MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington Avenue, opposite Nicollet house. Office hours from 6 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Hon. C. M. Loring returned yesterday from Europe.

There have been 339 dogs licensed to live another year.

Prof. Danz will furnish the music for the Armory hall concert.

The constitution and by-laws of the Minneapolis Press club have been printed.

A temperance mass meeting was held at the Riverside mission last evening.

The cost for furnishing the Grand Army with tents will not be less than $5,000.

C. S. Leeds, of company I, is at last found guilty and will be severely reprimanded.

Thomas —and committed an assault upon his wife Julia Hand, and takes ten days in jail.

C. P. Spaulding has engaged to serve the Hotel Lyndale at Lake Calhoun as clerk this season.

The police and detectives are shadowing a large number of crooks who are hanging about the city.

Real estate transfers were filed yesterday in the office of the register of deeds, amounting to $213,810.

Articles of incorporation of the Pilgrim Congregational church were yesterday filed with the register of deeds.

Henry Ambrose, who threatened to assault his wife, Eliza, was yesterday placed under $100 bonds to keep the peace.

Marriage licenses yesterday issued to Fred Gudenau and Mary Gunlenberg, John Jaske and Anna Domenick.

Only three more saloon licenses were issued yesterday, and still no arrests have been made, notwithstanding the numerous threats.

Monte Cristo, which has created a furore in St. Paul, will occupy the Grand all next week. The box office will open to-day for the sale of reserved seats.

John Fletcher, a mill wright, had his arm broken yesterday by a piece of heavy timber falling upon him while making repairs in one of the mills of the falls.

E. W. Gellis met with an accident which fractured his leg, in falling off a wood cart. He was taken to the College hospital where the fracture was reduced.

Thos. J. Chowen, and a Mr. Alexander, of Chicago, had an exciting runaway accident yesterday, but neither were injured. The horse took fright at a motor train.

The water board will meet in adjourned session this evening. The attorney of the water power company will be in attendance and the contest over the water power difficulties will be considered.

The Indians give their first performance a the fair grounds to-day. People who are foolish enough to squander their money upon a snide affair will probably attend.

The bench of the district court have appointed A. B. Jacks, J. B. Atwater and A. L. Shores, as the committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar. The examination takes place June 7.

The programme for the Turner hall concert for to-morrow is unusually excellent. Prof. Danz spares no pains to make the series which is now drawing to a close exceedingly enjoyable.

The Minneapolis Press club will meet in the *Pioneer* office to-morrow, when the matter of adopting the printed by-laws and constitution will be acted on, as will the matter of securing permanent quarters. Every member should be in attendance.

Daniel Kelly, the man who pounded the watchman of the Manitoba railway bridge with a revolver was arraigned in the police court yesterday, but the examination was continued until the 23d. In default of bail in $500 the defendant was remanded to custody. The charge is assault with a dangerous weapon.

Bradford Campbell is the name of the man who carried Hattie Wheeler's hand satchel when it was snatched and carried off by his pal, while little Mickie Grady detained her. Both of these men were arraigned in the municipal court yesterday and their preliminary examinations were continued until May 20th. They could not give bonds in $5,000 each and consequently went to jail.

Particular attention will be paid to enforcing the statute relative to prohibiting the sale of liquors to the students of the state university, and all other educational institutions, for that matter. The state law regarding the penalty for selling liquors to students, is identical regarding selling to minors, Indians and habitual drunkards, and provides for a fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

For Exchange.

House and lot on Lake street, fine residence, opposite "The Lyndale," 4 blocks of lots on street railway, and hotel at Lake Calhoun. Will take farm or wild land in part pay, and give long time on balance. B. S. BATCHELLER, 10½ S. Third St. 132-138

PERSONAL.

Commodore Wilkes is in Minneapolis.

Dr. Tanner, who occasionally lives upon air for forty days and forty nights, is paying a visit to his old friends in this city.

W. D. Washburn left for Washington, last evening.

H. L. Markus, Millbank; J. H. Brown, Willmar; W. E. Alexander, Faribault; Hon. W. M. Campbell, of Litchfield, are in the city.

G. W. Ehle, of Faribault; S. Norton, Hinkley; A. E. Wood, Fargo; W. C. Cavanaugh, and Geo. Prune, Faribault; E. A. Burrige and wife, Appleton, are at the Nicollet house.

THE SPORTS.

Work on the base ball park is progressing finely.

Our Lacrosse club will play the St. Paul boys soon.

Jerry Murphy will meet any man of his weight in a Graeco-Roman wrestling match.

Jack Keefe has good backing in Minneapolis, and stands ready to spar any one in the state.

The Minneapolis Cricket club is getting into fine condition, and expects to down the St. Paul boys.

The Lacrosse club will play at Prof. Duplessis open field sports entertainment which he is arranging for on the base ball park.

A meeting will be held this evening at the office of the *Canadian-American*, for the purpose of reorganizing the Lacrosse club.

There are a large number of pretty fast horses working and speeding daily on the fair grounds track, preparatory to entering the northwestern circuit races.

Roller rinks, it would seem, are esteemed just the correct thing in Minneapolis. We now have three rinks and it is announced that another is about to start at the corner of Washington and Fourteenth avenue south.

The Winnipeg giant, Earl McGowan, who knocked James Prendergast out on Thursday night, will soon visit Minneapolis. He will probably take part in one of Prof. Donaldson's entertainments.

There are numberless gentlemen in this city who are willing to back Wilkes McDermott, the Minneapolis Hercules, against a team of draft horses. Muscularly, he is considered to lay over the great John L. Sullivan. He will appear in the field sports under the management of Prof. Duplessis.

This evening the sparring event of the season will occur at Market hall, under the management of M. Breslauer. The principal feature will be a soft glove contest between Prof. Donaldson and Jack Keefe, the middle-weight pugilist. It will be a warm set to, and no hippodrome. Patsy Mellen, of Minneapolis, will endeavor to knock out Beecher, of Brainerd, and John Colwell and James Burke two favorite boxers of Minneapolis, will spar for points. John Roller and John Vogel, the two coopers who fought an eighteen round hard glove contest recently in Hunt's hall will have their second meeting. Jerry Murphy, the champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of Minnesota, will have a bout with Harry Clark, of London, and will also manipulate the heavy dumb bells. He is reported the strongest man of his weight in the west. In addition to the above Prof. Donaldson offers any man in Minneapolis $50 if he will stand before him four rounds, Queensbury rules, and seems particularly anxious that Prof. Duplessis accept the challenge. He makes no conditions, but will pay the $50 no matter what the results of the contest are.

Minneapolis base ball stock is on the rise. The prevailing opinion is that when the "dudes" play on their own diamond, encouraged by friends and large attendance, they will stiffen up and pound the ball unmercifully. McCormick, the great pitcher, is being dared to meet the best clubs in the Northwestern league. Donnelly, the only man in the club who can successfully catch McCormick, will rejoin the boys in Grand Rapids on Tuesday. He is confident that his disabled thumb will be in condition by that time, although it looks precarious now.

G. A. R.

National Encampment Orders Issued from Philadelphia Headquarters.

The following has just been issued from the department of Philadelphia:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, No. 202 CHESTNUT ST. Phil'ad'a, May 6, 1884.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

I. The eighteenth annual session of the national encampment will assemble at Minneapolis, on Wednesday, July 23, next.

Details as to railroad and hotel rates will be made known as early as practicable.

The committee of arrangements of the department of Minnesota extends a cordial invitation to all comrades to visit their state at that time.

In addition to the hotel accommodations, a camp will be established, conveniently located, where every detail that can add to the pleasure and comfort of comrades will be attended to.

The programme so far is as follows: the commander-in-chief and staff, officers of the national encampment, and all members who can conveniently do so, will reach Minneapolis on Monday evening, July 21.

Tuesday, reception and grand army and military parade. Camp fire in the evening.

Wednesday and Thursday, sessions of the national encampment. Excursions at low rates will be arranged for all not engaged in the encampment.

For those who wish to take more extended trips, to visit the Yellowstone, sail on the lakes, or witness the operations of harvesting in the great wheat fields of Minnesota and Dakota, low rates will be made, and it is suggested that comrades should arrange for ample time to enjoy the pleasures thus afforded in a trip to the northwest.

All comrades intending to be present at this encampment should promptly notify their department headquarters, so that timely arrangements may be made for them.

Application for quarters should be made at once to Comrade E. C. Babb, commanding department, chairman committee of arrangements, Minneapolis.

II. Copies of all resolutions or proposed amendments to the rules and regulations of ritual should be sent to these headquarters at once. No amendments can be considered unless notice thereof is given to the members at least thirty days prior to the assembling of the encampment. By command of

ROBERT B. BEATH, Commander-in-Chief.

J. M. VANDERSLICE, Adjutant General.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judges Lochren, Young and Koon.]

The following prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning:

W. H. Bryant, larceny; plea not guilty; gave $500 bonds for appearance Thursday.

Hugh Skelly, forgery; plea not guilty; gave $600 bonds for appearance May 22.

Joseph Mitchell, Terrance Connolly; removing an appurtenance to a railroad car; plea not guilty; gave $500 bonds, each for appearance May 23.

Elwood Lewis, larceny; plea not guilty; trial May 20.

A. C. Anderson, breaking into a warehouse with intention of committing larceny; plea not guilty; trial May 20.

Jas. N. Harris, obtaining money under false pretenses; discharged upon a nolle prosequi.

Wm. Clark, robbery, plea, not guilty; trial May 20.

The balance of the day was devoted to the suit of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power company against the mills on the East side.

NEW CASES FILED.

Johnson & Henck vs. Geo. E. Marcus.
C. G. Carlton & Co. vs. Jas. W. Girvin.
W. R. Metcalf vs. James Gorman.
Kantzler & Hargis vs. Geo. W. Munday.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Freeland.]

In the estate of Clarissa Parker; order for settlement and distribution made. Hearing June 9.

In the estate of Mary H. King; letters issued and order limiting time made.

Martha J. Chandler, minor; P. W. Losony appointed guardian.

In the estate of Mary Uhleim; inventory filed and allowed.

In the estate of Bertha M. Uhleim; inventory filed and allowed.

In the estate of George W. Hale; appraisers appointed and order limiting time made.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Bailey.]

Thomas Hand, assault and battery upon Julia Hand; committed ten days.

Henry Ambrose, attempt to commit an offense upon his wife Eliza Ambrose; gave bond in $100 to keep the peace.

John Dimmond, entering a freight car with intent to steal; dismissed upon motion of county attorney.

Mike Doherty, and Frank Jones, drunkenness; suspended.

John Miller, drunkenness; paid a fine in $5.50.

William McReady, drunkenness; commit ten days.

S. C. Leland, drunkenness; paid a fine in $5.50.

Frank Wilson and William Johnson, vagrancy; sentences suspended.

Frank Jones, larceny of a shoe from E. Farrington; committed 20 days.

Daniel Kelly, assault with a dangerous weapon upon John Kennedy; continued until May 23 in $500 bonds; committed in default of the same.

Daniel Kelly, assault and battery upon John Farley; dismissed.

Bradford Campbell and Michael Grady, larceny from Hattie Wheeler; continued until May 20th; committed in default of $5,000 bonds each.

The Brunswick Case Decided.

The district court has rendered its decision in the following case which has aroused such public interest.

Chas. Brunswick and Ben. Brunswick, partners as Brunswick & company, vs. Brunswick & Co., billiards, The J. M. Brunswick & Balke company et al.

The plaintiff's complaint sets forth that the defendants assumed the name, "Brunswick & Co., billiards," for the purpose of deriving benefit from the reputation of the plaintiff's good name by the similarity of the names. Second: That the defendants used circulars, pamphlets, etc., similar in appearance to those used by plaintiff, to still further mislead people to think that the companies were identical. Third: That defendants employed a former agent of plaintiff's and occupied a business stand once occupied by plaintiff to still further deceive and take advantage of plaintiff's name and business.

As to the first the court decides a name is not like a trade mark, and defendants cannot be restrained from using their own name. Second that the circulars were such as used by dealers in billiard tables in general, and further that the circulars were not originated by the plaintiff. Third, that defendants can employ who they please and locate where they please. Therefore, the order requiring defendants to show cause why they should not be temporarily enjoined is discharged.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Old Man Prefers to go to a Hotter Place Than Stillwater.

Otto Swanson, an old man, sentenced Thursday in the district court to eighteen months in the penitentiary for larceny, tried to commit suicide in the county jail about 5 o'clock by stabbing himself with a small knife. His condition was not discovered until several hours later, when an examination was made and several small wounds upon the left side of his heart, not of a dangerous character, were found to be the sum total of his injuries.

The old man says he was driven to the act by the teasing and hectoring which he received from the other prisoners. Before he commenced cutting holes in himself he wrote a note to the sheriff. The prisoners stole the note and when Sheriff Stoddardt learned of it he demanded it should be forthcoming. It was not, so six of the prisoners thought likely to know what became of their missive were confined in the dungeon to remain there until they divulge. Swanson looks as though he was half crazy, and says he got this knife from one of the Stillwater convicts, when the penitentiary birds were here last fall.

JOHN H. HAVERLY

Accused of Swindling His Partners Out of $5,500.

NEW YORK, May 16.—From the Brooklyn *Eagle:* This morning Justice Cullen, at a special term of the supreme court, granted an order of arrest in the action of Wm. H. Gale and Louis Spader against John H. Haverly. The plaintiffs' lawyers state that John H. Haverly and W. Birch, of minstrel fame, owned equal interests in the Comedy theatre, New York, formerly used by the San Francisco minstrels. Haverly and Gale and Spader subsequently formed a partnership, under the name of the International Amusement Exchange. Haverly, as is alleged, representing to Gale and Spader that he could obtain Birch's half interest in the comedy theater for $1,000. Gale and Spader thinking the investment profitable, requested Haverly to negotiate with Birch at the figure named. A short time afterward Haverly reported that Birch would not accept $1,000 but wanted $6,000. After deliberation Gale and Spader resolved to accede to the terms. The money was handed to Haverly, who duly reported he had completed the purchase for $6,000. Haverly, as alleged, produced a bill of sale transferring the property, but it was observed the transfer was to Haverly alone, and that the consideration was only $1. Gale and Spader sought an explanation. Haverly said the transfer was made to him solely, as Birch would not have disposed of his interest in the theatre to any other person at so low a figure. As to the consideration, Haverly said the sum of $1 was inserted in the bill of sale in order that the members of the theatrical profession might not know the terms on which the bargain had been made. Plaintiffs allege it has come to their knowledge that Haverly had paid for Birch's half interest in the theatre the small sum of $500 instead of $6,000, and that he has thus came into possession unlawfully of $5,500 as the profit of his transaction. The affidavit of William Birch corroborates the allegations made by the plaintiffs. Mr. Haverly is to sail for Europe to-morrow.

For Smelting Works at East Selkirk, Manitoba.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, May 16.—An East Selkirk Man., special says: J. R. Kemp, representing Minneapolis capitalists, interviewed the town council last night and secured a bonus of $50,000 and fifty acres of land exempt from taxation for twenty years, for starting a smelting industry. Iron ore is plentiful in the vicinity.

A Band of Jesse James.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 16.—Eddie Armitage, Harry Desteese, Dewight Spice and Charlie Bachmann, boys of eleven and twelve years, were found late to-night encamped on a farm two miles west of the city, having started out armed to the teeth with pistols and knives to kill Indians and buffalos, as they put it. Their parents missed them at supper time and a search was instituted. The camp was stormed, and the would be frontiersmen made prisoners by their fathers.

Murder of a Peddler.

PRESCOTT, Ark., May 16.—Frank Ward, peddler, April 14th, dined at Polk's house, twelve miles from Center Point. Polk accompanied him to a crest, where, aided by a man named Kuy Kendall, he murdered Ward, burning his body and pulverizing the bones. Yesterday the murderers were arrested, and Kuy Kendall confessed. It is believed that lynch law will be enforced, but thus far nothing has occured.

Chiracahuas Captured.

PRISIDIO, Cala., May 16.—The following is received from the deputation of Arzona, dated May 15th: Captain Crawford telegraphs that Lieut. Hunter turned over to him yesterday twenty Chiracahuas, four men and sixteen women, two sons of Juh among them. This party is the last of the Chiracahuas, and Warm Spring Indians who have been in Mexico. All these Indians are now on the reservation.

Fire at Suspension Bridge.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 16.—The rear portions of Colts' block, Suspension Bridge, was gutted by fire to-day. The loss of Phillips, hardware, was $9,000, Kraner, boots and shoes, $6,000, *Journal* printing office, $3,000, L. S. Colt, $5,000.

The National Union League.

BOSTON, May 16.—General James S. Negley, Pittsburg, president of the National Union League, has called a meeting of the National council at the Palmer house, Chicago, June 2d in the evening. Addresses may be expected from distinguished members from all parts of the Union.

Change of Employers.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Western Union Telegrahh company has given immediate employment to thirty-five of the Banker's and Merchant's Telegraph company's line men and builders, dismissed at Boston to-day. The Western Union company will hire an additional number to-morrow.

Heavy Fire, But Well Insured.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 16.—A fire at Petersburg, fifteen miles south of this city, destroyed a block containing dry good stores, hotel, grocery, newspaper office, and several law and doctors' offices. Loss $50,000 to $75,000, well insured.

The Duluth Marine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, May 16.—Arrived: Propeller Northerner. Cleared: Propeller Empire State, S. F. Hodge, for Toledo; barge Hecla; schooner Ironton.

Large Smelting Works.

CHATTANVOGA, Tenn., May 16.—The English and Scotch owners of 28,000 acres of mineral lands near Chattanooga, have decided to erect two large blast furnaces on the tract, with a capacity of 250 tons.

A Mexican Duel.

MEXICO, via Galveston, May 16.—A duel on Wednesday, between Torres Sonora and Pedro Garza near here, was the result of an old feud. They used pistols at twenty-five paces, and Torres' right hand was shattered.

A Brewer Assigns.

TIFFIN, O., May 16.—C. Mueller, a Clinton brewer, has assigned to Frank Wagner. Liabilities $60,000 to $75,000, and assets about the same.

Damaging Frost.

JANNESVILLE, Wis., May 16.—There was a heavy frost in this part of the state this morning, which damaged the fruit and crops in low lands. Water was frozen in many places.

Another Steamer Lost.

LONDON, May 16.—The steamship Illyrian, from Liverpool to Boston, was wrecked last night near Cape Clear, Ireland. All the people on board are saved.

VERY NERVOUS YET.

Reports of New Failures Add to the Perplexity of the Situation.

Cereals Advance at First, Then Decline, and Close With a Sharp Rally.

Option Traders in Wheat Spend Much of Their Time in Changing May and June to July.

The Uneasiness in Wall Street Continued During the Morning, Lake Shore Leading the Downward Movement.

The General Result of the Day Was Slightly Higher Prices, and a Better Outlook for the Morrow.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 16.—The bulls made a strong spurt to keep prices up to-day, and their efforts were rewarded by a fair degree of success, wheat remaining firm at yesterday's close on the board, 89⅝c for July, but they were attempting more than they could accomplish in view of the bad reports from the east, and after the first half hour prices weakened. The markets continue feverish and values unsettled, being largely controlled by the condition of affairs in New York, which fail to show much, if any, improvement, additional failures being reported there to-day, and the stock market was exceedingly nervous, although dispatches received by bankers just before the close were more cheerful, and the opinion was expressed that the worst was passed. But, though such an opinion is encouraging, it must not be forgotten that the trouble is no longer confined to Wall street, but is steadily spreading in other directions, and weak banks and commercial houses are suffering. Hence, while prices of grain are comparatively low, and stocks here are being rapidly reduced by shipments increased conservatism should be used on the part of investors, as the market is in such a condition that it is very dangerous to dabble in it. Provisions during the early part of the day were weak and the feeling feverish and the prices very much lower. The market at one time had a panicy look, but the bulls who sold the property, and who in their efforts to unload had caused the break, came in as buyers, and by free bidding secured a reaction, most of the early decline being recovered.

Wheat was very nervous and irregular. The receipts were small and the out inspection, 271,000 bushels of contract grades, with the prospect of the withdrawals from store for the week being nearly 1,000,000 bushels. It was also stated that there were a large number of English orders here and a portion of them were executed. These statements gave the bulls considerable encouragement. The early advices from New York were encouraging, and despite the weakness and decline noted in London and Liverpool the market opened firm and a shade above yesterday's close and remained firm for a time under active trading and a tendency to buy. This strong movement continued even while stocks grew more and more shaky, until two incidents transpired to change its course. First came a well founded report that the Newark Savings institution, of New York, had succumbed to the pressure brought to bear upon it. It is said to be a complete failure. This event was sufficient to shake the confidence of the bulls and wheat at once began to tumble. The pressure to sell became general. Early buyers unloaded freely, the bears were encouraged to increase their lines of stock, and prices receded to 88c for July, when the demand to cover shorts, in which settlers had a profit and the fair taking by scalpers, caused an upward turn, and prices advanced to 89½@89¾c and closed on 'change at 89¼c for July. A large amount of changing from May and June to July was reported. In the afternoon trading was liberal, the shorts covering freely and at the close July wheat was up to 91½c.

Corn was influenced by the same causes that affected wheat, and like the latter, the trading was mostly of a weak character. The volume of business was liberal and prices very unsettled, although the fluctuations were confined to a range of 1⅜c. July opened ½@¼c under yesterday's closing prices, at 57¾c, and advanced under free buying by shorts, who were rendered uneasy by the early improvement in wheat and small receipts compared with the shipments, 58½c being reached, but under the influence of adverse financial news from the east prices fell to 56⅞c, but again rallied when wheat started on the up grade, and after frequent fluctuations closed on 'change at 57⅞@58c. There was a good demand for low grades from shippers, and offerings were moderate. On the curb there was considerable activity, and July advanced ¾c and June ⅞c.

Oats were lower all around, but the downward tendency was more marked for cash than for futures. Trade was rather quiet, prices opening ⅛c lower for June at 32¾c, and sold at 32½@33c, and closed on 'change at 32⅝c.

An attempt was made to break the provision market, and July pork, which opened at $17.45, dropped right down to $17, with other articles on the list correspondingly weak. It was talked about on 'change that Singer was to a certain extent responsible for the break in provisions, as he was believed to be selling freely. Some think, however, that the general feeling of insecurity and uncertainty as to what is to be expected, together with the new failure reported, is all that is needed to keep prices at low ebb.

The crowd, who demonstrated the nature of their designs on provisions to the temporary disgust of the Lulls, were victorious up to the point where July pork stood at $16.95. By the time the article had declined to that figure, Phil Armour and Fowler Bros awoke to the exigencies of the situation and soon demonstrated with what tenacity they still held to their ancient principles. What Armour did for pork Fowler Bros. did for lard and ribs, and together they soon placed provisions back to nearly where they started from.

Pork was active but greatly unsettled, and prices fluctuated considerably within quite a wide range. Offerings were free, and the demand fairly active, especially from the shorts. The market opened steady at yesterday's closing figures, but soon weakened, and prices receded 50@55c on the whole range, but later, under the influences noted above, the market was stronger and prices rallied 35@45c, and ruled comparatively steady to the close, which was at $17.37 for July, with liberal trading and free covering by shorts. The curb was stronger and the July option closed at $17.60

Lard was quite active, but the feeling was greatly unsettled and prices very irregular. The market opened comparatively steady at yesterday's closing figure, but the offerings were free and prices gradually declined 25@30c. Later, under a buying demand from those interested in upholding the market, prices rallied and ruled comparatively steady to the close on 'change, which was at $8.27 for July. Lard shared in the advance on the curb and the July option closed at $8.37½.

A little more activity was noted in short ribs, the offerings being considerably increased and the speculative inquiry fairly active. Prices receded 15@20c but rallied again 12½@15c, and closed steady. On the curb they shared the strength of other hog products and closed at $8.20 for July, an appreciation of 24c over the close on 'change.

Cattle were fairly active with a good demand for all sorts. Prices ruled firm all around, and on the medium and common grades of fat cattle some salesmen thought they got a shade better prices than on Wednesday and Thursday. However, taken altogether, there was little or no change in the general market. The demand was strong, and salesmen found less difficulty in meeting the views of buyers. Butchers' stock is in light supply and steady. Also stockers and feeders. There is a light supply of distillery cattle.

The hog market was dull and unsatisfactory for sellers from first to last. Prices opened weak and 5@10c lower, but as the forenoon passed away values steadily declined, and at the finish common and poor sorts were 15@20c lower with at least 10,000 in the pens unsold. The sales during the day barely reached 9,000 and there were over 20,000 on the market.

There were too many poor and common sheep on the market and for these sorts prices ruled easier if not lower. Fair to choice remain firm and in good demand.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "The Milwaukee crowd are not supposed to have unloaded yet, neither have the large local longs as we can see, and the market is being forced down a good deal by large sales of short wheat, while the sales on stop orders are of course very large also. The market is no doubt badly short now and in condition to be jumped lively, should the financial outlook at New York improve. We fear the trouble there is not yet at an end and think a further weeding out of the "high rollers" probable. The country operators are doing but little either way, being afraid to risk money on this kind of a market, and in this they show good judgment. Had wheat broken a couple of cents more corn would probably have made bad breaks also, but we think it will take a bad break in wheat to shake out the corn holders, as they seem to have great faith."

McCormick, Kennett & Day say: "We think wheat will sell higher the moment confidence is restored, but this rally has probably been too sharp to last. We think corn a purchase on breaks, although the price is high, but our Mr. McCormick believes it a sale for 54c."

Crosby & Co. say: "This afternoon there was a concerted local effort to bull shorts out, in which our entire local talent was engaged, and the strong closing of stocks enabled it to force July to 91¼c, and thus liquidate a large aggregate of shorts. The volume of business has been very heavy and largely local. There was a line of solid long stuff sold which was taken by the crowd on the weakness, and which will be on the market again. The afternoon bulge was a local manipulation and easily worked on the present nervous feeling, but it reduced the short interest materially and in this way weakened the force of the advance. The afternoon reports from New York are favorable, but we fear the trouble is not yet over, and think our market will not hold."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 16.—The day was fairly active at banks, money being in about the average demand at 4@5 per cent. on call, and 5@6 per cent. on time. Securities of a very high order are required, money being firmly held. The only feature in the local market was the break in New York exchange which went all to pieces before noon and was quotably at $1 discount for $1,000, against 50c premium yesterday, and no demand at this figure. Sixty-day documentary sterling was unquotable, with cable transfers selling at $4·83. To-day's associated bank clearings were $7,625,000, against $8,267,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 16.—Stocks were remarkably well held for a time this morning. On the announcement of the failure of a stock house and rumors that other troubles were brewing free selling of stocks commenced and in the Lake Shore crowd there was a panicy feeling, the stock falling from 89 to 81. The market at this time had a worse appearance than ever and the excitement was intense. Sharp reactions followed these declines. Manitoba sold during the morning at 79½ against 87 last evening. Pullman was very active, ranging from 98 to 105. Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island stood up remarkably well, while Alton would not down. The tone was much better during the closing hours. Western Union Telegraph rallied sharply, and the balance improved sufficiently to make a firm market all around. There was much less excitement, and the feeling decidedly more comfortable. The dividend payers held up well to the end, and some of the lighter stocks, such as Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Texas Pacific made gains for the day. The market closed steady. The money panic appears to be about over.

A. M. Day says: "The market has been feverish, but on the whole much better. There was considerable foreign buying during the first hour, but on the calling of loans and the failure of the Newark Savings bank and Hardy & Sons, prices sold off. Lake Shore broke badly, but recovered the full loss before the close. About noon the banks decided to loan freely on governments at par, on which money dropped from ½ per cent. a day to 4 per cent. at the close. During the last hour the market boomed on buying by brokers supposed to represent the bear party, and closed at the highest figures of the day. There were the most alarming rumors during the forenoon, but upon being carefully traced out they were found to be without foundation. The savings banks drew heavily of legal tenders of small denominations from the sub-treasury and $7,000,000 legals were remitted from Washington. Out-of-town bankers, mostly New England and Canada, brought to New York last night from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. Russell Sage declined to take stocks on his puts, but offered to pay the difference between the market and the privileges sold at 40 per cent of their value. Fisk & Hatch are said to have been carrying $5,000,000 governments on 5 per cent. and the drop yesterday broke them. At one time a very prominent house carrying a large amount of stocks could not get any money. Finally they furnished $3,000,000 of governments, and a prominent bear borrowed the money for them at 12 per cent. interest, and he bought 20,000 shares of stock, which turned the market. Had they failed, the result would have been most disastrous. The sudden decline in Lake Shore to 81 was owing to their difficulty. At the close it looks as if prices would be higher to-morrow, but the closing prices have been made by the bear party, and may be only temporary. We can tell better to-morrow morning whether it is going to last. We advised buying good stocks this morning. We never knew any one to lose money on buying good stocks in a panic."

Henry Clews & Co. say: "The market opened under another severe shock, which came this time from the collapse of a savings bank in Newark, the cause being attributed to A. W. Dimick's failure, and the severe depreciations in brokers' and Merchants' telegraph stock. This now looks to be the last of the cathastrophies of any magnitude that are likely to take place growing out of the Wall street flurry. It may be expected, therefore, that each day heaeafter will bring increased confidence and a steady advance. We are quite clear in our minds that the worst is over, and the lowest prices have been reached, and that the future will witness a gradual building up again from the base now established by the long-continued severe shrinkage, which has now been of two years and ten months duration, as its start dates from the day President Garfield was shot, and the past week has been a continuance. American securities at the present time are now the cheapest properties to be found in any market in the world, and the extreme low prices which have been witnessed during this week will not again be seen in our opinion for a very long time. We strongly advise people having spare money to invest in dividend-paying properties without delay, or there will be left. The shaking up in the street has certainly been a severe one and failures numerous, but doubtless many of them should have fallen in the panic of 1873 and reorganized with a clean sheet and bitter experience for their capital, instead of since lugging along cats and dogs and working, as it were, for a dead horse, in which case they would stand solid and the community have been spared the unfortunate shock occasioned by their misfortunes. There are periods in the lives of most men when pride must have a fall by a surrender and when it comes the thing to do is to succumb as gracefully as possible to the inevitable and start anew with vigor, energy and pluck, phœnix like, rising from the ashes. Above all things for the unfortunate to avoid is despair, as in a country flowing with milk and honey, such as this, there is no need or excuse for it. A man after failure is made thereby a better business man. Therefore all is not lost, as it gives him qualities which come only through such great trouble, namely, caution and the fear of a second disaster, as like a child, once burnt, dreads the fire."

The lard and provision trade of the produce exchange have decided to have two public calls each day, at 11 and 2 o'clock.

THE SEAT OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Seward's Prophecy and the Early Writings of Timothy Flint and His Son.

Editor St. Paul Globe:

I hope you may allow me space in your widely-read and influential journal for a query, rather than an assertion, as to the remarkable prediction made regarding the supremacy of St. Paul by that sagacious and philosophical statesman, William H. Seward, in the year 1830. In passing, let me say that I understand this prediction to be that, inasmuch as St. Paul is in the geographical center of the continent of North America, it will be the future center of trade of the northwest and the future capital of the United States. Now, it is not likely that Mr. Seward, an eastern man, wedded, as we all are to local interests, would have made this prediction unless moved to it by reflection and research. His exhaustive learning, his patient accumulation of all the sources of authority, in any given case, was one of the peculiar and praiseworthy characteristics of the man. The leading, or standard authority on matters relating to the Mississippi valley, during the whole career of Mr. Seward, and even up to the present time, was and is, Timothy Flint, a Massachusetts clergyman, but who for the best years of a long and useful life made the Mississippi valley his special study. Imaginative and eloquent, and at the same time, as the mood suited the theme, practical and accurate, Timothy Flint contributed two remarkable works to the early literature of this valley, and both based on wide travel and careful study and observation. The first was a work in one volume, published in 1826, entitled "Ten Years Recollections of the Mississippi Valley." The second work was a still more elaborate one, in two volumes, published 1832, and entitled (in the method, and in emulation, of Malte Brun) "The Geography of the Mississippi Valley." Both these works are, happily, among the treasures of the Historical Society of the State of Minnesota. It is in the first named of these works, "The Recollections," that he treats more at large of the "wild-cat" towns, the cities on paper, which cut such a figure in the early history of property in the states adjacent to the great river, and especially in Illinois and Missouri. This feverish excitement over new town-plats provoked, he narrates, the satirical vein in one of the contributors to a St. Louis newspaper, who announced in exaggerated and boastful phrases, the new town of "Ne Plus Ultra," and accompanied his announcement with a diagram which represented the streets as one mile each in width, the blocks of lots each one mile square (six hundred and forty acres), a city park consisting of a vast standing forest, and we may suppose of the size of an entire township, in a state of nature, and the city intersected at right angles by two colossal avenues on meridianal lines, the one leading from the south pole to Symmes' Hole on the north, and the other from Pekin to Jerusalem. This satire, as Flint records, produced a sensation at the expense of the sanguine and oracular real estate agents of those times, and it was, without doubt, a just reproof of wild and rampant speculations. Flint, however, had the prophetic ken to see that there must be some dominant city of the future, concerning which no terms of praise or importance of announcement would be deemed inappropriate or excessive; concerning which no eulogies would be too highly charged; of rivers, hills, mill-seats, quarries, forests, trade, transportation, central position, population, monetary capital, and all the attributes of municipal prosperity and progress. He therefore checks the satire, and reproves the satirist, in observing (at page 187) that, for himself, conversant as he is from experience and travel with the incalculable resources of this region, he thinks the reasonable probability to be that on one of these boundless plains, and contiguous to some one of these noble rivers, in view of these hoary bluffs, in the midst of this scene of beauty and fertility and advancing improvement, under the protecting wings of the Genius of Liberty, there will arise the actual Ne Plus Ultra.

The value of this prophecy is the more appreciable when we give weight to the circumstances that Flint had already studied Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and had heard and pondered all the arguments whereby the zealous respective friends of these cities persuaded themselves that the great city of the future was already found, and that it was wherewith the eulogist had united his own fortunes, and wherein he had built like Cato, his residence "for posterity and the immortal Gods."

The works of Flint were, doubtless, part of the library of the statesman, and in contemplation of a speaking-tour through the great valley, it is to them that in the way of preparation for his appointment, he would naturally have recourse.

Timothy Flint had a son, Micah P. Flint, who emulated the studies of his father. His poem of Sorotaphion, published in Boston in 1826, and largely devoted to western legends, it may be mentioned in this connection, contains an allusion to the curious conceit of one of the pioneers of the west. This prop of the early state took the trouble to request, in his last will and testament, that, as he had seen the first steamboat that ploughed the Mississippi, and as this was the harbinger of a vast population which would take up its abode in the valley, he might be buried on the river bank with his head above ground, and with his eyes turned toward the stream, that thus he might forever behold the impressive panorama—directions which serve to remind us of the wish of Franklin that he might return to the scenes of earth in our days, to behold the changes which would be brought about in the lapse of a hundred years:

"I knew a rude unlettered swain, who dwelt
On the sweet, flowering prairie where arise
Cahokia's mounds. 'Twas in his testament
(A strange and idiot charge, which still was proof
That in our ashes live their wonted fires')
He saw the first proud steamboat trace her path
In foam upon the Mississippi tide.
The glorious spectacle raised from his eye
The film of age, and stirred his torpid blood.
And he foresaw the numbers that would crme
Behind. He bade them lay him on his grounds
Near to that mighty wave; his head erect,
Anh raised above the soil, that he might see
The sweeping pageant passing in its pride."

With your permission I may refer to this subject again.

May 14, 1884. WASHINGTON.

Peculiar Railway Accident.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 16.—This afternoon the machinery of the Mount Washington freight inclined plane, became disarranged and ascending and descending cars could not be stopped and collided near the station houses, doing great damage. Henry Meyers, teamster, was badly cut in the face and head; John Weigel, injured internally, and William Davis, Ed. Barrett and Richard Hamilton, slightly injured. Two horses were also cut to pieces.

Bismarck's Resignation Accepted.

BERLIN, May 16.—The emperor has accepted the resignation of Bismarck from the presidency of the cabinet, and appointed as his successor Boetlicher, Prussian minister of state.

In Memoriam.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Mrs. Leland Stanford, at present in New York, in memoriam of her son, lately deceased, has devoted $5,000 to the kindergartens of this city.

OVERLOADED TREASURY.

Leads Treasury Officials to Regard it Their Business to Help Wall Street.

Bateman Contradicts Swaim, Spanish Consul at Key West Threatened.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The house committee on judiciary has decided that congress has no legal right to declare a forfeiture of the land grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad company.

Some astonishment was manifested at the treasury department over the decline in government securities, and it is only accounted for on the theory, that the bonds were being rapidly converted into money, to be used on more profitable investments. Secretary Folger said this afternoon he had received no information from New York on the subject and was consequently unable to explain the decline. The fact that only $109,000 of called bonds were offered for redemption in New York yesterday, is regarded as an indication that the people who hold bonds are not in great need of money at present. A conference was held this afternoon as to the best method of relieving the financial pressure in New York. In view of the decline in the 4 per c