# EXCHANGE ECHOES.

## The Cereal and Provision Trade Flat, Stale and Unprofitable.

## The Wheat Pit Scalpers Have Things Pretty Much Their Own Way.

### The Difference Between the Chicago and New York Visible Supply Statements Over a Million Bushels.

### Large Holdings of Long Futures and Favorable Drying Weather Prevent Any Advance in Corn.

### Share Trading Was Bullish at Midday, but Became Dull and Lifeless in the Afternoon.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The markets were uninteresting to-day and almost featureless, coupled with a disinclination to trade. There was a good deal of nervousness, and though fluctuations were rapid the range was small. At times there was a fair show of strength, but the close on the afternoon board was weak and nearly all articles showed a decline, compared with the closing quotations yesterday. Wheat fell off ¼c for October and ⅝c November and corn ¼c for November, while oats went up ⅛c for May and down ⅛c for October. Provisions were inactive and weaker, year pork decining 12½c, October lard 12½c, and November lard 5c. October ribs declined 15c and November ribs advanced 5c. Closing quotations were: November wheat 74¾c, November corn 42c, May oats 29⅜c; year pork $11.55. November lard $6.77½, November ribs $3.85.

Wheat opened weak, but the scalpers made a stormy effort to keep prices up, though they were only partially successful, that is, they prevented the decline being as great as it otherwise might have been. Those who had bought for a rise felt that if the market went down again it would be harder than ever to bring it up, hence their efforts to bolster prices. Liverpool was quite and steady, and Mark Lane inactive, with a decline of 6 pence per quarter for California wheat off coast and 3 pence per quarter for American red winter. In cargoes on passage California wheat just shipped was quoted 1 shilling per quarter lower, which is equivalent to a decline of 3 cents a bushel this side of the water. Receipts here were a little less of winter and about the same of spring, and larger at Milwaukee and Toledo. New York early was ¼c lower and St. Louis ⅛c. French cables were rather firm and cash wheat in New York was also firm, and this helped the bulls in manipulating the market in their direction. Spring wheat is now higher in proportion than winter, and the farmers are selling more of it on that account. The visible supply statement, as made by Walker, was conflicting as usual with the Chicago statement.

Said one of the directors of the board of trade:

"The New York visible supply statement shows an increase of 2,200,000 bushels of wheat, and the statement does not include Minneapolis and St. Paul, where there has been an increase of 500,000 bushels. The total increase is, according to the New York statistician, about 2,700,000 bushels. The Chicago statistician, however, makes it only 1,500,000 bushels. Secretary Stone is off in his calculations over 1,000,000 bushels."

Shortly after the opening this morning there was fair buying by shorts and by longs who desired to keep the market up, and prices stiffened up ¼c, but there were free offerings at the advance, under which the market again broke off and closed weak. October opened at 74½c, sold at 74¼@75c and closed at 74½c. November opened at 75c, with sales at 74¾@75⅛c and closed at the lowest figure of the day. December opened at 76⅞c, sold at 76⅝c, advanced to 77¼c and closed on the morning board at 76¾c and in the afternoon at 76⅛c. No. 2 spring closed at 74½@75c, No. 3 at 61@61¼c, No. 2 red winter at 76c and No. 3 at 65c. Among the heavier brokers who were supporting the market were Kent, Schwarz & Dupee, the Adamses, Hancock and Driver. The latter sold later, however, and Lester was also a seller, but, it is said, only of wheat he bought yesterday. Murray Nelson was also on the short side.

Corn was strong early in the day, advancing about 1¼c above the latest figures of yesterday. The cause of the higher prices was the small receipts and very heavy shipments—over half a million bushels. London markets were called strong. The offerings at the advance were large and considerable long corn was sold, which, with heavy offerings later for short account, gave the market a decidedly weak tone, the advance being more than lost. The large holdings of the long futures, supposed to be for eastern account, are the weak feature. The favorable weather throughout the west for the drying of the new crop is also a heavy drag against any improvement in prices. October opened at 41⅞c, sold at 42¾c, declined to 41⅜c and closed at that figure on the morning board. In the afternoon it fell off to 41⅝c, which was its closing price yesterday. November opened at 42¼c, sold up to 43¾c, but weakened when the demand was filled and gradually settled to a close of 42¼c, from which in the afternoon it dropped off ¼c. Year sold at 39@39⅝c, closing at the lowest figure. Bliss was trying to sell May at 39⅞c.

Oats were more active and higher during the most of the day and many of the operators believe in higher prices. W. G. Press was a buyer of May. It is believed that purchhses by Tom Devees for some unknown party aggregated in the neighborhood of 200,000 bushels. Bob Wallace is getting a little cautious about selling big lines. The visible supply is steadily decreasing, and unless heavier receipts begin to arrive pretty soon a sharp upturn is predicted. May opened at 29¼c, sold up to 29¾c and closed at 29⅜c. October opened ⅜c higher at 24¾c, but sagged off in the afternoon and closed at 25¼c.

There was not much activity in provisions, and the demand was mainly from shorts. October pork was unchanged. Year pork ruled a little higher early. It opened 2½c above yesterday's last quotations, but later took a drop of 15c, and closed at $11.15. Lard opened 7½c lower, for October delivery at $6.90, and closed at $6.85. For November delivery the opening was steady at $6.82½, but the close was 5c lower at $6.77½. October ribs opeued unchanged at $9.30, but closed 15c lower, and November opened 2½c higher, and closed 5c higher at $6.85.

"There is nothing doing in provisions," said a packer, "and I trust there will be nothing for a while. We want to get our hogs cheap, and certainly the big packers will do nothing to bolster prices of products until their cellars are pretty well filled."

"Do you fear any such advance in hogs this season as was suffered last?"

"No, there's plenty of corn this year—corn everywhere. I look for an abundance of fat hogs at a low figure."

At the stock yards there was a good, steady demand for all sorts of fat cattle and prices underwent little or no change as compared with yesterday. So-called Liverpool cattle are 15@25c lower than last week and those which generally pass for fat cattle in the country are 30@40c lower. Texans were steady and range stock is making about the same prices as during the previous days of the week. The receipts of cattle are nearly 6,000 head in excess of this time last week.

The hog market was fairly active, with fourteen packing firms now under way, prices, although not quotably higher, ruled considerably stronger.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—About the only prominent feature in the money market is the continued firmness of New York exchange at the comparatively high premium of 60 cents per $1,000 with a heavy outside demand. Currency orders for shipment are light. Sterling exchange is $4.81@4.84½. Government bonds are strong and ¼c higher. The local bond and stock trade is quiet. Bank clearings were $7,771,000 against $7,373,000 yesterday.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The market has been dull to-day with an undertone of weakness. The receipts continue heavy, with no export demand. Cables were lower this morning. We look for considerably lower prices before a rally. We quote the closing of the market: November, 73⅜c; December, 75¼c. WALL & BIGELOW.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The stock market opened firm this morning, with one or two exceptions. Louisville & Nashville and Erie were fractionally lower, while the Vanderbilt stocks and the Grangers showed decided strength. It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio will put a line of steamers on to New York and Philadelphia. This will render it independent of the freight pool and put it in a condition to wage a ruinous war of rates with trunk line roads. Loaning rates of the Bank of England will be increased to-morrow, and it is expected that this will have a depressing effect on stocks. As the day advanced the stock market developed a pronounced condition of bullishness. The only exception was New York Central, which sold down from 85½c to 84⅝c. Commack, Woerishoeffer, Morgan and Gould were bearish on New York Central, and hammered it unmercifully all day. Souther advises the sale of New York Central at present prices. Yesterday he told an unfortunate operator to sell 1,000 shares of New York Central and he would guarantee the amount against loss. Henry Clews says that the decrease in earnings of the Northwestern for the month of October will amount to fully $200,000. It is now claimed as certain that the interest on the Jersey Central bonds will be paid on Nov. 1. This will, however, only delay for a time the final bankruptcy of the road. Rumors are again current that Vanderbilt is trying to secure control of the West Shore road. The recent strength of West Shore bonds is attributed to th is fact. The directors of the New York Central, however, are in favor of pursuing a vigorous aggressive policy against the rival of the Vanderbilt line and the outlook is that the demoralization of the rates will continue for some time to come. Ex-President Gowan has been appointed a committe of one by the Reading board of directors to prepare and submit a plan of reorganization for that road. While New York brokers generally were bearish on the situation they all thought the market was liable to sudden changes. Officials said no new cutting of rates was contemplated by the New York Central or West Shore. Foreign houses are still inclined to look with favor upon Vanderbilt stocks, but think the last issue of debenture bonds unwise. It would have been better for the Central to have reduced its dividends, they think. Erie officials say there is nothing in the present condition of that road to warrant the break of yesterday, but inside holders of the bonds have lost confidence and are letting them go. The yearly report of the Erie, ending September 30, would show that the road had earned its fixed charges within $700,000@800,000. The dealings at the last, so far as dullness was concerned, were a counterpart of yesterday, and before business ceased nealy all hands were outside of the exchange witnessing the marshaling of the battalion of its members who were to be reviewed later in the day. So the market was left to take care of itself, and it wound up in a very quiet manner.

### Western Pass Agreement.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The general managers of the roads west of Chicago met yesterday at the Lakeside building to consider the renewal of the defunct pass agreement. They were in session all day discussing provisions to be embodied in the agreemant and finally decided to renew the one that expired last spring. This stipulates that no passes shall be issued to influence freight rates, but allows the roads to sell thousand-mile shippers tickets at two cents per mile to the Missouri river and three cents beyond. The roads subscribing to the agreement are the Alton, Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, Northwestern, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Sante Fe, Union Pacific, Nosthern Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and St. Paul & Omaha. Geo. M. Bayne was elected permanent arbitrator of the passenger covenants and was instructed to communicate with the lines not present to secure their concurrence. The agreement will go into effect June 1, after which date thirty days' notice will b required for the withdrawal of any line.

### An Enjoyable Free Ride.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Oct. 29.—At noon to-day a special train came in on the Fargo Southern with an excursion party comprising 150 from Ortonville, 80 from Graceville, and about 30 from Fairmount, representative and business men of those cities, with ladies. They were the guests of the road, and very enthusiastic over the courtesies extended them by the efficient and gentlemanly officers. They spent about seven pleasant hours in the city, and quite a reception was given them by citizens. They adopted resolutions on their return thanking all parties who had aided in making the occasion enjoyable.

### Hand-Sharp.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

YANKTON, Dak., Oct. 29.—Lieut. Alex. Sharp, United States navy, son of Paymaster Sharp, and nephew of Gen. Grant, was married to-night to Miss Josie Hand, the daughter of ex-Secretary Hand. The ceremony occurred at Christ church, Rev. Dr. Dorsett officiating. The reception at the bride's residence was attended only by the families of the contracting parties. The bride and groom leave in the morning for Washington, where Lieut. Sharp is stationed.

### Chicago and St. Louis Rates.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—After several ineffectual attempts the brokers finally signed an agreement yesterday to advance rates between Chicago and St. Louis to $4.50. Tuesday's obstinate member was won over, and every broker in Chicago has now signed the document. The railroads were yesterday selling tickets at $5, but it is probable now that they will advance rates to a figure approximating the full tariff of $8.70.

### Northwestern Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Commissioner Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic association, has issued a circular announcing the extension to April 1, 1885, of the rates named in the tariff now dated May 23, 1884, on business to and from Manitoba and the British northwestern territories, which would have expired by limitation Oct. 31. This will be subject to the Canadian joint classification revised to June 1, 1884.

SCHURZ insists on comparing Blaine with men who have been acknowledged statesmen. The contrast is painful.

# THE LIARS IMPALED.

## Hon. Daniel Bassett Crams the Lie, that He Paid Donnelly for an Indian Contract, Down the P. P. Throat.

### And the Business Men of Stevens County Give Ole Rice & Co. a Similar Dose.

### A Strait Meeting at Bird Island Winds Up With Cheers for Donnelly.

### A Rousing Democratic Demonstration at Faribault Shows the Rising of the Mighty Tide.

STATE POLITICS.

An Open Letter to the Pioneer Press—Mr Bassett Replies to the Attack Upon Him by That Mendacious Paper.

Editor Pioneer Press, St. Paul:

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29., 1884.—I notice in your issue of Monday, the 27th, that you went out of your way to again attack me. Now you cannot have forgotten my positive denial of the entire charges against myself and Mr. Donnelly, in the matter of receiving for, or paying money to Mr. Donnelly as stated by N. P. Clark. I wrote you at that time, after you had written a very abusive article criticising my testimony before the committee of the senate, that if Mr. Clark made any such statement before any court or anywhere else, he stated a falsehood. If it was under oath, so much the worse for him. I again state that I never paid Mr. Donnelly one dollar on any Indian or any other contract, neither did I ever tell Mr. N. P. Clark that I had agreed to. Furthermore Mr. Donnelly never asked or intimated to m that he wanted or expected it of me or any one else. Neither did Mr. Donnelly object to having any questions asked me, or to having other witnesses called. If this statement is not satisfactory, I will refer you to the St. Paul *Dispatch* of Feb. 21, 1884. I have known Mr. Donnelly for more than twenty years. I knew him intimately during his three terms in congress and he was always found on the right side of the most important measures, and always ready to do all in his power to further the interests of the government in those trying times, as he was in the house during the greater part of the war of the rebellion. I believe Mr. Donnelly was an honest and capable representative. No public man escapes abuse and slander. Even Mr. Blaine does not escape your slander, and very few do unless they pander to your selfish and bigoted demands. If the people were to form their opinion of Mr. Blaine from your former abuse of him in your paper, they would find him as bad a man as you try to make Mr. Donnelly appear. I do not think we ever had a representative more devoted to the interests of his constituents than was Mr. Donnelly during his entire term in congress. Whatever charges were brought against Mr. Donnelly came from a few office seekers and Ishmaelites like yourself. Yours truly, D. BASSETT.

Nailing Another Falsehood.

To the Editor of the GLOBE:

The undersigned merchants, doing business at Donnelly, Stevens county, Minnesota, having noticed in the *Pioneer Press* a statement signed Ole P. Rice & Co., in which he says the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is totally without credit in Stevens county, beg leave to state that Mr. Donnelly has dealt with us for years to the amount of hundreds of dollars, that he paid us promptly all he owed us, and we are willing to give him credit for any sum he may desire.

DONNELLY, Minn., Oct. 27, 1884.

(Signed.) S. G. WILLIAMS.
J. E. FARROW.

MORRIS, Minn., Oct. 28, 1884.

The undersigned, merchants of Morris, would add their testimony to the foregoing expressions of S. G. Williams and J. E. Farrow, of Donnelly, and would state that Mr. Donnelly dealt with us during several years for large amounts; that he paid us all he owed us, and we would be glad to have him again for a customer.

(Signed) L. E. PEARCE.

Mr. J. E. Danielson authorizes the use of his endorsement of the foregoing, but prefers not to sign, owing to a liability of this being misconstrued into a political endorsement.

Bird Island Republican Style.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

BIRD ISLAND, Oct. 28.—Last Saturday Mr. Donnelly held Editor Lorraine up to ridicule and contempt to the intense delight of a large audience composed chiefly of Republicans, for a scurrilous attack made in the Renville County *Union*. Lorraine tried to reply, but was so abusive and palpably false in his statements that the audience with one accord hooted him down.

Last night Lorraine, editor and postmaster, reinforced by Hon. A. F. Nordin, secretary of state, addressed a meeting here with the avowed intention of doing Donnelly up. Dr. Puffer, Strait's pension examining surgeon, presided. Nordin took the floor and forthwith sent the eagle to the skies, ranted, snorted and blowed until most of the audience soon dispersed in disgust. According to Nordin, Cleveland was a hangman, Gov. Hendricks called the soldiers "Lincoln's dogs;" Strait should be made a life member of congress, and Donnelly be sent to the devil; and the bones of Union soldiers should be ressurrected from beneath the cypress and willow, and converted into a sort of Jacob's ladder to elevate Republican office seekers to a place where wheat at fifty cents per bushel cannot reach them. He supported his statements after the manner of the old woman's proof, 'Tis, coz 'tis and it can't be any 'tizzer."

Lorraine then stood up and showed himself either a willful falsifier or utterly ignorant of current political facts, and was repeatedly corrected by members of the audience. He asserted that the report of the committee convicted Donnelly of having inspired the well known anonymous letter to Congressman Springer, offering a $5,000 bribe to keep Washburn in the seat Donnelly was then contesting. Everybody knew that the majority report completely exonerated Mr. Donnelly from any connection whatever with that letter. He also said Donnelly secured a grant of lands to to the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, with a clause exempting said lands from taxation. Any schoolboy might know that this grant was to the state and without any such exemption proviso, and that the state legislature made the grant to the company and exempted the lands from taxation. He claimed that the state text book act was a scheme of Mr. Donnelly's to foist upon the people an inferior stock of text books—dead property on the hands of D. Appleton & Co. at the time the act was passed, when everybody who reads knows that these text books were printed since the passage of the act from copy selected and approved by a competent commission named in the act, which, by the way, cheapened the selling price of school books at least one-half.

During Lorraine's harrangue Gen. Le Duc and Bro. T. D. Strait entered the hall, evidently to participate in the funeral obsequies of the political corpse which the zealous postmaster was trying to prepare. But "a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams" when at the conclusion of their effort the audience gave three hearty cheers for Donnelly and called out Donnelly's friends to take the floor. Chairman Puffer, pale and haggard, hurriedly arose and declared the meeting adjourned without waiting for a motion. Donnelly's friends refrained from any further cruelty to dumb beasts. Strait's over-zealous lackeys have stirred up a hornets nest here, which will lose him more votes here than he can buy. Mr. Donnelly can count on having a good majority in Bird Island.

A Democratic Meeting at Faribault.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

FARIBAULT, Oct. 28.—The largest gathering at any political meeting ever held in Faribault assembled at the court house this evening. Not like the Republican meeting of a few nights ago, when only about half of the seats were filled, but to-night every seat in the large court room was filled, and hundreds of people were standing in the aisles and along the sides of the room. The meeting was Democratic, and was addressed by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, candidate from this the Third congressional district.

The meeting was called to order by Ara Barton, sheriff of this county, and on motion I. P. Spencer, Esq., was chosen chairman, who made a ten minutes speech that for eloquence has no equal. His remarks received loud applause. He introduced the speaker, Mr. Donnelly, who was greeted with cheers. He spoke for over two hours, his speech being repeatedly applauded. The first half of his speech was devoted to refuting in a gentlemanly manner the many disgraceful and slanderous lies that Major Strait has circulated in his answer to Mr. Donnelly's Glencoe speech, and also those made on the stump by Major Strait's excellent (!) and brilliant (?) orators. The latter half was devoted to the discussion of civil service reform, opposition to monopolies and rings, and the tariff. Each of these questions are important questions in our politics of to-day, and each voter present paid the closest attention and showed by their continued applause that they were all in sympathy with him and that they would support him with their votes next Tuesday.

A large delegation, sixty-three in number, of the most prominent citizens of Northfield and Dundas were present, and all of them claim that the Donnelly boom at Northfield still continues, that each day new converts are made, and that next Tuesday Northfield will speak loud for the people's candidate.

The same story is told here of Maj. Strait's saloon electioneering policy inaugurated at the opening of the campaign. It has been truthfully said: "Donnelly opened the campaign with a speech, and Strait opened it with a corkscrew. The people are disgusted with that kind of work and the major will find it out to his sorrow on next Tuesday.

I learn that one of Maj. Strait's speakers, who is an honest man, after traveling and speaking all over the district, admits in conversation with his friends that Donnelly will be elected by over 500 majority. He says he found no enthusiasm for Strait anywhere, while the farmers everywhere were whooping it up for Donnelly. It is the same story here.

Mr. Donnelly received a letter yesterday from Montevideo telling him that a man named Charles Nason, at that place, claimed that he had worked two months for Donnelly as a farm hand and that Donnelly had not paid him. Mr. Donnelly telegraphed back that no such man had ever worked for him; that he did not owe him one cent, and that he did not owe a cent to any farm hand or laboring man that had ever worked for him. This illustrates the vile character of the charges made against Mr. Donnelly in the closing hours of the campaign by Strait and his satelites.

Mr. Donnelly has found out that he was right when he supposed that Strait had told his speakers to deny that he had ever introduced the grasshopper bill referred to in his (Donnelly's) speeches. Mr. Pattee, of Northfield, says that Strait so represented the matter to him, and that he made his statement in his speeches in full confidence that Strait had told the truth. Mr. Donnelly has proved that in this, as in many other instances, Strait was an infamous liar, and if Strait don't watch the disgusted Pattee he will vote for Donnelly.

The decent part of the Republican population in this vicinity are ashamed of Strait's course in the campaign. He has proven himself not only a falsifier and slanderer, but a corruptionist and a promoter of drunkenness. In his visits to a town he goes from saloon to saloon and his path is marked by a line of drunken men. He is busy putting out his money to hire agents to travel over the county, drinking and carousing and buying up the corrupt, and returning home themselves notoriously drunk, keeping it up even on the Sabbath. In Shakopee, two weeks or so ago, he led a funeral procession on Sunday, from the graveyard direct to a saloon; marching two and two abreast as if they still had the corpse with them; they went from the bier to the beer.

If Strait's campaign was to be continued a month longer it would demoralize the whole district. And this is the man who claims the votes of the decent and moral elements "of the grand old party."

Set down Rice county for a handsome majority for Donnelly, and his majority in the district not less than 2,000.

An Explanation from Belle Plaine.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

BELLE PLAINE, Oct. 28.—In reply to the correspondence which appeared in the GLOBE of the 27th inst., headed "Peoples' Convention Fizzle," I wish to say for the information of the public and in justice to the unjustly lampooned party, that many of the statements made therein were false. First, because it was not as named, "a Republican peoples' convention," it being called by as many Democrats as Republicans. Second, because the "Belle Plaine drug clerk and bartender" is proprietor, and who in a moment has more weight and influence in politics or business than a dozen of the rattle headed correspondent. Third, because the prominent citizens who signed the call did so in good faith.

The facts in the case are these: The people of Scott county, and particularly of Belle Plaine and Blakeley, were and still are dissatisfied with the county nominations, but through the influence of the friends of Donnelly and Strait, (not because of the approval of the work of the C. H. R.) the movement was abandoned, confining the fight to natural matters, and old Scott will be good for 1,000 majority for the Democratic cause, if the C. H. R. will do half its duty, which we doubt very much, as the head is heavy and the tail is light, and the body mixed.

The Second District.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MOUNTAIN LAKE, Minn., Oct. 29.—J. J. Thornton, of St. James, Democratic candidate for congress for the second district, spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience at the school house this evening. He discussed the tariff, referred to the Blaine hippodrome tour and plead for honesty and reform. He was applauded loudly for the many pointed hits he made.

### Scandinavian Meeting.

The Scandinavian Republican meeting at Knauft's hall last night was a very light affair. The hall, which is not a large one, was not more than one-third full. Mr. Albert Scheffer said a few words, mostly in behalf of Mr. Drake for the legislature, whom he regarded as superior to Mr. Lemon. He also mentioned the fact that not long ago a conference meeting was held of a few friends of both sides, in which the relative merits of each candidate were weighed, and so well were the friends of both Mr. Lemon and Mr. Drake satisfied of the superiority of the latter that they agreed to have Mr. Lemon withdraw, and Mr. Scheffer declared he could not understand why the arrangement was not carried out. He was followed by H. A. Castle, who could not say much as he had an engagement at 9 o'clock and could not stay. The meeting was an exceedingly tame one and bore no comparison to the Democratic meeting held at the same hall a few evenings ago, when Gen. Johnson, ex-Mayor Lee, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Willis and Ald. Starkey talked Democracy to a large and enthusiastic crowd.

### Send the Militia.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—Information received at Port Arthur says the police force sent to Michipicoten is inadequate to quell the disturbances. A gang of about thirty desperate roughs have their headquarters about two miles from the village and keep up a reign of terror. They threaten the life of any one who gives information against them. A larger police force or a military detachment is needed to restore order.

IF the captain of a company of soldiers out West should make a requisition for a rocking-chair the papers would have to pass through forty-five different hands, and it would be thirteen months before he received them back, with the indorsement: "This government expects every officer to furnish his own rocking-chair or sit on the fence."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

### A Card From Ex-Assistant Chief Hildebrand.

To the Editor of the Globe.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 29.—At the time of the arrival of the Ahrens engine No. 2 I saw that there was going to be some ill feeling if one of two firemen, or stokers, was not promoted to an engineer's position when she was put in service, and I thought it was my duty to lay the case before the chief. I told him I thought he should take one of our best engineers to put on the new engine, and one of two stokers and give him one of the old engines, as either one was able to fill the position of engineer. He answered that he had his men picked out to go on the engine, and they should go on, and from that day up to the time I was let out I was booked to be let out of the department, if not by fair then by foul means, and he took the latter way of doing it. Not being able to find that I had neglected my duty in any manner he set a watch on me by telling the watchman at No. 4 (my headquarters) to keep a record of the time that I arrived at the engine house and report the same to him. That failing to get me, he gets so hard up that he puts up a job by telling me that the men in engine No. 2 house were not doing just as they should and that I should stop on my way to my quarters at that house and see how they conducted themselves. I found that one man was sure to be around the saloon known as the Hole in the Wall. That man was James Sullivan, at one time lieutenant of engine company No. 2, and was the man that was there for the express purpose of testifying that I was in the habit of visiting the place, and while I was at my dinner he would visit the chief and report and receive further instructions. Every time I went into a saloon I had a police officer handy to prove my actions while in there, as I knew it was a trap for me, but I could not refuse, because that would be neglect of duty. For Jim Sullivan's record as a man of character, I refer you to the first fireman you meet.

The headquarters, corner of Eighth and Minnesota streets, should be named Hole-in-the-Wall, as it has a worse reputation, as the chief knows and cannot deny. That place has been the meeting point and general headquarters for some of the lowest prostitutes in the city, such as High Kicker Nell, Charity, Buffalo and a dozen others that are of the same stripe. The chief has known of this all summer and fall up to the time he asked for my resignation; then there was a stop put to their coming in the house. He has set on the walk evenings and heard the men tell of their adventures and enjoyed it very much. I did my best to stop such work by ordering them out and going for the men, but what could be expected when the chief sanctioned it by not stopping such doings.

There is a general order that says a member caught sleeping at the quarters in the daytime, unless there was a run the night before, shall be discharged. The men under his very eyes at headquarters paid no attention to this, and he knew of it and has seen them sleeping on chairs, benches and the truck and other places, and has sat and laughed at the amusement created by the tricks played on them. If he had seen the same thing in any other house he would demand their badge and out they would go.

As to not working in harmony with him that is his own fault, as I can prove that he was the one that created all the discord. He has discharged members and then went to or sent for them and told them that I was the one that got them discharged, so that they would tell their friends in the department and get them down on me, but he over shot the mark and the men got onto his game and consequently think the less of him for it. He did everything he could to degrade me in their eyes, and I am glad to say he did not succeed.

From the first day of April up to my suspension I never knew of an appointment, transfer or any changes of members only by reading the daily papers or hearing his report read to the board. There has been members in from three to four weeks that I did not know belonged to the service until informed by one of the officers of the company. That is his way of working in harmony.

On the 9th day of October, 1866, I joined Hope engine company No. 1, and I have been a member of the St. Paul fire department since that date, and I have always done my duty to the best of my ability and worked for the best interest of the city in whatever position I have been placed, how I have conducted myself and whether I have done any work, you, the citizens of the city are the judges; the witnessess brought to tarnish my good name before the board condemned themselves. I leave them to their own mind which will punish them in the end; for myself, I can look anyone straight in the eye and say that I am innocent of any wrong doing and that I can substantiate everything that I have stated in this communication.

Respectfully yours, E. W. HILDEBRAND,
Ex-Ass't Chief Engineer.

BEARING GOOD FRUIT.

### Francis Murphy's Interesting Gospel Temperance Services Last Evening.

There was a good audience at the Jackson Street Methodist church last evening to participate in the exercises of the gospel temperance meeting under the lead of Francis Murphy.

Mr. Ladd made the announcement that this evening services would again be held in the Jackson Street church, on Friday evening in Plymouth church probably, and at some other church on Saturday evening, to be hereafter designated, while a rouser would be held on Sunday afternoon in the Grand Opera house, again kindly offered for the purpose by Commodore Davidson.

A gentleman from Massachusetts told an anecdote of its great temperance governor, Geo. N. Briggs, who never wore a collar from the time he was studying law to his decease because of a pledge challenged from him not to do so by a fellow student who had on these conditions pledged himself not to drink. Both kept their word and both became eminent. This speaker also quoted the utterance made to him personally by Philip Phillips in Minneapolis a few evenings since, that he had traveled in all the fields in which Moody and Sankey had labored, as well as Francis Murphy and his son, and that the latter "had not only saved more homes in the world but brought the most men and women to Christ."

Mr. George, a signer of the pledge in the opening of the movement here, said he was still on top of the enemy and that he had fought to get away from whisky all his life, but at last, by taking God into the partnership, resolve had overcome.

Mrs. Farwell made a most interesting address, in which she narrated the recent banishment of wine from her lips and table by a prominent St. Paul lady, who since the recent movement here for the first time had comprehended that the wine cup was but the first step to the gutter. This lady had not only done this but had taken the pledge and joined the Gospel Temperance union.

Mrs. Allen made a very interesting speech on the power of little things for influence both in word, act and example, and closed by announcing that the brave women of the St. Paul Christian Temperance union intended to work henceforward as though there was no such word as fail.

Francis Murphy then said he was going to have his friend and namesake Dr. Murphy of St. Paul give the people here a perscription at the Opera House next Sabbath afternoon for the heroes and then very deftly took up the subject as to "Who is Boss?" He described a barn to the manor boss as represented by the yankee running a great business in perfect order and system. Every one must necessarily have a master and be under a certain species of control to have the machinery of life and living run smoothly and without friction. He here described the bitting of a green and awkward colt, to perfection, who of course didn't like the process, but in the end was proud to fly over the plains at a fast gait feeling the slightest touch of its master on the reins and answering the guiding word with delight. He then gave a graphic description of his passage on the steamer Rome from Liverpool to New York, and the men who looked to the helm and guided the monster vessel safe through a fearful storm, while Capt. Henderson lasded to the bridge directed her course as she dashed through the great seas like a thing of life. In order to be a skillful master of men and matter a man must be master of himself, and if he is not so, matter, men and business would master him. Whisky was a terrible boss to have control of a man, but when he was bound, hand and foot, to the appetite he did not want jails, lockups and manacles to redeem and save him, but kindness, such as the Savior, extended to the scripture character who was possessed of devils and unrobed in the streets, who called upon him to save him, and who, after he had wept upon his divine Master's neck, appeared soon after "clothed and in his right mind,"—an evidence that Christ kindly procured him garments as well as rid him of the power of Satan.

Don't let whisky be your master, exclaimed the speaker in a burst of thrilling eloquence. I have tested its thralldom, its pain, its sorrow, its suffering, its shame, aye, yes, to its bitterest dregs. But to-day I am a free man, and whisky's determined, uncompromising, unrelenting, unceasing and unturing foe. God, for Christ sake, sweep the fearful traffic out of this land.

At the conclusion of this address there was great pleasure in the audience, as among other young men, Geo. Allen, son of Col. Allen, of the Merchants hotel, came forward and took the pledge, joined membership in the Gospel Temperance union, and donned the blue ribbon.

Among others present were noted Mrs. M. P. Wilson and A. R. Bishop, of the Central Womens' Christian union, of the city of Chicago.

# A BRAVE MAN'S DEATH.

## Jas. Carr Meets His Death After Heroically Saving the Lives of Thirty-nine Persons.

### Further Particulars of the Great Storm on the California Coast--Miscellaneous Casualty.

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The large brick building situated on the southeast corner of Lasalle and Michigan streets, the lower floors of which was occupied by hide dealers and the upper portion by Fisher's cigar factory, caught fire about noon and is at this hour completely gutted. One man was killed by jumping and two others smothered on the stairs. The factory girls on the upper floors escaped with the greatest difficulty. It is believed all are safe. The loss will reach $100,000. The building was owned by Mr. Culver, of Culver, Page & Hoyne, and was a five story structure occupied by Schroble & Co., barbed wire manufacturers, the Campbell printing company, Donheizer Bros., chewing gum manufacturers, and W. E. Fisher's cigar box factory. The latter was in the top story, and employed twenty-one men and eighteen girls. The foreman of the shop, James Carr, got all the thirty-nine souls together in good order, and coolly led the band to the fire proof stairs and safely to the ground. Troubled with doubt as to whether any were left behind, Carr quickly returned to the fifth story, but remained a few moments too late. The flames had cut off every avenue of escape. He hurried to the roof and amid the wild excitement of thousands of people was thrown a rope from a building on the opposite side of the street. Making the line fast he commenced the perilous descent, while the firemen held a heavy tarpaulin beneath as a precaution. Suddenly the rope snapped under the man's weight, or was burned by the bursts of flames. Carr's body shot downward, head foremost, and to the horror of the people went directly through the tarpaulin and was picked up from the stones with his neck broken and mangled almost beyond recognition. Another thrilling scene meanwhile was taking place at the fire escape from the chewing gum factory. Eighteen young girls, panic stricken, came down pell mell, and when within twenty-five feet of the ground the last eight jumped to the pavement, falling in confused heaps. Miraculously none were seriously injured, except three, who received painful cuts and bruises.

Carr, whose neck was not broken, as first supposed, revived on the way to the hospital, but died this afternoon. It cannot be ascertained whether there was any other loss of life. The losses and insurance are as follows: Building, loss $65,000; insurance $39,000; Campbell printing press company, loss $15,000; insurance $10,000; Schnabel & Co., barbed wire, loss $30,000; insurance $10,000; Fisher & Co., cigar boxes, loss $15,000; insurance $10,000.

TERRIBLE STORM AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The following further particulars of the disastrous storms on the coast of lower California were learned this morning. The news was brought here by the captain of the steamer Newburn, from Guaymas. He says the steamer Estado de Sonora left Mazatlan September 29. The first storm broke out the following day. It raged with such terrific fury the Estado was unable to put back. It is supposed she rolled over and went down with the fifty-seven souls aboard. Nothing ever afterward was heard of the passengers or crew. On October 14 the Newburn passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff at the entrance to the gulf of California. Among it was a pilot house and a mast with a band attached. A lot of brass work had been picked up by the natives of Sanjose island. They had been stripped off all the wood part and burned it, leaving only the brass work. There were no marks on any of these, but it is believed they were all from the wrecked steamer. Some of the brass work was sent to Guaymas for the purpose of identifying it. The Estado was commanded by Capt. Rode, nephew of Captain Charles Wilson, formerly the Danish consul of this city. The second storm began Oct. 7, and lasted three days. It was more violent even than the first. The only particulars are from Cape St. Lucas as reported last night. There was such a tremendous sea running the Newburn was unable to touch at the cape. She passed through fields of loose candles, believed to be part of the cargo of the schooner.

THE YOUNGSTOWN MINE DISASTER.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 29.—The remains of the fourteen victims of the Youngstown mine disaster were buried to-day. Their funerals were largely attended and the services were impressive. The company defrayed the expenses and are doing everything possible to relieve the wants of the bereaved families. There is yet no well defined and accepted theory of the explosion. Coroner Bottin's investigation begins to-morrow morning, and it is hoped some facts will be brought out which will throw light on the mystery.

NO NEWS FROM THE MAASDAM.

NEW YORK, Oct 29.—No information further than that received last night has been received about the burned steamer Maasdam, of the Netherlands steam navigation company. There were on board a crew of fifty men and 150 passengers. The passenger list is expected to be received here Saturday. The Maasdam was built in 1872 at Renfrew, Scotland, and was a three-decked, bark rigged, screw steamer of 1,735 tons measurement.

### Academy of Medicine.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the American academy of medicine to-day Albert L. Gelhon, of the United States navy, was chosen president. A number of interesting papers were read, and resolutions adopted recognizing in generous terms the munificent gift of half a million dollars by William H. Vanderbilt to the college of physicians and surgeons of New York.

IN HOT WATER.

AGREEABLE TO TAKE.

SELTZER APERIENT.

INVALUABLE TO THOSE OF A COSTIVE HABIT.

IN HOT WATER.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

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Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

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