Daily Globe.

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THE MARKET DROPS.

Grain and Provision Speculators Wilt, Heaving the Beans On Top.

May Wheat Declines From the Opening, Reaching $1 00⅝ on the Curb—Corn Follows.

A Sharp Drop in the Provisions After a High Opening---The Market Controlled by the Packers.

No Special Features in the Wall Street Market--A Good Feeling and a Steady Close.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14,—The "bears" enjoyed a full inning to-day. Everything opened with a boom; May wheat at $1.02½@1.02⅝; corn 61¼c; pork $18.80; oats 38c. For the first time in many days the sun shone out full and clear and although the themometer marked zero in the early morning, the frost scare was hot even whispered. All there was to the day's business may be summed up in few words. "The speculators wilted." The parties who have been engineering the deal for a few days decided to take in their profits, as was predicted in these columns 48 hours ago, they were likely to do at any moment. The wheat and corn pits have been for some days nothing but huge scalping arenas. As soon as the market goes down a little more the sellers of to-day will become the buyers, and so on until they find things favorable for receiving unto themselves their own with some commissions added. Wheat opened at 1.02½ and after frequent fluctuations on a lower plane than at the opening, finally closed on 'change very weak at 1.01⅛. The continued dumping of large blocks, realizing on the part of some of the largest scalpers, the selling out of country longs on top orders and the report from Toledo that there had been an overestimate in the decrease of the visible supply, still further weakened the market and on the curb May wheat was weak at 1.00⅝.

Minor, Richards & Co. say: "Wheat opened at about yesterday's closing price, with free selling from all sources, under which the market declined steadily. It was further assisted by the visible supply, showing much less of a decrease than had been estimated—650,000 bushels; also foreign markets dull. As intimated in our circular of yesterday, the longs were disposed to realize, and we are of the opinion that a large quantity of long wheat came on the market to-day, the close on call being at bottom prices, $1.00⅝. We look for reaction from these breaks, but think the longs are disposed to realize along the whole line on firm places. In making trades for the present we would advise only going in for short lines either way. Wheat moderately active, and lower. Cables were firm and seaboard markets steady, but bright cold weather and liberal receipts induced free selling, and a good many longs were shaken out. Many local operators are bears on wheat and bulls on corn, and when the latter began to break they sold wheat freely as a hedge. We advocate the buying of wheat at about $1 for a turn. The short side is dangerous this early in the season, and the purchase of May wheat on any further break will prove a good investment. Estimates now place the decrease in the visible supply at 600,000 bushels, and the decrease on passage at 600,000 bushels.

Corn went up to 61¼, but David Dows & Co., John Lester, B. P. Hutchinson, Cudahy and Stevens and the Adamses commenced selling heavily, and the local crowd talled on until 60 cents, and very few buyers at that price, was the quotation for May corn. Selling orders were received from several points, and scalpers who bought yesterday realized. It soon became manifest that yesterday's bulge was a selling one, and the unexpectedly large receipts also helped to frighten the friends of the coarser cereal. On the call and curb the decline continued and to-night May corn was sold at 57⅜c, oats sympathized ⅜c per bushel with corn and wheat.

The feeling in provisions was rather nervous. Light receipts of hogs, and higher prices for the same, occasioned a strong opening, and the first sales reported were made at a considerable advance on yesterday's closing, as well as at the highest prices of the day. The boom, however, failed to command anything like a general support, and with larger offerings of future property than the trade expected, a sharp break was witnessed. The decline, when started, was also assisted by the depression suffered in grain. The closings were lower than on 'change yesterday for pork short ribs, and the late deliveries of lard. The trading on speculative account was fair, the greatest activity prevailing around the opening. May was the leading deal. The cash product was quiet."

Frank Crittenden says: "Provisions opened up in the air again to-day, but top prices proved very short lived, or there were plenty willing to realize at the advance and under moderate offerings prices gradually sagged to the closing point. It is useless to give an opinion on hog product. The entire market is under control of the packing interests and the course of market will be governed entirely by their movements. We do not think they are selling much and we know they talk higher prices, but whether they mean it or not we cannot say. Receipts of hogs, 16,000; estimate for to-morrow, 15,000.

The flour market was holding up well, and dealers are confident that a better trading will result from the fact that we have low freights to the east and Europe, and only a limited quantity in stock to work from, and home buyers and outside parties were looking about and making better bids than heretofore. The better winters and the fine Minnesotas, from hard wheat, were the most called for, although there was some looking after good and sound export stock and for the lower grades.

Rye and buckwheat are in quite light request. Bran and all mill stuffs were doing well and selling at firm prices.

The receipts of cattle were about the same as on last Thursday, but for the week so far there is a falling off of about 3,000. Trades generally is rather quiet. The demand for shipping cattle and for the dressed beef trade was light, buyers not entering the market until near noon. Butchers' stock remains steady with a good demand. There was also a good demand for stockers and feeders. At the close of the market on Wednesday there were a good many fat cattle left in the pens unsold, a circumstance seldom occuring under the light receipts of the past few days. Had the receipts reached 8,000 cattle would have dropped a strong 25c.

Th receipts of hogs to-day were about 3,000 less than for the corresponding day last week, yet for the week so far are 3,000 more than for the same time last week. Trade opened quite active, and parties having orders to fill early and promptly, paid 5@10c higher, but after these buyers filled their orders, the demand fell off, prices declining to yesterday's close and so remained during the forenoon. The market generally was not as active and buoyant as yesterday yet a load or so of fancy hogs sold a nickel higher. Packers were not as ready buyers as yesterday, and shippers were holding off. Speculators bought cautiously, not displaying the vim with which they went in yesterday. There was no change worthy to note in the sheep market.

Chicago Financial.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Loanable funds are in good supply and, as the offerings of board of trade and choice mercantile papers are below the wishes of the banks, rates rule easy at 5@6@7 per cent. Eastern exchange between banks was firm and there were sales at 50c. premium per $1,000. The clearings of the associated banks were $6,268,000 against $6,059,000 yesterday. The movement of currency to the country is light, but to-day there was a slight increase in the number of orders.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—When business opened this morning there was good demand for the leading stocks. Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Delaware & Lackawanna were very active. One firm bought 4,000 shares of the latter and afterwards seemed to have fresh orders in it. Illinois Central continued on its upward course selling at the 140 early. The earnings for the first week in February increased $12,000. There was quite a spurt in Lake Shore during the afternoon the stock rising to 103⅞. The light weights were very quiet and speculation appeared to center in the better class of properties; as on yesterday the market at intervals became very dull, but there was no particular pressure to sell at anytime, and the leaders held their favorites well in hand throughout the session. The bull points in Oregon Transcontinental failed to materialize. It seemed difficult to get up any enthusiasm in it. Union Pacific was strong up to the finish, also Lake Shore. The changes throughout show but little variation from yesterday's closing figures. The bears made a desperate effort to break stocks at the end, but did not succeed in creating any uneasiness among holders, prices were steady when the exchange closed.

OPERA AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Her Majesty's Grand Opera Company Delight a Large and Critical Audience.

THE ARRIVAL.

The special train, via the Royal Route, which brought the first distinguished grand opera company to the northwest, arrived in Minneapolis at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was made up as follows: Locomotive No. 94, two baggage cars. two drawing room coaches, three Pullman palace sleepers, and two magnificent new Mann boudoir coaches. The latter were the first which were ever brought to this section, and in point of beauty, excellence of arrangements for the comforts and pleasure of its occupants, have no superior. They are the property of

THE FAMOUS IMPRESSARIO,

Col. Mapleson, and are novel and different from any other coach. They are divided into separate berths, which are constructed crosswise of the coaches, the aisle being on the side instead of the centre. These form staterooms similar to those of first-class steamboats. Each coach has a reading and smoking room, and attract on the whole, much attention.

As the train came puffing up to the depot, the platform was thronged by a vast crowd eager to get a look of the gifted people. The principals of the company were conveyed in close carriages to the Nicollet house, when they were assigned comfortable quarters, while the lesser people and chorus members were divided among the other hotels. All day the rotunda of the Nicollet was crowded with citizens, who were desirous of seeing Col. Mapleson, Galassi, Ardili or other celebrities.

La Sonnambula, presented by a really first class Grand Italian Opera company, headed by one of the greatest artists of the world, Mme. Gerster, was a revelation. Unfortuately the house was not packed, yet it was what is generally termed a full house, the gallery and balcony seats being all occupied, besides most of the eligible standing room of the lower house being in demand. In the cast there were Gerster, Valerga, Vicini, Cherubini, Rinaldini and Bieletto. As a matter of course Mme. Gerster was the center of attraction, although the honors were shared by Signor Vicini, tenor, and Cherubini, basso. Vicini is a much better vocalist than actor. The chorus was strong and grand, and the orchestra superb. The audience was enthusiastic in its expression of appreciation as the finer passages of the opera were sung. Mme. Gerster was repeatedly called before the curtain, and in the final, "ah nan guinge," her grandeur, exquisite execution and clear, faultless voice raveled description, and the applause knew no bounds, the audience insisting upon a recall.

This evening Rigolletto will be presented by the following cast:

RIGOLLETTO.

Il Duc	Signor Anton
Rigoletto	Signor Galassi
Sparafucile	Signor Lombardelli
Monterone	Signor Cherubini
Marullo	Signor De Vaschetti
Borsa	Signor Rinaldini
Ceprono	Signor Bieletto
Maddalena	Mme. Bianchi Florio
Giovanna	Mlle. Valerga
Gilda	Mme. Dotti

Signor Galassi has the proud reputation of being the greatest Rigoletto in the country.

Excursion parties will arrive from various points to-day, and the attendance from that source will doubtless fill the Grand to its full capacity.

The season closes to-morrow afternoon in a matinee, when the bill will be the world wide favorite "Lucia."

Todd County Poor House Burned.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

LONG PRAIRIE, Feb. 14.—The house upon the Todd county poor farm took fire at ten o'clock Tuesday night, from a defective chimney and burned to the goound with its contents. There was no insurance. At the time only two families were dwelling in the house. The county commissioners have reprehensibly neglected the poor farm and its unfortunate tenants, and the institution has for some time been without an overseer.

The Dude and the Dog.

[Boston Post.]

He was a dude of the extreme kind. He couldn't have been more so. His overcoat was short, his undercoat long, his collar high, his trousers so tight that it would seem he must have greased his legs to get into them, his shoes pointed. As he entered the reading room at the hotel everybody looked at him, and a smile went round. There was a brindle dog in the room at the time. As the dude paused at the news stand the dog went up to him, sniffed of him, looked up at him once and walked away with drooping tail and an air of intense disgust. The disgust probably arose from the fact that the dude wasn't the person the dog was looking for, but the animals whole appearance seemed to say: "This let's me out. I can't stand that thing!" And the crowd howled with laughter.

Spain now has an annual yield of about 40,500,000 gallons of wine, which places her in the fourth rank among wine-growing countries, being surpassed only by France, Italy and Austria-Hungary.

OUR DAIRY INTERESTS.

The Profits and Advantages Which the Farmers Can Secure by Stock Raising.

Election of Officers and Pleasant Social Conclusion.

[Special telegram to the Globe.]

MANKATO, Feb. 14.—The morning session was opened by a paper from Mr. O. C. Gregg, of Camden, Minn., on the topic of "Minnesota as a Dairy State." Mr. Gregg said that he came as a farmer from a country farm and would speak from his own experience of twelve years. Minnesota was a natural dairy state, first because it was a grass state. Wild grasses grew in abundance and most luxuriantly. Minnesota is an oat state. It is the best crop for the sod for the first crop that can be found. Barley and rye are natural and good crops, and although we are out of the natural corn belt and must select our seed and choose our time for planting with greet care, yet we are not any more apt to have a recurrence of an 1883 failure than we are to have a cyclone repeated. Minnesota is a healthy state. If disease among cattle was discovered it could be generally, if not always, traced to the negligence of the owner. The butchers could testify to the healthy livers of Minnesota stock. The extreme rigor of Minnesota winters had been urged as a reason why dairying was not likely to be a success in Minnesota. He had had no trouble in this respect. All that was necessary was a warm stable, which could be easily secured. There were four requisites. A good roof, pine board sides, battened on the inside—mortared above the plates, and well banked at the base. It should be well lighted with windows south and east, and be well ventilated.

Now he proposed to turn the cold of our Minnesota winters into account for dairying purposes. It gives the cows a good appetite, and unless they consumed food and water in considerable quantities they would not produce milk in large quantities. All would agree that winter was the best season for dairying. The cold killed the flies and other insects which are such a drawback to summer dairying. Then, too, in the winter butter can be more safely and cheaply transported. He had found winter dairying much more successful.

Mr. Gregg was questioned with a great degree of interest by a number of practical farmers, and gave a minute description of his home stable and the way he cared for his cows.

The second paper was read by the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., ex-president of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, upon the topic that "Present and future success in dairying consists in lessening the cost of the production of milk, butter and cheese."

After a very interesting account of how dairying should be done he said:

To sum up the whole matter. It resolves itself into this proposition, that a farm that will support forty cows, needlessly exposed to out door storms and indoor cold, would with the same feed in warm stables and protected from storms without, be ample to feed forty-five cows. If the average receipts from such cows annually should only be $35 per cow, the five additional cows would make $175 annually. If this same farm will support forty-five cows, mainly on pasture grass, hay, corn fodder and straw, it would if part of the pasture and part of the meadow were devoted to fodder corn and field corn, and fed to the cows, together with the purchase of twenty-two tons of bran and five tons of oil meal, costing about $375, would amply support fifty cows and at the same time increase the production of milk, not less than $10 per cow, a net gain on five additional cows of $175, and an additional gain on the production of $10 per cow, on fifty cows—by the proper mixture of feed would amount to $500, together with $175 gained by the change would amount to a total gain of $850, less the bran and oil meal bought, $375 or to a net gain of $475. This gain is obtained by the substituting of warm stables for cold ones, and by the proper mixture of feed. Exclusive of the cost of bran and oil meal bought in order to make the proper mixture, add to this the gain of winter over summer dairying as follows: A farm that will support fifty cows that produce an average of 45,000 pounds of milk per cow, while engaged in summer dairying this milk would be worth not exceeding ninety cents per 100 pounds, on 225,000 pounds of milk would amount to $2,025, while the same farm, same cows and same feed, if engaged in winter dairying, would produce the same amount of milk, worth not often less than $1.33 per 100 pounds or a total on 225,000 pounds of milk of $2,992, a gain for winter dairying over summer dairying of $967, which added to the former gain of $475, obtained from warm stables and properly mixed feed, makes a total gain for modern dairying over the old system of $1,442, a sum larger than the original receipts from the same farm.

This is no fancy sketch or fine spun theory made out of the wild guesses of amateurs, but the statements above are actual transactions in my own experience in the past twelve years in bringing a farm of 200 acres that would hardly support forty cows the year round, until it now supports fifty-seven cows, by adding a liberal supply of bran and oil meal.

DAIRYMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

A number of gentlemen were drawn out by the contents of this paper, and a very spirited and lively discussion ensued, which consumed the rest of the morning hour.

After adjournment the dairymen of southwestern Minnesota, organized a special meeting, by the selection of Judge Burchard of Marshall, Lyon county, as chairman, for the purpose of the organization of a dairymen's board of trade for southwestern Minnesota, with its headquarters at Mankato.

Mr. Noe, president of the Mankato city board of trade, who introduced the subject and who has been corresponding with dairymen in this section, after a little discussion and some remarks by Col. McGlincey, of the Elgin board of trade, moved the following resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the time has now fully come for the organization of a butter board of trade at Mankato.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of five on organization was adopted.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was introduced by the reading of a paper by J. G. Lumbard, of Chicago, entitled: "Legislative Control of the Railroads." This paper was apparently prepared from the railroad standpoint, and evidently did not rest easily on the dairmen's stomach. A resolution calling upon Gen. Baker, railroad commissioner, to reply, was so amended as to request Gen. Baker to prepare a paper to be published in the report, and it was adopted.

A telegram was here received by Secretary McGlencey from London, Ont., which read as follows:

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 14, 1884.—The Canadian Dairymen's association of western Ontario, now in session at London, Ont., send greetings and kind expressions of fraternal regards. THOMAS BALLENTYNE.

A resolution instructing the secretary to make suitable reply was at once adopted. The following reply was sent:

MANKATO, Feb. 14, 1884.

To Thomas Ballentyne, secretary of the Dairymen's association of western Ontario, London, Ont.: The Northwestern Dairymen's association of 1,000 delegates accept the fraternal greetings of their Canadian cousins, and in return wish them success.

R. P. MCGLINCE, sec.

The committe appointed by Judge Burchard to report an organization of a butter board of trade to be located at Mankato to be entitled the Butter Board of Trade of southwestern Minnesota was announced to be composed of the following gentlemen: Col. Clark W. Thompson, Faribault; Z. B. Clark, Chippewa; C. E. Marvin, Olmstead; E. C. Huntington, Cottonwood; Jno. C. Noe, Blue Earth.

The sceond paper of the afternoon was read by C. B. Beach, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, the subject being "Is dairying a better business for a farmer in a new country than grain raising?" Among the many good things this paper contained was the statement that the first murderer was a grain raiser and not a dairyman.

The next paper, "The process of dairying in Wisconsin," was read by D. W. Cartis, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and was full of interesting figures and results.

A question handed in by James Murphy, of Hammond, Wis., was read inquiring whether a co-operative association could profitably undertake the construction and operation of a creamery with 500 cows and as to what the cost of buildings and machinery would be,"

Mr. Straight, of Mankato, was called upon by the president to reply, who said, in his opinion 500 was too small a number to attempt it with, that $2,500 would furnish first class buildings and equipments, and that his experience was that co-operative institutions of this character had not generally proved successful.

The paper of J. A. Smith, of Cedarburg, Wis., on "Cheese Production One of the Essential factors in General Dairying," was interpolated at this point. It was listened to with great interest as the first paper upon the cheese question, and because of its being unusually entertaining and instructive.

Mr. A. D. De Land, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., on "The Quality, Shape and Condition of Cheese Best Adapted to Western Markets." This paper was full of statistics, figures and information concerning cheese making in Sheboygan county, and what kind of cheese brought the best price and found the most ready sale. Questions and replies followed this paper of a very practical and useful nature.

The weather has been simply delightful, and at 6 p. m., as the convention adjourns to attend the banquet, every face wears a satisfied air. The attendance during the day has been about 1,000.

BUTTER AND CHEESE AWARDS.

The committee on butter and cheese reported the following awards:

The Higgins cup won last year by William Fowler of Newport, Minn., was this year awarded to the Harris Bros., of Springfield, Wis.; the Mankato board of trade premium was awarded to O. C. Gregg, of Camden, Minn.; the second premium to Gillis & Trennau, Bingham Lake, Minn.; the McConnell premium, a velvet shawl, to T. B. Holmes of Altoona, Minn.; the Greibel prize, a pair of kid shoes, to Adam Arnold, Mankato, Minn.

The banquet was opened at 6:30 with a few appropriate remarks by J. A. Willard of Mankato, who called upon Rev. Mr. Bushnell to return thanks. The tables were set in the roller rink underneath the Opera house, and 600 people sat down to a most elegant spread prepared by the ladies of Mankato. At the close of the feast the literary exercises were opened with music by a male quartet. The first toast of the evening was "Our Guests," responded to by Prof. Edward Searing, of the St. Cloud Normal school, who welcomed the guests in a most appropriate and enthusiastic strain. The second toast was "Our Hosts," responded to by Col. R. P. McGlincey, secretary of the association, in his usual happy and eloquent strain. The third toast, "Minnesota, the Youngest Dairymaid," response by H. M. Burchard. The dairy belt was narrow and well defined. Minnesota was clearly within that belt, the speaker said, its latitude so land peculiar adaptalion rendered it so. Butter or cheese was not made in Cuba or in Labrador. The fourth toast, "The reaper versus the churn," was responded to by Col. Clark W. Thompson, president Minnesota State Agricultural society, who proved equal to the occasion as usual. The fifth toast, "Chips," was responded to by President Hoard and the audience got chips right and left. To a tumultuous call the president sang, "Finnegan's Wake." The sixth toast, "The Agricultural Laborer, the Pioneer of Civilization and the Last Hopes of the Race," was responded to by H. R. Wells, of Filmore county, Minn. The seventh toast, "The Mankato Board of Trade" was responded to by M. G. Willard, the secretary. This toast was interpolated by Judge Burchard, "The boy and man;" responded to by C. A. Dexter, of Chicago; "Whey for the Vicious, Skim Milk for the Erring, and for the Needy, the Jersey Milk of Human Kindness," was responded to by Mr. Geo. C. Pollock; "Food producers, and what they Produce;" response by Hon. Hiram Smith; "The cow, the modern educator," response by C. E. Marvin, Rochester; "The dairyman and the horticulturalist, Strawberries and Milk;" response by Oliver Gibbs, Sr., Lake City, Minn., president of the Minnesota Horticultural society; "Progresss from the Bull Fights of Spain to the Herds of Minnesota," response by B. S. Hoxie, Cooksville, Wis.; fourth, "Astronomy Teaches us About the Moon and Stars, the Signal Service Points to the Approaching Storms, but this Convention Points to the Milky Way," response by John C. Noe, Mankato; "The Ladies," response by C. R. Beach, Whitewater, Wis. A volunteer toast, "The Mothers of the Country Boys, Their Sons Shall be Our Future Governors and Presidents, and the Future Hope of the Nation," was responded to, by special request, by President Hoard. "The Bone and Sinew of the Land," was responded to by O. C. Gregg, Camden, Minn.

The toasts were interspersed with music, instrumental by the Germania band, and vocal from the male quartette, and solos by Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Lumbard of Chicago and Mr. Schroeder of Mankato. The banquet broke up at ten p. m. and was, from beginning to end, a complete success, reflecting great credit upon the citizens of Mankato and especially the ladies.

No journal of its class has attracted so much attention during the past twelve months as the Turf, Field and Farm, published weekly at 39 and 41 Park Row, New York. It has discussed breeding theories in such a way as to make a marked impression upon the thoughtful public mind and to draw out the views of many able students of the problem of reproduction. It has shed a great dual of light on an important question, and its opinions have been widely quoted. Its reports of running and trotting meetings have been models of clearness and accuracy, and its Field and Kennel department has been better than ever. The first bench show, the first gun trial and the first field trial in America were given at the suggestion and under the direction of the Turf, Field and Farm, and so there is a logical reason for the paper being recognized as an authority upon dogs and guns as well as horses. The athletic and aquatic champions have signed in its office articles of agreement for their important matches, and the paper is extensively read by men fond of these vigorous sports. Much space is given to the two great intellectual games, chess and checkers, and on these it speaks with authority. The dramatic department bears the stamp of scholarship and originality. The amount of fresh and original matter published by the Turf, Field and Farm is astonishing, and it is gratifying to learn that the circulation of the paper is rapidly increasing. In ability, circulation and influence it is second only to its great rival, the London Field.

Friends of Jefferson Davis say that he has determined not to attempt to make any more public speeches, and that he has lately given evidences of failing in health rapidly, the change from month to month being very perceptible.

CRIME RECORD.

The Hot Springs Difficulties—Death of a Notorious Woman—Other Notes.

ANOTHER HOT SPRINGS SHOOTING.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 14.—A shooting affray occurred last night, between M. C. Harris and Charles and Tom Shannon, growing out of the assassination of last Saturday. Harris is the editor of the Morning Horse Shoe, and bitterly denounced the assassination, and all connected with it. Watson was especially denounced in yesterday's Horse Shoe, charging him with being a fugitive from justice, from Carlisle, Pa., where he is under indictment for murder, arson and burglary, under his right name, Charles Faulks. Last night, while Harris was in a saloon, Watson accompanied by the Shannons, entered through a back door. The instant they arrived Harris drew a revolver and ordered them to throw up their hands, at the same time backing towards the door. Passing out, he started for his office. He had gone but a few steps when Watson rushed to the middle of the street and opened fire on him. At the same time Shannon ran and also fired. Harris began firing at Shannon, who retreated into the saloon. Harris started to his office and procured a Winchester rifle, but before he could use it, the officers interfered and placed him under arrest. The examination of Dorn, two Pruitts, Allison, Lucas, Lanning, Howell and Dale, is progressing before Circuit Judge Wood. Five witnesses were examined today, whose testimony is very damaging to the prisoners. Murphy and Rector represent the defense, while State Attorney Henderson, Davies and Latta act for the people. A general feeling of confidence exists that the examination will be honestly and impartially carried out.

END OF A NOTORIOUS WOMAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Emma Uhler, made notorious last year by figuring in a murder case that made a great sensation, died from morphine poisoning in New York hospital this morning. On the 19th of last March Wilbur H. Haverstick. a broker who lived with this woman, was shot and killed by Mrs. Uhler's brother, Geo. W. Conkling, surveyor in the service of the government. The latter, understanding that his sister had been enticed away from her husband by Haverstick, visited her rooms and tried to induce her to leave her paramour. Haverstick coming in, a quarrel took place between him and Conkling, the latter drew a revolver and shot the other in the abdomen, he dying in a few hours. Conkling was arrested, but released on bail. Mrs. Uhler then disappeared from public view. For a time she was in the west, but for the last three or four months has been living in various disreputable houses in the twenty-ninth precinct. Conkling's bail was dismissed to-day on account of the only witness, his sister, being dead.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Between 12 and 1 p. m., a teamster named Robert Robertson entered the room of Anna Ford and commenced moving her furniture. Mrs. Ford, with the aid of a colored man, ejected Robinson. The latter got a knife and re-entered the house, when the woman shot him twice, mortally wounding him.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—No light of any kind has been thrown on the murder of James L. Wilson and his invalid wife, at the village of Winnetka. Detectives are convinced the motive of the murder was purely one of robbery. Residents sf the village have offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Twenty deaf mutes in Norwich, Conn., are members of a Congregational church, and they have formed a Bible class under the charge of a teacher familiar with their method of conversation.

At a dance in Owen county, Ky., Miss Melissa Collier wore, among other ornaments, a large hickory club, with which at an opportune moment she vigorously belabored John Rudolph who had been talking about her.

In a recent parade at Hartford one of the drum-majors gracefully tossed his stick over an electric lamp wire, thirty feet from the ground and caught it when it came down without losing step or jostling his lordly bearing.

Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, has declined the invitation to deliver the address of welcome to the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which is to meet in Petersburg on the 19th inst. He pleads pressing business incident to his office.

Berlin artists procure their models through an agent who is known as "the handsome Adolph." Of late Berlin has become quite an artistic center, and models are in great demand. A model exchange to fix prices is held periodically.

Eliza Howard Powers, of Paterson, N. J., who spent a fortune during the war in caring for the sick and wounded, is now an invalid and in needy circumstances. She has asked the government for $2,500, and it is probable that she will soon get it.

Intense excitement prevailed in social circles, in Montreal, owing to the failure of Mr. Walter Wilson to appear at Christ Church Cathedral to wed Miss MacDougall. The social position of the two young people is of the best, and the wedding guests numbered the leading people of Montreal. The bride was ready to go to the church when word was received by the brother of Mr. Wilson that he could not marry the lady and had gone to New York. The painful news was conveyed to Miss MacDougall, and the cathedral was closed. She received many telegrams and notes congratulating her on her escape. A younger sister is married to Wilson's brother, and the two families have been closely connected for many years. Mr. Wilson is in New York, and has announced that his reason for his course was a purely private one, and he is not at liberty to speak.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING! AND HAINES,

The three leading Pianos of the world,

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS!

DYER & HOWARD

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L. W. RUNDLETT, Engineer Board Water Commissioners. 45-47

Contract Work.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners (23 East Fifth street), until 12 m., March 18th, 1884, for furnishing the city of Saint Paul with pumping engines, in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the Engineer of said Board, copies of which will be furnished on application.

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L. W. RUNDLETT, Engineer of Board of Water Commissioners. 46-48

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