Daily Globe.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1884. NO. 127.

MONDAYS' MARKETS.

A Considerable Appreciation in Cereals and Hog Products.

The Highest Figures not Being Sustained to the Closing Hour.

The Hopes of the Bulls Rise as Rapidly as the Visible Supply Decreases.

A Roseate View of the Situation Puts Cash Wheat at $1 Before Saturday Night.

Jay Gould Said to be Selling Southwestern Stocks and Buying Northern Pacifics.

CHICAGO

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 5.—The bulls were jubilant this morning and evidently were banking on a sharp advance in the near future. Many of them announced their belief that the end of the present week would see cash wheat $1 a bushel. Their expectations grew greater as the day advanced, but they received somewhat of a damper by the break toward the close. The chief trading was done by scalpers, and though there was legitimate reasons for an advance it was rather sharper than was warranted, the excess being due to the manipulations of a local clique.

The grain markets were active. very nervous, and prices higher, but the advance was not fully sustained up to the close of the regular session, the appreciation being altogether too large not to call out free selling by many who had good profits in holdings bought at much lower prices. hence some decline was really to be expected to follow the sharp upward movement that has been secured since Saturday morning.

Provisions were rather strong, although there was no apparent cause to justify higher prices. There was very little trading for any article on the list outside of speculative, the demand being very small. The fear of strong bonds, which are generally understood to be under all hog products, makes small traders extremely cautious about having anything to do with them. This seems especially true of the situation to-day, thus leaving very little to be said about it. The opening price of July pork was $17.60 and the close 10c higher, while the highest price of the day was $17.80.

Wheat was active and prices averaged materially higher, but the feeling was nervous. Public cables quoted the market firm at Liverpool for spot, but 6d per quarter lower for floating cargoes. This, coupled with foreign weather and good crop reports, were the leading bear arguments, but the New York markets early developed considerable strength, and a marked improvement in values was reported at St. Louis and other winter wheat marts, where stocks of desirable milling qualiies are very low. It was generally understood at the opening that a strong local syndicate had been formed to whip in the Wall street bears, who are known to be largely short here.

A large share of the scalping done to-day is accountable to the crowd, at the head of which are Ream, Jones, Cudahy and Singer. They are, according to pretty good authority, making large capital out of William Young & Co's big deal for Daniel Wells, of Milwaukee. Young's deal for Milwaukee parties is estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels, which is considered quite safe to use as a scaling basis. As the visible supply decreases with growing rapidity, the hopes of the bulls increase. There are now about 25,250,000 bushels of wheat in sight. At the present rate of its disappearance, next week will see the supply cut down to less than 20,000,000. When that figure is reached the bulls are quite confident their triumph will begin.

June opened firm at 94½@94⅝c, broke under a strong pressure on the bears to secure a decline, and sold at 94⅛c, but immediately reacted under strong buying by shorts. Advices of an advancing market sent to customers soon brought a good many long orders, and the demand soon became urgent and towards noon was materially augmented by buying for an advance, caused by reports of strong and excited French markets, and prices moved rapidly up to 96¾c, at which there was free realizing by the bulls, and as all the bears that could be whipped in had covered the bidding was not equal to the offerings, and quotations receded as rapidly as they had gone up, and closed on 'change at 95⅛c. July was 1c over June and August 1⅛c under. On call wheat was stronger and advanced ½@⅝c, the strength continuing on the curb, where June closed at 96c and July at 97c.

Moderate activity was manifested in corn in a speculative way, and a fair inquiry was reported for low grades on track from shippers. The advance in wheat caused fair covering by shorts, and scalpers also went in for an upward turn, based largely on the supposition that the low inspection, only 14 cars out of 236, coupled with the excitement in wheat, would induce large buying by heavy bull operators. It soon became apparent, however, that the market derived its chief support from wheat, and when the latter started on the down grade corn followed. July opened at 57¾c, or ⅜c over Saturday's close, advanced to 58¾c, and when the axious buyers had filled up, closed at 57⅝c. June was 1⅜@2c under July and cash, and May sold at 53⅞@54c. Corn was a trifle stronger on call and steady on the curb.

Oats followed the other grains closely, opening firm, advancing 1c and closing weak.

Provisions did not exhibit much animation, but the feeling was firmer and prices higher. Speculators were not inclined to do much trading either on local or outside account, and shippers were favored with few orders. Foreign articles showed no change, and the eastern markets indicated a slightly improved feeling. The speculative offerings were not large, owing to the firmness in the hog market, and buyers were slow to meet the views of sellers. The appreciation in prices was well supported, and prices closed steady.

The trading was only moderately active in pork, though the feeling was firm. Offerings were not large, and the demand only fair, speculative trading centering in contracts for July delivery. Prices ruled stronger, and were advanced 20@25c on the whole range, but receded 10@15c, and closed steadily. The shipping demand was moderate.

Lard was in fair demand, and a firmer feeling prevailed, trading being chiefly in contracts for July delivery. Prices were firmer, and about 5@7½c higher, closing comparatively steady. The shipping demand was moderate.

Short ribs were traded in only fairly though a stronger feeling was manifested. Offerings were not very large, and the demand limited. Prices ruled firmer, and were advanced 5@7½c per 100 pounds, closing steady. On the call provisions were quiet and easier, and on the curb unchanged.

The cattle trade was rather slow until late in the forenoon, when buyers began to take hold more freely. There was little or no change in prices as compared with Friday last, which was the last real market day, as there was not sufficient business on Saturday to make a market.

Hogs were active at prices a shade higher on good to choice packing and shipping grades. Assorted light and skips were neglected. Buyers seemed to prefer them as nearly straight as possible. They were about all sold at an early hour.

There was a sharp demand for all the good lots of sheep, but poor lots were almost unsalable.

A. M. Wright & Co. say: "While advising caution on the part of customers, we are free to say that the outlook for the near future is strong, but would only encourage buying on weak spots. Provisions were strong, although there was nothing apparent to justify higher prices, the speculative demand being small, receipts of hogs were liberal, including 14,500 head, with predictions of 100,000 for the week."

W. H. Minor & Co. say: "We have had quite a good advance, but see nothing in the situation which leads us to expect much decline, but we rather look for higher prices, and think a purchase desirable on breaks. We expect to see prices fluctuate considerably on corn, but think the tendency towards higher prices. We believe June and July oats to be good property and safe to purchase on weak spots."

Milmine, Bodman & Co. says: "There is certainly nothing in the legitimate situation that warrants present prices, but in times like the present, when speculation is so active and general, legitimate causes here but little effect. Speculation has evidently set more strongly on the bull side, and is growing rapidly and must run its course, and we think prices will be forced considerably higher, the talk on the floor now being $1 for June wheat this week, and we think it quite probable. At any rate we repeat what we have been saying all along that short sales on a market manipulated in the bull interests at such low prices are very hazardous, and our advice is to buy it on breaks and avoid selling it short altogether until manipulation subsides. The shortage in the corn market is very large yet, and if the bull movement in wheat holds, we think corn will sell much higher."

McCormick, Kennett & Day say: "We think June and July wheat a purchase on breaks for the present. Receipts continue very light, and the conviction is growing that our wheat will all be wanted at home before harvest. Advices from the country say the receipts of corn will continue light, but these are fair prices, and we would not buy except on good breaks, while it may be safe to sell on bulges."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 5.—An easier feeling is gradually making itself felt in financial circles. The demand for loanable funds is only fairly good among general business interests, and there is plenty of money at the banks to put out on gilt-edge loans at 4@5 per cent, and on time at 5@6 per cent. New York exchange shows a stiffening tendency, going to-day at 75c premium owing to light offerings. Sixty-day documenting sterling was quoted at $4.85¾, being steady and inactive at that price. To-day's associated bank clearings were $8,882,000 against $10,572,000 Saturday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May, 5.—The market had a very ragged appearance, with special weakness in Union Pacific and Western Union. Later in the day stocks generally picked up a little and the tone improved. There was considerable activity in Mahattan Elevated railroad and a rise in it from 53 to 57 and Oregon railway was also strong. West Shore bonds sold up to 56 and Northern Pacific preferred advanced over 2 per cent. The balance of the list changed but little. There are many who believe that Mr. Gould has been a free seller of his southwesterns and a purchaser of the Northern Pacific stocks and bonds. The indebtedness of the line to the Missouri Pacific is supposed to be very large, Mr. Vanderbilt's Michigan Central system was the weakest feature today. The stocks seemed left to take care of themselves. Denver appeared dilapidated. Stocks picked up sharply in the closing hour and closed rather firm all around. Northern Pacific earnings for the fourth week in April increased $263,000. Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, New York Central and Lake Shore were scarce for delivery to-day, looming at a small premium.

A. M. Day says: "The market opened nervous and heavy, the air being full of rumors affecting the standing of well known operators. None of them were confirmed, which induced a better feeling and a rally, which was maintained to the close, the advance being led by the Northern Pacific, Grangers, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and West Shore bonds. The Gould party is talking very bullish, and the strength of stocks this afternoon is attributed to purchases for Gould's account and heavy covering by prominent bears. West Shore bonds advanced on the report that the company has agreed on a satisfactory financial policy, and the general outlook favors higher prices at the opening to-morrow. Canadian Pacific earnings for the fourth week of April were $98,000, same week last year, $124,000; mileage 2,496. Northern Pacific earnings for the fourth week in April were $437,000; same week last year, $174,608; mileage $1,701."

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 5.—The Mark Lane *Express* in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says there are prospects of a good wheat crop. The trade in foreign wheat is dull. There is but little business in off-coast cargoes. There have been five arrivals, three cargoes sold and six withdrawn. There is no demand for cargoes on passage or for shipments. The sales of English wheat for the past week were 58,121 quarters at 37s 4d, against 66,336 quarters at 42s 10d for the corresponding periods last year.

Military Supplies.

The following are the lowest bids received at Fort Maginnis, M. T., for Fort Maginnis, M. T.: Samuel Hamer—Wood, 100 cords at $4.97, 900 cords at $5.47; hay, 100 tons at $13.87 per ton, 100 tons at $14.97 per ton, 100 tons at $16.00 per ton.

At Fort Bennett, for Fort Bennett, D. T.—E. L. Webster—Oats, $1.75.

I. C. Robb—Wood. $11.99, hay $9.40.

At Fort Meade, for Fort Meade, D. T., W. S. Fanshawe—oats, $1.17.

T. C. Ayers—Corn, $1.97.

J. S. Tracy—Hay, $9.00.

John D. Patton—Straw, $4.75.

Henry Wood—S. wood, $3.85.

J. H. Dammon—H. wood, $6.99.

Bust of Gen. Sheridan.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A marble bust of Gen. Sheridan by Howard Kretchmer, was unveiled at Central Music hall to-night. Addresses were delivered By Bishop Fallows and Professor Saving. It is intended for the hall of the National Union club.

MORRISON TO WIN.

A Careful Analysis Shows Him to Have Six to Ten Majority,

Which Some Sanguine Friends Believe Will Reach Twenty or More.

Fraudulent Land Entries by Foreign Syndicates to be Checked by Legislation.

The Washington "Post" Discovers that Sabin Is a Blaine Man From His Past History.

The Siamese Embassy---The American Medical Association---Small Matters of Interest.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The discussion of the probabilities of the Morrison tariff bill tomorrow dwarfs all other subjects, and a great deal of work is being done on both sides. Party lines are closely drawn, and the Republican managers are reading the riot act to their brethren likely to vote against striking out the enacting clause. A careful analysis shows that the motion to strike out will fail by from 6 to10 majority, and the seating of Ferrall to-day gives Morrison one more vote. The friends of the measure express confidence in being independent of Republican assistance, and claim the bill will pass in the present shape without amendment. This is not certain because several Democrats who will vote to keep the bill in the house for the purpose of proposing amendments, oppose horizontal tariff reduction and are anxious to offer amendments desired by their constituencies. If amendments are not voted down as fast as offered the bill will be materially changed in many features. The prediction is made that if amendments are let in, Morrison will not recognize his bill as his offspring by the time this is through. Should the Morrison men preserve their line intact, the passage of the bill is problematical, and the vote will be close either way.

THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

Alluding to the alleged charge in the California delegation heretofore voting with Randall, the *Evening Star* says: "The conversion of the California delegation is looked upon as most remarkable, particularly in the case of Henley. But conversion is looked upon as contagious, and it is expected Morrison will come out to-morrow with a respectable majority. Friends of the bill now claim to be independent of the Republican vote, but it is thought many Republicans will vote with Mr. Morrison to save him to-morrow, if not with him throughout."

SOME NEW CONVERTS.

The Maryland delegation, without regard to politics, it is said, will vote to keep the bill in the house for amendments. Should the California delegation go over squarely its six votes will swell Morrison's forces. Lamb, of Indiana, is also a new convert, together with Barbour, of Virginia, and Hill, of Ohio.

SOME FRICTION.

Considerable feeling is displayed at the efforts of Morrison to drive Randall to the wall and, if possible, out of the Democratic party. Randall preserves a calm demeanor and scorns to know what is going on around him. The theory of some of Morrison's friends is that Randall is not in a condition to be available to the Democratic party; that Pennsylvania is hopelessly Republican and that there is no use to make a contest in that state; that Randall's constituency are protectionists and therefore sympathizers with the Republican platform, and that the only way to deal with Randall and his following is to crush them out of existence and emasculate them of their political vitality.

A BOOM FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

To-morrow will tell the tale and settle the mastery of the house. Morrison's victory will make him a formidable candidate for presidential nomination, in case of Tilden's declination, unless he has arranged to support McDonald.

DOWN TO REAL WORK.

Should the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the tariff bill prevail, the house will get down to real work. The appropriation bills will be pushed and adjournment in June is probable. Should the motion to strike out fail, the tariff bill will be open to five minutes debate and amendment, and may run until June before it is out of the way. The Republicans if the bill is open to amendment will force a record vote with reference to almost every industry in the land. It is impossible to guess the result of the motion to strike out. It will either fail or be carried by a very close vote.

AGAINST ALIENS AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

The bill introduced by Senator Plumb to prevent the acquisition of real estate by aliens and likewise Van Wyack's bill to restrict aliens, foreign companies and corporations in the ownership of public land and of any land in territories, are results of recent disclosures respecting fraudulent land entries in the west and northwest by syndicates of foreign capitalists. Just how the acquisition of estate or lands on the part of aliens can be prevented is a mystery. Agents of state governments and railroads are stationed in Europe seeking immigration, and there are large colonies of Americans in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and elsewhere, negotiating sales of agricultural mining and grazing lands to foreign capitalists. It is notorious that several European monarchs have hitherto invested and perhaps now invest in American real estate through confidential agents holding title in trust and noblemen of various countries commonly do likewise. Neither national nor state laws can prevent investment of alien capital in American lands, but where fraudulent homestead entries have been notoriously successful for the benefit of foreign corporation companies or individuals, they should be set aside and the conspirators punished. Some two years since large tracts of Colorado land were obtained by fraudulent entry, and the title at once passed to an unknown agent or trustee. The facts were brought to the attention of secretary Fuller by attorney Brewster upon complaint of the district Attorney of Colorado, but no action was taken by the interior department until too late. Secretary Fuller declined to furnish copies of the documents requested by the district attorney, but finally sent out agents to investigate, who reported the entries fraudulent. That ended the matter. No prosecutions were instituted, and it is charged that the affair was traced too near high officials to be comfortable.

IMPRESSED WITH OUR IMPORTANCE.

The visit of the Siamese embassy is quite a diplomatic event in view of the fact that English influences have heretofore predominated to the exclusion of Americans in that country. The new king has become much impressed with the power and importance of the United States, and desired to cultivate our friendship and trade, but intrigue prevented until Gen. Holdmen, of Kansas, was appointed consul general at Bangkok, and took steps to assert American influence, in which he was singularly successful over the opposition of native noblemen in foreign pay. It was agreed that if the United States would elevate the consul general to a minister the king of Siam would accredit a minister to this country and upon recommendation of Secretary Frelinghuysen this was accomplished at the last congress. Gen. Holdeman was promoted to the ministership, and upon his return to Bangkok, a Siames embassy was at once acredited to the United States.

DELIVERED HIM UP.

Minister Langston performed a painful duty in surrendering his son to the authorities on an indictment for murder. This unfortunate occurrence brought him home from Hayti, and he was placed in communication with his son, a fugitive from justice, hiding in Memphis, Tenn. Upon the arrival of the train from the west to-day, he met his son and in company with Officer Rhodes delivered him into the custody of Marshal McMichael, who placed him in jail. The scene on meeting and parting was very affecting. Langston proposes to abide by the law and have his son tried accordingly. He believes he can make out a clear case of self-defense. Young Langston is only nineteen years old, and at the time of the shooting was employed as an apprentice at the government printing office. He is good looking and would easily pass for a full-blooded Caucassian, although he is one-eighth colored.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The streets and avenues were lined to day with visiting physicians from all parts of the country, attending the annual session of the American Medical association. By the time they will have run the gauntlet of the daily and nightly receptions, which commence to-morrow by the president, and end Friday night at the capitol, they will have a surfeit of Washington hospitality, cry peccavi on champagne and terrapin and hurry home to take some of their own medicine.

KELLOGG AND DORSEY.

The Springer committee is not likely to go into the Kellogg inquiry unless the house shall direct the investigation by resolution. Kellogg may consent. If so it will be done. Dorsey will not put in an appearance before the committee. His counsel, Col. Ingersoll, says Dorsey is not called upon to grant Brewster & Co. a new trial.

A MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Congressman Graves, of Missouri, by dint of perseverance and unremitting attention, for which he is entitled to high credit, has succeeded in inducing the rivers and harbors committee to adopt as one of the features of the river and harbor appropriations his measure creating a Missouri river commission on an equality with the Mississippi river commission, charged with the duty of furthering the improvement of the Missouri river by regular system. This will ensure its passage at the present session.

SABIN A BLAINE MAN.

The Washington *Post*, Democratic Blaine organ, publishes the following to-day: Somebody must have bulldozed wider than they knew when Sabin was elected chairman of the National Republican committe. It appears that as a delegate to the last two national conventions he was a Blaine man and so voted. He is a Blaine man still and at the head of a Blaine delegation, which is probably not quite so gratifying to Mahone as Dezendorf.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Stanley R. Kitchell, Minneapolis, is at Willard's.

A. W. Gallop and wife, St. Paul, are at the Riggs.

AN OUTRAGE.

An American Captain Imprisoned in a Mexican Port, and His Vessel Confiscated.

GALVESTON, May 5.—Capt. Dajay, of the American schooner Rebecca, of Galveston, in a commnnication to the *News*, relates a story of outrage and imprisonment at the hands of the Mexican authorities at Port Tampico, on the 17th of February last. The schooner was in distress, leaking, and put in to Tampico, carrying regular clearance papers from Brashear, La., for Tampico, but had thirty packages of merchandise for delivery at Brazos, Texas, which port she was compelled to pass on account of rough weather and a dangerous bar. The collector at Tampico forcibly took the thirty packages consigned to Brazos, and ordered an immediate discharge of the entire cargo. Capt. Dajay was arrested on a charge of attempted smuggling, and confined under guard, but released next day at the solicitation of the American minister and consul. The judge before whom Dajay was tried insultingly refused to allow the American consul to be present to consult prisoner during the trial. After a litigation of over forty days the judge decided that the goods must pay treble duty. Dajay protested that he had no money. On the 14th of April, the Mexican authorities boarded the schooner, hauled down the American flag and embargoed the vessel. Dajay appealed to the American consul, who placed the crew in a hotel. Dajay, after a short stay, returned to the United States, leaving the crew with the consul, and the vessel in the hands of the Mexicans. He thinks, that but for the efforts of Minister Morgan and Consul Cassard, he would still be confined in a Mexican prison.

Evening Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—At the evening session of the house, Mr. Bagley occupied the chair.

Mr. Cook made a strong appeal for putting lumber on the free list. Young, Holman, Woodward, Morgan, and Sumner, Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, thought the safest way to deal with the surplus revenue was not to collect it.

Mr. Snyder opposed the bill.

Mr. Hopkins dénied the right of any one to make the Morrison bill an article in the creed of the Democratic party. A congressional caucus should not attempt to speak for the national Democratic convention. The caucus was no longer king. He rejoiced that there were enough brave Democrats to break the sceptre of its power.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, argued that the whole idea of protection was a violation of the constitution, and Mr. Neece protested against the over taxation which protection created.

Mr. Breckenridge said, the Democrats had promised reform of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus revenues. He wanted to see the Democratic party keep its pledges.

J. D. Taylor opposed the bill.

The attendance during the evening was small, and during the latter part of Taylor's spech it dwindled down to the speaker and the occupant of the chair. Adjourned.

Young Langston Gives Up,

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Frank Langston, son of the United States minister to Hayti, who shot and killed one colored man and wounded another in this city about two months ago, and who has since been absent, was surrendered to the authorities to-day by his father. Langston disappeared on the night of the shooting and has been living with his brother in Louisville, Ky., since that time. He came in on the Western train this morning, and when the father and son met, there was a most affecting scene.

RAILROAD WRECKING.

A Supreme Court Decision Which Opens an Important Case.

The Original Owners May Sue for Recovery of the Missouri Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to-day in the important case of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, appellant, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad, G. K. Garrison, Jay Gould and others. The appeal is from the circuit court of the United States for the Eastern district of Missouri. The suit arises out of the alleged fraudulent foreclosure of mortgage in 1876 on the property of the Pacific railroad in Missouri, and the sale of that road, and that the decree of foreclosure and its reorganization in the hands of Garrison, Gould and others under the title of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The suit, therefore, is virtually one brought by the former holders of the railroad property against the present holders, to recover the legal title to it, on the ground that they were deprived of it by gross fraud. It was alleged by the appellant in the court below, that owing to default in the payment of interest on its bonds, which was made the pretext for the forclosure and sale of its road, was fraudulently caused, and procured by means of of dishonest collusion between its unfaithful board of directors and the present appellees, and that therefore it is entitled to have the decree of foreclosure and sale set aside and its property restored to it. The appellees demurred in the court below, upon various grounds, which this court, in an elaborate opinion by Justice Blatchford, declares to be insufficient. This court holds:

First—That the charges of fraud in the bill were sufficient to warrant the discovery and relief based on those charges.

Second—That the case set forth in the bill was one knowing that no real defense was made in the foreclosure suit is in 1876, because of the unfaithful conduct of the solicitor and directors of the defendants in that suit, and it was therefor a case of which court in equity would take cognizance.

Third—That there was no laches in filing the bill, during which the appeal to this court was pending could not be counted against the plaintiff.

Fourth—That as the bill showed hostile control of the corporate affairs of the plaintiff by its directors during the period covered by the foreclosure suit, mere knowledge by, or notice to plaintiff, or its directors, officers or stockholders of the facts alleged in the bill during that period was unimportant, or case of acquiescences, assent, or ratification, not having been shown, and the corporation having acted promptly when freed from the control of such directors.

Fifth—That it did not, however, follow that the parties who became interested in the plaintiff's corporation with knowledge of the matters set forth in the bill were entitled to the same standing as to relief with those who were interested in the corporation when the transaction complained of occurred.

Sixth—That the circuit court had jurisdiction of the bill, notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff and some of the defendants were citizens of Missouri.

The decree of the circuit court is therefore reversed, and the case remanded with directions to overrule the demurrers with costs, and take further proceeding, not inconsistent with this court's opinion.

The railroad property in controversy in this case was bought in at a foreclosure sale in 1876, by James Baker, for C. K. Garrison, Russell Sage and others, and the controlling interest in it afterward sold by the latter to Jay Gould, and it has since that time formed an important link in Jay Gould's system. The present case came to this court on a legal technicality in 1880 and was decided against the plaintiffs or original owners of the road. The decision rendered to-day will enable plaintiffs to bring the case here upon its merits and get the final decision of this court upon the charges of unfaithfulness and fraud which it is alleged were the means by which the road was wrecked.

FATAL RAILWAY MISHAP.

An Engine in a Fog Splits One Car and Telescopes Two Others.

Two Persons Fatally Injured, and Twenty Others Seriously Hurt.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A dense fog prevailed over the southern part of the city this morning. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois suburban train left Auburn with passengers, coming into this city to business. A stop was made at South Englewood. Just as it was pulling out, a heavy locomotive of the Grand Trunk road, which enters the city over the same track plunged into the rear of the passenger train, splitting the last car and telescoping the other, pinning the passengers on the broken timbers and flooding the interior with steam from the engine boiler. Two persons are probably fatally and about twenty others seriously injured. The following is a list of the injured:

Henry Wilson, engineer of the passenger train, cut about the breast and face, two ribs broken.

John Carroll, Englewood, rib broken.

P. J. Murphy, Englewood, badly cut about the head and body.

Man named Williams, leg broken.

J. Cahill, Englewood; body crushed.

W. Cockle, Englewood; both legs broken, one eye destroyed.

A. G. Massey, Englewood; head and body injured.

A. J. Hewitt; head cut.

J. Somers; arm broken.

J. McCarthy; internal injuries.

F. Wilson; internal injuries.

M. McGrath; leg crushed.

There were nine others injured, but they were removed before their names could be learned.

It is thought that Wilson and Cockle will die.

Engineer Terwilliger, of the Grand Trunk engine was arrested, and locked up in the town of Lake police station, but subsequently released on bonds. He claims the accident was due to the fog, and that he did not see the lights of the train in time to avert the catastrophe.

The Eastern Forest Fires.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Ralph Bagaley, president of the Arthur Lumber company, in this city, returned from the scene of the conflagration in Elk county this morning, and reports the devastation great. He estimates the loss in Elk county alone over $1,000,000. The heaviest losers are the mill owners. Hall & Kane, Pine Run, lose $50,000, and D. L. M. Otto, Williamsport, $60,000. The mill of Wm. Goetz, Swiss Mount, is entirely destroyed, with a number of buildings and a large stock of lumber. Goetz has been missing since Thursday and, it is believed, has perished.

READING, Pa., May 5.—The last of the Blue mountain fires along the northern line of Berks county was extinguished to-day.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 5.—The village of Gilmans Depot is desolate, and nothing remains but smouldering ruins. The residents are compelled to sleep in barns, and many spent the night in the mills, sleeping on sawdust, having lost everything.

NEW BEDFORD, May 5.—Fire in the woods at Dartmouth is burning over from 100 to 200 acres.

HOUTSDALE, Pa., May 5.—A large number of people visited the ruins of Brisbin yesterday. The rain has dispelled fears of the renewal of the fire. A strong appeal is made for immediate aid, as hundreds are compelled to sleep in their clothes, having no bed covering or bedding. Money is needed to provide shanties. The citizens of Houtsdale and neighboring towns are doing their best, but with a population suddenly doubled by refugees, they are unable to do all that is necessary, and are compelled to appeal to charity.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Davenport and Rock Island Visited Yesterday by a Disastrous Cyclone.

One Person Killed and a Number Wounded—Everything Levelled in its Course.

CYCLONE AT DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 5.—A cyclone struck the lower end of this city at 4:40 p. m. and levelled a number of buildings. One person was killed and a number of others badly injured. It is not possible to get the loss at this time.

ROCK ISLAND ALSO STRUCK.

ROCK ISLAND, May 5.—It has been raining almost steady for three days. This afternoon about half past four o'clock, a cyclone swept across the southern end of the town, carrying everything before it. Three houses, one a two story brick, were completely demolished, and half a dozen others unroofed and many barns scattered to the winds. The fair grounds were in the track of the storm and all the buildings and fences were levelled. Trees were uprooted or stripped of their branches. It is impossible as yet to estimate the damage. Fortunately nobody was killed though four persons are more or less seriously hurt. Boats on the river were drawn across to the Iowa side, but no serious damage to them is reported.

2 a. m.—Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the widely separated territory over which the wind swept, it impossible to-night to get any statement of the loss. The wind was more of a jumping than a whirling one. The storm was accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, and vivid flashes of lightning. Shortly after the blow the rain ceased, but later in the evening it began to fall again, and is still raining hard.

AMUSEMENTS.

Young Mrs. Winthrop.

A foolish flirtation, a husband's thoughtless neglect, a wife's pique—these are the barriers which rise up between the love of Douglas and constance Winthrop. The plot thickens, and fancied indifference is about to result in separation and the disruption of a happy home, when a fortunate circumstance intervenes and husband and wife are brought face to face over the green sod of their baby's grave. The mask is torn off, the ice of indifference melts, and the curtain falls on a doubly cemented love and a happy household. These are the constituent factors of the drama, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," as produced at the Grand by the Madison Square Theater company last night. It is a homely, wholesome story, admirably told and enacted. The charm of the play is its realism. There is an absence of rant, of straining for effect and of the dramatic clap-trap usually lugged into dramas of the society order. As said, the beauty of the plot is its natutalness. The incidents of the play for that matter might have been gathered from many a household in St. Paul, and the moral only goes to show what slight and trivial things may lead to a misunderstanding and mar the happiness of a home. More than all, the play is a warning to the man of affairs and business. It conveys the wholesome truth—a truth not half learned by the American man of business—that he cannot afford to neglect his wife and home for the mere sake of money getting—that there is in the fond affections of a wife and the associations of home treasures far richer and more to be desired than all the gold of Golconda. The audience was large last night and the drama was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

The cast was excellent, and as comparisons are out of order it is given herewith:

Douglas Winthrop.....Mr. E. J. Buckley
A Man of Business.
Constance.....Miss Fannie Reeves
His Wife.
Mrs. Ruth.....Jean Clara Walters
His Mother.
Edith Chapin.....Miss Enid Leslie
The Blind Sister of Constance.
Mrs. Dick Chetwyn.....Miss Ada Dyas
A Lady of Society (by special arrangement.)
Buxton Scott.....Mr, William H. Gillette
A Lawyer.
Herbert Winthrop.....Mr. Edwin Arden
In Love with Edith.
Dr. Melbanke.....Mr. Frank Colfax
The Family Physician.
John.....Mr. Will J. Cummings
A Footman.

The play will be repeated to-night and a matinee performance is announced for tomorrow.

A Lively Chicken Main.

About the liveliest cocking main that has ever taken place in Minnesota was held at Lake Johanna, about four miles from this city, yesterday, between a noted bird fancier of Minneapols and a chicken fancier from St. Paul.

The contest was long and spirited, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasting nearly all day. The sport was witnessed by a number of invited chicken fanciers from the two cities, and money was wagered freely. The match was between twenty birds, ten from each backer, and the battle was decided in favor of the Minneapolis man. During the contest one rooster was killed and a half dozen others were knocked out on both sides.

The betting was heavy and a great deal of money changed hands. It is understood that another match will be arranged shortly between the same parties.

Not Harmonized.

A. DeLacy Wood who was delegate from Carlton county to the Moorhead convention under the Holmes call was in the city yesterday. He says that placing Mr. Kindred at the head of the electoral ticket does not settle the fight in his county. They can't be bought off with a little taffy and propose to continue to fight the Nelson ring until it is wiped out.

Struck by Lightning.

PEORIA, May 5.—During a heavy thunder storm to-night the College hospital was struck by lightning, the building considerably damaged and the inmates seriously shocked; Lucy Taylor, matron, so severe that doubts are entertained of her recovery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

To-Night and Wednesday Night.

Family Matinee Wednesday, 2 p. m.

The Madison Square Theater.

Comedy-Drama

YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP!

A Star Cast. All the Orignal Scenery.

Ada Dyas, Fanny Reeves, Enid Leslie, Jean Walters, E. J. Buckley, W. H. Gillette, Edwin Arden, Frank Colfax.

Seats now on sale. Usual prices.

CLOTHING.

The full or soft roll Single-breasted Sack Coat is still the popular style for spring and summer wear. It can be worn buttoned nearly to the chin, or unbuttoned, as shown in the above illustration. We have coats cut in this style with all our nobby young men's suits. The three and four button cutaway frock is also a popular spring style for young men. We have both of these styles in suits made from all the choicest makes of American and Foreign Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Diagonals, Serges and Flannels. Our Blue Serge Suits at $16 are just $4 below the retail price. We invite a comparison of the fit and workmanship of our goods with the ordinary class of ready-made clothing sold in St. Paul. Merchant Tailors cannot come up to us.

FOR BOYS!

Shirt Waists!
Knockabout Suits!
Jersey Suits!
Kilt Suits!

BOSTON

One-Price Clothing House,

Cor. Third and Robert, St. Paul.

N. B.—Don't let it slip your memory that our stock of New Styles in Spring Hats is the largest in St. Paul. Prices about 20 per cent. below exclusive dealers.

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.