

WHERE'S BOTTOM.

A Slight Reaction 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.

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. 1883. 1882. March 22. March 15. March 24. Wheat..... 12,738,000 12,909,000 6,494,000 Corn..... 7,082,000 7,439,000 6,776,000 Oats..... 1,623,000 1,718,000 1,645,000 Rye..... 1,709,000 1,741,000 815,000 Barley..... 285,000 223,000 146,000

The severe decline the past three days has been had 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. Scheffer & Co., of the open board, were among the unfortunates.

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.

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 55c 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 buyers were Boan, Dwight and Gillett, Schwartz and Dupes, Walker, Comrey, Shorts and Roche, who bought five hundred thousand bushels May for Eldredge who contracted a large line of shorts put out Saturday and Monday.

The visible supply as reported by the assistant secretary of the board of trade, was 82,587,467 bu. wheat, 16,527,936 bu. corn, 4,532,980 bu. oats, 7,263,216 bu. rye, and 1,768,806 bu. barley.

On the call 2,210,000 bushels of wheat were sold, those who bought early unloading, and prices declined to 91c, but ranged and closed at 91 1/2@91 3/4, June reacted at 1 1/2@ 1 3/4 over May and closed at 23 3/4.

Corn was active and irregular. The inspection showed 395 cars, including 74 contract. Other markets were lower and stocks in store here showed an increase.

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.

February, the bears claim, show a falling 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.

"Outs" were active in a speculative way, the "big four" being the chief operators and bought and sold heavily. Prices declined 3/4@1/2 at the opening, but recovered 3/4@1/2 and closed steady.

Pork was rather more active in a speculative way; opening weak it declined 90c from the closing sales on 'change yesterday, sold down to \$17.50 for May, but settled and closed at \$17.85@17.87 1/2.

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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 bull has been added to the market, and it is expected that the price 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 bulging 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 103 1/2, 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.

CRIME RECORD.

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 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 the man who was the murderer, but he signed to a letter claimed to have been in the possession of Gaius 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 during the trial, but he said 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 connections were severed.

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.

PROFESSOR INDICTED.

St. Louis, 25.—The grand jury found thirteen indictments against Prentice Tiller and Geo. H. McFadden, the Pacific Express road, for the grand larceny charge they were jointly with the defendants, one covering the whole amount and the other five 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.

A LINCING EXPECTED. PETERSBURG, Ill., April 25.—At 11 o'clock this morning the lincing 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 2,304 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 divided to him, which she refused to do. He was a violent and cruel 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 the money on Riley's part of W. S. Barnegat, 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 wounds are 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.

STUEBENVILLE, 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.

SABOTERMINATION OF A CHAIRWOMAN.

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 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 Van Valkenberg, and proceeded to have a little racket and noise for fun.

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 Doloway, 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 fifty cents.

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

Crooked Proceedings.

New York, March 25.—In the Hoyt will case, Van Santvoort, witness, was cross-examined by ex-Senator Conkling, and it was elicited, that Van Santvoort, immediately after the funeral, although the will had not been opened, had caused copies of the will to be printed from a copy which he had in his possession, which he said had been made prior to the execution of the original will. This he served next day, with citations, 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 fifty cents.

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 Senate took up the resolution re proposed 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 salary of the United States district court judges to \$5,000. Pending this 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 unobjection cases. The bills establishing a bureau of statistics and labor, and to protect and improve the commerce with 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 interfering 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 colored people were ignorant, and education, some of the most pathetic scenes he 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 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 Mississippi were anxious for education and he was anxious to feel for them and did not wish to raise an issue 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 upon the colored people as a tax on their pockets. Some of the most pathetic scenes he 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 benefaction, we should give prudent and helpful aid, such as would stimulate the energies of the people everywhere.

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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 say sincerely 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 this regard. He had heard the senator from Ohio, Sherman, who had 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 it. The people, both colored and white, ought to be educated, but each state ought to educate its own people.

Senator Coke spoke his own people of the Texas school provisions. Senator Brown said, when the late war commenced, neither side supposed the slaves would be freed. Sherman said that 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 not done this. They had not provided for 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 repaid. In the south they were left with nothing, besides this, they had 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 the war, and that the 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.

Mr. Fordan 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. He talked 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 five men in the house to support 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 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 remit the 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 so. 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 so.

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 followed the predictions of ruin which would result from the failure of the bill. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that it 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 Mr. Eaton also favored the bill of Mr. 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, Barnes and Calkins as conferees on the Little Debility 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 understanding 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."

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 admission or division, 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 unpolitic here, and 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 mediocrity. 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. It 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, Moore, Peterson, Boye and Moorhouse. It is believed this ticket will be elected, as it is supported by the best element. The opposition ticket nominated to-night with Dunn for mayor and change of the four aldermen from above ticket, viz: Griffey, Molloy, Leo and Hollebuck in place of Boye, Moore, Canby 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 breaks up, and the effects of the hot sun and a break is expected in a few days.

CLOTHIERS.

YOUR CHOICE FOR \$10. We have placed on a separate counter all our Men's Spring Suits carried over from last season, and marked them YOUR CHOICE for \$10. We want to close them out before the Spring Trade becomes active, and have marked them at this very low price to tempt early buyers. There is not one Suit in the lot that is not worth \$15, and the retail price for many of them was \$18 and \$20. Your choice for \$10, as long as they last.

BOSTON One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE

Cor. Third and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, and BEST GRADES OF

PIANOS!

AND ORGANS!

In the Northwest.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAINES, GABLER, KRANICH & BACH, BEHR BROS., AKION, DYER & HOWARD.

You can't fail to find what you want in this array.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT!

Souvenir Matinee, 2 p. m.

Madison Square Theater Co.,

In their greatest drama

HAZEL KIRKE.

Handsome Souvenir given the ladies attending Matinee.

Seats now on sale. Seats \$1.00, 75c, and 50c. Standing room 25c and 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

3 Nights and a Matinee, commencing Monday, March 31.

BOSTON

Ideal Opera Co!

MONDAY.....ERA DIAVOLO.

TUESDAY.....MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

WEDNESDAY (Matinee).....BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WEDNESDAY.....BARBE BLEUE.

First time in our city.

Sale of seats commencing Thursday, March 27.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

Thursday, March 27th!

EMERSON'S

GRAND CONCERT CO.,

Under the auspices of

ACKER POST NO. 21,

Grand Army Republic.

Benefit Performance for Memorial Day.

Seats now on sale.

OLYMPIC THEATER!

TONIGHT.

A WORLD OF SHOW!

Engagement of the Premier Organization of the Country.

CASTLE'S CELEBRITIES!

With Chas. A. Loder's new and original comedy in two acts, entitled

HILARITY.

Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.