Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1884. No. 130.

LONGS AND SHORTS.

Wheat Has a Dull Day, and Closes Below Opening Prices.

Corn Cuts Loose From the Great Leader, and Scores an Advance.

Provisions Manifest no Life Whatever, Quotations Showing a Gain of But 5c for the Day.

Everobody at Sea in Wall Street, and the Feeling one of Uncertainty and Depression.

The Bears Take the Coalers in Hand, and Force Them Down on Rumors of Financial Insecurity.

CHICAGO

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 8.—The markets on 'change were moderately active, but less excited, grain being the only article that attracted any special attention, the influence that controlled values being merely of a local character. The attention of traders, however, was more evenly divided between wheat and corn, which were apparently independent of each other, the former being quoted dull in Liverpool, while the latter was firm and spot deliveries ½d higher per cental, yet there were few factors calculated to materially influence values in either direction and the feeling was tamer, conservative operators showing an increased disposition to go slow until there is a more settled condition of financial affairs in the east. There are, however, increasing evidences that the wheat deal is under the control of strong parties, who own the bulk of the stock here and other leading points. The statistical position is also being steadily strengthened by diminishing stocks, the decrease of the available supply at leading points in the country, the amount in transit from the west to the seaboard and afloat on the ocean destined for England and the continent showing a very heavy decrease from the previous week. The receipts at all points are small and prices of the chief milling centers east and west are relatively much higher than here.

Provisions were destitute of life, and although the clique who run the deal sustained prices for all speculative articles, there were no supporting features of a legitimate character, the shipping demand for nearly every article of packing house product being light and the receipts of hogs larger.

Wheat was less active, but the feeling was feverish and values fluctuated rapidly, though the rough of prices was narrower and the changes largely due to the character of the business, which was mainly confined to local scalpers, New York being the only point that showed a disposition to take a hand in the deal. Liverpoo advices quoted dull and lower for English markets, but New York quotations opened stronger for both wheat and stocks, and the receipts here were very small, amounting to but eleven cars.

Prices opened firm at 94⅝@94⅞c for June, advanced under a fair demand to cover shorts and buying by scalpers and sold at 75⅛c, when a reported book failure in New York induced free selling by longs and shorts, and prices receded to 94⅛c, advancing again to 95c, but bidding was scarce at the advance and values fell to the lowest figure and closed on 'change at 94½c@94⅝c. The down turn in quotations for grain and stocks in New York was an additional element of weakness during the closing hours, but there was no great anxiety shown by a majority of large holders to realize. On the call wheat was dull and easier, closing at 94½c for June and on the curb steady.

Corn was fairly active and higher, values being materially strengthened by swollen receipts, the inspection showing only ninety-seven cars, of which seven were contract. Advices from Kansas and some other sections of the corn belt reported the weather wet and cold and planting materially retarded. Some dispatches were also accompanied by buying orders. There was a fair amount of buying by some of the large bull firms in the wheat pit. The takings by the latter induced some of the small shorts to cover, and at times bidding was brisk. July opened ⅛c higher at 58⅜c, advanced to 59⅜c, receded when the early demand was satisfied and sold at 59c, but again advanced to nearly the highest prices and closed on 'change at 59¼. Corn was in fair request and steady in the call, though a shade lower, and stronger on the curb, closing at 59½c for July.

Oats were steady, with a slight improvement over yesterday's prices. But few were willing to sell and there were sufficient buying orders to hold a steady price.

Provisions were quiet. The movement in cash lard and meats showed a little improvement, but in the line of speculation there was no change for the better, and the trade for forward delivery fell considerably under an average volume. Prices, however, were strong.

Trading in pork was slow, dragging and light in volume. Operators appeared to be reluctant to take hold with any freedom, though the market was strong and the day's changes in prices showed unusually limited fluctuations. The closings were 2½@5c higher than yesterday's quotations at 1 o'clock.

Lard attracted a little more attention than pork, though the trading in it was also light and considerably under an average volume. In the way of speculation July was the favorite future. Cash lard sold with some freedom for export, and closed at about $8.52@8.55. The general market was both steady and strong, and at the close was 2½@5c higher than at 1 o'clock yesterday.

The inquiry for meats was not particulary urgent, yet there was more disposition upon the part of buyers to take hold, and the sales made public were larger than on any of the former days of the week. Holders were also quite steady in their views, and former prices were obtained for the property sold.

Short ribs were only moderately active for forward delivery, and prices at the close were the same as yesterday's last quotations on change. On the call and curb provisions were dull and lifeless.

The demand for cattle was again strong, and prices ruled firm with an upward tendency, in fact, not a few salesmen quoted prices a string and 10c higher than yesterday. All sorts seemed to be wanted and about everything desirable was sold at an early hour. There is an improved inquiry for stockers and feeders, and the accumulations referred to yesterday have been well worked off. The dressed beef dealers continue to take all the nice light handy steers that are usually wanted for feeders. Large numbers of very poor, in fact, half-starved, Texans were on the market.

The hog market was active and prices on all sorts ruled steady at the recent advance.

All the offerings of sheep were quickly disposed of and prices ruled strong at the recent advance. Prices are very irregular and misleading, and are dangerous to operate on by country shippers, as the least increase would send them down 25@50c per 100 ℔.

Milmine, Bodeman & Co. say: "We consider the wheat market strong, and think corn is in a very strong position, having a very large line of shorts and very light receipts, which we think are not likely to improve much until after the planting season."

McCormack, Kennett & Day say: "Unless receipts increase materially, of which there seems very little prospect, July will doubtless sell above $1, as our visible supply will be wanted before harvest. However, the bears are numerous and aggressive, being led by Jones and Cudahy, and if receipts or further financial complications ensue, the bulls will find it very difficult to sustain prices. Weather and crop reports are very good. Stocks of corn are light and decreasing, and we consider the outlook very favorable to higher prices. We advise buying corn on every break."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 8.—The demand for money does not improve, and under the influence of a good supply of idle capital seeking employment, the banks are ready takers of "a 1" to gilt-edge paper at from 4@7 per cent., the inside rates being on call. Eastern exchange between city banks was easier and quoted at 60@70c premium for $1,000. The bank clearings were $8,051,000 against $7,398,000 yesterday. Orders for currency were small.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—The situation did not better itself this morning. Erie second bonds went all to pieces, as did Jersey Central and the balance of the Coalers. The feeling was panicky throughout. It was midday before anything in the way of a rally made its appearance, and the stocks which suffered so severely advanced sharply. The dealings were heavy in all the principal stocks. The air was filled with rumors of disasters which failed to be confirmed. The bears talked very discouragingly of Reading. Report had it that Commissioner Fink was going to take charge of the Gould southwestern system, also that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific were going to join hands Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to forsake Wall street for a time, and goes abroad on Saturday. The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the month of March decreased 283,000. This did not effect the stock, which continued firm throughout all the excitement. Illinois Central did not fare so well, dropping to 125. Its earnings are reported as very satisfactory. There was a sale of Alton at 138. Wabash preferred broke to 14½ at the last. The market closed somewhat irregular. The majority of operators seem to be completely at sea, and there are few believers that we are going to have much change for the better right away. Wabash is expected to go into the hands of a receiver this week.

A. M. Day says: "The market opened weak with free selling on the report of Commissioner Fink. The bears concentrated their energies on the coal stocks, particularly Jersey Central, Reading and Delaware, Lacawanna and Western, and rumors were circulated that some financial institution in Philadelphia, which was a lender on these securities, was in trouble, but it was not confirmed. The recent failures have doubtless brought a lot of long stocks on the market, which was sufficient to check any rally. About noon there were good buying orders, which started the bears to covering, the upturn culminating in a little boom, the boom traders being conspicuous buyers. The nominal cause of the rally was the report that the trunk lines had opened to an advance in rates. It was subsequently stated that this would apply to rates from St. Louis only. A good deal of bull manipulation to-day is attributed to Mr. Gould and the younger Vanderbilts. During the last fifteen minutes the market sold off, owing to a desire of room traders to realize profits. It looks as though sales made on this rally would pay profit. It is rumored that Wabash will be put in the hands of a receiver to-morrow, Solon Humphreys acting in that capacity. The transactions for the day were 587,500 shares.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

Additional Evidence of Quarreling, Tyranny and Mismanagement.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Seaman Ninderman, resumed his testimony before the Jeanette investigation committee this morning. While at Bulun, Melville said to witness he did not care a dam for Captain DeLong, but was sorry for those whom the captain dragged with him to death. When Collins' body was found, his face had a hard expression, and his fists were clenched.

In answer to Judge Curtis, witness said in his opinion Collins was resisting something at the time of his death, but who he struck was out of the question to answer.

John P. Jackson, of Paris, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, testified that he met Lieut. Danenhower at Irkutsk, and had conversed with him there about the expedition. Lieut. Danenhower, there, had said to him, it seemed that if the course of the whale boat had been pursued a day longer Bulun would have been reached a month sooner, Noros and Ninderman would have met, and DeLong and his party would have been saved. There could be no doubt, witness said, of this. He had written it in long hand at Danenhower's dictation. He had been told by Newcomb and Bartlett that Collins had papers on his person during the retreat which were not found on his body. Various members of the expedition had commented unfavorably to him on the delays during the retreat, and had said, they caused the calamity. Newcomb and others had spoken of the bad treatment of Collins, and said, Melville caused it. Witness' letters to the *Herald* were written chiefly from Danenhower's dictation. Witness thought the delay at Geeomovialocve was decidedly too long, and quite unnecessary, and that if Melville left Geeomovialocve when he first had an opportunity, DeLong's party would have been saved. His opinion was gathered from conversation with the natives, and from observations. The party at any rate should have gone in sleds earlier than they did. Melville had said there were no dogs. This was so, witness said, but it was because Melville, by his bad treatment of the natives, had freightened them and caused them to send the dogs away. Jealousies between the different members of the Melville party, witness continued, was doubtless the reason nobody was sent with Verome to Bulun after all. He had been informed that Bartlett offered to walk there, and had been told to shut his G—d d—d mouth. Kesmas delay in returning from Bulun was because his companions met with some friends and got drunk. When he did return with the news of Nindermann and Noros, Melville, aroused to activity, but, alas, it was too late. Delong's party had kept signal fires burning, which could have been seen twenty-five or thirty miles, and witness said he had heard DeLong had continually expressed surprise at not being rescued. The chief cause of the loss of DeLong's party was doubtless his devotion to his men and his refusal to leave the rest of them behind. This caused slow progress. Mrs. Kusona had told witness the natives had come upon a broken Winchester rifle, left by the captain's party in a hut, and had found footsteps there not over two days old, that the natives followed the footsteps a short distance and abandoned the search. This was kept quiet by the natives to conceal their negligence. Both Nindermann and Noros had told witness that Delong frequently expressed surprise that the search party had not found them. Witness had no doubt if a thorough attempt at rescue had been made, all but one or two of Delong's party would have been saved. The search was not commenced in time. The entire search was badly conducted by Melville, he thought. Melville was very ungentlemanly and retarded witness in his search after the facts connected with the expedition.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

As Passed by the Senate Yesterday, Reducing Tonnage, Dues, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The shipping bill as it passed the sedate provides that all officers of United States vessels shall be American citizens. Tonnage dues are abolished as to American vessels, and as to vessels of other nations which do not impose tonnage dues, under the name of "light money" on American vessels, but this provision is not to impair any treaty obligations. The marine hospital tax is abolished, and the expense of maintaining such hospitals is devolved on the United States. When a vessel is built in the United States for foreign account, wholly or partly of foreign material, on which import duties had been paid, the amount of duty, less 10 per cent., is allowed as a drawback, when the vessel is exported. Head money tax is declared not applicable to vessels coming from Canada or Mexico. For transporting mails between any port on the Atlantic and ports on the Pacific, touching at foreign ports, a sum not exceeding one dollar per mile on the trip each way, of actual nautical miles traveled, may be paid, by the postmaster general after legal advertisement and a contract with the lowest possible bidder. The aggregate compensation for such service, however, is not to exceed the gross revenues from the foreign mail business for the year preceding the contract, less the amount paid for transportation on foreign vessels, and the amount paid to foreign administrations. The ships with which such contracts are made shall be of American registry, and the contracts shall be for a term not less than four, nor more than six years. The bill also reduces from $25 to $10 a year the fee to be paid by steam vessels of 100 tons or under, for inspection fees, in addition to the amount allowed by law for issuing enrollments and licenses.

WARRING FACTIONS.

The Morrison Wing Urged to Carry the Fight to Chicago.

A Growing Feeling Among Tariff Reformers Against the Old Ticket.

The Randallites Profess to Believe Morrison's Followers Will be Glad to Eat Humble Pie.

The "World" Creates a Sensation by Demanding an Investigation of Stanley Matthew's Means to an End.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The momentous question at this time is whether the Democrats who supported the Morrison tariff bill shall revolt and make their fight at the Chicago convention against the Randall and Tilden wing, or wait to see whether the present complications cannot be satisfactorily adjusted upon a basis of harmony satisfactory to both wings. The Kentucky contingent, headed by Henry Watterson, are on the war path with painted faces, declaring it is better that the Democratic ship should be engulfed in the Republican waters and go down, if necessary, with tariff reform colors flying, than to submit to a revolt headed by such protectionists as Randall and Eaton, secretly supported by Tilden.

APPEAL TO CHICAGO.

The Washington *Post*, tariff reform organ, is bitter to-day, demanding that an appeal be made to Chicago and a Democratic platform adopted in consonance with the Morrison bill, with no more talk of conciliation and no suggestions of compromise, the *Post* asserts is the feeling with members who denounce the defeat of the Morrison bill as assassination. The *Post* publishes the following interview: There can be no excuse invented for the alleged Democrats who went over to the enemy, said a Democratic Senator. Morrison stated the facts in the case when he said to Randall, if you have votes enough to kill the bill you have strength necessary to amend it. That statement will strike the plain sense of the common people. They will understand that the deserters did not want to have any tariff legislation. They will see that Randall and his followers are in hearty sympathy with the Republicans on the only live issue of the day. Had these gentlemen desired to take any step in the direction of revenue reform they would have voted with the mass of the Democrats against the slaughter of the bill, and then tried to get it into such shape they could give it support. If they had made a single effort to amend the bill their action might be forgiven. As it is they deserve no clemency, and the true policy is to go on with the fight, making it hotter and hotter.

AGAINST THE OLD TICKET.

A number of congressmen who were talking over the situation last evening referred to Tilden and the talk of his candidacy. Some of these gentlemen had been in favor of the old ticket, but they had gotten bravely over that feeling within the last few days. They now see that only a pronounced opponent of the protective doctrine will meet the requirements of the occasion. I understand, said one of these representatives, that Tilden's views are fairly voiced by Randall and the New York *Sun*. At any rate, he is supposed to be in sympathy with the opposition to revenue reform. He might possibly have answered the requirements, if we had succeeded in carrying the revenue bill, but the defeat of the bill by Democrats under the leadership of Tilden's friend, Randall, simplifies matters. The old ticket must not be thought of.

SAVED FROM DEFEAT.

On the other hand, Randall men claim to have saved the Democracy from utter defeat, by preventing the absolute loss of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, in all of which there is a brightening chance in the ensuing canvass. They say that the Morrison men haven't sense enough to appreciate the necessity of making a fight in doubtful states, without which the Democratic nominee for the presidency cannot be elected. They deride the threats of the tariff reformers, and predict that they will come into camp glad to eat humble pie.

OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN BEATEN.

The New York *Sun* to-day says: The Morrison bill ought to have been beaten. It was utterly impracticable. Even if it could have been gotten through house, it was doomed to defeat in the senate. As a measure of legislation it was of no consequence because it could not become law. It was a mistake from the beginning, and it was right and proper to put an end to it at the first opportunity. Politically, however, the consequences of this bill are important. The first is the division of the Democratic party into two opposing bodies. Where there should be harmony and unity, discord and conflict are introduced. Morrison, Carlisle and Watterson have proclaimed that in place of toleration we must have intolerance. Instead of Democracy and reform, free trade must be set up as the only end of politics. It was better that they told us that Democracy should be beaten in following after free trade than tha the country should be relieved from a Republican government. The question will come up for decision in the Democratic national convention. If a majority of the party wish to make free trade its one predominant doctrine they will elect delegates pledged to that end, but if a majority prefer to stand in old ways their decision will be given in the choice of delegates.

AFTER STANLEY MATTHEWS' SCALP.

A marked sensation was created in high official circles to-day by the following editorial from the New York *World:* Now for Stanley Matthews. The tariff is out of the way. There is nothing now to prevent the Democratic majority from performing the duty which the country expects and which ought to have been commenced long ago. Republican newspapers, Republican ex-senators, and the ex-secretary of the Republican national committee have charged that the seat on the bench of the supreme court, filled by Matthews, was bought and paid for by parties interested in important legislation before that court. No more serious charge could be made. If well founded it destroys the character and usefulness of that high judicial body, which is the final arbiter of the constitution, the last interpreter of all the laws of the United States. If judgships of the supreme court have been sold and judges are servants and tools of men to whose money they owe their seats, the liberties of the people and institutions of the country are imperiled. To search into such charges and drag the truth to light is the most sacred duty of the representatives in congress. The accusation is not a blind one. The name of the judge whose seat is said to have been purchased, the name of the salesmen, the name of the purchasers, even the name of the agent who carried the price of the bargain, have been staten. We demand of the Democratic congress an investigation of the charge that the seat of Stanley Matthews on the bench of the supreme court was purchased by bribery and corruption.

AS TO THE CAUSE.

The editorial is commented upon as either a declaration of war by Pulitzer upon Jay Gould or Gould has turned against Mathews, not finding him filling the measure of Gould's demands upon the supreme court jurisprudence. Gould forced Garfield to re-nominate Mathews to the supreme bench after his first nomination by Hayes had been positively rejected, and subsequently required Garfield to have him confirmed, which was finally accomplished by one vote.

THE SIOUX.

The reference by the house to the committee of the whole of the senate bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to ascertain the amount due for supplies furnished the Sioux Indians of Minnesota from August, 1860, to August, 1862, and approving the payment thereof, will necessarily delay the passage of the bill, although doubtless it will be reached this session. The Minnesota delegation hope to pull it through.

COMMISSIONED.

John B. Lollar has been commissioned postmaster at Frankfort, Charles Bauer at Lesterville, Ira Doras at Latare and Giles M. Gilbert at Dunserth, Dak.; Jacob Jacobson at Granville and John Johnson at Valley, Minn.

MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

The bill creating a permanent Missouri river commission was reported to the house to-day from the commission on commerce. It provides for the appointment of five commissioners, three of them from the army, to have charge of the improvement of the Missouri river. The commission will urge this bill as preferable to the river and harbor bill plan, as the commission created by the river and harbor bill is for only one year, while that of the commerce commission bill is permanent and has two civilian members.

PROBABLY A CANARD.

It is reported this morning that Mr. Hewitt, of New York, is preparing a tariff bill which he thinks can be passed. Mr. Clardy said in an interview to-day that he did not think there would be any more attempts at tariff legislation.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The house has now under consideration the bill loaning $1,000 to the New Orleans exposition, and the indications are that it will pass by a large majority, as it is understood all around that $5,000 will be given out of it to each state to prepare its exhibit.

COL. MORROW'S ACCOUNTS.

In the Swaim Trial Banker Bateman Reveals a Scandal.

Paymaster General and War Department Aiding Morrow's Rascality.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The entire session of the Swaim court inquiry up to 2 o'clock, when a recess was taken, was occupied in the cross-examination of Batemun. This cross-examination was directed principally to showing that there had been dissatisfaction on the part of Swaim in regard to certain matters that had been transacted for him by Bateman & Co.

Mr. Calkins, counsel for Swaim, explained to the court, showing that there might have been an honest difference of opinion between Swaim and Bateman as to the accounts of the former. The principal transactions about which Bateman was examined were a claim claiming to be for the American and French commissioners, or an award made by that commission and the purchase of 4,000 shares of Columbia copper mining stock. Calkins endeavored to show from Gen. Swaim, that he had authorized Bateman to purchase an award made to one D. Antri by the French and American claims commission, instead of the unsettled claim purchased by witness. The latter, however, insisted that his instructions were to purchase the claim, and he asserted at the time those instructions were given, that no awards had been made by the commissioner. The claim purchased was for $1,000 and Gen. Swaim had deposited with the firm of Bateman & Co., a check for $1,000, with which to purchase it. The amount thus deposited was credited not to Swaim, but to D. Antri, who gave his note, secured by the transfer of his claim to Bateman & Co. for $2,000. This claim had not yet been decided, and the $1,000 paid in by General Swaim remained on the books of Bateman & Co. to the credit of D. Antri. Witness was questioned about the Columbia copper mines stock purchased by Bateman & Co. for General Swaim, and said, he advised Swaim. He told him certain gentlemen, including ex-Senator Windom, had organized the Columbia Copper Mine and got their stock on "the ground floor," the plan having paid 35 and 40 cents for what was then selling on the market for $2.50, that the company had got control of the outlaying mining district in Minnesota, and proposes to organize Columbia No. 2 and Columbia No. 3; that I had been offered the chance to get in, in fact, I had been offered the presidency of one of the companies, but temporarily, because a certain senator who was to be president did not care to act till his election came off in Wisconsin. Witness suggested to Swaim it was a good investment. Swaim was engaged in stock speculation and statements of his accounts were furnished him. Gen. Swaim sometimes complained of not understanding them, and came to the bank to have them explained. He once complained he had given an order to sell his Omaha preferred at 103½, and instead that the firm had sold it at market rates, making a difference of $62.50, which the bank thereupon credited to his account.

In conversation with Gen. Swaim, after he learned of the duplication of Morrow's pay accounts, Swaim, in talking of the matter, tapped himself on the head with his finger and said, "The old man didn't get left." The witness supposed he alluded to his having secured his loan to Morrow by a bill of sale on Morrow's piano. Witness said, on investigation, he had found two banks in Washington holding Col. Morrow's pay vouchers for $3,000 each, besides his own bank, which was involved for $1,500, and two other banks that had $1,500 between them. Col. Morrow drew up an agreement which witness took to these bankers, that all his pay, except a reasonable sum for living expenses, should be assigned to a trustee to be appointed by the bankers, and he signed a power of attorney authorizing the trustee to receive his pay. Gen. Swaim, witness said, was aware of this arrangement. Witness had asked his advice about certain details of the arrangement. The witness thought the arrangement was known of at the war department. I understand, said witness, the terms of compromise were submitted to the secretary of war by the paymaster general. This statement caused a little sensation in the court.

You say you understand that? said Gen. Pope. Do you know that?

I was so informed, said witness, by Assistant Postmaster General Cary. He said, as I recollect, that the matter had been submitted to the secretary, who had issued an order that no payment should be made to Col. Morrow at any other point than here. I will say right here that I am not clearly satisfied whether he referred to the secretary of war or to the general of the army. It was the one in authority here at that time.

Bateman was questioned as to the circumstances leading up to the suit entered against him by Humphry on the due bill for $5,000. He said, when he heard Humphry had presented the due bill for payment, he sent for him and said to him, "Swaim is making a cat's paw of you," and I showed him Swaim's check drawing out his balance, whereupon Humphry said "Swaim can't make a cat's paw of me," and left. About two months afterwards suit was brought on the note. Meantime witness had not gone to see Swaim about it.

Being asked, why he had not, he replied, "Because I considered it a mild species of blackmail and paid no attention to it."

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPLANATION.

It is learned at the war department that no charges for duplication of pay accounts were ever preferred against Col. Morrow, at the department, nor any communication or information on that subject ever recurred there. The only action ever taken in his case by the secretary of war, was to pass upon the request made by Col. Morrow to the paymaster general, that his pay be stopped in all places save Washington, to enable him to relieve himself from debt. This was submitted to the secretary of war by the acting paymaster general. The secretary declined to place his name upon the usual stoppage circular, on the ground that he had not the right to do so, but to enable Col. Morrow to arrange to free himself from his indebtedness. The secretary informed the paymaster general that he had no objection to his making such arrangements as would ensure the payment of Col. Morrow's pay vouchers, by only one paymaster stationed in Washington. The question of prosecuting him or refraining from prosecuting him was never considered by the secretary of war. When, however, a short time subsequently, the charges of drunkenness were preferred against Col. Morrow, the secretary of war promptly appointed a court for his trial.

RASCAL BLISS.

Walsh Makes a Further Statement Regarding Kellogg's Escapes

WASHINGTON, May 8.—At a meeting of the Springer committee this morning several members opposed entering upon the Kellogg Investigation unless instructed to do so by the house. Mr. Milliken said, he understood that Kellogg would drop the matter if the committee concluded not to consider it. The committee instructed the chairman to inform Kellogg, if his witnesses remained in the city they would do so at their own expense. The wittnesses referred to, were those brought here by Kellogg before his recent trial, and afterwards subpoaened to appear before the committee.

John A. Walsh was present, and inquired when the committee desired him to appear as a witness. An informal discussion followed relative to the testimony that Walsh could give, during the progress of which, Walsh said, his testimony was before the grand jury, which indicted Price and Brady and failed to indict Kellogg, and showed the ex-senator was a hundred fold more deserving of indictment than either Brady or Price." He said he had his papers with him, when he appeared before the grand jury, but that body seemed to be satisfied without examining them. "Bliss was present on that occasion and said to the jury": "It was a serious thing to indict a United States senator." The committee did not decide when Walsh would be examined.

John A. Walsh said to-night, it was to the second grand jury that Bliss made the remark "that it was a serious matter to indict a United States senator." I did say, touching the failure of the first jury to include Kellogg in the Brady-Price indictment, I had heard it stated the reason why Kellogg's name was left out, was because George Bliss told Foreman Mitchell that Kellogg ought not to be indicted. This, notwithstanding the fact that my testimony necessarily bore more heavily against him than against Brady or Price. The committee asked me then, if I stated this of my own knowledge. I replied I heard the statement made, but that inasmuch as I noticed the committee had subpœnaed Mr. Mitchell, they could ascertain it from him. The above was informal and in the nature of a conversation with the different members of the committee. I was not sworn.

THE NORTHWESTERN JOBBERS.

Their Requests of the Classification Committee Probably to Receive Favorable Consideration.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 8.—Messrs. P. H. Kelly, Geo. R. Finch, C. W. Hackett and H. H. Hoppin, the St. Paul jobbers, arrived here in a special car yesterday, coming from St. Louis, where they had successfully engineered a movement to nullify the efforts of Chicago and St. Louis wholesalers to secure discriminations on railroad rates against northwestern jobbers. There were present at the meeting representatives of 186 jobbing firms. The aim is not to secure lower freight rates, but to retain the present classification of freight by which reductions are obtained on car loads by the western jobbers. The truth is, the whole thing is a fight between the wholesale men of Chicago and St. Louis and the smaller jobbers and shippers in the west and northwest. These jobbers have been getting special car load rates from the railroads, which enables them to undersell the Chicago and St. Louis men in smaller lots to retail dealers, and the large wholesale men insist on an abolition of this discrimination in classification as destructive to the interests of the retailers, the large jobbers and the railroads and as unfair and unjust.

A temporary organization was effected by the election of R. E. Turner, of St. Joseph, president, and H. P. Hoppin, of St. Paul, vice-president. Yesterday Messrs. Hackett, More, Raymond, Andrew, Gallagher, Hidden and Finch, the gentlemen who were appointed to present the desires of the merchants to the classification committee, waited on that commission with the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is understood that a petition is now before the Joint Western Pool association classification committee to abolish the present car-load rates on freight; therefore,

Resolved, By the shippers, wholesale merchants and manufacturers of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys in convention this day assembled, that we most earnestly protest against the said proposed changes as being detrimental to the interests alike of the railroads interested and this body, who are their principal patrons.

Arguments supporting the resolutions were made by the committee, and they were assured by the classification committee that their request would receive a careful consideration, and there is no doubt that the northwestern jobbers will gain their point.

Before final adjournment the meeting was organized into a permanent association as "the Mississippi and Missouri Valley Trade association," with the following officers: President, P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul; secretary, W. H. Hall, of Kansas City; vice presidents, Messrs. Gregory, of Kansas City; Johnson, of St. Joseph; J. R. Nutting, of Davenport; Geo. R. Finch, of St. Paul, and R. S. Brookings.

The car containing the St. Paul delegation, augmented by General Freight Agent J. H. Hiland, of Omaha, S. R. Dawson, and a number of other prominent northwesterners was attached to the noon train over the Northwestern to-day, and will arrive in St. Paul to-morrow morning.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most voilent Sneezing or Hard Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passage of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggist for $1. ASK FOR SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous system and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, Prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

ST. LOUIS AND ST PAUL PACKET CO.

Side-Wheel Steamers, Equipped with Electric Light.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

For Winona, LaCrosse, Dubuque, Clinton, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Louis, and all intermediate points.

STEAMER

WHITE EAGLE,

D. R. ASBURY, Master. N. G. RHODES, Clerk.

Leaves St. Paul,

On Friday, May 9, at 2 p. m.

Through tickets by river and rail for sale to all points East and South.

A. DELANY, Agent, Levee and Jackson st.

City Ticket office, 334 Jackson street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A VISIT

To Our Warerooms:

148 and 150 East Third St.,

Will convince anyone in search of a

Piano or an Organ,

That we have the LARGEST and FINEST assortment of FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS in the West.

The Matchless Steinway,
The Elegant Haines,
The Beautiful Behr Bros., and other PIANOS.
The Mason & Hamlin,
The Packard Orchestral, and
The Shoninger Cymbella ORGANS.

Pianos at $10, $15 and $25 per month.

Organs at $5 to $10 per month, and $11 per quarter.

We are offering unequaled inducements to buyers.

DYER & HOWARD

MRS. M. C. THAYER,
418 Wabashaw street.
Sohmer and other Pianoes, New and Second Hand.
ORGANS.
New England, Smith, American, Bay State and Sterling.
SCHALL BANJOS.
Everything in the line of Musical Merchandise, at lowest prices and best terms. 130-1y

For Pianos & Organs

For Easy and Best Terms,
For Catalogues and Lowest Prices,
For Agencies and Territory. Address
C. W. YOUNGMAN,
115 E. Seventh street, ST. PAUL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing MONDAY, MAY 12 ONE WEEK ONLY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
The Popular young actor,
MR. JAMES O'NEILL
As Edmund Dantes, with Mr. John Stetson's
MONTE CRISTO
COMPANY,
Orlginally organized under Mr. Stetson's management for Booth's Theatre, New York.

Dumas' Great Play of

MONTE CRISTO

With the following Star Cast:
Mr. Frederic DeBelleville, Mr. Forrest Robinson, Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, Mr. J. V. Melton, Mr. Jas. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Shannon, Mr. Horace Lewis, Mr. J. L. Carhart, Mr. J. Swinburne, Miss Eugenie Blair, Miss Annie Boudinot, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Marjorie Bonner, Miss Carrie Noyes.
Entire new scenery, painted by Wm. Voegtlin and Jos. Clare, formerly Artists of Booth's Theater. Grand realistic effects and correct appointments.
Seats now on sale. Usual prices.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

TO-NIGHT!

Reappearance of St. Paul's favorite Commedians,

MISS LULU WILSON,
AND
ALF WYMAN.

In their great German Comedy entitled,

YAKIE!

OR, ONLY A

GERMAN FARMER!

Supported by an excellent cast, endorsed by press and public everywhere.

Special Family Matinee Saturday!

The Spanish Students.

Greatest Musical Attraction in the Country,
will appear at
MARKET HALL,
MAY, 15th, 16th, and 17th.
Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c. Seats for sale at Myers & Finch's, Bridge Square, on and after Saturday at 9 o'clock a. m. The beautiful costume of the students, and the unique character of the music make it desirable to have seats near the stage. Secure them early. Five hundred admission tickets already sold. Grand Matinee for children Saturday, 17th, at 2:30 p. m. Admission, school children 25c; adults 50c.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, ST. PAUL, April 7, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received for

SCHOOL DESKS,

Up to MONDAY, April 19th, at 5 p. m., for Desks for the following Schools:

HUMBOLT SCHOOL,
RICE SCHOOL,
HARRISON SCHOOL,
ADAMS SCHOOL.

All bids to be addressed to the Hon. Joseph Oppenheim, President of the Board of Education.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board.
J. G DONNELLY, Secretary.
P. S.—For particulars as to sizes, etc., apply to J. G. Donnelly, Chairman of the Committee on Purchases and Supplies. 129*

CALCIMINING, ETC.

Calcimining & Tinting.

Ceilings $1 and upwards; rooms $2.50 and upwards. Tinting walls 10 per cent. extra. Inside and outside painting from 1 to 1½ cents per square foot. All work guaranteed. Send postal card or leave orders at shop.
W. BOOG,
104-133 58 West Tenth street.

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.

CLOTHING.

TALKING OF THE WEATHER

Reminds us of the impression many Eastern people have regarding our climate. They imagine coming to Minnesota is like going pretty near the North Pole; but this climate is much preferable to that of London, where they have snow storms on the 5th of May. As this is the Spring season and Spring Weather, it naturally occurs to us that we must don our Spring Suit. Shall we go to a tailor and pay him forty or fifty dollars, or shall we go to

"The Boston"

and buy equally as good a suit for twenty or twenty-five dollars?

Possibly you cannot decide until you have seen our suits, so drop in any time, and we will show you with pleasure,

LOT 1288—A Handsome Sack Suit at $20
LOT 1301—A Handsome Sack Suit at $20
NOT 1335—A Handsome Sack Suit at $22
LOT 1336—A Handsome Sack Suit at $25

And if you want a Frock Suit, we can give you any of the above lots cut in that style. These are some of the best suits we have to offer, and we claim for them all the good qualities belonging to custom-made suits that cost double these prices. In medium price suits, from $8 to $15 and $18, we show a variety that combine neatness with durability. The goods are all-wool; they are well put together, and the trimmings and lining are from substantial and wear-resisting materials. For the Boys we have just such suits as mothers delight in. The Knockabout Suit for $5 is all the name implies. Boys may knock about in them to their hearts' content and not wear them out. These suits, and all of our CREEDMORES have pieces for patches, the Cavalry Knee, and an extra pair of pants.

KILT SUITS for Little Fellows,
FLANNEL BLOUSES, SAILOR SUITS
PLAITED BLOUSE SUITS!

Our Boys' Shirt Waists at 25c, 50c and 75c are new spring patterns, and very cheap.

The department comprising our Furnishing Goods is second to none in the West. We are not afraid of fine goods, as we know the people will buy them if they buy them cheap.

"Make Small Profits" is our motto in this and all other departments; consequently we are the most successful retail Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hat