## ATWOOD MINING COMPANY.

**Shakespeare Mineral Camp, Grant County, N. Mex.**

Mr. W. S. Morrow, of Chambersburg, Pa., is making a new departure in the organization of mining companies in adopting the plan of the Standard Oil Company, by which only 1 per cent. of the stock can be called in any year, and the "calls" can only be made for five years. Struck by the novelty of the plan a reporter called on Mr. Morrow and asked him to explain his idea and tell something about his mining properties.

Mr. Morrow said: "The Shakespeare mining camp was first discovered and examined by Prof. W. D. Brown, of San Francisco, in 1872, he then being in the employ of Mr. Ralston, of the Bank of California. The death of Mr. Ralston and the financial panic of 1873 prevented anything being done until 1877, when a number of mineral locations were made, including those now owned by the Atwood Mining Company. This company, after years of prospecting, was organized in July, 1882, and work commenced at once. Two shafts were sunk, one 216 feet and the other 131 feet deep, and drafts and cross cuts made at various levels to the extent of 550 feet. Five car loads containing sixty tons of the ores taken from these workings were sent to the smelting works at Denver, and produced $2,994, from which, deducting the freight and smelting charges, $603, there was left $2,385, or $39.75 per ton.

"It is estimated that there are now 20,000 tons of such ore in the dumps ready for reduction as soon as works can be erected, as the company does not propose to pay $10 per ton in freight and smelting charges, when the smelting can be done more cheaply at the mines than at Denver, and the freight can be saved entirely. Mr. Stevens, the mining engineer in charge, reports that there are 50,000 tons of ore "in sight" on the 200 foot level.

"Here is a letter of Mar. 17 I have received from Mr. Griffith, the Cornish miner, now taking care of the mine. You see, he says: 'If you have bought the property, allow me to congratulate you on your good fortune. You have a good property—one that will yield millions of dollars. The mine is in such a condition that all you have to do is to put the rope on the drum and you can commence work.' Here is a letter from Mr. L. L. Lombard, from whom I purchased the mine. He says: 'I would be glad to subscribe for some of the stock, and perhaps I could get some of the late owners to subscribe, as they know the mine is good. * * * At first look at your prospectus one would say your capital stock was too large, but on reading the basis it seems to be a new departure, and it is, when fairly understood, an excellent idea, and one safe for any one to embark in.' '

"Well," said the reporter, "you have told us of the mine, what about your plan, the "new departure" which Mr. Lombard speaks of?"

"Oh," said Mr. Morrow, "I borrowed that from the Standard Oil Company. The shares of stock have a par value of ten dollars. The stockholder pays one per cent. when he gets his stock, and can only be called upon for one per cent. each year for five years, *that is fifty cents in all*, paid in five years, and he then owns a share of full-paid stock worth ten dollars. It is simple enough and easily seen."

"What are your plans of procedure?"

"Well, I shall go to the mines by the 1st of May and start the work at once. I propose to put smelting works up and reduce the ores right on the spot, with the money provided by the stock. I shall take options on other mining properties which I can examine and prospect after commencing work on the Atwood, and I shall do this myself, as I am the first president of a mining company who is himself a practical miner, and I have been at the business thirty-five years."

"Who are the gentlemen associated with you in this company?"

"Mr. Sherman, the treasurer, is one of the proprietors of the Carrollton Hotel, in Baltimore; Mr. J. M. Jones, the secretary, has been secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States for twenty-seven years; Messrs. Goodwin and Wilson, of the directors, are Baltimore railway contractors; Mr. McGary is a manufacturer, Mr. Coffee is a director of the Farmers' National Bank at Carlisle, Pa., and Mr. Hemmingway is an eminent surgeon and physician of Carlisle."

"Well, Mr. Morrow, you think the 'Atwood' will be a great success?"

"I believe the stock will sell at par before two payments of 1 per cent. each are made on it," and with that belief plainly expressed on his face, Mr. Morrow hurried off to take the train.

## RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

**Their Abilities to Transport Naval Material and Boats.**

The Navy Department is still prosecuting the inquiries begun some time ago relative to the ability of the railways and canals of the country to transport boats and naval material from the sea to inland waters. It has been learned that the facilities of the existing railroads are limited to the ability to transport boats of an extreme length of 110 feet, while the Erie canal will permit the passage from the Atlantic ocean to the lakes of torpedo boats 100 feet in length. As the torpedo craft necessary for the defense of the lake ports are not required to be as seaworthy and as large as those intended for the protection of the seacoast, it is believed that the existing facilities are ample. The fact that these inquiries by the department were begun more than a year ago is regarded by naval officers as a sufficient answer to any inference that might be drawn to the effect that they indicated preparations for a struggle growing out of the fisheries dispute.

**Handling High-Bred Animals.**

Prof. O. R. Gleason had another good house last night at the E Street Rink. His performance continues one of the attractions of the city, as his skill in subduing vicious horses is most marvelous. This evening Prof. Gleason promises a very interesting and instructive programme. He will handle several high-bred horses—bolters and kickers. This week positively closes his American engagement, and all should take advantage of the opportunity to see him before the end of this week.

**Observations in India and Australia.**

Moncure D. Conway concluded his course of lectures at the Unitarian Church last evening with a talk on "Observations in India and Australia." He carried his auditors through the countries of which he spoke by giving a description of their natural facilities and picturing the people as he saw them. His conversational style made his remarks very interesting, as one felt they were listening to one who spoke originally rather in the strained language of oratory.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Richmond *Daily Times* has been enlarged to twenty-eight columns.

The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues have decided to attend the National Drill in Washington in May.

Mr. George C. Ayres, for many years one of the leading tobacco manufacturers of Danville, will, it is said, make Washington his future home.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company, at Norfolk, find it difficult to handle all the Tennessee marble that comes over the Norfolk and Western railroad for New York, and large quantities now lie in their warehouse.

The Danville *Register* has this to say in regard to the leaf tobacco market: The transactions in tobacco during the past week have been small. All bright goods are selling well, but they are very scarce. Common grades are selling low and there is no money in them for the planter. It is not always a pleasant thing to have to tell the plain, cruel truth about business matters, but the fact is that the farmers have got to change their style of farming or starve.

The Danville and New River railroad is now paying its operating expenses and this month will have a surplus fund. This is due to an increase of business on the road and the economical management of Mr. Wrenshall. That class of Danville and New River railroad bonds known as western division bonds, which are a first mortgage on the contemplated line west of Stuart, second mortgage on the line between Martinsville and Danville, have advanced from 56 cents to 70 cents in the last two weeks. The advance is due to the almost certain widening of the gauge of the railroad, its amalgamation with the Danville and Atlantic, and its extension west from Stuart.

## CANE SUGAR MAKING.

**What Commissioner Colman Thinks of the Diffusion Process.**

Commissioner Colman has returned from Louisiana, whither he went three weeks ago to prepare the way for experiments in cane sugar making by the diffusion process.

"I have selected the Warmoth plantation, as you already know," he said yesterday to a REPUBLICAN reporter, "as the place where we shall make the trial. A meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association, at which I was present by invitation, appointed a committee of eight of their number to act with the president of the association in selecting a plantation, and this committee reported unanimously in favor of Gov. Warmoth's place for a variety of reasons, the chief of which are that his buildings, steam power, and appliances are the best available. The sugar growers are very much interested in this work, and will watch its progress closely. The association will appoint two of its members to act with Prof. Wiley as a board of management, a majority of which will control the work in every detail. The outlook is very promising, though I have made and shall make no prophecies as to results. The result of our work with cane in Kansas was far beyond expectations, though we labored under many difficulties. Experts who examined our cane before it was shipped said that its yield would be only about 80 pounds per ton, yet we got about 140 pounds. If our experiment in Louisiana proves as successful as we hope, the planters will be enabled to compete successfully with the beet sugar interests beyond a doubt. It is true that by the new process we add about 25 per cent. of water, which will require to be evaporated, but the expense of this operation will be more than met by the saving in steam power required to run the machinery. A mill which now requires 150 horse-power to run its rollers will require perhaps not more than five horse-power to propel the cutters. If we assume that this saving will just meet the added expense of evaporation—and it should do more than that—then there is the promised increase of 33 per cent. from which to expect increased profits. One large planter, whose average yield this season was about 80 pounds per ton, told me, after figuring closely upon the matter, that the new process would have made a difference in his favor of about $37,000.

## VIRGINIA COUPON TAX CASE.

**The State Again Knocked Out by the Higher Court.**

Another Virginia coupon tax case—that of William L. Royall against the state of Virginia—was yesterday sat down upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. This was an appeal from a judgment pronounced against Royall by the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, on the 25th of February last, in a case in which he was prosecuted by the state for practicing his profession as a lawyer without a license, after having tendered the said state's coupons in payment of his license tax.

Chief Justice Waite, delivering the opinion of the court, held "that the present case could not be distinguished in principle from that of Royall vs. Virginia (116 United States, 572), and on that authority the judgment of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to allow the writ of error which was prayed for."

A decision was also rendered in the similar coupon tax case of H. A. Carper, jailer of Pulaski county, Va., against Richard L. Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was a traveling salesman for the firm of Austin Fields & Co., of Philadelphia. He was arrested in Pulaski county, Va., for doing business without a license after he had made an offer of tax receivable coupons in payment for such license. Upon a writ of habeas corpus he was discharged from custody by Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Virginia, sitting as circuit judge in chambers at Baltimore. The clerk of Virginia, through its jailer, appealed from Judge Bond's decision. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court dismissing the appeal.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

**Americans Invited to Send Machinery Exhibits to Italy.**

The Department of State has received information from the consul at Milan, Italy, that there will be held in that city, in the months of May and June next, an "international exhibition of flour-milling machinery and apparatus connected with bread making, Italian paste making, rice dressing, and similar industries." The consul advises American manufacturers to send exhibits. He states that American machinery generally enjoys a high reputation in Italy; that especially hydraulic wheels and turbines and windmills are well and favorably known among the educated specialists, both for their excellence and comparative cheapness, and believes they would find a good market in Italy. He also believes this to be true of other articles on the exhibition list. The consul further states that the committee have authorized him to say that articles destined for the exhibition from the United States will be received even after the opening of the exhibition. He gives the following address for intending exhibitors: "Comitato Esecutivo dell Esposizione Internazionale di Apparecchi per Macinazione, etc., Pertici Settentrionale 21, Milan, Italy."

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

**Plant Necessary for Constructing One of the New Vessels.**

Chief Constructor Wilson, who is now at Chester inspecting the cruiser Chicago, is expected to return to this city to-day to give formal instructions to the board appointed to consider and report upon the additional machinery and plant necessary to enable the department to undertake the construction at the Brooklyn navy yard of one of the new 6,000 ton vessels authorized to be built. The board is composed of Naval Constructor Pook and Assistant Constructors Hoover and Wilson.

The bureau of intelligence has collected a mass of information that will be submitted to the board relative to the latest discoveries in naval construction, and in addition there will be placed before it the results of Naval Constructor Hichborn's close inquiries into the plant and appliances used in the largest European dockyards. Some of these devices are understood to be of great value, and are as yet practically unknown to shipwrights the of America.

**Entertainment at Louise Home.**

The ladies of Louise Home invited a number of their friends to hear the recitation of Miss Jennie Montague Griswold, of New York, and the vocal and instrumental music of Mrs. Swain and Miss Drummond, also of New York. These accomplished ladies from Manhattan Island, who are just now visiting in Washington, furnished a most agreeable entertainment to a large and highly appreciative audience.

Miss Griswold recited, with graceful gesture and excellent intonation, "Rhoccus," "Robert of Lincoln" (bird song), "Last Ride," "Kitty of Colerain," "The Lost Heir" (in costume), "Aunt Jemima's Courtship," "The Raven," and "Money Musk;" Mrs. Swain sang "The Lullaby" (composed by Mr. H. Vincent Leavitt), "Down Upon the Suwannee River," and "Peeking Through the Golden Gate;" Miss Drummond sang "Ole Virginny," "Genevieve," and a variety of negro melodies, accompanying herself with wonderful spirit and expression upon the banjo, an instrument over which she has attained perfect mastery.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Ballenger, Mrs. Fred Clemons, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gilfry, Mr. W. C. Griswold, Mrs. ex-Representative Updegraff, of Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blaisdell, Homer Fellows and wife and daughter, Mrs. Josephine Butler, Prof. Cabell and wife, Chief Clerk Tweedale, of War Department, and wife; Mrs. Dr. Walsh, Mrs. Halsey, Mrs. Charles Wilson, and many others.

The ladies of the home and their visitors expressed themselves as highly gratified with the gracious efforts made for their amusement by the New York ladies.

THE Illustrated Foreign and Consular edition contains the largest number of portraits of prominent men ever published. Send in your orders.

## CASHIER BAIN RELEASED.

**The Indictment on Which He Was Tried Pronounced Defective.**

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday gave a decision in the habeas corpus case of George M. Bain, jr., Justice Miller delivering the opinion of the court. Bain, the petitioner, was cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., and was indicted under section 530 of the Revised Statutes for making a false report or statement as to the condition of that bank. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. He made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus and discharge from the custody of the United States marshal on the ground, first, that the indictment on which he was tried was not found by a legal or valid grand jury, and, second, that the indictment itself was unconstitutional and void because, after it came from the grand jury, the court allowed it to be altered and amended.

Without considering the question as to the validity of the grand jury, the court in a careful opinion holds: "First, That an indictment found by a grand jury was indispensable to the power of the court to try the petitioner for the crime with which he was charged; Second, That the indictment on which he was tried, after it had been changed and amended by order or permission of the court, was no longer the indictment of the grand jury that presented it. Any other doctrine would place the rights of the citizen, which were intended to be protected by the constitutional provision, at the mercy and control of the court or prosecuting attorney; or if it be once held that changes can be made by the consent or the order of the court in the body of the indictment as presented by the grand jury, and the prisoner can be called upon to answer to the indictment as thus changed, the restriction which the constitution places upon the power of the court in regard to the prerequisite of an indictment in reality no longer exists. It is of no avail under such circumstances to say that the court still has jurisdiction of the person and of the crime, for although it has possession of the person and would have jurisdiction of the crime if it were properly presented by indictment, the jurisdiction of the offense is gone, and the court has no right to proceed any further in the case for want of an indictment. If there is nothing before the court which the prisoner, in the language of the constitution, can be 'held to answer,' he is entitled to be discharged, so far as the offense originally presented to the court by the indictment is concerned. The power of the court to proceed to try the prisoner is as much arrested as if the indictment had been dismissed or a nolle pros. had been entered. There was nothing before the court on which it could hear evidence or pronounce sentence. The case comes within the principles laid down by this court in ex parte Lange (18 Wall., 163), ex parte Parks (93 United States, 18), ex parte Wilson (114 United States, 418), and other cases. These views dispense with the necessity of examining into the question concerning the formation of the grand jury and its removal from place to place within the district. The court is of the opinion that the petitioner is entitled to the writ of habeas corpus and it is accordingly granted."

The decision of the court is practically equivalent to a discharge of the prisoner from custody.

## IMPORTANT BANK DECISION.

**Extent to Which the Liabilities of Stockholders Can Be Enforced.**

In the insolvent bank case of Alonzo Richmond, Charles Comstock, and others against Agnes F. Irons and Andrew H. Foskett, executor and executrix of James Irons, deceased, and others, a decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

This was a suit to enforce the personal liability of the stockholders for the debts of the insolvent Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago. A master appointed by the court below to ascertain the amounts of the debts and assets of the bank reported on the 25th of May, 1886, that the indebtedness of the bank at that time was $346,733; that $69,346 should be added to that sum for the expenses of the receivership, making a total of $416,079, and that the necessary assessment upon the stockholders to pay said indebtedness was 83 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of $500,000. Many exceptions were made to the master's report, but they were all overruled, and a decree was entered against each stockholder severally for the amount computed to be due from him according to the amount of his stock.

From this decree Richmond, Comstock, and others appealed.

Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion of the court, held that the action of the circuit court in permitting amendments to the original proceedings was justified by the rules on that subject, as stated by the court in the case of Neale vs. Neale, &c.

Second. That the statute of limitations, even if applicable as a bar to this proceeding, ceased to run against the creditors of the bank entitled to the benefit of the decree, from the time when the amended bill was filed, in October, 1876. It had not then taken effect.

Third. That the obligation of a deceased stockholder survives as against his personal representatives.

Fourth. That Comstock is liable on stock sold by him in good faith, but not transferred on the bank's books, as well as on stock sold with knowledge of the bank's insolvency.

Fifth. That the stockholders are by law exonerated from the obligation to contribute to the payment of all claims in class D, amounting in the aggregate to $185,000.

Sixth. That the creditors are entitled to interest on the debts of the bank as against the stockholders, and—

Seventh. That the stockholders are not bound to contribute as a debt due from the bank or themselves to a fund for the payment of the expenses of the receivership.

The decree of the circuit court, in so far as it is inconsistent with the foregoing decision, is reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to proceed therein as justice and equity may require in conformity with this opinion.

**"And What Should the Colored Man Do?"**

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Your editorial of Mar. 25 instant is to the point, but instead of dividing the colored vote among all parties I would divide the white vote by organizing, not a "carpet bag," but a southern bred and born white Republican party. Let the negro alone and divide the vote of the masters would you elevate the former slave. How? First. Flood the south with your valuable WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN; that is, educate the white masses with national American ideas. Second. Provide national election machinery by virtue of the following power—U. S. Constitution, article 1, section 4, clause 1: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators."

The Republican party for the last twenty years has tried state election machinery only to see it fall most ignominiously in Mississippi as well as Rhode Island, and now, then, let us have prepared by Mr. Hoar or so de other Republican or ideas a "national election law," which shall embody the Australian methods:

1. Of listing all candidates for the lower house of Congress.

2. Of printing, at public expense, the names of all congressional candidates on the election tickets in each congressional district.

3. Of registering not exceeding one hundred voters at each election precinct.

4. Of voting between midday and sunset.

5. Of counting, summarizing, reporting by telegraph, telephone, and otherwise, as well as preserving all of the ballots cast at such elections; and

6. Of making such day of election a national holiday.

Now, to disguise, to despise, to ignore, and to defeat this idea of an honest, full, fair, free, and national election through some such election machinery for every section of our great country is as impossible as it now is unfashionable. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"WHAT wound did ever heal but by degrees?" The thousand cases daily cured by Salvation Oil.

## RAILWAY NOTES.

The Indiana, Bloomington and Western railroad was sold at foreclosure yesterday for $3,000,000 to J. D. Campbell for the bondholders.

The directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad yesterday decided to implicitly obey the provisions of the interstate commerce bill.

The Jersey Central railroad has contracted with the Clearfield Coal Company to furnish their coal. It necessitates the building of a dock at Communipaw, which will cost $500,000.

## ACTIVITY IN STOCKS.

**A Slow Appreciation in Prices Distributed Over the Entire List.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—The movement in the stock market, which began late last week, made further progress to-day, the market, for the first time this year, showing all the indications of a genuine bull movement. It was the first really active day for many weeks, and while there was nothing like a boom in any one stock or group of stocks a steady, though slow appreciation of values lasted nearly the entire day. The buying was remarkably well distributed, nothing seemingly being neglected, and while the traders indulged in some realizing on their purchases of the past few days, there was some buying with a fair inquiry from out-of-town operators and a fair demand from foreigners.

The rates for money showed a hardening tendency, and were bid up to 7 per cent. late in the day, which with extensive realizations caused a material reaction from the best figures. The market was decidedly strong and active at the opening, first prices showing advances over Saturday's final figures of from ½ to ¾ per cent. There was some hesitation in the early trading, but the entire list soon became strong, under the lead of Canada Southern. The improvement was slow but steady, and continued without interruption until 2 p. m., when the market became somewhat quieter, and a general fractional reaction ensued. The market steadied in the last hour, and the close was quiet but barely steady, at fractional recessions of the best prices of the day.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 4½ to 7, last loan at 6, and closing offered at 6. Sterling exchange is dull and weak. Actual business at 484½ to 485 for 60 day bills and 486½ to 487 for demand. Posted rates 485½ to 488. Government bonds have been quiet but strong. State bonds have been dull and steady. Railroad bonds have been quiet and generally firm.

Treasury balances—Coin, $135,273,619; currency, $18,696,284.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

5s, 109⅝; 4s, 129¼; 4½s coup., 109⅝; Pac. 6s of 95, 125½; D. C. 3.65s, 120; Ga. 7s, 108½; La. Cons., 91¼; Mo. 6s of 87, 101; N. C. Cons. 6s, 125½; do. 4s, 101 asked; Tenn. settlem't 6s, 105½; do. 5s, 103; Va. 6s, 48; do. consols X N. C. 52; Tenn. settlem't 3s, 78; Cent'l Pac., 1st, 115½; D. & R. G. 1st, 70; M., K. & T., 109; Northern Pac. 1st, 117; do. 2d, 107½; Northwestern cons., 139; do. debenture, 109¼; St. L. & San Fran., 110; St. Paul Cons., 125½; St. L., Chi'go & Pac. 1st, 118½; South Pac. 1st, 112½; T. P. R. G. & C., 74½; Union Pac., 1st, 116; West Shore, 105½; Adams Express, 143; Alton & T. H., 32; do. pref., 80 asked; American Ex., 105; Bos. Air L. pref., 101; B. & N. Y. L., 45; Cen. Southern, 61½; Cham. Coal, 59 asked; Cen. Pac., 39¼; Ches. & Ohio, 7¾; Chic. & Alton, 144; do. pref., 160; C. B. & Q., 139½; Cleve'd & Col., 65¼; Con. Coal, 23; Del. & Hud., 101½; Del. & L., 135¼; Denver & R. G., 29¾; Erie, 34½; do. pref., 73; Fort Wayne, 140½; Harlem, 216; Hous. & Tex., 40; Ill. Cen., 129½; Kans. & Texas, 31¼; L. E. & W., 18 asked; Lake Shore, 99½; Lat. & Nash., 65½; Merr. & Con., 135½; M. & Chat., 56; Met. L., 93¾; North Cen., 92½; M. & Pac., 108¾; Mob. & O., 16½; Man. & E. 138; N. Chat., 84½; N. J. Central, 72½; Nrk. & W. pref., 50¼; Northern Pac., 28; do. pref., 59½; Northwestern, 120½; do. pref., 148¾; N. Y. Central, 112; Chicago & St. L., 19; do. pref., 39¼; Ohio & Miss., 29½; do. pref., 90; Or. Nav., 100½; Pac. Mail, 56; Pittsburg, 151; Reading, 39¼; Rich. & Alleg., 6; Rich. & Dan., 150; Rock I., ex-div., 124½; St. L. & S. F., 35½; do. pref., 68½; 1st pref., 115½; St. Paul, 91½; do. pref., 120½; St. Paul & O., 54¼; do. pref., 112¼; Tex. Pac. 29; Union Pac., 59½; U. S. X., 62; Wab. Pac., 18; do. pref., 30¼; Wells Far., 127; W. Union, 77½; Tenn. Coal & Iron, 47; Cotton Oil Trust, 31½; Quicksilver, 6¼; do. pref., 30.

**Grain and Provisions.**

**Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by R. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, corner of Ninth and F streets.**

| | Opng. | High. | Low. | Clsg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | |
| April | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅛ | 76⅝ |
| May | 81⅝ | 82 | 81½ | 81¾ |
| June | 80⅞ | 81⅛ | 80¾ | 81 |
| **Corn—** | | | | |
| April | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ |
| May | 39⅝ | 39¾ | 39½ | 39⅝ |
| June | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| **Oats—** | | | | |
| April | 23⅞ | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 |
| May | 29 | 29 | 28¾ | 28⅞ |
| June | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| **Pork—** | | | | |
| May | 21 00 | 21 00 | 21 00 | 21 00 |
| June | 21 00 | 21 00 | 21 00 | 21 00 |
| **Lard—** | | | | |
| April | 7 40 | 7 40 | 7 40 | 7 40 |
| May | 7 47½ | 7 52½ | 7 47 | 7 47 |
| June | 7 52½ | 7 57 | 7 52½ | 7 52½ |

**Washington Stock Exchange.**

**The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Messrs. Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue:**

March 28, 1887.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent imp. 6s, 1891, coin | 110¼ | .... |
| Permanent imp. 7s, 1891, cur | 114 | .... |
| Market stocks 7s, 1892, cur | 118¼ | .... |
| Water stocks 7s, 1901, cur | 119½ | .... |
| Water stocks 7s, 1903, cur | 132½ | .... |
| Fifty-year funded 3.65s, 1924, cur'cy | 121¼ | 121⅝ |
| Twenty-year funded 5 p. c. 1899, cur | 115 | 115 |
| Twenty-year fund 6s, 1892, coin | 112 | .... |
| Thirty-year fund 6s, 1902 coin | 128½ | 129½ |
| Wash. and Georg'n stock | 218 | 225 |
| Wash. and Georg'n bonds | 118¾ | 119 |
| Metropolitan Railroad stock | 101 | 102 |
| Columbia Railroad stock | 50 | 55 |
| North Capitol and O street | 50 | 45 |
| Washington Gas Light Co | 39 | 41¾ |
| Georgetown Gas Light Co | 42 | 42½ |
| Firemen's Insurance Company | 29 | 40 |
| Franklin Insurance Company | 30 | .... |
| National Metropolitan Ins. Co | 50 | 70 |
| National Union Insurance Co | 50 | 70 |
| Arlington Insurance Company | 100 | 160 |
| Corcoran Insurance Co | 50 | 58 |
| Columbia Insurance Company | 5 | 14½ |
| German-American Ins. Co | 100 | 147 |
| Potomac Insurance Co | 25 | 62 |
| Riggs Insurance Co | 5 | 8¾ |
| Board Trade, Washington | .... | 96 |
| Masonic Hall bonds | .... | 102½ |
| Washington Market Co. stock | 50 | 25 |
| Washington Market Co. bonds | .... | 103 |
| Wash'n Brick Machine stock | 100 | 180 |
| Nat'l Bank of Washington | 100 | 205 |
| Columbia National Bank | 100 | 110 |
| National Metropolitan Bank | 100 | 160 |
| National Bank of Republic | 100 | 150 |
| Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank, Georgetown | 100 | 162 |
| Citizens National Bank | 100 | 113 |
| Second National Bank | 100 | 120 |
| Central National Bank | 100 | 190 |
| Great Falls Ice Company | 100 | 128 |
| Real Estate Title Ins. Co | 100 | 116⅝ |
| Pennsylvania Telephone Co | 50 | 41 |
| Chesapeake & Potomac Tel Co | 100 | 84¾ |
| U. S. Electric Light | 100 | 64 |
| National Safe Deposit Co | 100 | 105 |
| Wash. Light Inf. 1st mortgage | 100 | 84 |
| Bull Run Panorama | 100 | 30 |
| Columbia Title Ins. Co | 5 | 5¼ |

**Baltimore Produce Market—March 28.**

COTTON firm, with good demand; middling, 10½c.

FLOUR steady and quiet; Howard street and western super, $2.50@3.10; do. extra, $3.25@3.75; do. family, $3.85@4.50; city mills super, $2.50@3.00; do. extra, $3.25@3.75; do. Rio brands, $4.50@4.75; Patapsco superlative patent, $5.50; do. family, $5.00.

WHEAT—Southern firm and steady; red, 91@93c; amber, 92@94c; No. 1 Maryland, 90@91c; western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 89½c bid; May, 90⅞@90⅞c; June, 91⅛@91⅝c.

CORN—Southern white easier; do. yellow steady; white, 47@47½c; yellow, 46½@47c; western steady and dull; mixed, spot, 46c asked; March, 45½@46c; April, 45½@46½c; May, 46¾@47¼c; June, 47c bid; steamer, 45c bid.

OATS firm and quiet; southern and Pennsylvania, 34@38c; western white, 36@38c; do. mixed, 34@36c.

RYE steady, 56@58c.

HAY quiet; prime to choice western, $11.00@15.50.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady; Mess pork, old, $15.50; new, $17.50. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7@9c. Bacon—shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib sides, 9½c; hams, 12@14c. Lard—refined, 8@8½c.

BUTTER firm; western packed, 16@23c; creamery, 26@32c.

EGGS quiet, 14@14½c.

PETROLEUM steady; refined, 6½c.

COFFEE firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14⅝@15c.

SUGAR steady and active; A soft, 5.75; copper refined steady, 9¼@10c.

WHISKY nominally steady, $1.23@1.24.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 28.—Virginia new 3s, 61¾; do. 10-40s, 40 bid to-day.

**Answering the Marshal.**

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Will you kindly allow me space in your columns briefly to say that the statement made by the New York *Sun* as given to it by Marshal Wilson, of this District, is an unjust reflection upon Frederick Douglass as marshal. Marshal Wilson states that "a negro was charged with having stolen a goose; over thirty witnesses were summoned by the marshal, and the grand jury spent two days in their examination. When the case was concluded the foreman reported the facts to Judge MacArthur, and expressed the opinion that witnesses were summoned in many cases for revenue only." This report to the judge, according to Marshal Wilson, resulted in correcting the abuse. Marshal Wilson further says that that has been of service to him as marshal, and has enabled him to save to the treasury a pretty large sum as witness fees. Now, Mr. Editor, this is rather cheap, to say the least. Marshal Wilson may be a very efficient officer and very learned in his duty, but how and by what right does he control as to who shall be witnesses in a case before the grand jury? That authority is in the hands of the United States attorney, who furnishes through the clerk's office the papers for service to the marshal. Can the marshal refuse to serve United States subpoenas? The intended reflection upon ex-Marshal Douglass, and the magnifying of Marshal Wilson's ability is far-fetched. L. H. DOUGLASS.

MARCH 28, 1887.

BLIZZARDS are as harmless now as zephyrs. Red Star Cough Cure is sure. No opiates.

## THE COURT RECORD.

United States Supreme Court.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court yesterday were as follow:

In re George M. Bain, jr. Petition for writ of habeas corpus. Opinion by Justice Miller granting the writ.

Alonzo Richmond et al. vs. A. F. Irons et al. Opinion by Justice Matthews reversing decree so far as inconsistent with the decision of the court.

Wm. L. Royall vs. State of Virginia. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite reversing the judgment below.

H. A. Carper vs. Richard L. Fitzgerald. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite dismissing appeal.

United States vs. John Paul Jones, administrator. Opinion by Justice Harlan reversing the decision of the court of claims.

No. 115. Alvah Worden et al. vs. Anson Searle. Final decrees and the orders of Mar. 6, 1882, and Oct. 9, 1882, reversed with costs and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill with costs, but without prejudice to the power and the right of the circuit court to punish the contempt referred to in those orders by proper proceedings. Opinion by Justice Blatchford.

No. 77. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company vs. George D. Allen. No. 78. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company vs. Silas Weeks. Decrees affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

No. 152. Henry R. Kibbie et al. vs. Abraham G. Jennings et al. No. 153. Thomas Dolan vs. Abraham G. Jennings et al. Decrees affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

No. 158. The District of Columbia vs. Owen O'Harr. Appeal from the court of claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

No. 1317. The First National Bank of Cleveland et al. vs. John M. Sheild et al., trustees. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

No. 1297. Wm. Ferguson et al. vs. George G. Dent et al. Motion to discharge and vacate supersedeas, to revoke order reinstating receiver, and for writ of restitution of the property postponed to allow time for the appellants to apply to Justice Matthews for a supersedeas.

No. 1014. The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company vs. The United States. Rehearing granted and case restored to its place on the docket, not to be taken up until all the members of the court are present.

No. 816. J. M. Veach et al. vs. James S. Rice and wife. Motions for leave to print part of the record only. Leave granted to the parties to avail themselves of the provisions of rule 10, section 9, treating the record for that purpose as if filed in this court.

No. 1331. Wm. Rea et al. vs. The Steamer Eclipse, &c. Motion to reinstate case on the docket granted on payment of costs.

No. 1363. The Dexter Mountain Gold Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry J. Patterson et al. In error to the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico. On motion of Henry Wise Garnett, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 1325. Caroline Carsons vs. C. T. Dunham. Submitted under the thirty-second rule by K. James Lowndes, H. E. Young, Clarence A. Seward, and A. G. Magrath for the appellant, and by W. S. Edson for appellee.

No. 1302. Joseph Church et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Helen M. Kelsey et al. Motion to dismiss submitted by Chapin Brown in support of motion and A. Ricketts in opposition.

No. 285. Z. M. Estes, administrator, vs. S. H. Gunter et al. Motion to dismiss submitted by Wm. A. McKenney in behalf of Mr. Edward Mayes and Mr. H. M. Sullivan in support of motion, and by Luke E. Wright in opposition thereto.

No. 222. Edward M. Stanely, plaintiff in error, vs. the board of supervisors of Albany county; No. 587. Chauncey P. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the board of supervisors of Albany county. On motion of Wm. A. McKenney, leave granted to file printed statement, &c.

No. 168. Theodore J. McGowan et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the American Pressed Tan Bark Company. Argument continued by Geo. Hoadley for plaintiff in error, by Thomas McDougall and E. W. Kittredge for defendant in error, and by T. D. Lincoln for plaintiff in error.

The Chief Justice announced the following addition to rule 10:

*Ordered*, That the following section be added to rule 10:

9. The plaintiff in error or appellant may within ninety days after filing the record in this court file with the clerk a statement of the errors on which he intends to rely and of the parts of the record which he thinks necessary for the consideration thereof, and forthwith serve on the adverse party a copy of such statement. The adverse party within ninety days thereafter may designate in writing, filed with the clerk, additional parts of the record which he thinks material; and if he shall not do so, he shall be held to have consented to a hearing on the parts designated by the plaintiff in error or appellant. If parts of the record shall be so designated by one or both of the parties, the clerk shall print those parts only; and the court will consider nothing but those parts of the record and the errors so stated. If at the hearing it shall appear that any material part of the record has not been printed, the writ of error or appeal may be dismissed or such other order made as the circumstances may appear to the court to require. If the defendant in error or appellee shall have caused unnecessary parts of the record to be printed, such order as to costs may be made as the court shall think proper.

The fees of the clerk under rule 24, section 7, shall be computed, as at present, on the folios in the record as filed, and shall be in full for the performance of his duties in the execution thereof. Adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

Court in General Term—Justices MacArthur, Hagner, and James.—Strasburg vs. Inglehart; rehearing ordered before a full bench. Warner vs. Craig; opinion by Justice James reversing judgment below and remanding cause. Taylor vs. Boyd; opinion by Justice Hagner affirming decree below. Snyder vs. Belford; opinion by Justice Hagner affirming judgment below. Assignment for Tuesday next—Nos. 6, 40, 42, 52, 55, 58, 62, and 83.

Circuit Court—Justice Cox.—Jordan vs. Selden; verdict for plaintiff for $500. United States vs. Mussey; on trial. Assignment—Nos. 32 to 47, 62, 95, 85, 52, 77, 51, 122, 126, 53, 86, 27, 13, 101, 72.

Equity Court—Justice Merrick.—Brent vs. Smith; withdrawal of deed from files granted. In re John E. Holroyd, alleged lunatic; Sarah E. Holroyd appointed committee. Kelley vs. Diver; leave to defend and file cross bill.

**Movement of Silver.**

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending March 26 was $482,387. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $430,496. The shipments of fractional silver coin since March 1 amount to $352,008.


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