FROM SUNDAY'S EDITION

The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this re-publication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul postoffice and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news and other miscellaneous information, is therefore, published on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not get the SUNDAY GLOBE.

CAVORTING CEREALS.

Bruin Scores a Saturday Disappointment of Large Dimensions.

A Legitimate and Marked Advance in All the Wheat Options.

Decreasing Vissible Supply and Increasing European Demand Affect Prices Favorably.

The Feeling For Corn and Oats Friendly, and Quotations Move up the Scale Somewhat.

The Stock Market Continues its Eccentricities, Nobody Seeming to Want to Buy Shares.

CHICAGO

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 3.—Those of the bear crowd who expected a further decline in the grain market to-day were greatly surprised at the unlooked-for upturn. Prices advanced almost steadily from the opening to the close, the last sales being at the highest prices. The improvement, however, was not the result of manipulation, but was mainly due to a large absorption by parties who bought the property because they considered the legitimate situation was such as to warrant an advance. This was especially the case with wheat, which was the favorite article on the speculative list. The provision market was quiet and very slow, although a slightly higher range of prices prevailed, yet there was nothing in the situation to warrant an advance, the receipts of hogs for the week being larger than for any previous week since March 1, aggregating 105,820 head, against 84,319 for the same week last year, and there was very little shipping demand for any class of hog products.

Wheat was moderately active for future delivery, and a decidedly better feeling prevailed. The strength was a disppointment to the bears, as New York opened lower, and public cables from Liverpool reported dull and neglected markets, with a decline of 10 per cent. These influences were more than offset, however, by the small receipts, the inspection for the week being only ninety-eight cars, while the shipments for the same time were 980,826 bushels. It was also stated that a number of large cargoes were loaded, but not cleared. There were reports also that private cable advices stated that the stocks in Gr at Britain and on the continent were less than had been previously estimated, and that the official returns would show a heavier decrease in reserves during April than had been estimated, and that a large percentage of curre supplies were of such poor quality as to be of little value. The Indian and Australian crop were also represented as being lower in yield, and much of the grain poorer in quality than was expected. Later in the session the confidence of buyers was further materially strengthened by strong reports from other markets, New York soon taking a strong up turn. No. 2 red winter was quoted at $1.17 in St. Louis, hard spring at $1 in Minneapolis, and 97c was reported to have been paid at Red Wing, and for shipment to country millers. June opened at 92½@92⅝c, a shade over yesterday's close, and receded to 92⅜c. At this point the shorts began to cover freely, and this, with liberal buying by strong parties, caused a continuous advance to 94½c. The market closed on change at 94⅝@94½c. On the curb trade was light and the feeling was a shade stronger.

There was free buying of corn by shares, many of whom were induced to cover up the strength developed in wheat, and the market was quite firm. The day's receipts were smaller and these for the week were less than for any previous week this year, being only 453,141 bushels, while the shipments were 2,031,163 bushels. The offers to sell were also moderate, very few bears being disposed to put out large turns of shorts, and holders were encouraged to keep their corn by the strength in other articles. July opened at 56½@56⅝c, declined to 56¼c, advanced to 57¼, and closed on 'change at 57⅛@57⅜c. Low grades were in good shipping demand, and prices firm. The curb was steady.

Provisions were quiet and trade in all departments unusually lifeless, the day's business falling even under a moderate volume. Outside orders of all kinds were limited. The market, however, was strong and at the close showed an advance all around.

Trading in pork was light and business unusually dragging. Operators did not seem to care about taking hold and long intervals frequently elapsed between transactions. Prices were strong, and at the close were 17½@20c higher than yesterday's last quotations on 'change, June closing at $17.47½@17.50 and July 10c above June.

Lard commanded more attention than pork, though the trading in it also dragged and fell under a moderate volume. The market, however, was strong and prices averaged higher, the closings showing an improvement of 7½@10c over yesterday's close on 'change.

Short ribs were firmer, and at the close were quoted higher than yesterday.

Cattle were dull and trade dragged from first to last. There were no buyers for the few on sale, and there was scarcely sufficient business to make a market. We note no particular change in prices, so far as the sales went, yet quite a number of loads had to be kept over, for, as before stated, there were no buyers.

Hogs were fairly active, as were also sheep, all offerings of the latter being quickly taken up at about yesterday's prices.

A. M. Wright & Co. say: "We still adhere to our previously expressed convictions that purchases for the present and near future, when made on soft spots and judiciously handled, are far more likely to bring a profit than losses, as the market is being steadily strengthened by decreasing stocks, while the outlook for an increased foreign demand is daily becoming more apparent."

McCormick, Konnett & Day, say: It looks safe to buy wheat on soft spots and we think corn good property on breaks."

W. H. Minor & Co. say: "We are still firm in the faith of higher prices, and consider wheat safe to buy on all weak spots. We feel friendly to both corn and wheat."

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "The shorts have been free buyers all day and the Milwaukee gang, who have been bulls all along continue liberal buyers, and we think the market has a tendency in the direction of a higher range of values, but has no other foundation than speculative, as there is no legitimate demand for our wheat in quantities sufficient to cause an advance, but speculation is increasing all the while and now carries great force and weight, and legitimate causes have but little effect. We think it safe to purchase in weak spots and an unsafe role at any time. Receipts were very light all around, and it is becoming quite evident that the amount of wheat back in farmers' hands is unusually light."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 3.—Banks report a fair demand for money to-day, with lo anable funds in about the average supply. Borrowers with gilt edge securities are accomodated on call at 5@6 per cent, while the average business time paper finds money at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was firmer because of light supply, and sold generally at 60@70c premium. Foreign was easy and lower, with more sellers than buyers, at $4.85¾@4.86 for sixty day documentary sterling. The Associated bank clearings for the week were $56,080,942 against $72,899,175 last year, and their balances were $7,825,495, against $8,876,-807 last year.

During the week the tendency of the money market has been to ease. Loanable funds have been in good supply and in excess of the wants of regular customers and others in good standing, and rates have been shaded. Call loans have ranged from 4@6 per cent, and 5@7 per cent on time. The trade of the city has been moderately active and deposits fair. The movement of currency to and from the country has been light, but in favor of the city.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—The stock market continues eccentric as ever in its changes. Union Pacific opened with somewhat of a bulge, as did St. Paul and Northwestern. Before half the day was over the last named, which is looked upon with much favor among a good class of operators, was down about 2 per cent. from the opening. The other particularly weak spot was formed in Canada Southern. It collapsed during the afternoon and acted badly. It was necessary to go to the Pacific slope department to find any signs of strength. The Oregon railway was the card. It advanced from 77 to 77¼. The Oregonians claim that there is some merit in it, though they disclaim any in Oregon Transcontinental. The market became ragged at the end. Nobody seemed to want any stocks. Investors even are becoming somewhat discouraged, when they see some of their pets handled by the bears without gloves. The earnings of the Grangers continue favorable. Northwestern for the fourth week in April increased $64,000 and Omaha $34,000. The feeling that Mr. Keene will pay up in full does not seem to gain ground. Stocks closed irregular and unsettled. The rallies today have been very feeble.

A. M. Day says: "The market was strong during the forenoon, but weakened this afternoon, and closed near the lowest prices of the day. Stock were put up this morning to make a market to sell on. There has been further liquidation in Union Pacific, and some new short lines have been put out. The Northern Pacific stocks continue strong, but look a little toppy. We hear that some developments in elevated railroad matter may be expected soon. St. Paul earnings for the fourth week in April were $562,000; same week last year, $578,893.

Proof Positive.

All funds received by us for investment in the expected corner will be held until Wednesday next, to give every investor who believes in the falsehoods in Thursday's *Pioneer Press* an opportunity to withdraw their funds. We propose to prove that S. H. Wood has a membership on the Chicago board of trade, and that we have nothing to do with bucket shops or dealings, and time will prove whether our points to customers were good or not.
S. H. WOOD & CO.

GUILTY OF ARSON.

A Dramatic Scene at the Trial of Cheyennes at Miles City.

One Having Been Acquitted, Four Others Plead Guilty.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILES CITY, Mont., May 3.—The distrust regarding Cheyenne movements is somewhat removed by the successful termination of the trials for house burning of Black Wolf and his followers, namely, Howling Wolf, White Bear, Standing to One Side, A. Handel, Wolf Teeth, Black Deer, Kinky Hair, Wolf Black and Crawls Out of the Lodge, Black Wolf was tried first separately, and was found not guilty, on the declaration of which verdict four of the nine who were indicted with him for arson and grand larceny made a clean breast of the whole affair and confessed themselves guilty before a crowded assemblage, which included a large proportion of Cheyenne and Crow Indians.

The Yellowstone *Journal*, of Miles City, referring to it will say: A dramatic scene occurred in court yesterday, which practically ends the trials of the Cheyennes, growing out of the foolhardy shot fired in fun by the cowboy Talford, which not only perforated Black Wolf's hat as intended, but scarred Red chief's scalp, resulting in retaliation on the part of Black Wolf's band in the sacking and burning of the house of M. J. Anderson, the cattle man.

Hon. Andrew F. Burleigh, district attorney, conducted the prosecution, and United States Attorney Wm. H. DeWitt, of Butte, and Judge Strevill, of Miles City, defended the prisoners. The examination of the witnesses was ably carried on by Attorney DeWitt, testimony being taken and arguments pro and con were heard with great interest, District Attorney Burleigh presenting telling points against Black Wolf, while Dewitt and Strevill as persistently urged the merits of Black Wolf's side of the case, Judge Strevill speaking very forcibly and effectively in the interest of the savage.

At 3,30 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and in ten minutes they returned to the bench a verdict of not guilty. On the announcement of the verdict DeWitt had the interpreter, William Rowland, translate it to Black Wolf who simply grunted, and turning to his brother, Howling Wolf, talked with him a few minutes.

Then came the scene of the day. The trial of the other nine Indians was called, and four of them arose in court and said that they were the guilty ones and would so plead rather than their innocent friends should suffer with them. Howling Wolf said: "I am a man and not a boy. I was one of those that burned the house, and I confess it. My brothers that did not play with the fire must not suffer.

United States Attorney Dewitt then addressing the court: "My business on behalf of the United States is not to shield any guilty persons, but to ascertain who are guilty and who are innocent, and to see that the innocent are not punished. I have investigated the matter with considerable care, from the statements of the defendants and many Indians and others whom I have examined, believe that four of these defendants alone are guilty, and now after consultation with Hon. A. F. Burleigh, the district attorney, and by consent of the defendants, we are ready to plead guilty for those four, and have the indictments nolled against the others.

Thereupon the plea of the four Cheyennes, viz.: Guilty of the charge of arson, was accepted by his honor, Judge Colburn, and a nolle entered in both indictments as to the five others. These toyed with their shell necklaces and brass beads as they stepped out of bondage, and now they are enjoying the free air of the prairie. The guilty four, who caused the sensation of the day and have saved the county great expense merely through the discreet and earnest efforts of Attorney DeWitt, were remanded to jail and will receive sentence of five years each.

Thus the guilty are convicted, the innocent are free and if there is any sympathy to go out toward any of them it should be to Black Wolf, who sports a bald spot on the top of his cranium; the spot where the bullet ploughed its stunning furrow.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's Session Occupied With References to Committees.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3. — The Methodist conference re-assembled this morning, Bishop Merrill in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Nathan Sites, of Foochow. Bishop Bowman announced the improved health of Bishop Simpson. Monday morning is fixed for hearing the address of the bishops. Dr. J. M. Trimble, of the Ohio conference, was extended the courtesies of the platform. The report of the committee on rules was debated and adopted.

The different rules on order with amendments were adopted. A motion was adopted that a committee of five fix time and make arrangements for the memorial services for bishops and other conference officers who died since the last meeting. Motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee on the reception of fraternal delegates, and the sessions, at which the fraternal delegates are received shall be held in the evening. A motion by Rev. Dr. Walden, Cincinnati, for the appointment of a committee of one minister, and one layman from each general conference district, and one delegate at large, on the Sabbath question was referred to the committee on state of the church. Rev. Alfred Wheeler, of Erie conference, moved the appointment of a similar committee on marriage and divorce. Referred to the committee on the state of the church.

The committee on revival reported they had organized by electing as chairman, the Rev. D. Dorchester, of New England, and secretary, the Rev. John Poncher, of Indiana. The committee on temporal economy reported they had organized by the election as chairman, of the Rev. Dr. H. C. Payne, of Cincinnati, and secretary, Rev. W. J. Paxson, of Philadelphia. After the names of the committees were read, they adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

DEBATING DAY.

The House of Congress Gives Saturday to the Chinese Question.

And Passes, 184 to 13, a Bill Affixing Penalties to Violations of the Chinese Act.

Also Making More Difficult Any Evasion of the Provisions of the Original Act.

Republicans Do Most of the Talking Against the Bill--Sunset Cox Pronounces His Prejudices.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—On motion of Morrison the order for an evening session tonight was vacated. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair on the bill amending the Chinese immigration act.

Mr. Henley spoke in support of the bill, which, he said, was the joint product of the delegation from Colorado, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, and Washington territories. Never had a measure received an endorsement more clearly *harmonious*, or more earnest, than had this bill received from the people of the Pacific coast. While it might be assailed on the ground that in some way it was hostile to the doctrine of the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, while it might be criticised by those who had not studied the subject matter, and there was this fact connected with it that the people habitating a tract of country sufficient for the empire, had with practical unanimity and demanded this measure. Its opponents could not be acquainted with the civilization of the Chinese. It was a civilization which presented a strange parody of civilization without the slightest amelioration of humanity. Minority reports intimated that the enactments of this law might break our friendly relations with England. This proposition will be considered utterly baseless. England herself, in Australia, had enacted measures infinitely more restrictive in their provisions than any which can be found in the pending bill. England was not going to quarrel with the United States for doing what she had done herself, but if apprehension were well founded, so momentous was the question, so far reaching in its results, he would still delay to let the measure pass. If amity with Great Britain was only to be purchased at the price of the degredation of the laboring people, it was too large a price for it. Congress could do nothing nobler than to declare that in no event should the laboring classes of America be subjected to the degrading contact and ruinous competition with the yellow skinned races of the earth. He said he would not enter into a discussion of the necessity of the passage of this measure.

When the original act was before the house, he had declared his views on the subject, and only wished now to reiterate the declarations in all their force and import. The people of the Pacific Coast came before the Forty-eighth congress and pointed out some defects which time and experience had shown to exist in the original act.

They asked for remedial legislation. He believed the provisions of the pending bill were absolutely necessary for the enforcement of the original act. That act did not provide for punishment in case of its violation. If congress had the right to say that certain persons should not enter this country, it had the right, and it was absolutely necessary that it should be exercised to provide punishment for them if they did come. This the pending bill did, and if that were the only provisions in it, it would merit careful attention and favorable consideration. He appealed to his side of the house to stand by the material interests of the Pacific coast. It was not a party measure with the people of that region. The people there were united. They looked on this measure as a matter of the very greatest importance to their advancement, prosperity and happiness in the future.

Mr. Rice opposed the bill. He maintained the measure was not demanded by the inhabitants of the Pacific coast and was only claptrap and surplusage from beginning to end. The original act had done its work, and anything further was unnecessary. Since its passage, up to January 15th last, 17,000 Chinese had departed from our shores for their homes, and only 3,145 returned. He suggested, and strengthened his suggestion by quotations from the argument, that this agitation was started because the white labor voted and yellow labor did not. He ridiculed the pending bill as being twelve pages of waste ink and paper, and as an example of the puerile provisions of the measure, quoted the first amendment suggested to the law. The law forbade Chinese laborers to "enter into the United States." The amendment proposed to add the words "from any foreign port and place." Truly an important amendment. Proceeding in the same manner to critizise the various changes proposed by the combined genius of the Pacific coast delegation, he asserted they were absolutely unnecessary.

Referring to some remark of Henley's relative to the religion of the Chinese, he quoted from a letter written him by a Chinese merchant, enclosing a subscription of $300 for the Garfield memorial hospital fund. He prayed his California friends to amend the act, by providing that instead of passports, the men who had subscribed to the Garfield memorial fund should present their receipts for not less than $300 before they were permitted to come to this country to view the hospital they had helped to build. Who showed best the deciples of Confucious, who, 450 years before the Christian era had declared, "Do not to others which you would not wish them to do to you," or those who wear the sign of Jesus of Nazareth, though he feared they did not always exhibit the spirit of the master in their acts.

Mr. Budd inquired, whether the gentleman did not know that the Chinese had no regard for their daughters; did not ever give them names, and sold them into prostitution; that they sold their wives and killed their children.

Mr. Rice replied, that he had not known more than half of that before. He did know that there were many bad places in the world; some in China, some in San Francisco, some in New York, some, in a very slight degree, in Washington. Returning to the consideration of the bill, he said, that its heart and kernel was contained in the fifteenth amendment, which applied a provision of the law to the Chinese, who are subjects of China or any other foreign power, and that was all that was in the bill that was not juvinile and frivolous. It was the "be all and end all" of the bill. It was intended to exclude the English and Chinese from us. Where was the treaty right to do that? How long would England keep her iron clads from bombarding our cities, if the United States should refuse to her subjects, Chinese though they were, the right to set foot on our shore? Did the gentlemen think the English governor of Hong Kong would sit down and grant to a Chinese sailor on an English vessel the rediculous certificate which this bill requirred? Were the gentlemen ready here, and now, to enact a law, when its only provision would either be ignored as foolish bombast by England, or would lead to war with that country? The bill was petty in its details, presumptuous in its attempts, and impossible as to execution. This country ought to cultivate friendly relations with China, in order to cultivate the advantages of trade and commerce. He adjured the house not to do that which would cover the broad Pacific with the red flags of war and conquest, but rather that which would cover it with white sails and iron-keeled ships of commerce and weave the indissoluble bonds of friendship and amity across the ocean. Let not congress build upon the Pacific coast a Chinese war, with gates opening only within and cannon frowning without, but rather let, from the high turrets of Christian civilization, the electric light of science and philanthrophy shine across the Pacific to illumine the dark places of the old lands where the race was born.

Mr. Glasscock, in a brief speech, defended the bill from Rice's criticism, and expressed amazement at the misapprehension which existed in eastern states as to the Chinese character. Nothwithstanding the assertions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, there was not an amendment proposed to the law that was not based on some sound, substantial reason.

Mr. Sumner, of California, said the purpose of the bill was to perfect the law enacted two years ago, and to remedy the defects that were found to exist in it, and defended the propriety of that legislation on moral and religious grounds. He denied that this measure would not be presented if the chairman had a vote, and, referring to Rice's quotation from the *Argonaut*, said Frank Rixley, the editor, was a hireling of the Central Pacific railroad and a flunky to any other corporation which would employ him and that his paper was a disgrace to civilization.

Mr. Hill passed the measure as being repugnant to the free institutions of the country, and denounced the inquisitorial system which was adopted towards the Chinese, as more insulting than even Russia adopted towards persons coming into her territory in times of dynamite terror.

Mr. Cassidy said, the representatives of the Pacific coast, in asking congress to make the law effective, were simply the expressed will of both great political parties of the country as expressed in their national conventions for the last eight years. The Chinamen ever came here as other immigrants did, because they loved liberty and not oppresssion.

Mr. Tully supported the bill, and said, if the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Rice), would reside for a while in California, he would change his views on the subject. He stated his personal experience with the Chinese to show that they cared nothing for American institutions.

Messrs. Kean and Lyman opposed the bill.

Mr. Poland spoke against the bill.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, was opposed to the bill because it followed the same line of legislation as the original act, and violated every idea he had of human rights. The key note to this infernal legislation was, that men were not white. He recalled the speech made by Mr. Cox, of New York, in which he had referred to the negro as being low, ignorant. debased and degraded. Since negroes had been made voters their character had undergone a change in the opinion of that gentleman, and now in church, and hall, and lecture rooms, that gentleman sought to establish the fact that the negro was the wittiest, the most social and the cleverest person in the world. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox, of New York, having left the chair, replied to this last remark. He admitted he had had some prejudices against the negro. The great Senator Morton of Indiana had had them, the ablest of all representatives which Indiana had ever sent. Jeremiah Wilson, in the Forty-third congress had brought in a bill and passed it, to break the negro sable colored government of the District of Columbia. They had got to stealing, they stole even the spittoons from the legislative assembly. A Republican majority had taken away from them the right of voting. The negro was better than he used to think him; he was kind, affectionate. gentle, and he liked the Democratic party better than he used to. [Laughter.] He who stood by him, when coward rascalities were developed, when schemes connected with the Freedman's bank were discovered, when the Republican rogues were after this money. Therefore, Cox said, all hail, Ethopia is stretching out her hands to the Demoracy, and Demoracy was saying, "come on, come on, poor children of Ham, come at last to your refuge." [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox having resumed the chair, Mr. Browne asked leave to extend his remarks in the record. He wanted to supplement them by the speech made by the gentleman Cox, in 1864, on the negro question. [Laughter.]

Messrs. Brents and Eaton favored the bill.

Mr. Skinner, of New York, said he had opposed the original act, because he believed it the most cowardly law which any nation had ever placed upon the statute books. He opposed this bill as he had opposed its father, because it was small and narrow statesmanship; because it was meanness; because it approached to political persecution; because it was in violation of existing treaties.

Mr. King favored the bill.

Mr. Lamb said he was proud to say no single Democrat on the floor had lifted his voice to day in behalf of pauper labor of China, and against the interests of free labor in America. He was glad the opposition came from that side of the house which pretended always to protect American laborers. He was in favor of protecting American laborers, whenever and under whatever circumstances he could do so. If he could protect him by keeping out pauper labor, either of China or Europe, without levying tariff which took money out of the pockets of somebody else, so much the better for the people of America. He was not a free trader under any circumstances. He was not in favor of placing the laborer of this country on a level with the laborer of free trade, neither was he afraid of the red flag which the gentleman from Massachusetts had waved.

Mr. Guenther expressed his willingness to welcome to these shores everybody who came to escape from oppression, but not those whose presence tended to degrade American labor.

The bill then read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Rice offered several amendments, which were voted down.

Mr. Brumm offered an amendment applying the provisions of this bill as far as practicable to persons from whatever nation imported this country under any system of contract. It was ruled out on a point of order.

On motion of Mr. Hammond an additional section was agreed to providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceedings, civil or criminal, begun under the act of which this is amendatory.

Mr. Rice moved to amend the title so as to read, "an act to violate our treaty stipulations with China and other nations. Lost.

The committee then rose and the bill passed, yeas 184, nays 13. The negative vote was cast by Adams, Illinois, Brewer, New York, Browne, Indiana, Everhart, Henderson, Illinois, Hitt, Kean, Lyman, Price, Rice, Skinner, New York, Smalls and Spooner. Adjourned.

Their Name is Legion.

Legions of the people have had their lives made miserable by piles. This painful difficulty is often induced and always aggravated by constipation. Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for all affections of this kind. It acts as a gentle cathartic, promotes a healthy action of the bowels, and soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces. It has cured hundreds of cases where all other remedies and applications have failed. Sold by all druggists.

Pembina Democrats for Tilden.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PEMBINA, Dak., May 3.—The largest and most enthusiastic Democratic county convention ever held in Pembina county was held here to-day to elect delegates to the convention at Pierre, resulting in the election of J. G. Webb and Lee Scribner. A motion, instructing delegates to support delegates to the Chicago convention favorable to the re-election of Tilden and Hendricks, was unanimosly and enthusiastically carried.

Lake Superior Navigation.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., May 3.—Departed: Propeller Quebec and Samis with a full cargo of flour and supplies for north shore points; barge Walula for Buffalo with 60,000 bushels of wheat; schooner Guido Pfister for Buffalo with 55,000 bushels of wheat; schooner Newcomb with 35,000 bushels of wheat.

ST. PAUL'S VICTORY.

Our Ball Tossers Trounce the Milwaukees With Ease.

The Minneapolis Nine Win! of Quincy--Other Saturday Games.

Fitzgerald Scores 610 Miles, and Beats Rowell and the Record.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—The Milwaukees were taken into camp in handsome style this afternoon by the St. Paul ball tossers. Aber pitched for St. Paul, and proved a puzzle to the local players, the biggist batters being unable to touch him. Graves, the new man, played behind the bat in fine style and handled Aber's swift pitching perfectly. The game belonged to St. Paul from the start, and but for the wild throwing of Werrick, the Milwaukees would have been shut out entirely. Clapp played in center field, and distinguished himself by several fine fly catches. The result was a genuine surprise, as bets of three to one had been freely offered on the Milwaukee team. The St. Paul players showed unexpected batting strength, while their fielding, with the exception of several bad throws, was very creditable. Foster has won many warm admirers here by his daring base running, and Clapp's fielding has also been highly spoken of by the local press. Some dissatisfaction was expressed with the ruling of the umpire, who seemed to favor the local team.

The Milwaukees lost the toss, and were retired in quick succession. Foster toed the plate first for St. Paul, and hit a hot one to the shortstop, who picked it up, but threw wild to first, and the fleet St. Paul man galloped around to third before the ball was recovered, and came in on Olin's base hit over the second base. Olin was forced out on second by O'Brien's weak hit to the pitcher, and Hunter flew out to the third baseman, who returned it to first in time to catch O'Brien, executing a double play.

The Milwaukees made a run in the second inning on a fumble of O'Brien and a two-baser by Straub. The next three men struck out in succession. The second inning was a fruitful one for the St. Paul players. Barnes opened with a base hit, Clapp followed with another. and Barnes took third. Graves hit a hard one to the third baseman, who threw home to cut off Barnes, but it was too late. Graves stole second, and Clapp scored on the catcher's throw to hold off the new man. Aber took first on called balls and Werrick got in an excellent drive to left center, and Graves and Aber crossed the plate. This streak of batting caused a change in the Milwaukees' artillery, and Baldwin went to right field, McGinley going between the points. This stopped the run getting for a while, and the inning closed by Werrick being nipped in an attempt to steal second, Foster sending a long fly to center field and Olin fouling out.

The next two innings were hotly contested on both sides, and no runs were scored. In the fifth inning the Milwaukees gained a run on Hogan's base on balls, Behel's base hit and a hit by Sexton. In this inning Olin reached first on McGinley's fumble of his easy bounder, and came in on O'Brien's two bases. At this point Straub had a finger split by a tip foul from Hunter's bat, and was compelled to retire from the game, and Broughton came in to catch. Hunter went out from short to first, and Barnes sent up a foul fly, which Broughton captured. Clapp got first on a hit in front of the plate, which was fumbled by Broughton, stole second and followed O'Brien home on Graves' base hit to center field. Aber got in a safe hit, on which Graves reached third, but Werrick spoiled the prospect of more runs by retiring on three strikes.

For the Milwaukees, Loftus scored a run in the sixth inning, on a wild throw by Werrick, the ball going in among the seats. and the Milwaukee's captain scored before it was recovered. Foster opened the sixth inning with a fine drive for two bases over the center fielder's head, Olin took a base on balls and stole second, and Foster scored on the catcher's throw. O'Brien was thrown out on first and Olin started for third, but the first basemen sent the ball back across the diamond in time to make a double pley.

Hogan's run for Milwankee in the seventh inning was made on Werrick's fumble, Foster's wild throw and Sexton's base hit. Graves made a run for St. Paul, getting first on balls, stole second, and scored on Aber's hit.

Werrick's wild throw after a fine stop of Broughton's hit gave that player a life, a wild pitch carried him to second, and McGinley's fine two-baser brought in the run.

The St. Pauls' last run was scored by Olin, who reached first on a clean hit, and came in on errors of the third and first basemen. The last half of the ninth inning was not played. Following is the score:

ST. PAUL.

	AB.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Foster, 2nd b......	5	2	1	0	3	1
Olin, r. f.........	4	2	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 3rd b.....	5	1	1	3	0	2
Hunter, 1st b......	5	0	0	13	0	1
Barnes, l. f.......	4	1	1	3	0	0
Clapp, c. f........	3	2	2	2	0	0
Graves, c..........	3	2	2	4	2	0
Aber, p............	3	1	2	0	0	1
Werrick, s. s......	3	0	1	2	5	4
Totals............	36	11	11	27	13	9

MILWAUKEE.

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Hogan, 3d b........	5	2	0	2	3	2
Behel, l f.........	5	1	1	3	1	0
Sexton, s s........	3	0	1	0	2	1
Griffin, c f.......	5	0	0	1	0	1
Dunn, 1st b........	4	0	0	7	1	2
Loftus, 2nd b......	4	2	0	4	3	1
Straub, c..........	2	0	1	3	1	0
McGinley, r f and p	4	0	1	0	8	1
Baldwin, p. and r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Broughton,.........	2	1	0	4	1	2
Total.............	38	6	4	24	20	10

SCORE BY INNINGS.

St. Paul.........	1	4	0	0	3	1	1	1	*	—11
Milwaukee........	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	— 6

Earned runs—St. Paul 2.
Two base hits—Foster, O'Brien, Clapp, McGinley.
Double play—Hogan and Dunn.
Umpire—Gunkle, of Dubuque.
Time of game—Two and one-half hours.

Those who are interested in this kind of field sport will be very much gratified at the result of the above game. The winning of this game, though very gratifying, is not the most important consideration by any means. The second game played was a very decided improvement on the first one, and the third was a still further improvement upon the second. The result of the three games shows that the club, though new and inexperienced, has good staying qualities, which is of prime importance. This is the best feature of the playing, and is much more gratifying than the winning of a single game, which might be won almost entirely on the errors of the opposing club, and with but little merit on the part of the winners. The result of the first contest with an opposing nine is, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The next three games will be at Peoria, where the club will appear on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The Peoria club is a strong one, and if we get one game out of the three it is about all we can expect.

The season tickets to the ball grounds have been issued, and the price fixed is $15 for the whole season. These tickets admit the purchaser to the grounds and to the grand stand.

MINNEAPOLIS BEATS QUINCY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

QUINCY, Ill., May 3.—The second championship game between Minneapolis and Quincy was played to-day, and proved a much closer and more interesting one than that of Friday. The game was really a fine one and well played on both sides, save in the fifth inning when Minneapolis scored five runs on two base heats. Quincy footed up four runs from seven base hits and Minneapolis six runs from eight base hits. Foley, the Quincy's left-handed pitcher, pitched three innings and then retired to left field, and Gorman finished, Corcoran catching for both. The Minneapolis battery was McCormick and Donnelly. Nichols played right field for Minneapolis, and threw out two men at first base on hits that appeared safe. The audience was composed of plenty of good citizens, but who do not know how to behave themselves.

Base Ball Roundup.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny 9, Athletic 8.
At Cincinnati—Columbus 6, Cincinnati 4.
At Washington—Brooklyn 5, Washington 4.
At Baltimore—Metropolitan 17, Baltimore 11.
At St. Louis—No game between St. Louis and Indianapolis on account of rain.
At Louisville—Louisville 5, Toledo 4.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 6.
At Terre Haute—Grand Rapids 6, Terre Haute 3.
At Fort Wayne—Bay City 19, Fort Wayne 2.
At Muskegon—Muskegon 11, Saginaw 4.
At Quincy—Minneapolis 6, Quincy 4.
At Peoria—Peoria 12, Stillwater 8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 9, Chicago 8.
At Providecne—Providence 3, Buffalo 0.
At Boston—Boston 11, Cleveland 2.

UNION ASSOCIATION.

At Chicago—Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
At Altoona—St. Louis 14, Altoona 5.
At Boston—Boston 12, Keystone 11.

Cricket.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 3.—The first cricket game of the season was played here to-day by the Philadelphia and Pittsburg teams. The Philadelphias won by a score of 342 to 187.

The Six-Day Walk.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The score of Fitzgerald was 610 miles, Rowell 602, Panchot 566 miles and 4 laps, Noremac 545 miles and 5 laps, Herty 539 miles 3 laps, Vint 530, Elson 525 miles 3 laps. The match is ended. Fitzgerald braced up in the early hours and for a couple of hours maintained his lead. He fell off again, however, about 4 p. m., and acted very groggy. Fitzgerald and Rowell had frequent spurts and often passed one another. Rowell stuck to the track without intermission during the afternoon. Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, was in his hut and showed great interest in his countryman. He frequently patted Rowell on the back and whispered words of encouragement. At 4:35 tired Elson stopped at the scorers' stand for a couple of minutes resting. Little Vint came along and encouraged him to start again. Panchot and Herty frequently rested. The latter held to the track, notwithstanding he was suffering pains that would discourage any but an extreme plucky man. Many thought he would withdraw after making 525 miles, but he was determined to stay till the end. Noremac went under his roof for a long stay in the afternoon. His right leg did not hold out so well as his friends had hoped. At 5 p. m. there were between 5,000 and 6,000 people in the garden.

Fitzgerald made his 600th mile at 5:20 and he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rent the air. Caps and hats were flung in the air and handerchiefs were waved by many people. Fitzgerald was then four miles and three laps ahead of Rowell. He took the roar very coolly. He finished his 601 miles before retiring. He had only been out of sight six minutes when Rowell rushed out on the track. Fitzgerald heard of this, jumped up, and immediately went after the Englishman. This caused another outburst of cheers. When Hazael made the previous record of 600 miles in six days, he completed his task about 9:30 p. m. Fitzgerald beat the record for that distance by over four hours.

Noremac was adding miles to his score during the afternoon. It was said during the early hours of the morning that Fitzgerald had accused his backer, Tom Davis, of poisoning him. Davis and Smith, the trainer, however, paid but little attention to this, knowing it came from a painfully excited man. During the evening Fitzgerald was presented with a silver goblet, lined with gold. He carried this to Rowell, but he paid little attention to the gift. Rowell competed his 600th mile at 6:53, beating Hazael's record by 2 hours 18 minutes.

Duryea, Rowell's backers, gave up the contest at 7 p. m. He attributed Rowell's defeat to a badly sprained left ankle from which his man has been suffering for two days, and wanted to make another match with Fitzgerald. He will let Fitzgerald name the time, the amount to be over $5,000 a side.

Two large floral emblems were presented to Fitzgerald during the evening, and borne in front of him around the track, Fitzgerald following and waving the flag of Erin.

During the evening the garden was packed as on Sunday night. Fitzgerald remained on the track and was cheered incessantly. Rowell retired at 7:11, but afterwards came out and was loudly applauded. He then returned, again and had his ankle bathed, It was swollen to nearly double its size, and was black and blue. He appeared again on the track, but did not limp perceptibly. Noremac and Fitzgerald joined him, and they tramped around the ellipse at a rapid pace. The house applauded vociferously when they were joined by Panchot. Fitzgerald then handed to Rowell his Irish flag. Fitzgerald caught up the American flag, and another lap was made. The men then pulled up at the scorer's stand and shook hands. Three cheers were given for Fitzgerald and three for Rowell. The pedestrians then went to their huts, and at 8:45 p. m. the six day race of 1884 ended. Following is the score sheet:

THE SCORE SHEET.

	10 a. m.	12 m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.
Fitzgerald..........	571	577	589	610
Rowell..............	562	573	584	602
Panchot.............	538	543	553	566
Noremac.............	529	540	541	545
Herty...............	512	518	526	539
Vint................	500	508	515	530
Elson...............	485	493	506	525

Preparations have been made in Long Island City for the reception of Fitzgerald. He will be received by the mayor and aldermen and tendered the freedom of the city. The entire police and fire departments, with members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will meet at the ferry and escort him to his home in Ravenswood. Wealthy citizens will present him with a mansion, and it is said he will receive an important municipal appointment.

THE BUCKET SHOPS.

They State That They Have no Trouble in Securing Quotations.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 3.—"Our position, so far as getting the market reports is concerned," said the manager of a leading bucket shop to-day, "is not a whit different from what it has been for a year. We haven't had ticker quotations since they sat down on us a year ago, but we have had the quotations just the same all along as promptly as ever and shall continue to get them without difficulty as long as we want them."

"How do you accomplish this?" was asked.

"That's hardly a fair question, but you see we have them, You can't suppress market quotations. The air is full of them. Every man you meet out in the alley knows the exact current price of every article on 'change. Since our tickers were taken out it is safe to say that several hundred persons have come to us offering to furnish quotations, and among them are several members of the board of trade. It is only a small part of the board of trade membership that are at all interested in this contract with the Western Union. The large commission men are wholly indifferent as to the existence or nonexistence of the bucket shops. It is only a few of the small fry who having failed once or twice and lost the public confidence have been active in prevailing upon the directors to make this contract. Their business having fallen off they imagine the bucket shops have taken it from them. The making of this contract will revert in a loss of trade to both of us. It proves that outside parties receiving board of trade quotations by wire shall confine their patronage to board of trade operators, else their quotations will be cut off. Now, the majority of country traders prefer to make their small deals through the bucket shops, as it is a quicker and more convenient way of trading. Commissions are rebated, so many of them will quit speculation altogether. They can't trade through the bucket shops exclusively, because private messages are to expensive. We still have our stock quotations, however, and could do a good business in stocks if we had to give up grain, but we don't have to."

The above opinion was submitted to a prominent board of trade man, who said: "I always considered market quotations public property. If board of trade members do a legitimate business, why should they care for any secrecy about it? Commerce depends upon agriculture and the industries for its sustinance. These forces create what is known as supply and demand, and establish the foundations of values. Although these values are more or less influenced by speculation they are still the prices demand and paid by producers and consumers, and as such are public property."

Copiah County Murderers Indicted.

HAZELHURST, Miss., May 3.—The grand jury of the circuit court, Copiah county, was in session on the 28th, and returned a bill for murder against Penn brothers for killing R. B. Rials. The grand jury, all Democrats, including one colored man, found an indictment against E. B. Wheeler for murder. It may be remembered that on the 6th of November, 1883, Wheeler shot and killed J. P. Matthews, a prominent Republican, ex-sheriff and deputy internal revenue collector. The case has acquired a national notoriety through the senate investigation committee. Wheeler was arrested, and yesterday the court decided the case was not bailable. A change of venue was also denied.

Revengeful Liquor Men.

WICHITA, Ks., May 3.—Kirby chapel, belonging to the Methodists in this city, was burned last night. A fire had also been kindled at the base of the steeple of the Presbyterian church. They are supposed to be the work of an incendiary, from the result of the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. The owner of the large skating rink, who had rented the place for a temperance convention, was anonymously notified this morning to cancel the lease. The barn of an active prohibitionists was fired two or three nights since, and the shade trees of another ruined. The church burned was valued at $13,000; insured for $8,000. The valuable library of Rev. J. W. Phillips, pastor of the church, was also burned.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Several Villages Burned, Lives Lost and Great Destruction of Property.

The Fires Extend Through the Forest Regions of all Northern Pennsylvania.

EMPORIUM, Pa., May 3.—The forest fires in this section yesterday swept over at least 50,000 acres, destroying, as far as ascertained, four large mills and some thirty other building, besides an immense number of lumber logs. The people everywhere are fighting the fires. The heat is intense and the air is suffocating while the smoke obscures the sun. The loss on mill property, lumber, etc., amounts to $100,000. The damage to standing timber cannot be estimated.

HEAVY LOSSES.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., May 3.—The losses definitely stated now amounts to $380,000, and an estimate of the total losses puts the amount at $1,036,000.

The number of families homeless and destitute is about 1,000, most of whom are suffering for the necessaries of life. Supplies are coming in slowly, and the demand is great. Anything that can be utilized in the shape of provisions, clothing or money will be gladly accepted by the relief committee, goods for the sufferers to be transported free of charge by the Pennsylvania railroad. About 150 employes of Hoover, Hughes & Co. are thrown out of employment, in addition to about 30 at John Maurice's, Mount Vernon colliery, and 170 at R. H. Powell & Co.'s colliery. Mrs. Donovan was burned to death. The insurances are much less than the losses. Subscriptions have been liberally given in the neighboring towns, and 2,000 persons have been provided with provisions during the day. The sufferers are mainly poor miners who were at work in the mines when their houses were laid in ruins.

IN TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 3.—The latest reports here show that the forest fires in various places have been extensive and very destructive. Along the Philadelphia & Erie railroad from Driftwood west to Kane, heavy fires were in progress last night. Many cattle are reported surrounded by the flames and a number of fishermen had great difficulty in getting out of the burning territory. A large territory in the western part of the county is burned over, but the loss is not very heavy. In Tioga county the fire is general. A large quantity of timber was destroyed as well as many houses, barns and other buildings. The town of Thompson is wholly destroyed, including the saw mill. Loss over $100,000. Seventeen houses were burned in Arnot, establishing an additional loss of $15,000. Two million feet of lumber was also burned. The fire is fierce about Morris and Antrim. Considerable pine timber was among the property burned in different parts of Tioga county. The saw mill at Spring river, Elk county, was destroyed with two million feet of lumber. No insurance. Saw mills, logs and lumber of Dr. L. M. Otto, at Hemlock station, were also burned. Loss about $6,000. Reports from Center and Clearfield counties to-day say the loss is not as heavy as at first reported.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 3.—The entire village of Gilman's Depot, on the Port Jervis & Monticello railroad was burned yesterday evening and last night. The residents were obliged to flee for their lives, unable to save anything. Not over half a dozen houses are standing in a radius of five miles. The fire is still burning. Gilman's tannery and saw mills were destroyed. The whole settlement was owned by him. Loss, $100,-000. Two railroad bridges were burned.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 3.—The town of Brisbin, Clearfield county, was totally consumed by fire yesterday evening. Also the large lumber yards and mill of Hoover, Hughes & Co. Loss estimated from $150,000 to $200,-000. Fully insured.

BURNING OF BRISBIN.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., May 3.—The fire which destroyed the neighboring town of Brisbin, is supposed to have originated half a mile west of Hoover, Hughes & Co.'s mill, where some Hungarians set fire to brush to clear a piece of ground for cultivation. The wind carried the flames to the saw mills and they were quickly swept away. The progress of the fire was then very rapid through the town, and the inhabitants were compelled to fly in every direction, and in many instances without sufficient clothing. When the first alarm was received the business people placed every team at the disposal of the neighbors, and every bar room was closed.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., May 3.—The severe wind storm and fierce forest fires that visited Northumberland county yesterday had partially ceased about midnight. To-day the mountains for many miles are burning and smoking terribly. Farm fences, cord wood, railroad ties and other valuable property are destroyed. The loss will foot up thousands of dollars. Yesterday's forest fires were the most damaging seen here in half a century.

OTHER POINTS.

ASHLAND, Pa., May 3.—The danger from forest fires is believed to be over. Four farm houses were destroyed and a man named Westheffer is supposed to have perished with his house. Forty-five to fifty square miles of timber land is burnt. The damage to the burned district is estimated at $112,000.

READING, Pa., May 3.—The Blue mountains along the northern border of Berks county is on fire in every direction and serious danger is apprehended. The destruction of woodland is incalcaculable. No farm houses are yet burned as the people are fighting the flames.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 3.—The fire is still burning and extended over two miles of country. Prompt action by the people saved their houses.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 3.—A destructive forest fire is raging in the Isle of Wight county, about forty miles from here.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 3.—Forest fires are raging here all day. A large quantity of timber land is destroyed in the Catskills, Many of the fires extending from West Hurdley and Pine hill.

STEAMSHIP LOST.

The State of Florida Supposed to Be Blown Up by Dynamite.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Austin Baldwin & Co., agents of the State line steamships, this morning received a dispatch from Glasgow as follows: "The steamer Devon, New York for Bristol, picked up, on April 27, two life boats of the State of Florida without occupants or gear. A sailing vessel bound west signalled the steamer City of Rome, on April 23, latitude 46, longitude 42. She had the shipwrecked crew of a State line steamer on board." The City of Rome arrived at Liverpool on April 27 from New York.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Among the passengers on the State of Flordia, were Mrs. P. Ward, Cleveland: Henry wood, Miss Lillian Wood, Mrs. M. E. Wood, Mary Shackleton, Ohio; Walter Kink, Jas. G. Graham, Canada; Jas. Cruishank, Braddock of Pennsylvania; Andrew Tarus, Thomas Williamson, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Miss Anny Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Taylor, Mrs. Anna Taylor, Miss Ada Taylor, Abraham Williamson, Chicago; George Eddington, A. Bethune, Toronto.

When the State of Florida had left this port, rumor was current that several of Rossa's agents were on board with dynamite, and detectives were awaiting the arrival of the steamer at Glasgow to arrest the men. This was confirmed by cable from England. Rossa said he knew nothing of the men reported to be on board.

Detectives were waiting in Glasgow for the arrival of the State of Florida so as to arrest the dynamiters that were known to be on board.

☞Fitted out for the Season. Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, V