Daily Globe.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1884. NO. 86.

WHERE'S BOTTOM.

A Slight Re-action in Market Values in New York and Chicago.

But Business Uncertain Until Bottom Prices are Reached.

And Nobody Will Say that the Bottom Has Yet Been Reached.

Reduced Earnings of the Milwaukee and Northwestern Roads, While Omaha Shows a Gain.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 25.—The markets on 'change were again active in a speculative way, with values of all articles lower, and at times the grain pits were scenes of the wildest excitement. Wheat was again the ruling article and suffered the most severe fluctuations. The other articles of grain and provisions, although following down and up, showed a narrower range. The last hoor of the regular session developed a better feeling, and a sharp upward reaction was secured and maintained at the close of 'change, except wheat, which closed at 1 p. m. at or above the last sales on yesterday's call. There were also rumors of a strong combination to sustain prices, the bears were less disposed to hammer prices by offering large lots of any article and a more hopeful feeling was observed among the bulls, who seemed to think that the worst was passed. But in the present condition of the market it is unsafe to predict anything. It is certain, however, that prices must ere long reach a point from which no further decline is possible and many think the figures are already there. Closing prices showed a decline of ½c on May wheat, an advance of ⅛c on corn, ¼c on oats, 7½c on pork, 10c on lard and 7½c on ribs. Small lots of wheat are being taken for export, but buyers as a rule hold off for lower prices.

Speaking of the export trade, an exporter said, "There is no doubt but what the dealers on the other side want this wheat, but will not take hold freely until the price gets down to 85c for May, as they have no use for it at present, and do not feel inclined to purchase and hold it until they are ready to use it. The continent is bearish on wheat, and have sold heavy lines of shorts recently. New York operators also look for 85c wheat before the middle of April, and have been free sellers the past three days. One house had orders to sell a million and a half at the opening, and others, while not being favored with as large orders, were well patronized. Lines of long wheat were closed out to-day that cost $1.00@1.06, one operator selling out a customer under the rule who had been holding on since the market was at the latter price.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that the "Big Four" have sold 300,000 bushels May wheat in that market which cost them a much higher price.

Bangs in speaking of the situation says: "Everything on the floor is not good for anything except to fill shorts with." Frank Clifton, who heard the remark, exclaimed: "Hold on; you don't mean lard—it is all right, but ribs are dead. The trade will not buy them except as wants require, but there is a fair shipping demand for pork."

The sellers of wheat were Poole, Kent & Co., Dwight, Gillett, Lester & Hobbs, and Comstock. The latter two have lost their "mascotte" and are reported to be continualy wrong on the market, and have lost heavily since the first of the year—generally selling heavily at the last end of breaks and buying at the top on the bulges—and are no longer feared, as their followers appear to be thinned out. Lindblom, Stauffer, Brega, Van Kirk, Warren, Nat Jones and Fraly also sold heavily at times.

The buyers were Boan, Dwight and Gillett, Schwartz and Dupee, Walker, Comrevy, Shorts and Roche, who bought five hundred thousand bushels May for Eldredge who cornered a large line of shorts put out Saturday and Monday. The crowd generally were anxious to even up and the opinion prevailed at the close that the majority of the trades were closed.

The visible supply as reported by the assistant secretary of the board of trade, was 32,857,467 bu. wheat, 16,527,936 bu. corn, 4,532,980 bu. oats, 7,263,216 bu. rye, and 1,768,606 bu. barley. Wheat was active and excited with values very irregular, the fluctuations being unusually rapid and severe although the range was not so wide as on Saturday. The weak opening in New York, and reports of dull and declining English and continental markets, in connection with the soft weather and further encouraging reports from the winter wheat fields, caused a weak feeling at the opening and there were few features of an encouraging character from any source. The fact that a few additional milling orders were received from the south and central states being regarded as of little importance at a time when the crowd was all going one way.

Opening sales were on the basis of 93⅜@93½c May, receded to 91¼c, and reacted on free covering by shorts to 91¾c, when, under vigorons pounding, the big bears started prices down and bought a good many lots of long wheat out, and the realizing process, in connection with free selling by bears forced prices to 90⅜c, with a few sales at 90¼c. But the decline caused large buying by shorts who were disposed to take their profits, and when the forced selling was checked, the offerings were lighter, the confidence of holders being materially strengthened by the visible supply which showed a decrease of 727,000 bushels from last Tuesday. The market therefore advanced to 91½c, fluctuated for a time and closed at 91⅜c on 'change.

On the call 2,210,000 bushels of wheat were sold, those who bought early unloading, and prices declined to 91c, but reacted and closed at 91⅛@91¼, June ranged at 1½@1¾ over May and closed at 22⅛.

Corn was active and irregular. The inspection showed 395 cars, including 74 contract. Other markets were lower and stocks in store here showed an increased. The visible supply as compiled by the Chicago board of trade showed and excess over last Tuesday. But the wet weather was regarded as unfavorable for the receipts in the near future and price opened stronger on a basis of 54¾@54½c May, for No. 2, but immediately weakened with wheat, receded to 53¾c, again rallied with the latter grain and advanced 1@1⅛c, closing on 'change at 54⅝c. The leading buyers on the board were Dows, Poole, Kent & Co., Lester, Dwight & Gillett. The chief seller was Fraley. On the call 1,435,000 bushels were sold and the bidding was steady at 54½54⅝c for May. The sellers were McCormick, Kennett & Day, Fairbanks, Wheeler, Gregory & Co., Fraley, Eldredge and Brega, and the buyers were represented by Hobbs, Field, Lindley and Baker. The shipping demand for low grades was active, and quotations were fairly supported.

Oats were active in a speculative way, the "big four" being the chief operators and bought and sold heavily. Prices declined ½@⅝ at the opening, but recovered ¾@⅞ aud closed steady. Samples on track were in fair request from shippers.

Pork was rather more active in a speculative way; opening weak it declined 20c from the closing sales on 'change yesterday, sold down to $17.60 for May, but settled and closed at $17.85@17.87½. The business, however, was confined to coast operations. Lard was weak early and receded 5c per 100 pounds, but rallied and closed 10@12½c over the lowest sales. The demand was chiefly speculative and trade moderate. Short ribs opened weak and a few sales of futures were recorded at a decline of 7½@10c per 100 pounds, but the offerings were light and the decline was recovered at the close.

The receipts of hogs were 8,000; quality poor and mostly unfit for packing.

The stocks of grain in store and afloat in harbor here, with comparisons, were.

	1884. March 22.	1884. March 15.	1883. March 24.
Wheat	12,738,000	12,909,000	6,494,000
Corn	7,682,000	7,439,000	6,776,000
Oats	1,652,000	1,712,000	1,645,000
Rye	1,709,000	1,741,000	816,000
Barley	265,000	253,000	146,000

The severe decline the past three days has been hard on the small operators who are long and many of them have transferred or out the bulk of trade. R. M. Murphy, who operates on the open and big board, and C. J. Scheifer & Co., of the open board were among the unfortunates. Their loss will reach about $2,000 each and they expect to resume in a few days.

Receipts of cattle 6,000. The rain kept many buyers away and the market was dull, there being no export or shipping orders to speak of and the feeling being weak. Light steers quotable to 5@5.40c. for 850 to 1150 pounds average and $5.50@6.50 for 1150 to 1350 pounds; choice fat steers $6.50@6,80; calves 3@4.75; bulls 3.50@5.00. Receipts of hogs 8,000, against 11,690 last Tuesday; market dull, weak, and 5@10c lower; quality of offerings poor; packers and shippers $6.15@7.10; assorted $6.10@6.70; ships $5.50@6.10. Receipts of sheep 4,000; inquiring light and feeling very weak, buyers holding off for better weather. Common $4.50@5.50; $5@5.50 for good natives, and $5@5.65 for good westerns.

R. Lindblom & Co., say: "The raid and panicky market of the last two days was a natural result of the fact that nearly every outside operator was long through regular brokers, as well as the bucket shops. Good parties have bought, but tried to buy low. Export inquiries are fairly liberal, but it is useless to expect any large exports until the decline has been checked. So long as we continue to decline, so long will exporters hold back and continue the hand to mouth policy of the past six months. When there is apparently no hope left for the bulls, then the bottom is usually reached. The one is the result of the other rather than the cause of fresh effects. Corn was relatively strong, declining ¼c but closing higher than twenty-four hours ago. The wet weather aids the bulls and the shipping demand is good. Local options are buying it and express great confidence in the future."

Wilmine, Bodman & Co., say: "The shorts have been the principal buyers, and we do not think capitalists are disposed yet to make permanent investments in our wheat. Foreign markets are disposed to 'copper" the decline on this side and will probably decline as fast as we do. There is still loud talk of the large blocks of our wheat that is being placed for shipment abroad, but we do not take much stock in these reports. At the same time there is some increase in the export movement, three hundred and twenty thousand bushels having been taken at New York yesterday for that purpose. The decline has been large, and we think the market may be getting somewhat short again; and if this warm weather should be followed by a blizzard, which is not improbable we might get a lively reaction temporarily, but we still look for lower ere we strike solid bottom. We think some reaction probable now at any time."

Crittenden & Harvey say: "The market acts as if dragging around the bottom and the feeling seems to be quite general among all classes of operators that prices are now too low to sell short with much safety or profit, and it seems to us as if wheat bought now would pay if held for a turn."

Crosby & Co.. say: "There are no indications of any permanent change in the feeling, but we are inclined to think that convalesence must soon follow this sickness in all the markets."

Chicago Financial.

CHICAGO, March 25.—New York exchange at par between banks. Supply good and demand fair. Sterling bills on London, Liverpool and Glasgow $4.85¼@4.85¾ for sixty days. Commercial doeumentary and $4.87 for bankers sixty days. Money easy at 5@7c. Large loans, on grain and provisions collateral chiefly, are at 5 per cent.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—Henry Claws & Co., say: "The striking feature in the market to-day was the weakness in Gould stocks, also Lackawanna and Reading. The latter's weak spot was based upon apprehension of strikes at the coal mines, as it is known that great despondency prevails among the miners. Most of the other stocks were held comparatively steady but leaned towards down grade. Grain had another dip and May wheat in Chicago fell to 90¼, the lowest yet touched and within a fraction of the price which we have long predicted for that option. The lower range of prices now being made is soon likely to attract to Wall street more outside business, of which for some time past there has been a dearth. Plenty of new blood will find its way to the exchange when prices look tempting, as the country is full of people who want to make haste to get rich. Over a week ago when it was uphill work bulling the market we advocated as the best policy for both Gould and Vanderbilt, who were then regarded as being in control of the situation, to let prices have a good jolt downwards so as to make wide and frequent fluctuations. They now seem to have adopted that method and much good is likely to accrue therefrom.

The bears were not at all demonstrative this morning in depressing prices but seemed inclined to secure their profits. Their action caused an improvement all along the line, in some cases amounting to about 1 per cent. There was a fair business done in most of the leading stocks. Metropolitan elevated rose to 103½, while Manhattan dropped below 50. Pacific mail might be called the leader, followed by Delaware & Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and the grangers. The latter continue to record a falling off in earnings. For the third week in March St. Paul loses $73,000 and Northwestern $68,000 while Omaha gains $10,000. The story today is that the $20,000,000 New York Central 5 per cent. bonds have been printed and are all ready for issue. Reading earnings for February, the bears claim, show a failing off of $700,000. The friends of the stock state that the prospects of the company are excellent and the property is the best purchase on the list. About one million dollars in gold was engaged for export to-morrow. The market was rather stupid at the finish, though prices of most stocks were steady. Reading was the weak feature with transactions in it at 34¾ just as the gang sounded.

CRIME RECORD.

THE CROUCH MURDER TRIAL.

JACKSON, Mich., March 25.—The Crouch murder examination was resumed this morning. Capt. Byron L. Crouch was placed on the stand and kept there a long time. He gave a detailed account of his whereabouts last summer. He stated he never knew a man named Matthews, the name said to be signed to a letter claimed to have been in the possession of Galen Brown. He knew nothing of the letter. He declined to answer sundry questions as to his indebtedness to his father and other matters of a personal nature. He never received telegrams sent him. The morning after the murder was the first he was informed of the same in the newspapers. He was detained by business from starting for Jackson. He declined to state the nature of the same. He was opposed to his sister Enrice marrying White, and as a consequence, all corressondence, save that of a business nature ceased. His theory was, that the murder was committed by those experienced in crime. The detectives that had been working the case were paid by himself, Jud and Halcomb. Capt. Crouch went into many details concerning family matters, refusing, however, to answer some questions. His father told him a thousand times he meant to divide the property equally among the children. He pronounced false the story that he and his father had a quarrel and a revolver was drawn. He never asked his father to endorse a paper for him. A little additional evidence, not of special importance was introduced from three other witnesses. The defense announced its case closed. Recess till afternoon.

PROFUSELY INDICTED.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—The grand jury found thirteen indictments against Prentice Tiller and Geo. H. McFadden, the Pacific Express robbers. Seven of the indictments charge them conjoinly with grand larceny, one covering the whole amount and the other six charge embezzlement, in three of these Tiller is charged with being the principal and McFadden accessory. In the remaining three McFadden is charged as principal and Tiller as accessory. This arrangement leaves no loophole for escape on technicality.

A LINCHING EXPECTED.

PETERSBURG, Ill., April 25.—At 11 o'clock this morning the state militia on duty around the jail to prevent the lynching of wife murderer Houlden will be relieved, and the jail is without a guard. The sheriff anticipates trouble if the weather is not stormy to-night, and will be on the alert. Public feeling against Houlden is running very high.

A DRUNKEN MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Geo. M. Riley, pilot, living at 2,204 Morgan street, shot his wife this morning five times, fatally injuring her and then went in to the parlor and blew out his own brains. He leaves five small children. Riley was a dissolute drunkard. The wife had some property, and he repeatedly asked it to be deeded to him, which she refused. The quarrel yesterday was on that subject, when the wife threw a cup of coffee at him. He left the house then and returned this morning, when the tragedy occurred. Riley had refused to support his wife and children for several years.

The chief cause of the tragedy, however, was jealousy on Riley's part of W. S. Barnes, the well known doctor, and Mrs. Riley's family physician, with whom Riley charged his wife of being too intimate. He was also greatly irritated over an application for a divorce recently filed by Mrs. Riley.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 25.—George Russell, in a fit of jealousy shot his wife this morning, then shot himself. His wound is fatal. Mrs. Russell will probably recover.

SHOT.

UTICA, N. Y., March 25.—A man known as Hank Smith, keeper of a disreputable house, in Deerfield, was shot in a quarrel by Charles Bird. Smith's wound is considered fatal.

A FATAL ROW.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio., March 25.—In a row this morning between railroad laborers, two brothers, named Joyce, were severely beaten. One of them had his skull crushed with an axe and will die.

SAD TERMINATION OF A CHARIVARI.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 25.—A shocking tragedy occurred near the village of Coleman on the Flint & Pere Marquette Western division 40 miles west of East Saginaw, late last night. The particulars, as learned, are, that a party of young men went out some distance from town to charivari a newly married couple, and on their return, about 11 o'clock, they halted at the residence of an old German, named VanValkenberg, and proceeded to have a little racket and noise for fun. The old German, it appears, did not relish the sport, and opened fire on them with a loaded gun. The contents of first charge struck a young man named Charles Cleave in the mouth making a frightful wound, and killing him instantly. Vanvalkenburg fled and at last advices had not been arrested. Cleave was a young single man, and came from Chatham, where his parents reside. The tragedy causes intense excitement at Coleman.

THE DIVORCE SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—In the Sharon divorce suit to-day, James Morgan testified, he heard Miss Hill say in August, 1881, that Sharon and she had quarreled, that their engagement was broken off, and she was going east. Mrs. Col. Stangy, of Denver, testified that she heard Miss Hill say in April 1881, that Sharon was inclined to marry her.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Five of the crew of the steamer Tom Dodsworth, were arrested by the United States marshal to night for mutiny. The men refused to put on coal when ordered to do so by the captain.

A BOY SHOT AND KILLED.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 25.—Eddie Parker, eleven years old, and step son of Wm. Barrett, was shot severely while going his rounds lighting street lamps. Persons residing in the house in front of which the shooting occurred, ran to the door, when Eddie staggered forward, and exclaimed: "Save me, I'm shot." The pistol was found lying on the sidewalk, and the boy supposed to have been his companion, was seen running away. He died in about ten minutes, the ball having penetrated his stomach just above the navel. The pistol was a small single barrel, 22 calibre, such as is usually sold for for fifty cents.

In the whole category of pains and aches, there is not one that St. Sacobs Oil has not relieved or cured.

Crooked Proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 25.—In the Hoyt will case, Van Santvoord, witness, was cross-examined by ex-Senator Conkling, and it was elicited, that Van Santvoord, immediately after the funeral, although the will had not been opened, had caused copies of the will to be printed from a copy which was in his possession, which he said had been made prior to the execution of the original will. This he served next day, with citations from the surrogate's office, upon Mrs. Hoyt and her daughter. Later on, Conkling informed the witness, that he proposed to show, he, witness, was making a statement about something of which he had no knowledge, or what he knew to be false.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Engaged All Day on the Educational Bill.

And the House Wastes Time on the Whisky Bond Bill.

No Final Action Taken on Either Measure.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar:

By Senator Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, to provide for the sale of the Iowa Indian reservation in Nebraska and Kansas and the issuance of a patent for the Iowa tribe in the Indian territory.

By Palmer, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, for a readjustment of the compensation for the transportation of the mails on railroad routes.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution offered by Van Wycke, calling on the attorney general to furnish certain information as to the star route attorneys, or state why he does not furnish it. The senate agreed to the resolution.

Senator Hoar then called up his bill increasing the salaries of the United States district court judges to $5,000. Pending the question, an agreement making it unlawful for a judge to appoint to any position in his court any relative within the degree of first cousin, and making it a misdemeanor for a judge to do so. This amendment was modified by the omission of the clause specifying that the offense was a misdemeanor, and it was agreed to.

Senator Coke said there had not for several years been a United States judge, save one, in Texas whose nepotism had not become a scandal and an outrage upon the people of the state.

After further debate the bill passed, yeas 42, nays 13.

The next order of business was the calendar of unobjected cases. The bills establishing a bureau of statistics and labor, and to protect employes and servants engaged in foreign and inter-state commerce, went over.

Senator Call's joint resolution, providing for the payment of laborers in the government employ the same wages for holidays as for other days, passed without debate.

The senate took up the education bill, the pending question being on Harrison's amendment, to require states to contribute each annually an amount equal to the amount severally received by them from the national fund.

Senator Harrison supported his amendment. Harrison expressed himself strongly in favor of the purpose of the bill, but agreed that the view expressed some days ago by the senator from Iowa, Allison, that the logical way would be to begin by small appropriations, and so permitting the growth of the adaptation of the means the end. He thought to attempt to appropriate so much at one time, was interferring with the bill. He would have each state pay as much as the nation paid. He did not think that giving too much aid was the proper thing to do. He knew the avidity of the colored people for education. Some of the most pathetic scenes he ever witnessed, were scenes in camps in the Union army, which illustrated the hunger of black men for education. He had no word of bitterness for any southern state on this occasion, but thought, instead of stepping in with a great benefaction. We should give prudent and helpful aid, such as would stimulate the energies of the people everywhere.

Senator George knew the colored people of Missisiippi were anxions for education and he desired to speak for them and did not wish to raise any feeling by what he should say. Owing to the liberality of the tax laws of that state which exempted all poor people, white and black, from taxation, and those upon whom the burden of taxation fell have been brought to the point where they looked with horror on the day when the tax collector came around. The lands in Mississippi could not be sold for the amount of the taxes. The uneducated condition of the colored people ought to appeal to the majority of the senate. It was impossible to see what the future would bring forth with so large a proportion of the population in ignorance.

Senator Maxey opposed the bill, on the grounds of expediency. He thought every state could do better without an artificial stimulus, and that is what is proved by this bill. Texas made an impartial provision for the education of colored and white children alike in separate schools. He could not, with sincerity and justice to his state, say that Texas was not able to educate her own children. The state of Texas was abundantly able to support her own children. He could not, therefore, conscientiously ask for national aid in that work. He had heard the senator from Ohio, Sherman, whose state lately received a magnificent donation from the nation, say he would not trust the south with this money. Maxey thought, so far as his state, Texas, was concerned, it would be time enough to cast that up to her when she asked for aid. The people, both colored and white, ought to be educated, but each state ought to educate its own people.

Senator Coke spoke highly of the Texas school provisions.

Senator Brown said, when the late war commenced, neither side supposed the slaves would be freed. Providence had a deeper design than the congress of the United States, and it began in time to be seen that the freedom of the slaves was necessary to the salvation of the union. At the close of the war the southern people were required to incorporate in their constitution provisions which clothed the slaves with all the rights of citizens. The slaves were freed as a necessity for the union. Certainly it was the duty of the union to take such action as would qualify its newly made citizens for the duties of citizenship. The southern states had supported, from their property, all the armies of the confederacy, and the money which the southern people had at the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How different was it in the north. At the close of the war every investment made in the north for the support of the army was good. In the south they were utterly worthless, besides this, theyhad to contribute to the payment of the northern war debt, and many millions of dollars of captured and abandoned property had been taken and sold by the United States, and although the supreme court of the United States said that as to the several millions it captured after the war the United States had no shadow of a title to it, and the statute of limitations ran against private owners. Brown only mentioned these things to show that the people of the south were impoverished by war. So it was impossible, no matter how anxious they might be, to educate their colored population except Texas. No southern state was in a position to do all that was required.

If, Senator Brown said, congress had the power to protect men in their exercise of the ballot, did it not follow that congress had the power to prepare them to cast that ballot? Aad we not the right to prepare him to read and to write his ballot?

Senator Sherman said, as the remark made by him the other day had been commented on by the other side of the chamber, he felt he ought to state his views upon the subject before the senate. He would say broadly, that possibly he believed it to be the bounden duty of the national government to aid in the education of our illiterate population. He was willing to recognize that by the results of the war a burden of illiteracy was thrown upon the southern states greater than they could bear. It had not, he said, been the expectation of the people of the north, at the close of the war to interfere with the question of suffrage in the southern states. After reviewing the incidents of the reconstruction period, Sherman said, the northern people finally came to the conclusion that there was no other safe-guard for the freed people than the ballot. He mentioned these facts without arraigning any party, or body of men, as to the duty of the government. Sherman would repeat what he said the other day, that he did not think the United States ought to trust to the southern states the important questions growing out of the policy of aid to education. The force of prejudice and education was too strong even with the most intelligent men that he did not think it would be wise to confer upon the southern states absolute power over the education contemplated and the expenditure leading to it. This, however, was not from any feeling of unkindness toward the people of the south, but from a conviction that owing to prejudice of race and the influences of slavery, which had darkened their minds and would probably continue to darken them for some time to come, they would not impartially distribute the money. He thought the work of framing the necessary safeguard was one in which all the senators should participate. There was no doubt the work of distributing the money, should be left to the states, but the general government should say how it should be expended. Sherman continued, he was willing to go as far as any man in his attempt to remedy the evil of illiteracy, either from the north or the south. The safety of the nation demanded its removal, and without going into past, in casting reproaches, he was willing as far as he was personally concerned, to vote a large sum every year under well guarded restrictions to remove the dark cloud of ignorance from every part of the land, but he did not want the money turned from its proper use into adding to the attainments of those already sufficiently educated.

Senator Hoar defended the bill from the several detailed criticisms made by Sherman, and added, it would not do always to take counsel from our resentment and our recollections of the past.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—On motion of Mr. Belford, the senate bill was passed, authorizing the state of Colorado to take lands in lien of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, found to be mineral lands, and to secure to that state the benefit of the act donating public lands to the several states and territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture.

Mr. Browne, Indiana, from the committee on judiciary, reported back the bill, making it a felony for a person falsely and fraudulently to assume to be an officer or employe, acting under the authority of the United States or any department thereof.

The house went into committee of the whole, Dorsheimer in the chair, on the bonded extension bill.

Mr. Potter briefly gave the reasons which impelled him to support the measure. The bill was for the relief of the manufacturers, in granting which relief congress would benefit every substantial interest. It was a question whether congress would precipitate a disturbance on the country when there was a plain, open way to avoid it.

Mr. Kelley thought the demand of the table whisky syndicate for exemption from taxation temporarily was an impudent one. The internal revenue system worked great hardship upon small farmers, fruit growers and cigar makers, and maintained alone for three syndicates, which had acquired the three branches of industry. The manufacturers of table whisky were the chief of these syndicates, which found this tax a sure guarantee for the monopoly of the American market. The large manufacturers, comparatively few in number which had crowded out the small cigar makers, came next with an assumed monopoly. The other of these syndicates, was the manufacturers of malt liquor, and for these syndicates the government maintained the internal tax which harried wide sections of the country, and maintained an army of over 400,000 agents to destroy the small fruit growers. He denied the tax was kept up for the benefit of the government. The gentleman from New York, Potter. was in favor of postponing for two years the payment of the taxes. He, Kelley, was in favor of repealing them, of wiping out the whole infernal system. He did not wish to make whisky free. On the contrary, he would regulate the use of all intoxicants. The United States government could not do that. It could only tax, and tax blindly. States could regulate and supervise, and restrict and prohibit. In support of his assertion that the government did not need the revenue derived from internal revenue, he declared that without a dollar derived from that source, the government, this year, would receive enough money to meet every legitimate engagement. It would be a healthy day for the government when a system which has never been popular, and which has been resisted by attempted revolution, when first established, which has outlived its usefulness and become a disgrace to the country and age, was repealed.

Mr. Long had changed his views on the pending measure since first considering it. At first it had appeared to him the tendency was to correct the discrimination which existed against whisky. But the arguments of the supporters of the bill had proven too much. The query arose in his mind how, if there was such an unjust burden on one commodity it happened that such an enormity had escaped the attention of a former congress, and he had made further examination. That examination had led him to the conclusion that whisky was not suffering under any discrimination, but that the effect of this bill would be to create one in its favor. The three years' extension granted in 1878 had increased the evil of over production, the refusal in 1882 had lessened it. Now which example was the house going to follow? He believed the gentlemen from Kentucky were speaking with the most thorough convictions, but if this bill were passed, and the time extended, when the limit was reached, instead of 70,000,000 gallons on hand, instead of $66,000,000 of unpaid tax, the amount would be increased twenty-five or fifty per cent. Then the question would be, not when the tax would be paid, but whether it would be paid at all, and the question, therefore, became one not of relief alone, but of a great public policy and far-reaching effect.

Mr. Follett supported the bill. It was claimed its purpose was to have the government loan money to the distillers. From what source was the loan derived? With what money did the government part? Not a dollar of interest had the government in a single gallon of whisky that was in bond to-day. It was right for the distillers to knock in the head of every barrel and spill it without paying the government a cent. It was further claimed that this was special legislation. There was no other interest involved as this interest was, and it could not be reached except by special legislation. The only demand made by distillers was, they should have an opportunity to sell their goods as the market demanded, instead of being forced to place them on already overstocked markets. The question was merely a business one.

Mr. Foran supported the bill.

Mr. Jordan dwelt, in his support of the measure, upon the immense revenue which the tax on whisky brought into the treasury. To talk about the repeal of the internal revenue was the most absurd proposition that had been presented. Let some Republican who is in favor of the repeal make an amendment to that effect, and there would not be twenty-five men in the house to vote for it.

Mr. Dunham—"How many on your side are in favor of it?"

"I don't know how many," replied Jordan, "but not many. I will tell you who I think favor it. They are those who intimate the belief, not that the internal revenue is an infernal revenue, but that the tariff revenue is a celestial revenue."

Mr. Hurd said it was idle to claim the pending question was one of loaning money. It was a question of the remission of a penalty, and in the consideration of such a question, the house should be governed by precisely the same principles which governed the executive in granting a pardon. It should consider, whether, it was fair to the government, just to the individual and expedient to the community. It was fair to the government to remitpthe penalty, because it did not need the money. It was just to the individual, because the proof before the committee on ways and means, disclosed, that unless relief was granted, these men would be bankrupted. They were not seeking relief from overproduction, but from the penalty which the law imposed upon them. When the object of that penalty it had been designed to secure had been accomplished, it was politic for the community that the penalty should be remitted. It would establish no precedent, but even if it did set the precedent, the government would not lose anything by doing a gracious act to any class of citizens, when no harm could come of it. No government was so strong as that which was strong in the affections of the people. Refuse to pass this bill, ruin hundreds of men, turn thousands of men out of employment, and congress need not complain if, as a consequence, it found mutterings and complaining against the government, instead of loyalty and effection for it. (Applause.)

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, approved the bill. The distillers had deliberately dug a ditch and got into it, and it did not come with good grace from them, to ask the government to extricate them.

Mr. Reed ridiculed the predictions of ruin which would follow the failure of the bill. But admitting, for the sake of argument, this was true, he argued that the disaster which would ensue the forcing 70 millions of gallons of whisky upon the market would be small, compared with that which must follow in forcing out five years hence, over 100,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Hatch, Michigan, opposed the principle of the government loaning money to any one, especially those engaged on the whisky traffic.

Messrs. Price and Dingley opposed the bill, and Mr. Eaton favored it. Incidentally in the course of his remarks, he referred to the Morrison tariff bill, and expressed his belief, that its effect would be to increase the surplus in the treasury instead of decreasing it. Pending further discussion, the committee rose.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Randall, Burnes and Calkins as conferees on the Little deficiency bill.

Mr. Ellis asked leave to report from the committee on appropriations, a joint resolution, providing that $125,000, unexpended appropriation for the relief of the Ohio flood sufferers, may be used for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Mr. Dunn said he would not oppose it, on the distinct unsdertanding that the money was not to be confined to the relief of the sufferers on the Mississippi between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

"Who has proposed a limit?" asked Ellis, somewhat warmly. "It is universal, and if the gentleman can understand the English language he must see the resolution makes it universal."

"I understand the English language and actions also," replied Mr. Dunn. "When I sent a recommendation to the secretary of war and the committee on appropriations, representing that the river was above the highest water mark in Arkansas, they were rejected, and the monkeys never squealed until the flood struck Louisiana."

"The monkey has been squealing before any occasion," retorted Mr. Ellis. Further discussion was cut off by an objection by Mr. York to the resolution, and the house adjourned.

DAKOTA'S DELEGATE.

No Chance For Admission or Division at This Session.

Delegate Raymond Freely Denounced as Worse Than Useless.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—As predicted some time since in my dispatches to the GLOBE, nothing will be done for Dakota during this session of congress. The defeat in the senate of Harrison's bill to admit Dakota is decisive. Dakota is thus not only refused division or admission, but is really kicked out of congress.

The inefficiency of her delegate, Jno. B. Raymond, is the subject of very general conversation. He is wholly unknown here, and he has neither social nor political qualities to recommend him to notice. Those who know him best say he is illiterate and in any assemblage of common men he would be ranked below mediorcity How he ever got here to misrepresent a territory that has the reputation of Dakota is a mystery. A stalwart senator yesterday said to a citizen of Dakota, "what did you people ever send such a fool as Raymond here for? Your territory would be infinitely better off if you had no representative here. In that case twenty men of ability and influence in both the senate and the house would be glad to champion the cause of so great a territory, destitute of representation, and you could obtain almost anything you might ask; but as it is, this d—d little ignorant creature is in the way of any movement. Next time send a man or nobody." The fact is a live, intelligent man, able to talk, and of good, social standing, could have done an immense amount of valuable work for Dakota this winter. Why the people of that territory ever allowed themselves and their interests to be completely handicapped with such a fellow as now represents them, is one of the things that no fellow can find out. He is worse than useless.

Bismarck City Election.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, Dak., March 25.—The *Tribune* this morning comes out in favor of the following ticket of city officers: Mayor, O. S. Goff; clerk, Wm. Woods; treasurer, George Reed; justice, Jos. Hare; aldermen, Messrs. Call, Dietrich, Causby, Peterson, Bogue and Moorhouse. It is believed this ticket will be elected, as it is supported by the best element. The opposition ticket nominated tonight with Dunn for mayor and change of the four aldermen from above ticket, viz: Griffey, Molloy, Leo and Hollemback in place of Bogue, Moorhouse, Causby and Dietrich. The river is rising slowly. A Buford dispatch says there is a gorge five miles below that point. The river rose seven feet in the past twenty-four hours, but the ice above Buford is still solid. At Bismarck the ice begins to show the effects of the hot sun and a break is expected in a few days.

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In their greatest drama

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WEDNESDAY (Matinee)....BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY.....BARBE BLEUE.

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