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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

RATTLED MARKETS.

All Weak and Each Exerting a Depressing Influence on the Other.

Grain and Provisions Suffering from Traders' Fear of a Wall Street Scare.

No Outside Orders and No Export Demand, But Other Conditions Quite Favorable.

Stocks Hammered Down Without a Rebound and the Market Demoralized.

Manitoba, the Grangers, Wabash, Union Pacific and Jersey Central the Chief Sufferers.

CHICAGO

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 12.—Wheat took another tumble to-day and the demoralization of the bulls was complete. The depression was undoubtedly the result of the unsettled condition of stocks and financial affairs in New York, and this break is in a great measure directly attributable to the rumored failure of the Standard Oil company—a failure in which noone seemed to take muchstock, but which in the present nervous condition of the market was a potent factor in breaking values. Prices of all speculative articles traded in for future delivery are greatly disturbed and general distrust prevails everywhere in speculative circles. The volume of business in the regular session of the board of trade was large but nearly all articles suffered a severe depreciation and fluctuations were severe and rapid. There were, however, no failures or business complications and no excitement whatever existed in legitimate branches of trade—the situation there being healthy and so far as the grain markets are coucerned they are steadily working into a stronger and more healthy situation.

As regards wheat there is a steady reduction of stocks and the long promised increase of receipts fails to appear. Advices from Australia also state that the most that can be exported from that country will not much exceed 6,660,000 bushels, and it is estimated that Great Britain alone will have to import at least 25,000,000 bushels more than the amount now afloat for that country, in order to supply its wants until another crop is gathered there. At present, however, legitimate factors are of little avail and the crowd has become crazy over the demoralized situation among Wall street stock gamblers and the storm must spend its force before operators will regain their senses.

Provisions were more active, but prices were lower and the only support was due to the fact that those who hold a large majority of the stock here dare not allow a severe decline,

Wheat as usual attracted most attention and the course of prices were such as to gladden the hearts of the bears, while the bulls were enveloped in a black cloud of gloom, though they still expressed confidence in the ultimate strength of the market. The market was active and values more than usually unsettled. The receipts were small, but the other influences calculated to temporarly influence prices were unfavorable—the weather being fine, crop reports generally unsatisfactory, eastern seaboard and foreign markets dull and weak, and every imaginable rumor that could be invented regarding the New York stock market and the general situation of financial affairs being put in circulation by those to whose interest it was to bear wheat and enable them to cover shorts. The suspicion that a certain bull clique which has been credited with holding large blocks had sold out last week further increased the distrust. Heavy sales are reported to have been made by Young, Kershaw, Mair and other well known holders of wheat; and the situation was also materially aggravated by free selling for the account of longs whose margins had run out—nearly all holdings of that character being thrown over as soon as the selling limits were reached. Large selling orders were also reported from New York bears, and it was at times impossible to follow the market. There was, however, a large amount of buying by heavy operators on the bull side, but they were unable to do more than cause temporary upward reactions. The opening was at 92¼@92½c for July, from which point it settled to 92c, when free buying by the shorts rallied prices to 93⅛c, than with frequent fluctuations the market sold down to 90⅛c, and closed on 'change at 90⅛@90¼c. On the call wheat was nervous and advanced ⅝c for July, but ¼c of this was lost, and the close was ⅜c above that on 'change. On the curb the feeling was weak, and prices for the June option settled another ⅛c, closing at 90¼c.

Corn exhibited considerable activity, and although prices were at times irregular, the movement indicated a strong undertone, and values were but slightly influenced by wheat. At one time prices touched a fraction under Saturday's last sales, but they at once reacted and closed higher—the chief sustaining features being a knowledge that stocks here have largely declined since last Tuesday's report. The receipts fail to show an increase, the inspection in to-day being only 139 cars, of which twenty were contract grades. July opened at 57¾c, sold at 57⅝@58¾c and closed on 'change at 58@58⅛c. On the call the feeling was steadier, but on the curb prices declined ¼c.

Oats were comparatively steady compared with the other markets. There was a decline of ¼@⅜c early, which was followed by ⅜@½c advance, but the market finally became easy and closed a fraction below last sales yesterday.

Provisions showed more life and an increased speculative business was done. The offerings were quite liberal early in the day, which caused a marked reduction in prices, but during the latter part of the session the demand was more active, especially from the shorts, and a portion of the reduction was recovered, though not supported to the close. The liberal receipts and the lower prices of hogs and the depression in the grain markets exerted some influence on provisions, and foreign advices were less favorable to holders.

Pork was moderately active, but the feeling was greatly unsettled, and prices ruled with considerable irregularity. Offerings were fair early in the day, and prices declined 20@25c on the whole range, but soon rallied again 15@20c, weakening again later 15@20c, and closing at $17.40 for July on 'change, and $17.37½ on the curb.

Only a moderate business was transacted in lard, but prices fluctuated considerably within a moderate range. They were a little stronger early and 2½@5c higher, but soon receded 5@10c. Later a portion of the decline was recovered, but the market closed steady at $8.42½ for July. On the call a gain of 2½c was scored, which curb trading sustained.

Short ribs were somewhat easier and there was a fair demand. Prices ruled weak during the greater portion of the day and declined 10@15c, closing rather tame at $8.35 for July. On the call prices fell off 2½c and on the curb another 2½c.

There was a brisk demand for all sorts of cattle and in some instances 10@15c per 100 was obtained but the market generally was not much higher than on Friday and Saturday.

Trading in hogs was slow and prices weak from first to last, and at the finish they were about 5@10c lower on good even packing and shipping and at least 10@15c lower on common and assorted light. The big packing firms seemed in no hurry to get in, and speculators were afraid the receipts were to heavy to handle to advantage, hence a slow and unsatisfactory market for selfers.

The sheep market opened the same as it closed last week, nominally active and excited. The fresh receipts were bought about as soon as they could get to the scales and almost at any price the sellers saw fit to ask.

Milmine, Bodman & Co., say: "The ground work for the present decline in wheat is no doubt the feeling of distrust hanging over Wall street, New York, the past few days, add we do not expect much reaction until there is a better feeling in financial circles. The decline the past two days has been very severe, and some reaction would seem to be in order, but we think confidence in financial circles must be restored somewhat ere we can expect strong markets again. The short line is apt to grow very fast on this kind of market, and we may drift into a condition again where a clique of bold operators may take hold of the market and put it up. We think we have reached a point where it is safe to buy on breaks again."

Crosby & Co. say: "The decline in wheat since the call Friday has been six cents, and that would suggest a reaction, but the break has failed to induce an export demand, all the market factors are still bearish, and the financial situation still handicaps speculation. The market, however, has been severely pressed, and any bull features, such as a restoration of confidence, or export demand, or even a cessation of long offerings, would rally it quickly. The outlook to-morrow is lower, but a further weakness will probably shape it for a turn on the long side."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 12.—A fair demand exists for loanable funds, which are in sufficiently good supply to meet legitimate business requirements. Gilt edge call loans are made at 4@5 per cent. and time favors at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was only moderately active at 60c premium per $1,000 and 60 day foreign was steady at $4.85¼@4.85½. To-day's associated bank clearings were $9,521,000 against $8, 045,000 Saturday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 12.—The market for shares continued excited and unsettled from the opening. A weak spot cropped out in Manitoba, with a decline from 91 to 85c. The Grangers and Union Pacific fell off sharply, and even the staid Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sold down to 117¼. Pullman palace touched 106. The Wabashaw went all to pieces. There was a sharp drive at the shorts in Jersey Central and Missouri Pacific early in the day, but it lasted for a few moments only. Considerable covering by the bears towards the finish caused a better feeling for a time, though there appeared to be no demand from any other quarter for stocks. Investors have disposed of large lines of the better class of securities during the past month, and they show no desire to appear as purchasers so far. Union Pacific looked badly all day. It is not expected even by its friends that dividends can be maintained. The light weights are entirely discarded by brokers, the banks refuse them in loans, and no money can be borrowed on them. They are all gradually seeking their level. The general market was anything but brilliant at the finish. The final quotation on Jersey Central is ex div ½ per cent.

A. M. Cay says: "The market has been feverish and excited all day. The active list is much oversold which produces a constant tendency to rally. This is met by continued liquidation in other stocks which encourages fresh short sales. Shortly after the opening every active stock was looming at a premium, Jersey at 1¼ and indications favored better prices. Northwestern and St. Paul opened exceedingly weak and while others rallied they were met with large sales for long and short account. They stopped the rally and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was added to the list of suffering grangers, Rhode Island also joined. W. E. Connor announced that it had been decided to put the Wabash in hands of a receiver. The annoucement was followed by a rise of one point in the prefered. We learn that an application for a temporaay receiver may be made in order to protect the property while negotiations for the relief of the company are pending. Erie seconds were quiet and showed more stability than for a week past. At a late hour this afternoon it had not been decided whether the June interest would be paid or not. Northwestern was offered down to 106 by the room traders. Union Pacific was freely sold. We expect to see it sell much lower. A sharp turn was made on Jersey, a difference of 2½ points between regular and cash existing at one time. The market closes in a very feverish condition, While we are inclined to look for lower prices on account of large sales of long stocks already made and which may continue, a sharp rally is in order and liable to come at a moment's notice. A Washington dispatch says a receiver for the Marine bank will be appointed to-day."

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 12.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in the review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Trade has weakened under the influence of sunshine. To-day wheat was dull owing to the heavy foreign supply. Values are against sellers. Flour is weaker. Maize is 6d@1s dearer and scarce. The off coast market is dull and supplies liberal. There were twenty arrivals, five cargoes sold, six withdrawn, six remainder. For cargoes on passage and for shipment values are nominal. Sales of English wheat for the past week were 70,588 quarters.

Threatened Choctaw Outbreak.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Late advices from Indian Territory are to the effect that trouble is brewing among the full blood Choctaws in consequence of a law recently enacted by the National council, under which all criminals are removed to a consolidated court remote from the point where the crimes are committed. It is alleged there is a secret society of full blood Choctaws, the members of which are sworn to protect each other, and they are bitterly opposed to the new law. An outbreak among them is feared and the Choctaw military have been called out and stationed at different points to meet such an emergency.

Machinery Disabled.

LONDON, May 12.—The steamer Celtic at Liverpool reports she spoke in latitude 50, longitude 20, the steamer Brooklyn City, from New York for Bristol, proceeding under sail, her machinery being disabled. The Brooklyn City reported all well.

THEY'RE RETIRED.

Grant and Chaffee Out of Business and Out of Politics.

Their Losses of Cash Capital Leave Them Little Political Capital.

Universal Friendly Feeling for Senator Sabin in Washington Circles.

Much Importance Attached to McMillan's Resolution Regarding the Garland Bill.

Credence Given to a Rumor That Sabin Will Resign the Republican Chairmanship.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The failure of the firm of Grant & Ward has not only wrecked the personal but also the political fortunes of various persons. In addition to the elimination of Gen, Grant from a possible candidacy at the Chicago Republican convention, which the disaster has undoubtedly brought about, it also destroys all hopes of the return of Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, to the senate as successor of Senator Hill, whose term expires with the present congress. Chaffee acquired a handsome fortune by purchase of the "Little Pittsburg" silver mine, from which several millions were realized by sale of the stock in new New York and elsewhere—in which some of his friends, to whom he had "shared" large blocks at high figures, were badly squeezed. Chaffee's great ambition has been to secure reelection to the senate, and to that end he has been planning for the past two years. He most feared the rival candidacy of Secretary Teller, who would naturally desire to return to the senate upon expiration of the present administration, but by some unknown influence induced Teller to keep out of the contest and aid him in defeating Hill. Returning to Colorado last fall, he endeavored to purchase the Denver *Tribune*, and put up $10,000 as the forfeit. Failing to complete the contract at the time agreed upon he lost this sum. The *Tribune* was sold to Mr. Henry, of Kansas, for about $75,000, since which Chaffee has had no home organ. He has been voyaging all winter between New York, Washington and Denver, working the trade of politics, nominally in behalf of Logan's candidacy for the presidential nomination, but really playing all the cards to win the Colorado senatorship. He stated unreservedly that since his only child had married young Grant and was substantially provided for he might as well expend if necessary a large portion of his means in securing a return to the senate which, he said, he was bound to have, cost what it might. At the recent election of delegates from Colorado to the Republican national convention, Chaffee was completely routed by Blaine's supporters. He was a most prominent leader of the Blaine forces at the Chicago convention of 1880, and fought Grant bitterly. Subsequently his daughter married Grant's son and this changed the complexion of his loyalty to Blaine and accounts for his support of Logan, who is Grant's first choice. The failure of Grant & Ward sweeps away over $500,000 of Chaffee's money and leaves him in a bad plight to meet the expenses of a senatorial election from a state notoriously controlled by money influence. He will not now be able to "yoke up" with other wealthy aspirants for senatorial honors, and this enforced retirement may possibly bring Teller into the field again—especially should Arthur fail of a renomination. It is generally understood that Chaffee's political scheme was on a par with Grant & Ward's kite flying. Logan was pressedforthe presidential nomination to win, if possible. If failing in this, Grant was to be brought forward in the midst of the probable great confusion at the convention and at an auspicious moment nominatedwith loud acclaim and enthusiasm. Bob Lincoln was to be nominated for the vice presidency, and result of the combination would secure Chaffee's return to the Senate. If the ticket were elected, Chaffed would succeed Teller as secretary of the interior and turn the senatorship over to Teller. Since "the best laid plans of men and mice gang aft aglee" the collapse of Grant & Ward retires both Chaffee and Gen. Grant from the political field.

Although the suspension of the Northwestern Car company follows the New York sensational failure of Grant and Ward, and the public are generally disposed to talk ugly, nothing but kind wishes and genuine sympathy, irrespective of party, are expressed on all sides for Senator Sabin, who is extremely popular in Washington. Succeeding Mr. Windom at a period when Windom's once deserved popularity had waned, Senator Sabin's pleasant manners, genial disposition, utter freedom from pride of place, so common among public men, won him without effort the esteem of his colleagues and friendship of the community. Therefore everybody hopes he will soon surmount his business difficulties.

McMillan's resolution authorizing the senate judiciary committee to investigate the facts underlying Garland's bill to amend the Thurman act respecting the claims of the government against the Union and Central Pacific railroads is regarded as a very important matter, in view of the present decline of Union Pacific stock. The Union Pacific owes nearly $2,000,000 to the sinking fund. The Central Pacific will owe the government, on matnrity of the bonds, forty-six millions and the Union Pacific over twenty-six millions.

Seymore D. Perkins has been commissioned postmaster at Lansing, Dakota.

The general opinion is that Hewitt's tariff bill will die in committee. Randall will now absorb all the time he possibly can in appropriation bills and an adjournment by July 15th is confidentially predicted.

A rumor that Sabin will resign the chairmanship of the Republican national committee receives credence.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending May 10, is $345,997. For the corresponding period last year $165,500.

Cannon, comptroller of the currency, formally entered on his duties this afternoon.

Senator Sabin leaves for St. Paul this evening.

The house committee on elections, by a vote of 6 to 5, agreed to report in favor of seating Wallace, the contestant in the Ohio election case of Wallace vs. McKinley. Elliott, Miller, Davis and Valentine, two Democrats and two Republicans, were absent. Had they been present the vote would have been 8 to 7. All the Democrats on the committee, nine in number, favored Wallace, except Robinson, Kentucky. He voted in favor of Mckinley.

CONVENTION TICKETS.

Senator Sabin Gives the Public Information Through a Circular Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A great many letters are received daily by Senator Sabin, chairman of the Republican national convention, making inquiries regarding the manner of securing tickets of admission to the convention. He has prepared the following circular of information upon the subject:

Tickets are being prepared under the supervision of the sub-committee of the national committee. They will be engraved and with a coupon for each probable session of the convention. Tickets will be numbered and allotted to particular seats as is done in theaters and opera houses. The owner will retain his ticket, and as the coupons will be for successive sessions of the convention, this will prevent more than one person obtaining admittance at one session on the same ticket. A limited number of tickets has been set apart for those who subscribe to the fund for defraying the expense incident to holding the convention. These tickets will be distributed by the local committee at Chicago only. Owing to a vast number of weekly newspapers it has not been found possible to make any provision for them. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the several press associations, and also for as large a number of reporters for the daily newspapers as may be possible, with proper regard for the business of the convention and the convenience of delegates. It has been suggested by several newspaper men that such daily papers as desire to make special reports should make early application for the number of seats they require, so that when the sub-committee meets again they will have a correct idea of the wants of the press and can then determine what is best to be done. Such applications as are sent Hon. John C. New, chairman of the sub-committee, he will list and present to that committee at the proper time for consideration. All other tickets, being those for delegates, alternates and for general admission te the convention, will be carefully arranged and turned over by the sub-committee to the full national committee at its next session at Chicago, May 31. The members of the national committee from each state and territory will have charge of the tickets for his state or territory, and will, at the same time, distribute to delegates according to their numbers and in just proportion. Thus delegates from each state and territory will have the distribution of tickets assigned thereto, and they are therefor the proper and only persons to whom application should be made.

D. M. SABIN, Chairman.

LOSS OF THE FLORIDA.

Statement of Capt. Heyburn of the Colliding Vessel, the Ponema.

Capt. Munroe Contradicts Reports of His Neglect of Signals.

QUEBEC, May 12.—The bark Theresa with the remainder of the survivors of the State of Florida has arrived, and is taken in charge by the agent of the steamer, who refuses to talk of the accident. Officer Thompson is much depressed. The seamen are less reticent than the officers, but unable to throw light upon the cause of the disaster, having been abed when the vessels collided. The Theresa had small accommodations and spare rations. Those saved from the Ponema are Capt. Heyburn, Augela Rosa and Thomas Nicolson. The names of the lost of the Ponema are not known. The Ponema was in ballast from Liverpool for Merimachi.

The sailors of the Florida were secured by the agent and kept away from newspaper men. They seem impressed that Thompson was to blame for the collision. One sailor of the bark perished from exposure in the boat. Capt. Heyburn lost everything. Nicolson, on the look out at the time of the collision, ascribes the fault to the steamer. All speak favorably of Officers Allen and Agree. The City of Rome refused assistance. She was so near it was impossible not to have seen and understood the signals. All corroborate the bravery of Engineers Bain and Anderson, and testify to the activity of the second officer of the Florida, who was lost.

Capt. Heyburn, of the Ponema, makes the first statement coming from that vessel's crew. He says he can give no information as to the cause of the accident. He retired a half hour before the collision which knocked him out of bed. Three minutes afterward he found himself in the sea without a ship. All hands were washed off while trying to lower the boats. The other two saved from the Ponema are Thos. Nicholson, of Shetland, Angele Rosa, of Triest. Lost: Williams, mate; Knudson, second mate; Fullerton, steward; Blon, carpenter, and Norman, Shaw, Davidson, Jacobsen, Paul, Busick, Lyons, Johnston and two Italians. The captain saved no papers. Mate Williamson was on duty when the disaster occurred. The captain saw none of the officers after the collision. Heyburn said he did not see the Florida and did not know she had gone down. He did not know what struck them. They were in the boat thirty-nine hours. The Theresa picked them up about a half-hour before it came upon the first of the Flordia's boats.

Captain Hansen, of the Theresa, made the following startling charge: The steamship City of Rome, sighted Wednesday, April 23d; sea smooth; weather clear; one of the finest days since taking the ship-wrecked parties on board. "How near did she pass?" "So near you could heave a biscuit." "At all events," said the captain, within three ship lengths. We hung our ensign upside down, the usual sign of distress. She hoisted an answering pennant, but never slowed and proceeded on her way.

Capt. Hayburn, Capt. Hansen, Miss MacFarlane, Wm. Hislop and several others agree to the correctness of the above. They also deny the possibility of the signal not having been seen. When told that the City of Rome reported the Theresa with a portion of a shipwrecked crew on board they insisted they never signaled the fact but shouted to that effect from the top of the bark's forecastle. They shouted "Come back! come back! we have the crew of the Florida." But beyond hanging out the answering penant the steamship took no notice of them.

Thomas Nicholson was on the deck of the Ponema when the collision occurred. He was not on duty but merely walking the deck. He says the bark was on the starboard tack showing her port light. There must have been something fearfully wrong about the steamship, he says, when she could not keep out of the way. He added it was reported among the sailors of the Florida that the bark's light was reported three times that night by the lookout on board the steamship.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Capt. Munroe of the City of Rome, states that on April 23, while passing six sailing vessels almost becalmed, within two or three miles of each other, a full rigged ship was observed two to three miles distant displaying signals interpreted by me as "shipwrecked crew, State," but no urgency signal was displayed, or if displayed was not seen, nor was the name or nationality of the ship given. Had the signal of urgency been displayed it would have received immediate attention. As the day was calm, the signals were drooping, and they were difficult to make out, but it would have been easy for the vessel to put out a boat which could have intercepted the City of Rome. Not until after my arrival at Liverpool, hearing of state line steamer overdue, did the incident become connected in my mind with the indistinct signals, when I at once reported my conjecture. I certainly would be the last man to neglect my duty. Every seaman knows I will render assistance to any one in distress at sea, having on more than one occasion been indebted to others for the preservation of my own life. The second and fourth officers of the watch, on duty at the time of the signaling, assert the truthfulness of Munroe's statements.

THE REMORSELESS BRAND.

Sometime, Somewhere the Haunting Crime Hunts Its Author Down.

The finger of fate is inexorable. It was first lifted in merciless scorn over the slayer of Abel, and since then the world has come to believe the adage that murder will out. Three years ago two Italians engaged in a boarding house brawl at Omaha. One was killed, and the other fled from the scene of the crime bearing the brand of Cain. By what humble agencies does a man meet his doom!

Yesterday afternoon one Donded, a fruit vender at Third and Jackson streets, recognized in Guylillmo Gozzolo, who had just arrived in the city, and who happened to pass the former's stand; the slayer of a brother Italian named Zergha. Officer Boerner chanced to come along and Gozzolo was pointed out to him. He was placed under arrest and now occupies a cell at city hall, awaiting instructions from the authorities of Omaha.

The crime was committeed nearly three years ago in an Italian boarding house in Omaha. The men went early in the evening and quarreled over a game of pool. The deceased had the reputation of being a bad man and a fighter. He attacked Gozzolo and cut his face. Then they parted. Subsequently they met in a boarding house, when the quarrel was renewed. Zergha attacked Gozzolo with a carving fork and pushed him to the wall, when the latter shot and killed his assailent. As nearly as could be learned this is the history of the crime.

Gozzolo is a well-built man about thirty-five years of age; he wears a brown mustache, is poorly dressed, and his complexion is as dark as that of the children of his race. He was seen by a GLOBE reporter last night, but refused to talk, only saying that there had been a fight among several Italians and that he did not kill Zergha.

Nationalist Land Proposals.

DUBLIN, May 12.—At a meeting of nationalists at Waterford yesterday, Davitt argued that five years rent was the utmost tenants should be required to pay for purchase of their holdings. Healy contended that one year's rent was sufficient.

WALSH'S RICH TESTIMONY.

He Tells the Springer Committee About Brady's Demand for $8,000 "Ginger."

Walsh Wants to Apologize to Dude Brewster Because Bliss Entangled Him.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—E. S. Hutchinson, foreman of one of the star route juries, testified before the Springer committee to-day that George Bliss said before the grand jury in connection with the Kellogg case, that it was a serious thing to indict a United States senator.

John S. Walsh then took the stand and after relating the story of how he became a star route contractor, said: "I was to get $18,500 for my route. A man named Hines came to me and said he wanted money, and said if I didn't pay I'd get left. Well, I replied, I'll get left anyhow. He wanted $2,000, and I proposed to have pay on the route increased. I asked him how to get more pay. He said it would be easy enough. I agreed to pay Hines money, and almost simultaneously the pay on the route was increased to $135,000. But the increase did not last long. A regular whirlwind was raised and an investigation begun. Newspapers claimed there was fraud, and that I was in it. I was called before an investigating committee with Blackburn as chairman. I told the committee it was a mistake, but the committee went on. Nothing came of the investigation. I was approached by Chace Andrews, a nice young man, devoting his time and intellect to auditors' offices. He handed me a list. I was glad to see any list. He had me down for $8,000. What for, I asked. That congressional investigation, he said. Well, I didn't have any money for congressional investigation. Then Andrews said the old man wanted to see me. Brady was the old man. I went to see him. He asked about the money.

"Andrews was not in earnest?"

"Yes, indeed," he replied.

"My God," I said, "I haven't any $8,000."

Shortly after the route was cut down one trip.

Witness then told how Brady asked for "ginger." He said he was not increasing routes for amusement, and wanted $8,000 for the congressional investigation. I tried to make Brady feel bad, and told him I thought he would be indicted. He said there was no danger; that he had a corner in the grand jury. Shortly after he declared Walsh a failing contractor. Walsh then began a review of the Bliss testimony before the committee, and contradicted the attorney's statement that Prescott and Santa Fe depended on his testimony. He said there were other witnesses that could have been called. Witness said, "Bliss puts me in the attitude of committing perjury to convict myself. He continued: "I had a talk with Merrick at one time, and told him what testimony he had given to the grand jury relative to the Kellogg case. Merrick said Bliss had not informed him of the nature of the testimony. He said: 'George Bliss is a d—d scoundrel,' and I replied that there was no difference of opinion between us. When before the Hutchinson grand jury I got into a most hostile atmosphere. The case against Kellogg was so strong that comment was unnecessary. At that time Bliss said it was a serious thing to indict a United States senator. I recognized that defendants were well represented before the jury. One juryman, named Truesdale, was very impertinent and resorted to a rigid cross examination. I think the effort on the part of the grand jury was to discredit me before the petit jury. I had my papers there, but the jury did not seem to want them, and when Bliss remarked it was a serious thing to indict a senator, I thought the men knew their business. There was enough evidence before that jury to make ten indictments. If the government in the future treats its witnesses as it did me, they will have to have extraordinary men. Walsh said he was afterwards invited by Merrick to appear before the grand jury.

He continued: "I refused if the government was to be represented in the grand jury room by Bliss. He was not an honest man, and was as much a defendant as any of the defendants at the bar. I have been harsh on Brewster. From what I have leared I am satisfied I treated him unfairly in the past and have not done him justice. I am willing to apologize. He was entangled, and Bliss is responsible for entangling him."

Walsh will appear again to-morrow.

SWAIM ON THE STAND.

He Shows How Very Good and Upright He Was in All the Bateman-Morrow Transactions.

Maj. McKibben and Col. Morrow Fail to Implicate Either Swaim or Lincoln by Their Testimony.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the Swaim court of inquiry this morning Col. A. P. Morrow, Sixth cavalry, was called by the defense and testified to the circumstances attending his negotiation of a loan of $1,500 from Bateman & Co. in March 1883. He said he had gone with Major McKibben to Gen. Swaim to ask for a loan of $8,000, that Swaim said he was unable to loan him that sum, but referred him to the banker, who he said did that sort of business and gave him a note of introduction to Bateman; that in company with McKibben he had gone to Bateman & Co., and asked for the loan of $8.000, which had been refused him and finally he had accepted from them $1,500 depositing accounts for four months' pay as security, He said he had not said anything to Swaim about his pay accounts at the time of their interview.

On cross-examination witness was asked if the accounts he deposited with Bateman & Co. as security were triplicates of his pay accounts.

Calkins objected, saying the witness should not be asked to criminate himself.

The court sustained the objection.

Maj. McKibben was called, and testified to having gone with Col. Morrow to see Gen. Swaim and to the fact of their subsequent visit to the bank. Witness knew from Morrow the condition of his accounts and his having duplicated and triplicated his vouchers. He did not tell Swaim about them, and did not know that Swaim knew anything about them. He had not mentioned the fact at Bateman's bank because they refused to loan the entire amount, and he told Morrow not to take the $1,500 offered. He did not want to make the fact known except that a loan could be secured, and that was why he had not mentioned it to Gen. Swaim or at the bank.

Gen. Swaim was then called. He testified to acquaintance with J. Stanley Brown, and to having loaned him $5,000 to increase his capital with Bateman & Co., substantially as already stated in Brown's testimony. He testified to having had a speaking acquaintance with Col. Morrow, and then told the story of the latter's visit to him with Major McKibben, and his application for a loan of $8,000. McKibben told him then that Morrow had been speculating in oil, had lost heavily, and was embarrassed and in debt. Witness refused to loan him the money, but told them they could undoubtedly get accommodation from some brokers in the city who did that kind of business. He had referred them to Bateman & Co., and possibly had given Col. Morrow a note of introduction to Bateman. Nothing was said in the conversation about pay vouchers, and witness had no knowledge then of any duplicate vouchers issued by Col. Morrow, and since then had no knowledge of any except by newspaper rumor and public talk. He had not learned that Bateman & Co. had loaned any money to Col. Morrow on his pay accounts until the matter was published in the newspapers. He denied having ever had a conversation on the subject with Bateman in the latter's coupe, as related by Bateman in his testimony, and also denied that he had a conversation with Bateman in the latter's office, in which the latter stated he (Swaim) told him of securing a bill of sale on Col. Morrow's piano, and had said, "The old man didn't get left." Bateman had told him after the Morrow matter became noised about, that he, (Bateman), had been caught by Morrow, and witness had said he was sorry, and that was all there was about it.

Witness then testified that the only financial transaction he had ever had will Col. Morrow was loaning him $150 without security, without even a note for the amount. Some time after he had made the loan Col. Morrow wished to sell him his piano for $150, and witness agreed to take it, but the next day after their conversation Col. Morrow told him his wife had sold the piano.

Witnesses' attention was then called by counsel to the conversation testified to by Bateman, in which witness was said to have threatened to squeeze Col. Morrow at the war department so that the bankers could not get their money unless they contributed to help him (witness) out on his account against Morrow. Witnessed denied having made such a threat, but said he had once said to Bateman, with some warmth, when the latter had been talking of his losses by army officers that he thought it was too late for them (bankers) to talk about fraud after they had seized Col. Morrow's assets and absorbed them to pay his indebtedness to them, they having been making money by him to the exclusion of bakers, butchers and grocers' bills- and such accommodation loans as his (the witness'), and had asked him why, if they wanted to act fair, they had not included all Col. Morrow's debts, as they had included all his assets. He had also, he said, told Bateman that the groceryman had been to him to ask what he should do about the bill he had against Morrow, and witness had said that class of claims might give the bankers trouble.

The remainder of the examination of Gen. Swaim was principally directed to showing his transactions in stocks and otherwise with Bateman & Co., and his reason for dissatisfaction with their method of keeping his accounts.

He said Bateman had bought and sold stocks for his (Swaim's) account without orders. He was questioned briefly as to the $5,000 due bill transaction. He testified in substance on this point that when J. Stanley Brown withdrew from the firm of Bateman & Co., Bateman asked the witness to allow $5,000 to be deposited by Brown to stand by him (Bateman) as an investment on the same terms as he loaned it to Brown, and that with this understanding he allowed it to remain. It was never considered a deposit.

Witness was still under examination when the court adjourned.

A STUNNING GLOVE FIGHT.

Mitchell Whips Edwards, and Capt. Williams Calls It a Draw.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Probably 8,000 people gathered at the Madison Square garden to-night to witness a glove fight between Charley Mitchell and Billy Edwards. The match was preceded by several sparring bouts and a wrestling match. Edwards was the first to appear, and he was loudly cheered. As he scrambled through the ropes he appeared to be overtrained. He was accompanied by Arthur Chambers and his brother, Worry Edwards. Mitchell was the picture of health and was in perfect condition. His second was Billy Madden. J. B. McCormick, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was chosen time keeper, and Bob Smith acted as referee.

Mitchell is twenty-three years old, weighs 154 pounds and stands five feet eight and a half inches high. Billy Edwards is forty years old, five feet four and a half inches high and weighs 146 pounds.

The men had never seen each other before, and when time was called, faced each other like true scientists. After preliminary sparring, Edwards led with a blow at Mitchell's body, which did not have much effect. It set the mob howling, however. Edwards hit again with his left, but was neatly stopped and received a counter on the head that made him turn. He danced off, with Mitchell after him, and finally fell under the ropes in his corner. While he was on his kness Mitchell hit him twice in the face. The crowd yelled "foul" loudly and persistently. Capt. Williams appeared on the scene and told Mitchell to go to his corner, which Mitchell was disinclined to do, and Edwards came up to him. Both put up their hands, but Capt. Williams insisted upon rest. During this parley time was called.

At the opening of the second round Edwards hit short with his left and Mitchell gave him a right hander which made Billy wince, and Mitchell followed this up with a crusher with his right and Edwards went down under it. Edwards received a couple of additional taps, going down each time, but getting in a good one on Mitchell's forehead. After this, Edwards seemed to lose his grip and Mitchell went for him right and left, knocking him down four times within as many minutes. After the fourth round Capt. Williams again interposed and separated the men, in spite of the unwillingness of Mitchell to obey orders.

When time was called for the third round, Edwards came up smiling, but was very groggy, and was promptly floored by Mitchell with a right-hander. Mitchell was preparing for another onslaught when Edwards should get to his feet, when Capt. Williams stopped the fight, and the match was declared a draw. Edwards was completely used up, and could scarcely stand. Mitchell has showed great improvement since his last exhibit in New York and is anxious to meet Sullivan again.

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The Last Opportunity.

All those contemplating the purchase of the capital stock of the *Cone Placer Mining Company* of *Emigrant Gulch*, Montana, at $5.00 per share, must do so within the next 15 days *or get left*. If you want to know all about the richness of Emigrant Gulch, where the "gold fields" of the above company are located call at or address as below or send for a copy of the St. Paul *Globe* of May 6th.

For full information and capital stock shares call on or address Geo. B. Hall, secretary and treasurer, room 2 over First National Bank, or at V. G. Hush's bank, Minneapolis, Minn., where the gold can be seen just as taken from the ground.

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129eod JOHN S. BARNES, Manager

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