Daily Globe.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1884. NO. 109.

SPRING GOODS.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!

Spring **Gustave Heinemann,** Goods.

Spring N. W. CORNER 7th 7th 7th 7th AND Jackson streets, Goods.

Spring Continuing to Give the Extraordinary Discount of Goods.

Spring 25 25 25 25 **25** 25 25 25 25 Goods.

FROM LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

ON ANY AND ALL

Dry Goods

AND

Notions!

BEGS TO SAY

That our Stock in New Spring Goods

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Is now Complete, and that all these Goods, as SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, DRESS GOODS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, NECK-WEAR, HOSIERY, etc., etc., are included in our offer.

MONEY SAVED BY INVESTING NOW!

Our Black Goods Department

HAS MANY ATTRACTIONS.

No. 500. No. 700, No. 800. No. 900, the Best, the Most Reliable and the Cheapest

CASHMERES

In the World!

Prices 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c $1, $1.25, $1.50, Less 25 per cent., or net (37½c), (48¾c), (56¼c), (63¾c), (75c), (93¾c), ($1.12½)

Drap Arabi Pasha, Armure Niobe, Drap Coupe, Taffetas.

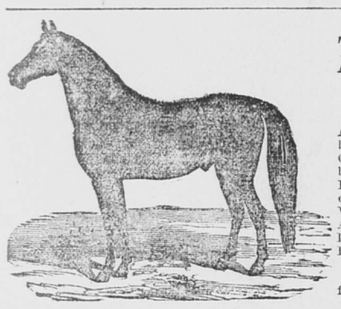
Complete Lines of Courtauld's CREPES.

See our Black and Colored Silks.

GUSTAVE HEINEMANN,

Northwest Corner Seventh and Jackson streets.

TROTTING STOCK AUCTION.



HIGH-BRED

TROTTING STOCK

At Public Auction, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884, rain or shine, at

MIDWAY PARK,

Adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, Minn., by Com. N. W. Kittson, Chas. A. DeGraff and George W. Sherwood, about 70 head of high-bred Trotters, consisting of young Stallions, Fillies, Brood Mares and Geldings, sired principally by such noted stallions as Smuggler, Volunteer, Peacemaker, George Wilkes, Von Arnim, Blackwood, jr., Alexander, Baymont, Indianapolis, Belmont, Administrator, Blue Bull, and Ravenswood.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m. sharp. Send for catalogue, to B. D. WOODMANSEE, St. Paul, Minn.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.

Two Nights Only, Friday and Saturday, Grand Matinee, April, 18 & 19.

The Madison Square Theatre

COMPANY,

Will present the charming play of

Esmeralda.

The Original Company. Beautiful Scenery. Seats now selling at box office. Prices—Seats $1.00 and 75c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

Three Nights and a Matinee, Commencing Monday, April 21st.

PAT ROONEY'S

New York Star Combination,

Headed by the Great and Only

Pat Rooney!

Assisted by the best

SPECIALTY COMPANY

On the Road.

Full Brass Band and Orchestra.

Sale of seats commences Saturday, April 19th, 9 a. m.

Reserved seats, $1.00 and 75c. Admission, 75c and 50c. Gallery, 25c. 108-10

ARMORY FAIR!

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

April 16, 17, 18, 19.

Companies C, D & E, First Regt.

AND

Emmett Light Artillery.

sun,tu,th,sat-111-17

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

We have been so busy attending to the wants of customers in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT that we have neglected informing you of all the new things in our CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. Our Boys' KNOCKABOUT SUITS, at $5.00, are not new, but they are always good, and Mothers who have bought them once will buy them again. $5.00 we consider a popular price for Creedmore Suits for Boys, and we show about twenty styles from all-wool Cassimeres at this price. Odd Pants and pieces for patches with all CREEDMORE Suits. In HARVARD SUITS for Boys from 8 to 13 years of age, we show elegant styles, at $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $7.50 to $12.00 and for larger boys we have equally as fine a line to select from. There is no use trying to dodge the question. Low prices combined with goods of sterling worth has made the

BOSTON One-Price Clothing House,

Corner Third and Robert streets,

ST. PAUL,

The favorite trading resort of the people. It will be economy to buy your SPRING HAT from us.

OLYMPIC THEATER!

MONDAY, APRIL 21st—SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

Ida Siddon's Female Mastodons & Burlesque COMPANY.

40 Ladies and Gentlemen. 40

SPECIAL NOTICE—Reserved seats may be secured at the box office daily, without extra charge.

Calcimining & Tinting.

Ceilings $1 and upwards; rooms $2.50 and upwards. Tinting walls 10 per cent. extra. Inside and outside painting from 1 to 1½ cents per square foot. All work guaranteed. Send postal card or leave orders at shop.

W. BOOG,

104-133 58 West Tenth street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Easy Terms

We have some Rare BARGAINS in Second-hand Square PIANOS, on Easy Terms.

ALSO, SEVERAL

Packard Orchestral Organs,

Taken back from parties who could not complete their payments, which we offer at SPECIAL PRICES, or less than one-half actual value. Do not miss this opportunity to buy CHEAP and on LONG TIME.

Have you ever seen the

Cylinder-top BEHR Pianos?

If not, you should call at once and examine these remarkable instruments.

BYER & HOWARD

For Pianos & Organs

For Easy and Best Terms.
For Catalogues and Lowest Prices
For Agencies and Territory, Address

C. W. YOUNGMAN,

115 E. Seventh street, ST. PAUL.

CANCER

AURORA ILL.

INSTITUTE.

Established in 1872 for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address DR. P. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

CITY ELECTION.

Election Notice!

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, April 15, 1884.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held, on

TUESDAY,

The Sixth Day of May, 1884,

Between the hours of eight (8) o'clock in the forenoon and half-past five (5:30) o'clock in the afternoon, at the usual place of holding elections in the different Wards and Precincts of the City of Saint Paul, for the election of the following City Officers, viz.:

City Treasurer,

And One Alderman and One School Inspector,

From each of the following Aldermanic districts, viz: First Aldermanic district of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, and Third Aldermanic district of the Fourth Ward.

One School Inspector,

From the Second Aldermanic district of the First Ward "to fill unexpired term."

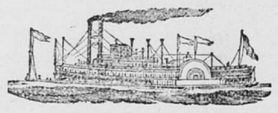
[Official.] THOS. A. PRENDERGAST,
109 City Clerk.

Best of all is the mother's BABY

"Horlick's Food for Infants has saved many lives," writes R. N. Tooker, M.D., Chicago, Ill. Sold by all druggists. Price 40 and 75 cents. Sent by mail for amount in stamps. Book sent free. Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis.

DIAMOND JO LINE STEAMERS.

For Winona, La Crosse, Dubuque, Rock Island, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, St. Louis and all Intermediate Points.



The elegant, popular and fast electric light passenger steamer

PITTSBURGH,

JOHN KILLEEN, Master. LARRY CUBBERLY, Clerk.

Leaves St. Paul, Friday, April 18, at 12 m.

Through tickets to Chicago and all points to East, West and South, by river and rail. The cheapest and best route. A. G. LONG, Agent.

Office and dock foot of Sibley st. Minneapolis office—"Kimball's," 16 Washington avenue.

CAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 60th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallinage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. E. E. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently* cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

ACTIVE ALL AROUND.

Wheat Surprises Everybody by Rising in the Face of Fine Weather.

The Bulls and the Scalpers Force the Fignting and Score a Victory.

Heavy Speculation in Wheat Causes Markets to Fluctuate in Sympathy.

The Bears Get the Upperhand in Wall Street and Hold It to the Close.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

To-day was a field day on 'change, the animation displayed by operators being in marked and pleasing contrast with the tameness which has lately prevailed. The grain markets were a complete surprise to about all classes of operators, the weak feeling at the opening being followed by a strong upward movement, and rapid fluctuations in quotations. The advance was the more surprising from the fact that the weather, which, owing to its stormy character during the past few days, was one of the chief factors in supporting prices, was bright this morning, and in every respect favorable to agricultural work.

The market opened weak at a shade lower prices on all articles, and a disposition among bears to hammer prices still lower. But it soon became evident that there was a strong undercurrent, and prices turned rapidly upward as the buying increased, the bull element being largely encouraged by light receipts. Advices from the interior also stated that no material increase in arrivals can be looked for in the near future, as farmers will be too busy planting to market the surplus grain they have on hand.

Provisions were irregular and largely influenced by wheat, as it is really the keynote of the market. All speculative articles of hog product opened weak and lower, advanced with wheat and lost a portion of the improvement when the latter slightly receded at the close of 'change. The legitimate situation of the market was further weakened by increased receipts of hogs, the arrivals of which aggregated 13,000 head.

Wheat opened a shade lower to-day but firmer and without offerings. Cables from Liverpool quoted it quiet but steady for spot delivery, but 3@6d per quarter lower on floating cargoes. This, coupled with the bright weather, was the occasion of the weak opening, but it was soon discovered that heavy operators on the long side were buying freely, and this started the shorts to covering, and they were followed by others, who sold long wheat yesterday, and were anxious to get it back for another scalp on the upturn. The scalpers, who always tail on to what appears to be the winning side, also joined the bulls, and the market received additional strength from the rumor that 200,000 bushels were taken for shipment to Montreal, and the statement that Armour had purchased 100,000 at May prices.

Specials from New York reported heavy export purchases there, and a stronger market. Under these stimulating features prices appreciated 1⅛@1¾c from opening figures, and a large local business was transacted, although prices were sustained to the close. Opening at 84c, May wheat sold at 83⅞c, and then advanced rapidly to 85½c. June sold at 2@2½c above May, and was the most active future traded in. The inspection into store was only seven cars, and the withdrawal of contract grades was 80,000 bushels.

Parties who are in a position to judge say that there is a growing feeling in favor of American wheat abroad, and a stronger upward movement would bring increased export orders. The market is still a very sensitive one, liable to be influenced up or down without any strong reasons, though the legitimate tendency seems to be towards higher prices. One thing can now be counted on with certainty and that is, whereas the most sanguine shorts cannot expect more than 4 or 5c profits on their sales, the longs stand a chance of making 15 or 20c, and May feel confident that they will not have to put up excessive margins to protect their deals.

Corn was fairly active and strong most of the day, although the extreme price was not fully sustained. Seller May closed about 1c higher than at 1 o'clock yesterday, and June 1⅛c higher, and seller July 1⅛c higher. The opening prices were at somewhat lower figures than the closing on 'change yesterday, but quickly became strong, owing to light receipts and sympathy with the strong tone in wheat, which brought out a liberal short and speculative demand, under which May advanced 1½c, June 1½c and July 1⅜c, then weakened as wheat declined, and fell about ½c, but recovered later. May closed at 50⅜c bid, June at 52c, and July at 53⅞c.

Oats were moderately active for future delivery. The offerings being fair and prices responding to the advance in wheat and corn. May opened at 31½c, advanced to 32½c and closed on 'change at 32½c, June ranging ¼c higher. The shipping demand for sample lots on track was good and offerings only fair.

Rye was firm and ½c higher, closing at 58c for May.

Hog products showed more strength and steadiness and closed at a general advance.

Pork opened at the lowest quotations of the day and 10@15c under yesterday's close on 'change, but as the session advanced an improvement was witnessed. After the morning's transactions the feeling was in fact comparatively strong, and at the close prices were 10@12½c higher than at 1 o'clock yesterday. The trading was very fair and considerable activity prevailed in the early futures. May opened at $16.40, advanced with fluctuations of 5@10c to $16.70 and closed at $16.65. June sold at $16.50@16.87½ and closed at $16.80.

Lard opened at inside prices, ruled strong when the trading was fairly opened and closed with the market approximating the best figures realized. The days changes in prices were comparatively moderate, and based on yesterday's quotations, at one o'clock the advance established amounted to 10@12½c. The speculative trading, which was quite fair, was confined to the May, June and July futures. Cash lard was quiet, closing at $8.25@8.30. May opened at $8.12½, sold from $8.12½ up to $8.30, and closed at $8.27½@8.30. June sold at $8.20@8.40 and closed at $8.37½@8.40.

The inquiry for meats was quite fair, but the improvement which the market sustained as soon as the trading commenced strengthened holders in their view and deterred buyers from taking hold.

Short ribs were stronger, and at the close were quoted 2½@5c higher than yesterday's last prices on 'change. May sold at $8.15@8.22½, closing at the latter figure.

There was an active demand from all classes of buyers for cattle, and prices on all descriptions ruled steady early, but later the heavy receipts lowered prices. There were a few loads of choice cattle that made very good prices—one lot making $6.80—the highest price for the week so far.

A curious feature of the market is the sharp demand for light cattle from the dressed beef dealers, they paying high prices for stock averaging under 1,000 pounds and as low as 800. There is also an extraordinary demand for lighter young cattle for grazing and feeding, and even calves being high figures.

The hog market opened to-day with 20,000 to 21,000 on sale, a much greater number than could be disposed of. There were more buyers than yesterday, yet after a few early sales at steady prices the demand seemed to fall away, the market closing very dull, with not half the offerings sold when this report was closed, and prices fully 10c lower than yesterday.

The sheep market was about as lifeless as can be imagined. The pens were full of good stock, but there were no buyers unless at ruinously low prices, and the few sales during the morning show a decline of 30@40c as compared with the highest price of last week, and 10@15c lower than yesterday.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "We think this boom will be reflected in better cables tomorrow, and this bulge strength mean more than an ordinary bulge, and we suspect it may be the beginning of a material speculative advance. We expect now to see the country taking hold on the buying side, and, if they should do so, the markets are likely to be bulled strongly. We repeat now what we have said in these letters for the last few days, that in the present condition of the market and the feeling of the crowd, it is dangerous to be short, as there is no telling what a bull movement might lead to, beginning at these very low figures. The advance will need support from the other side to hold the advance, but we shall expect the advance here to bring us better cables and an increased export demand, but after all there is very little in guessing what may happen when values are controlled wholly by speculation as they are now. We think it safe to say that it is a market that should not be fought persistently either way and operators should take small profits and sail close to the shore."

Crosby & Co. say: "The tendency of wheat still seems higher, but to-day's advance brought out so much long stuff that we read the scalping outlook as lower. The weather promises fine and foreign markets are easier."

Crittenden & Harvey say: "We think the advance due largely to shorts covering, and while prices are low, still when the market gets evened up in a speculative way there is little in the situation to give encouragement to buy on. We are believers in wheat, but would only buy declines. The local feeling seems generally hardening, and the best parties here are working on the buyer side. Corn—We think there is a very large short interest in corn here and believe the market is in shape to advance materially in case the weather should prove unseasonable or any good party should come in as a pronounced buyer. It seems to us that there is merit in corn at current prices, but perhaps the best policy ts pursue is to buy on days when nobody else wants the stuff. We believe values in the provision market will be varied lower, but the condition of the market prevents conservative traders from selling short."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 17.—Money continues in plentiful supply for business requirements, and is fairly well called for by board of trade and other interests. Desirable call loans were made at 5@6 per cent., and time favors at 6@7 per cent. Only small currency shipments are made to country banks. New York exchange was quoted quiet at 50c premium per $1.000, and sixty day documentary sterling was easier at $4.86. The associated bank clearings were $6,988,000, against $7,123,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, April 17.—The opening chorus this morning was in Pacific Mail movement downward. At noon it sold at 47½, a drop of 3 per cent. Next came the Wabash, and with sales of the common at 8¾ and preferred at 16¼. A break of about two per cent in Denver followed. This was sufficient to upset the remainder, and a very feverish market was the result. Manitoba sold ex-dividend of 2 per cent. at the opening, and fell to 92¼ soon afters. The trading in Missouri Pacific, Pacific Mail and the Coalers was very active. The bears had it all their own way, sweeping everything before them, some covering by them after midday checked the decline and prevented the market from running into a little panic. The Northern Pacific properties continue the exception and remain very firm. The earnings of the road for the second week in April increased $167,000. Omaha also gained $31,000, while Northwestern and St. Paul decreased $9,000 and $10,000 respectively. Jersey central is somewhat oversold, and was worth 1-16 for use to-day. At the end the market was irregular, feverish and anything but strong.

Henry Clews & Co. say: "The market has been weak most of the day, and at various periods received many hard knocks, which killed all attempts to advance prices and hold them. Pacific Mail distinguished itself as an acrobat and performed many feats wonderful to behold, opening at 50½c and receding to 47½c. Had the quarterly dividend been paid instead of 1¼ per cent., the price doubtless would have fallen rapidly to 40c instead of stopping at 47½c. After past and recent experience, dividends do not make as good bait for fishing as formerly. The bearish attitude of Gould, together with the largely talked of gold shipments, was the basis of the attacks upon the general market. The closing was made to look as weak as possible and really appeared to be sick. Cotton had a very quiet spell in the morning, but recovered ½ point on strong buying which made a more confident closing. Wheat opened steady, but soon grew strong through anxiety of shorts to cover, as they felt nervous on account of the market not breaking more under big lots of long stuff thrown overboard last night by Hobbs, Comstock and Clapp. While there is no change to be noted in the position of the factors to be considered in estimating the value of wheat the scalpers are daily growing more bullish and are very cautious and conservative about going short, which is quite a contrast to the bold, confident and reckless sales of a week ago. Corn surprised its friends by bracing up and advancing over a cent. The stimulant for this unexpected action was the small receipts, only 83 cars. It is feared, to-morrow the effect will be short lived and as usual in such cases at the expense of its future vitality leaving it weaker than before. Provisions felt heavy, but could not remain quiet on account of the noise and bustle raised by wheat and corn. They woke up and made an earnest but feeble attempt to drop in line of the bull march. they presented a tired and uncomfortable appearance towards the close and looked disgusted with the whole proceedings."

A. M. Day says: "The weakness of Pacific Mail, the Wabash and Missouri Pacific again had a depressing effect on the rest of the market during the morning hours with the exception of the Grangers, the Vanderbilts and Northern Pacific. The latter was strong all day and the others dull and firm. Lake Shore dropped easily to 97¼. The Wabashes were exceedingly heavy. The common went to 8⅝ and the preferred to 16¼. The Coalers were feverish and lower; Lackawanna and Reading active and Jersey dull, with a disposition to quickly regain every loss. Denver was weak without recovery. During the middle hours the whole list was turned up sharply, but seemed to have no staying qualities. The belief is growing that Gould is selling Missouri Pacific preparatory to buying the Wabashes. It is reported that Missouri Pacific will loan the latter $6,000,000. The Omaha earnings for the second week increased $31,000, Northern Pacific preferred for the same period increased $167,000. Northwestern decreased $8,800, and St. Paul $10,000. The market closed feverish and unsettled, with the appearance of lower prices."

NEWS NUGGETS.

The Empress of Prussia is confined to her bed, and her proposed visit to Baden has been postponed.

Edinburgh university yesterday celebrated the ter-centenary of its foundation by appropriate proceedings.

In Paris Mlle. Colombier has been committed for trial for outraging public morals in the book "Sarah Barnum."

At the Tourah infirmary, Cairo, men, women and children are living like wild beasts, and several are raving maniacs.

Gen. Gordon has received a message from England, urging him to withdraw from Khartoum, but he ignores the advice.

It is asserted that the dynamite used in London was obtained from an authorized factory in France, and $1,000 was paid for it.

The steamer Farraday, with the first installment of the Mackay-Bennett cable, of 1,100 miles left London yesterday for Nova Scotia.

At Neosho Falls, Kas., Dr. Laws, of Cornell University, an eminent veterinarian, with others, is examining the cattle diseases of that section of country.

A fire at Carlisle, Ky., yesterday morning destroyed a whole business block, occupied by five stores. Loss $65,000, over half of which is covered by insurance.

Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton college, was given a reception and banquet last night by alumni of that college in St. Louis. He is on his way to the far west.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, St. Louis, gave a grand reception to their daughter, Mrs. Thackary and husband last night. Two hundred to 300 guest were present.

Yesterday a fearful cyclone passed through Georgia, and the loss of life was something extraordinary. A clean sweep was made on its track, everything being leveled.

At Evansville, Wis., a fire yesterday forenoon destroyed Baker & Co.'s windmill and pump works, also Lehman's furniture factory. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $9,000.

The exhibition of the Royal Canadian academy was formally opened by the Marquis of Landowne, in Montreal yesterday. There was a large gathering of art critics.

By the Moulders' Union in Troy, N. Y., accepting a reduction of 20 per cent, all the foundries will begin work, after a three months' strike. This affects about 2,000 men.

Judge Reid, of Mount Sterling, Ky., was cowhided by Cornellson, an attorney, who considered he had not got fair treatment from the judge in a case before the superior court.

The James trial at Huntsville, Ala., was yesterday postponed until to-day, as the Tennessee witnesses failed to appear. James' counsel was willing to admit the testimony expected.

A cocking main was held on Coney Island, N. Y., last night, between birds from Brooklyn and New York. The former gained five of the nine battles fought. Much money changed hands.

The Pennsylvania railroad is charging the people living on Washington avenue a heavy toll for goods for them. They do this on account of trouble with the Reading road over the right of way.

There is great excitement, at Shelby, Oceana county, Mich., over a gold find, discovered by washing drit that had been taken up while a well was being bored, $20 was taken from a cubic yard of earth.

The ice jam at Montreal is becoming very threatening, and if the same kind of weather continues a disastrous flood is expected. The water is now waist deep on Bonaventure street, near the Grand Trunk station.

While the convention was in session in Peoria, Ill., last evening, the plow works caught fire at 9:30, and at 11:05 was still burning. They were valuable and the loss will be fully $100,000; insurance unknown.

The losses by the fire at the town of Wadsworth, Nevada, reported yesterday as burned, amounted to $85,000, insurance only about $15,000. All except a few private houses were burned. The town had 500 inhabitants.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who intended to leave Africa, as determined to explore the country between the Congo region and some of the Egytptian settlements near the east coast on the Willemakna river.

The queen has forwarded a letter to the papers thanking the people, not only of Britain but those of other countries, who so unanimously condoled with her and the Duchess of Albany in the sudden death of Prince Leopold.

Jackson, Ky., is in the hands of Wm. Strong, with a strong posse of his gang, some seventy-five in number, who threaten to hang seventy-five citizens in retaliation for the lynching of Strong and Kilbourne. He refuses to allow Judge Riddle to hold court there.

In Cincinnati, three boys yesterday were arrested while trying to dispose of three small revolvers. At the station they confessed to running away from Nashville, Tenn., one of them stealing $40 from his mother. They were held pending reports from home.

The Ansein miners' syndicate advised the miners to resume work on account of the fearful misery among the miners families during the two months strike. The men heard the advice in silence. They think the government will interfere between the strikers and the millionaire capitalists.

What strange things are found on the grass when the snow fades. Among the things recently discovered was the enterprising party who got up the snide lottery scheme in St. Paul about a year ago. He made his appearance in the city again yesterday, and is evidently on the lay for another snap.

The narrow gauge strike at Dayton, Ohio, is still going on, and the town has a coal famine, as they are shut off from the southern coal fields. The men cannot get their pay and scrip the road is paying them in will only be taken by grocers and others at a large discount, and the men refuse to take any more of such.

By a report this morning from Mackinaw, ice is still in the straits, and it may be days before they are open. The Algoma is stuck fast, and a tug tried to reach her, but was unable, the ice in many places being from ten to twenty feet thick. The tug will take the Algoma's passengers, and the United States mails, that have been accumulating for some time.

A case of assault and battery in which damages are laid at $100,000, is being tried in Dakota. The plaintiff is a barge owner who was transporting lumber for defendant, and on settlement they quarreled, when claimant avers that he was personally disabled by defendant. The latter claims self defense. Both are named Comstock.

News has been received from Gen. Gordon to April 8, and then all was well. He had plenty of assistance, and fifty-seven boats of grain and 500 horsemen have arrived safely from the Blue Nile. Through dissentions of El Mahdi's forces in Kordofan, the expedition which had been organizing against Khartoum was abandoned. Kassala and Senaar are safe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Northern Pacific Railroad Land Grant up for Discussion in the Senate.

The Bill for the Erection of a Railroad Bridge Across the St. Croix River Passed.

Representative Reed Attacks the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Wilson offered the following preamble and resolution, which at his request were permitted to lie on the table, to be called up in a few days for reference to a committee:

WHEREAS, The constitution delegates to congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is competent for congress, in the exercise of the power so delegated, to provide by law, for such regulation of the transportation of commerce among the several states, as shall include a system of maximum and minimum rates charged for the same, for free competition within the limits so fixed, and for the prohibition of discrimination of any kind whatever, either in favor of or against cities, towns or other localities, whether the same be competing or non competing points, and for applying the same principles to transportation for individuals, firms, or corporations in all matters relating to commerce among states, and for the preservation and enforcemen of the right of shippers to select lines, and parts of lines, over which their shipments shall pass, to the end that shippers may avail themselves of all rail, or part rail and part water, routes of the country, and for the prevention of such pooling arrangements and agreements, and to refrain from such competition as may tend to impose unreasonable burdens upon such commerce between states; for the protection of such commerce against unjust exactions, based on class securities commonly denominated "watered stock," and for the promotion of the true interests, both of the corporations employed in such transportation and the people and localities engaged in such commerce, by the enforcement of the principles hereinbefore stated, and thereby induce harmony and stability in the affairs of such corporations, people and localities.

The senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of the Missouri River commission, to carry into effect plans for the improvement of said river from its mouth to its head waters.

The senate, proceeding to the consideration of bills on the five minute calendar, took up the bill to authorize the secretary of war to adjust and settle the account for arms between South Carolina and the government of the United States, and to balance the same by so reducing the overcharge made against the state in 1869 as that the amount paid on account by South Carolina in the last ten years may be taken in full satisfaction of the account. After some discussion the bill passed. Yeas 30, nays 12.

The senate then passed the bill to authorize and direct the managers of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers to locate a branch home at some suitable point in either the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska. Before passing the bill it was modified by amendments proposed by Senators Miller, of Colorado, and Conger.

Senator Miller's amendment authorizes the board of managers to receive propositions from the managers of the Veteran's Home, located in Napa county, California, for a transfer of the buildings and property of that home to the United States for use as a branch national soldier's home, and to report to congress in respect to the property and the expediency of an acceptance of said veteran's home. Senator Miller thought this was a most desirable transfer to be made, as all the homes on this side of the mountains would be too far away for the soldiers of the Pacific coast.

Senator Conger said, the soldiers and sailors of Michigan were unanimous in their demand for a home in their own state, where they would be amoung people who would take an interest. On his motion, the bill was so amended so as to require the board of managers to inquire into the expendiency of establishing a branch home in Michigan.

On motion of Senator Logan, a clause was added providing that the amendment should not interfere with or delay the establishment of the home provided for by the bill.

Two hundred and fity thousand dollars was appropriated to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Senator Slater, according to notice given some days since, on presenting his bill to forfeit the unearned land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, addressed the senate on the motion to refer the bill to the committee. He reviewed the history of the land policy of the government, and severely criticized the course of the land department in reading from the testimony of an employe of that department, to show that doubts were resolved in favor of railroad corporations and against settlers. Referring specifically to the Northern Pacific railroad Slater says, that in the life time of its grant that road had earned 10,000,000 acres, and since the term of the grant expired had earned 30,000,000 more. Congress had been most liberal to that road, and no corporation had been more enriched by a government. In round numbers, the corporation had already received over $11,000,000 from the sale of lands. In round numbers, it had earned lands to the amount of 40,000,000 acres, which, at the very lowest estimate, will realize $100,000,000, and its coal lands on the Sound are so valuable it would not sell them at any price. The company was not entitled to any leniency. It was simply entitled to the letter of the law, and no more. Slater said his bill sought only to forfeit the lands adjacent to the uncompleted portion of the road, he not being able to satisfy himself that any other portion of the lands were now within the reach of congressional legislation. He moved reference of the bill to the committee on public lands.

Senator Dolph asked that the bill lie on the table, to which Slater assented.

The consideration of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed, and amendments were offered by Senators George, Morgan, Wilson, Hoar and others. Hoar and other senators were anxious to have the bill disposed to-day, and were willing to sit late, but it becoming manifest that considerable discussion would arise on some of the proposed amendments, the senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The bill passed authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the St. Croix river, in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The morning hour being dispensed with, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair on the pension appropriation bill. After an hour's general debate the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments.

Mr. Goff offered a proviso that no proof shall be required, either on pending cases or those hereafter filed as to the physical condition of the soldier at the time he was mustered into the service, and all claims heretofore rejected on account of lack of such proof shall be reheard. Against this proviso Messrs. Randall and Hammond raised points of order and in course of the discussing Mr. Reed took occasion to express contempt for a system of rules under which the house was operating. The house was doing no business, because it deliberately sacrificed its time under rules in a way that made it impossible to do business. An hour a day was wasted in cataloguing decisions made by the various committees. The only effect of the decision of the committee was to enable the corpse to be put in a glass case where friends of the deceased might look upon the remains. There were on the calendar 1,200 committee reports, and no business was done except that presided over by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Randall, and he majestically situated as he was, was not equal, even with the assistance of Holman to the whole business of the country. Niagara could not be poured through spouts.

Mr. Randall said the theory of the rules of congress had always been to protect the minority. The majority could always take care of itself, the gentlemen from Maine ought to know that the present committee rules had been magnanimous enough to continue that philosophy. The rules now provided for saving money, and put and end to the system of legislating through an omnibus bill. He was willing to legislate on every appropriation bill, provided that money was to be saved thereby, but never when expenses were to be increased. The United States, he might say, was legislated to death. It had more legislation than is required and more than people the demand, and if there was an evil in this country, it was too much legislation.

Mr. Reed did not know whether this assertion was true, but he did know congress sat here for the purpose of hearing the people. A verdict for defendant and against a bill, was just as much a fulfiment of congresional duty as anything else, but when the house refused to legistate, not because it had decided against the party, but because it had not heard him, it did injustice, gross and most foul. This was a court of the people where they were entitled to have their grievances heard, and the result of these repeated refusals to listen to the people, would be a congress which would go as far wrong in the one direction as this congress was going in another. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Hiscock offered an amendment striking out the reappropriating clause of the bill, and making the money awardable by direct appropriation. Lost.

Mr. Anderson, Iowa, offered an amendment increasing from five to twelve dollars per 100 vouchers, the allowance to pension agents for vouchers prepared and paid by them in excess of $4,000 per annum. Lost.

Mr. Hancock, on behalf of the committee on appropriations, moved to make the amount $10. Agreed to.

Mr. Rosecrans offered an amendment striking out the provision for the pay of pension agents, and transferring the duties of those officers to the pay department of the army. Pending the vote on this amendment the committee rose and the house adjourned.

MANITOBA SECESSION.

Premier Norquay at Last Takes a Decided Position.

Justice From the Dominion or Secession the Common Agreement.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, Man., April 17.—Norquay concluded his budget speech to the legislature to-day, and in contrast with his half-hearted policy in the past declared the determination of his government to submit no longer to the unjust discrimination of the federal authorities against Manitoba. He joined issue with the opposition, and believed the undivided action of the legislature will force justice from the Dominion government. The proposed expenditure for the province was about $200,000 more than the estimated revenue. The Dominion must furnish sufficient funds for the administration of the affairs of the province, or the province must separate from the confederation and control its own revenues. Previous to the confederation the province, with a 4 per cent. tariff, had ample funds. Now, with an average of over 25 per cent. tariff, with which the people are burdened, not enough is received from the federal authorities to pay the expenses of the government. Referring to public lands, he said when the province entered the confederation it did not agree that the lands should be appropriated by the Dominion and the consent had never since been given. He believed the justice of the cause was such that it would ultimately triumph.

A large number of Farmers' union meetings have been held in the province, showing that the people are as determined as ever. All endorsed the action of the farmers' convention, and several declared secession the only panacea for their grievances.

There was a caucus of the entire legislature to consider the serious position of the province on account of the treatment of the Dominion government, and agree on steps to be taken for alleviation, and a committee was appointed to prepare an ultimatum.

GEN. SWAIM ESCAPES.

Settles With the Boston Banker and the Charges Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Judge Advocate General Swaim said to-day, he intended to say nothing at present about the charges preferred against him by Mr. Bateman. He added, the matter was one for the civil courts to decide, that the contractors to whom he had given the due bill had sued Bateman for the amount it calls for, and in the trial, everything in connection with the matter will become known, and he was willing to stand by what would come out then. As to a court martial being ordered, he said he hardly thought that a court martial would try what evidently belonged to the civil courts. When questioned further, Gen. Swaim said, he was sure the whole trouble would be found to have originated from a mistake and misunderstanding on the part of Bateman. The secretary of war has, as yet, taken no action in the matter, and it is stated a settlement is being arranged which will result in a withdrawal of the charge against General Swaim.

Mr. Bateman, the banker, who yesterday furnished a copy of his charges against Gen. Swaim, says this afternoon the $5,000 due bill mentioned therein having to-day been returned to his firm and suit against them based on it by parties to whom it was transferred having been withdrawn, he has written a letter to the secretary of war, as follows:

"DEAR SIR: The suit against our firm on the due bill mentioned in my charges yesterday against Gen. D. G. Swaim having been withdrawn and the differences between Gen.