He was drowned in a deep hole which has been the death of several of the Shattuck boys.

July Coal Prices. NEW YORK, July 2.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal company announced the prices of their Lackawanna coal for July