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CORN THE FEATURE.

The Hog-feeding Cereal Assisted to a Lively and Business-like Boom.

Light Receipts, Short Stocks and the Usual Bull Argument of Bad Weather the Elevating Cause.

Provisions Follow Suit, Pork Reaching \$20-70-Wheat Active, Light Receipts of Hogs and Cattle.

The Stock Market Inactive—An Improvement in ex-Highs—The Bulls Still on Top.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Speculators on change took hold of corn to-day and that article was assisted to a boom of 1 1/2c. which is maintained with every evidence of an intention to do even better to-morrow. Corn was essentially the feature of the market. Among the big bulls who lent it their influence were noticed Poole, Kent & Co., Nat Jones, and N. B. Ream, and the credit of to-day's advance is doubtless to a large extent due to them. There are however other and more reliable influences to be taken into consideration. Receipts are beginning to fall off. Yesterday 353 cars were received, while to-day the bulletin board announces the number to be 310. There reports of a very bullish character are coming in from the great corn districts. On two roads in Iowa it is reported that the stocks of corn are fully 20,000,000 bushels less than last year. Added to the prospects of light receipts is that hatched bull argument—bad weather, and they could hardly wish for worse. Sell wheat and buy corn was the general remark made on 'change to-day, which was quickly challenged by a trader on the opposite side of the fence, who answered: "Do nothing of this kind; corn is higher in proportion now than wheat." This may be, ordinarily, but the present situation is somewhat unusual, owing to the large stores of wheat and light demand, and the decreasing supply of corn, its generally poor condition and the growing demand. There are, at any rate, sufficient indications that corn will go higher to attract a large portion of speculators, who have for some time devoted themselves entirely to wheat.

Next to corn, provisions come in for considerable attention. Owing to extensive realizing early in the day, a slight decline in values was marked. This was mainly recovered, and before noon may pork sold at \$18.62 1/2 and closed on the curb at \$18.70. There are those who predict that pork will sell at \$25.00. In the language of a firm who believe in high priced provisions, "Hogs don't come in, receipts are constantly growing less and it looks as though stocks were nearly exhausted. For two years pork has sold for \$20.00 or over, and during that time the causes for high prices were never so well developed as they are to-day. There were less hogs slaughtered last fall than has been the case for several years. The packers can't help things out now on higher receipts and high prices of hogs, so you may as well make up your mind to pay for what provisions you buy by the rest of the year."

Wheat closed at the closing figure of yesterday, \$1.02 1/2; it opened at \$1.02 1/2 and went as low as \$1.01 1/2. Trading was very active throughout the day and was participated in by local speculators only. McCormick, Kennett & Day say: "The weather is being in Missouri and Kansas, and wheat being bad, reports of serious damage are sure to follow. The weather continues stormy throughout the west and we think may wheat purchased on soft spots, a good investment for the present. Seaboard markets are strong and 120,000 bushels were taken for export; milling demand active. Don't buy on bulges, but when the market is weak."

Corn is excited and higher. The boom we have been predicting has come, but the writer thinks the advance has only begun. Strong cables, wet, unfavorable weather, light receipts and persistent buying by strong parties, caused sharp upturn. The market was very active both shorts and longs buying heavily. Estimates place the amount of corn ruined by the Ohio flood at 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. Corn is the cheapest thing here."

Milme, Bodman & Co., say: "The professional speculative crowd commonly known on the floor as the 'big four' took hold of corn and quickly advanced that article to the bushel and this caused a sharp upturn in provisions and wheat. Nothing is visible yet in the general situation on which to base a boom. Corn, for the reasons above stated, took quite a shine. The provisions crowd are credited with a liberal effort on the bull side of the corn to-day, also, and country roads are now thawed out and impassable, so that receipts are likely to fall off materially from this time forward. There being a good demand, corn at the opening was fairly steady, and from the start there was excellent buying. Prices advanced 1 1/2c, reacting but a point or two, and finally closing firm. Provisions opened easy, but under good buying for long and short account the market became very buoyant and prices advanced materially, closing strong. If hogs come along more liberally, think we should see lower prices; on the contrary, if light receipts continue there will be very little to make short sales until prices reach a point, when packers will sell some of their holdings and ease up the market conditions. Receipts of hogs, 15,000; estimate for to-morrow, 16,000."

Minor, Richard & Co. say: "We cannot discover any new features in the wheat situation." We think it advisable to only trade for quick terms on either side. Corn was unsettled and weak early, but on reports of serious damages in the flooded districts a good buying set in which carried the market up to 61c from 59 1/2c, the close being at the top prices. We would not advocate buying on this advance, but corn has the appearance now of selling higher before the long receipts are approved."

A. M. Wright and Co. say: "The weak news in wheat was partly due to snow, which commenced falling about 1 p. m. Pork was controlled entirely by local influence; trading active, but prices unsteady. The opening was weak and pork declined to 15c per barrel under the manipulation of bulls, who were disposed to break prices to shake out tallers and scare a larger line of shorts from those who sell on breaks, but the decline brought free buying from shorts and scalpers."

Robert Lindholm & Co. say: "Wheat opened weak; everybody was prepared for cold weather, and everybody had some wheat to sell."

Touro Robinson, a large provision operator in New York, telegraphed C. J. Kershaw, of this city, to-day, to place \$1,000 in the hands of the relief committee here for the benefit of the Ohio river sufferers. Over \$5,000 was raised on the board to-day.

Receipts of cattle at the yards show a falling off of about 1,000 as compared with last Wednesday, and for the week so far about 5,000 less than last week. The market ruled rather slow. Receipts of hogs were about 2,000 more than last Wednesday, but for the week so far about the same as last week. The market opened with buyers and sellers a good deal excited under all grades of heavy, while light during this time seemed neglected and did not advance as fast as other sorts. Receipts of sheep continue to show a falling off and are now 2,000

A STRANGE CRIME.

The Story of Capt. Bressett's Stolen Mare Told by the Thief.

He Implicates a Well Known Official in the Crime.

Murder and Mayhem Suggested as a Means of Downing the Detective.

A General Denial of the Story From the Other Side.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The market was irregular in early dealings, some stocks showing a disposition to decline, while Oregon Transcontinental, Northern Pacific and its allies, and Illinois Central improved. The latter gets a 6 per cent. cash dividend on the 15th and is in demand at 138. There was excellent buying of Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the grangers. The fluctuations were within narrow limits, however, and at times there was a want of activity throughout. The bears were not inclined to be demonstrative, and the market was not subject to attacks by them at any time. About the only disturbing element was the report of destruction by the floods in the west. Reading advanced a cool 23 to-day, but it had no effect on the stock, which was almost entirely neglected, as was also Jersey Central. In the closing hour there was considerable snap to the market. Union Pacific, Delaware & Lackawanna, Oregon Transcontinental and the Grangers were the leaders. St. Paul reached 93 1/2 and the whole list was up to about the best figures of the day. It is very evident that the leaders in the late upward movement have not yet relaxed their grasp, and the bears, who last evening seemed to be in control, to-day have been left in the lurch. Northern Pacific earnings during the first week in February increased \$48,000.

A couple of days elapsed and in the meantime a replevin was issued for the mare, which was recovered last Monday morning. On the same day Capt. Bressett telegraphed Chief Clark to arrest Saxby, and the latter was taken in tow, and quietly locked up in city hall, where he has been since Monday. Capt. Bressett returned to city yesterday, bringing with him the mare, which was conveyed thither in an express train, kindly tendered free of cost by the American Express company.

After his return Capt. Bressett proceeded to city hall, and Saxby was brought in to the corridor. In appearance he is a thin man of medium height, with hollow complexion, hollow cheeks, large greenish eyes and sandy moustache. His general appearance is that of a man in the last stages of consumption. In the presence of Chief Clark, Bressett and the other officers, he made what purports to be a full confession of the crime. He talked in a quiet tone and was one hour and a half in telling his story. Stripped of extraneous matter his story is as follows: "I was born in New York, near Oswego, Mitchell county, Iowa, during fall of 1880; I left my family in Tama, and wanted work, as I was hard up. My business is cooking, and I went to the St. James hotel, where I put up my overcoat for lodging. The next day I looked up an old friend named J. H. Woolsey, who I used to know at Clear Lake. I then got a job at the New York restaurant and worked there nineteen nights. After I had got work, George Woolsey, a son of the old man's, came to me and said that he wanted me to do some work for him; he said it was a long time since I had seen him, and he had \$400 or \$500. Well, the man had beat me out of my money where I had worked, and I had left my wife and family without a cent. George said a man in St. Paul had a big thing for me, and he drove me down and took me to Grote's saloon. He said he was a partner in the saloon, and he said the party, and the same man came into Grote's; his name is Marion Harrison. We had several drinks when he said there was a son of a— whom he wanted me to down. He said he was a detective and he would show me the way, and he would show him he wasn't. He first asked if I would throw some vitriol into his eyes. I said that was pretty bad and that I couldn't do the job. He said the detective, Bressett, was out all night and got full, and that he would be easy to do, but I said when the idea. He then said that the detective had a valuable mare and that I could take it into the woods and cut her throat. This didn't suit me and he said I might run the mare off, and that Bressett would spend money to get her back. He would break him up, and I agreed to do it and he said I could have all the money I wanted, that I was to have my own price; he was to pay all expenses, provide for my family and see that they wanted for nothing. In case I was arrested he promised to see that I was let out through the city hall, and he said three times, and in talking about the horse I said I didn't know the country, when he said he would send a man along to show me the roads. He got Geo. W. Woolsey to show me the road, and on the 9th of September he sent me to the woods, where I was to cut the throat of the dead man, and which had been hanging up in the house. Visiting the room upstairs, the invalid wife was found lying on the bed dead, with several stabs in her body, while the position of the remains showed that, blood as she was, she had made frantic efforts to protect herself from the murderers. Blood was splattered on all the four walls. The motive of murder appears to have been one of robbery purely. The only clue, is the fact that Mr. Wilson stated last evening he had a gentleman friend, whom he was entertaining, but who has since disappeared. Mr. Wilson stated that he had been in the city for three days, saying he would have more in a day or two, and that he would try and get me a job; after a while I got a job as cook at Brown's Valley, traversing country; Harrison got me a pass and promised me money. He did not show up, and Woolsey borrowed some money and I left

THE DAIRYMEN.

Proceedings of the Great Convention at Mankato.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MANKATO, Feb. 13.—The morning of the second day of the convention opened bright and fair with the air moderately sharp, but with an absence of wind which raised the spirits of the dairymen about one hundred per cent. The floor was moderately well filled during the morning and afternoon sessions, something like 500 people being present. The risk was having been suppressed the convention was relieved from the monotonous roar of the skates and the season was serene and calm.

The president opened the day with an annual dress very able and instructive document which was fully appreciated and received with enthusiasm.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:— We have again met in annual convention. The necessity that gave birth to this organization eighteen years ago still exists. It is the necessity of more and better knowledge. Agriculture, more than ever, is claiming the attention of the best thought of the land. The evolution that has transformed the serf of 500 years ago into the farmer of to-day, has been wide spread in its results. It has been a growth of mind over matter, a knowledge of the laws of nature, a study to reason, and by a comparison of thought establish the highways of knowledge, set up land marks, avoid morasses, and bridge over difficulties. At last the farmer has come to consider his high purpose, his deep responsibility and intimate relationship with the framework of society. His intellect is becoming aroused and he is rapidly learning that to know the "reason of things" is to him a very important lesson. Here is scope sufficient for the profoundest sagacity, the keenest judgment, the most accurate perception, the most delicate selection, discover or invention produce. He is no longer content to know less than other men concerning the primal forces of Nature that required a God to create. He demands that he be "as gods knowing good from evil."

Society at large rejoices in his determination. All of its forces are willing to enlist in his service if he will but accept their aid. The composite character of this convention attests the truth of this last statement.

A vast deal has the farmer learned since this organization first entered upon its work in his behalf. He has learned that he must break out of his isolation and rub against his fellows; that mankind brighten in proportion as they have light, and that the farmer must learn that he must establish schools for himself as well as for his children. In a word, he is feeling the necessity to provide for an expansion of his intellect as well as his hands.

The enlargement of his understanding that will give him the rightful portion of the labor of his hands,—his rightful place in the control of government,—his rightful share of the social and educational privileges of his day and age.

The time has passed when the hands are to be the only factor in agricultural accomplishment. The brain is the great force of to-day. The farmer of these times may, if he will, become the true prince of the soil and his home the best exponent of American civilization. Surrounded by his children, he can lay the foundation in himself and in theirs for a splendid manhood.

The demand of the times is imperative for larger trained farmers. The best talent of the farm drifts into the professional and commercial classes.

These have their schools for the promotion of their own interests. The farmer must initiate their example and step to the front in this particular, where he has a right to stand.

For this purpose, and to further such ends, have we met in convention. The importance of dairy and stock farming to the well being of community is indicated by the fact that the representatives of the dairymen of the entire northwest are gathered here, each willing to contribute to the up-building of an enlightened understanding of the question.

We have a right, and it is our duty in these times, to discuss each other. We are not here to consider alone the mere technical details of dairy management.

But we must reach out to the elements that make up the home life of a farmer. We must get the congenial talk to the boys as well as to the fathers, the weaveries as well as to the husbands.

PRESENT CONDITION OF DAIRYING. The season of 1883 has proved a fairly prosperous one for dairymen.

Through the extension of the gathered cream system, very many new communities are brought into line, and the milk of thousands of cows rescued from an ignominious fate. There is a large class of farmers that view all with a gloomy future. They have been waiting for ten years for the dairy business to fall. They have been fearful all the time that the business would be overdone, forgetting that if every man in the northwest could by any chance next season suddenly give up dairymen, the business would not add one cow to the present number. Skillful care and management would no doubt increase the profitability of every cow brought under such an influence. It is about time that the honest milk was rescued from the Pogram makers and Bascom vendors, and that the milk of the present country given a fair show for what therein it is.

But there will yet remain ignorance and slovenliness enough in the land for a long time, to give intelligence all the advantage it deserves. The only phase of the dairy business that has been neglected, and that continually, is the making of poor butter and cheese.

You have seen for the last 18 years a steady appreciation in the value of fine dairy goods. There is a principle in this, gentlemen. It teaches that our only salvation lies in upholding and increasing the standard of quality. The same old milk, the same old milk, the same old milk, the same abused, banded and disheartened appearance that it had 20 years ago, and it brings about the same price. Skim cheese is the same fraud on human digestion that it ever was by the fact of its being made from an unwholesome and depressing effect on it. It points the same old moral that it ever did. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." The makers of fine goods need have no fears of the future.

PRODUCTION FOR 1883. It is a curious and instructive fact as shown by the accompanying ratio in increase in cows is considerably less than that of population. This may account in a measure for the fact that the demand for dairy products has been, for a number of years, greater than the supply. The same fact applies to the production of butter and cheese. The future of the dairy business, therefore, depends on the ability of the business, providing the necessary conditions are not allowed to usurp the place of the honest product of the cow. Left to a natural condition of things the dairyman need have no fears of the lack of a remunerative market in the future. He should remember, however, that if he allows himself to be driven from the field, either through his slovenliness, or lack of conformity to the market demand for excellence, he does not deserve any better fate.

In 1880 the state of Minnesota contained 275,545 cows. Her increase for the ten years ending in 1883 has been at the rate of 12-10 per cent annually. Measured by the same rate of increase the state would have in 1883 375,567 cows. Allowing that the product of each cow was worth \$35, the gross product would reach the sum of \$13,144,845. Iowa contained in 1880 310,000 cows. Her annual percentage of increase for the ten years ending in 1883 has been at the rate of 12-10 per cent annually. Measured by the same rate of increase the state would have in 1883 375,568 cows, whose average earnings would amount to \$32,489,155.

Wisconsin contained in 1880 478,370 cows. Her annual percentage of increase had been 12-10 per cent. Applied for 1883 would give her 557,310. Her average earnings would represent \$19,505,850. The gross earnings of all the cows of these four northwest states for 1883, reaches the enormous sum of \$47,885,720.

By this it can readily be seen gentlemen,

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Gray-Haired Man and Bed-Ridden Woman Found Murdered Near Chicago.

The Helpless Victims Brutally Beaten and Mutilated—No Cause Assigned for the Deed and No Clue to the Murderer.

CONFESION OF SAXBY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wilson were found this morning murdered in their own house at Winnetka, about sixteen miles north of this city. Mrs. Wilson was a paralytic and had been for some years an invalid, confined to her bed. On Wednesday it was the habit of Mr. Wilson to come to the city to attend to business, and on those days a young lady named Miss Dwyer had been employed to go to the house and watch over Mrs. Wilson. The young lady went to the house this morning as usual, about 10:30 o'clock, and was surprised at not being able to gain admittance. She very naturally felt some alarm, and at once went to the neighboring butcher shop of Charles Schroeder, and was accompanied by him to the house. With his assistance she effected an entrance through a window, and on going to the library found the aged gentleman lying motionless on the floor behind the stove. Thinking that he had probably fainted, she rushed into the street and summoned the neighbors, who, returning with her, made a close examination and found that he was dead, and that he was

horribly mutilated. He had been shot in the jaw and left breast, and several of his ribs had been broken. The carpet and furniture were smeared with blood, and even the walls spotted. It looked as though the old man had made a vigorous defense. Mrs. Wilson was dead in her bed upstairs. Her face and hands were marked and broken, and the upper part of her body was covered in a terrible manner. She had been evidently poisoned to death, and although her body was nearly one-half paralyzed, she must have fought bravely for life. The floor and walls were stained blood, and her murderer could not have escaped stainless. On the floor were found the weapons which had been used. A large cane covered with blood and shreds of skin lay near the bed, and an old fashioned pair of iron tongs were

RED WITH BLOOD. Down stairs near Mr. Wilson's body lay a sword in its scabbard. The latter was covered with blood and the long grey hairs adhering to it showed that it too had been used in murdering the almost helpless old woman. Marks upon the head of Mr. Wilson showed that it had also been used upon him. It would seem as though the murderer, when he came down stairs brought the sword with him and finding that the old man had not been killed as he supposed, fell him to the floor with the sheathful weapon and beat him over the head, at the same time jumping upon him and breaking his ribs. Mr. Wilson's watch was gone and what money he had in his pocket was in ten- and one hundred dollar bills. The amount of \$300, three \$100 bills and about \$50 were found secreted in the house. Mr. Wilson was last seen about 7 o'clock at the butcher shop in the village, where he purchased a velvet cut and that a gentleman friend was visiting there. There is no trace of the murderer.

[Western Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—J. L. Wilson, an old resident of the village of Winnetka, near this city, and his invalid wife, were found dead in their cottage, shortly before noon to-day. The discovery was made by a young woman who had been in the habit of calling upon Mrs. Wilson almost daily, and attending to her wants. The body of Mr. Wilson was found on the first floor, his head showing a number of blade cuts, which had evidently been a self-inflicted wound, and which had been made by the dead man, and which had been hanging up in the house. Visiting the room upstairs, the invalid wife was found lying on the bed dead, with several stabs in her body, while the position of the remains showed that, blood as she was, she had made frantic efforts to protect herself from the murderers. Blood was splattered on all the four walls. The motive of murder appears to have been one of robbery purely. The only clue, is the fact that Mr. Wilson stated last evening he had a gentleman friend, whom he was entertaining, but who has since disappeared. Mr. Wilson stated that he had been in the city for three days, saying he would have more in a day or two, and that he would try and get me a job; after a while I got a job as cook at Brown's Valley, traversing country; Harrison got me a pass and promised me money. He did not show up, and Woolsey borrowed some money and I left

THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

Johann Strauss's sprightly opera with the above title, is to be given at the Grand Opera house, to-night, also on Friday and Saturday evenings, with a Saturday matinee. This opera is a public favorite and ran for 300 nights at the Casino theater, New York. As presented at the Grand Opera, New York, the company, the stage setting is fine, the costumes beautiful and harmonious, the chorus strong and the orchestra led by Herr Hans Kreisig, renders the charming music of the score excellently. Three evenings