QUIET ON 'CHANGE.

The Close of the Chicago Board Finds Most Articles Declining.

Wheat Well Sustained Throughout, but Nevertheless Loses a Fraction.

An Impression Gaining Ground That Certain Stock Operators Will Soon Invest in Wheat.

Corn Does a Little Collapsing and Winds Up the Day with a Net Loss of Three-Quarters of a Cent.

Northwestern, St. Paul and the Vanderbilts Move Ahead of the Other Stocks of the Wall Street List.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The markets were irregular and unsettled, with a downward tendency on most of the leading articles. Wheat, which was pretty well sustained during most of the day, closed rather heavy and about ⅛c lower than on yesterday. Corn dropped ⅜c on the leading options. Oats remained stationary, and provisions generally were slightly higher, but fell off later and closed weak at a decline of 7½c on pork, about 2½c on lard and 5@7½c on ribs. Closing quotations on the afternoon board were: December wheat 72½c, November corn 40¾c, May oats 28⅝c, January pork $11.05, January lard $6.77½, and January ribs $5.70. The general feeling at the close was weak and unsettled.

In the wheat market there was a fair degree of activity among the scalping fraternity. The opening was rather quiet at about yesterday's close, but under some buying by short sellers an advance of about ½c was effected, but at the top realization commenced and fresh lines of shorts were put out at the higher prices and the market, taking a down turn, sold off steadily to the close of the morning board, and in the afternoon the desire to realize increased and a further decline was scored, so at the close prices were ½c under yesterday. Receipts at primary market showed a decrease to-day of 100,000 bushels as compared with yesterday and with the same day last week. This, however, is of small importance unless it is an indication of a permanent falling off in farmers' deliveries, which can only be proved by its continuance. In the present temper of the trade and the general depression in all speculative circles, some radical and well established change is necessary to induce anything like good buying. The report that Armour had been buying wheat quietly for a day or two past, could not be traced to any reliable source, but, for all that, it may prove true. There is a general feeling that the market ought to go higher, and there has been a good deal of miscellaneous effort to put it higher, but without any great degree of success. The situation has lacked leadership of a bold and positive character, but if the "big fellows" now take hold of the rope, the machine will move forward without any doubt. The dullness of trade has been really getting serious, and something had to be done to stir up a measure of life and enable the "boys" to make money enough to cover their election bets, at least. Liverpool is reported not much in demand, and Mark Lane was steady and inactive. The weather in England was milder. There are on passage to the United Kingdom 1,800,000 quarters of wheat. Liverpool said that supplies from India and Russia were soon to be reduced, but Mark Lane said the offerings were to be greater instead of less. The time is coming undoubtedly when the present excess of wheat supply will disappear to some extent, and that time may not be very far away. Still, there are few signs of its approach now visible. December wheat opened at 72⅝c, sold at 72½@73¼c and closed at 72½c. January was the favorite future and was most largely dealt in. It opened at 73¼c, sold at 73¼@73⅜c on the morning board, and down to a close of 73⅛c in the afternoon. No. 2 spring was in liberal supply and sold at 72⅝@73c cash, and No 3 at 56@57c. No. 2 winter sold at 73½@73¾c, and No. 3 at 61@62c. A. K. Bliss and T. M. Baxter are bulls for a short turn, and bought large lines of January wheat to-day. and Milmine, Bodman & Co. bought 250,000 bushels of the same option at 73⅜@73½c. On the other side Charley Hancock sold this option at 73½c for a scalp, and "Finch" sold January and May to the extent of 500,000 bushels. Lester bought generally. S. Tauffer was prominent among the sellers. Outside orders are about as scarce as they have been all along since July.

A broker remarked: "But there is a feeling that they will begin to come in pretty soon, and the boys are feeling a little better about it, but if they don't come I don't know what we are going to do about it. We've got each other pretty well chewed up, I can tell you."

"Despite the failure of the bulls to hold an advance," said A. M. Wright, "it is daily becoming more apparent that there is a growing belief that wheat is cheaper than nearly any other article and capitalists who have idle funds are regarding the market with increasing interest, as they are anxious to employ their money where it is likely to be most securely invested and at the same time bring them a fair return. The reckless manner in which a majority of the leading railroads are managed is also inducing many conservative stock operators to examine the wheat situation closely, and should this class of speculators become large buyers it would require very little effort to secure a considerable advance, yet the best informed and most reliable dealers predict that, without some unlooked for developments, no very marked appreciation is likely until after the first of next year.

Milmine, Bodman & Co.: "The scalping element is trying hard to bull the market, but they get no substantial support from large operators. There is no perceptible increase in outside buying orders. The larger operators are still inclined to work the markets from that side. There is more talk to-day about damage to the crop in Kansas and Missouri by the fly and other insects, and damage from this cause may eventually create some alarm and bring in some liberal buying orders. Well, it will require some such extraordinary circumstance, we think, to advance the market materially. The market, although pounded severely the last few days, is holding its own, leading us to believe it will not go much lower at present. We think purchases on weak spots now will make some money if carried through. In any event one could not lose much. We believe the market can easily be bought down to the bottom now, and those who have been watching for a chance to buy we think might safely begin now taking on part of their load, reserving sufficient margins to buy the market along down to the bottom. We think receipts must show some falling off now."

Corn was less active than wheat. The opening was steady, but the receipts for the day showed some increase, with the promise of a still further increase, and the firm tone of the first hour of the session gave way to weakness and depression. The offerings of all deliveries, except November, were heavy, and prices show a decline for the day of about ¾c. For November the business doing is very light and prices within a small range are governed by the urgency of either buyer or seller. There are hardly, at any time, except while actual transactions are occurring, any definite quotations obtainable, the last trade being regarded as the market until the next one is made. According to the Washington bureau the average consumption of corn in this country is about 1,000,000 bushels monthly, but in December the amount is five to ten times as large as in June, hence if supplies should be liberal in December the demand would also be. It would be useless to look for any great improvement in prices, however, unless all markets participate in a general advance. November opened ½c lower at 41c, and after ranging at 40½@41⅜c, closed at 40¾c. Year opened at 37¼c, ranged at 36⅝@37½c and closed at 36½c. John Kauter and Poole, Sherman & Co. were doing a little ostentatious buying, but failed to affect the market, while Jim Love and Ed. Patridge have great faith in an advance and were liberal buyers.

What, in your opinion, will be the legitimate value of corn next February, after the new crop begins to move freely? was asked of Geo. Brine this morning.

"Thirty-five cents," he said, "is the price I fix on this year's crop of corn after the receipts begin to arrive freely. There is no doubt that we have an immense crop of corn, in fact the largest ever harvested. Last year, however, corn was much below an average crop, and it always takes two successive years of big crops to bring corn down to the lowest notch. It is by no means a common thing for corn to sell in the Chicago market at 35c, though it has sold under that figure. If next year's crop is as large as the present, you will see the lowest prices for corn ever reached, but corn will not touch bottom on one crop, even though it be the largest ever raised in this country."

Oats were dull and a shade easier, the close, however, being the same as on yesterday, at 25¾c for November and 28⅝c for May. The only transaction worthy of note was the purchase of 100,000 bushels of December by Robert Carmichael for 25⅝c.

Provisions were higher early under advanced quotations for hogs at the stock yards, but the general weakening in other articles soon affected this market, and the advance was more than lost. The general tone was weak and speculative operators are confidently expecting a lower range of values. January pork and lard opened strong, respectively 7½c and 2½c higher than yesterday's close. On the smaller receipts of hogs, pork advanced another 5c and afterwards was sold off in sympathy with wheat, some of the packers being amongst the sellers, and closed at $11.07½, 5c lower than yesterday. Lard fluctuated 2½c either way from the opening price and closed at the lower figure, $6.65 for November and $6.77½ for January. Ribs were 5c lower for January at the close at $5.70, and February 7½c lower at $5.77½. Nat Jones sold pork and Wilkins bought, while Frank Clifton took all the January lard he could get.

At the stock yards there was an active hog market with an upturn of 10@15c. There are now eighteen packing firms operating and they want from 40,000 to 45,000 a day. The cattle trade was rather quiet, but values underwent little change. The receipts for the day were liberal, but for the week so far the arrivals have been considerably less than for the corresponding time last week. The falling off is in Northwestern range cattle. The season for shipments from that section may be considered as closed.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—There may be a little better feeling in financial circles, but there is as yet no perceptibly improvement in the amount of general business transacted. The prevailing attitude is one of waiting for something to occur which shall give an impetus to trade and restore public confidence in the stability and security of the future, and until this rather indefinite "something" does occur matters will doubtless continue to move along in the same old dull style. The winter months are usually quiet after the brief holiday furore subsides, and this year promises to be no exception to the general rule. New York exchange was 60 cents premium, with a large outside demand. Receipts and shipments of currency were about equal. Sterling exchange was $4.81@4.86. Government bonds were steady and dull. The local bond and stock trade was quiet. Bank clearings were $7,198,000 against $7,062,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The stock market today was a puzzle to everybody. It opened irregularly, some stocks being the same, others ¼ per cent. lower and others still ¼@½ higher. The special features of the day was the unexpected boom in Northwestern, which, with the St. Paul and the Vanderbilts for companions, moved away ahead of the rest of the list. The general market was almost neglected in the early hours of the session, so great was the interest, and the activity in the four stocks which compose the two groups known as the Grangers and the Vanderbilts. For some reason the old stocks opened weak. For example, Illinois Central and Burlington & Quincy were ½ per cent off, and Rock Island ¾, while Central Pacific opened ⅞ higher. Northwestern and St. Paul both opened ¼ off, but soon got the word "go" from the managers, and away they sped toward higher values. During the forenoon, Northwestern reached 89⅝, St. Paul 77⅝, New York Central 89, Lake Shore 68¼, Union Pacific (which was dull and heavy) 51⅛, Western Union 69⅞, Omaha preferred 90, which was 1 point advance, Lackawanna 107⅞, and Pacific Mail 52½. Louisville & Nashville was first down to 24½ and then rallied to 25⅝. On a good many stocks there were only a few quotations and these few were in many instances lower instead of higher. Even Union Pacific and Lackawana were inclined to stand still and see the Grangers fly. What the precise significance of this somewhat unexpected movement was no one could tell. There was large buying of these stocks, one party taking 4,000 shares of St. Paul. The Osborne party were said to have turned bulls and the general feeling ran in the same direction. The earnings of the Omaha for the second week of November increased $3,500. The coal production credited to the Lackawanna road for the past ten months shows only a slight falling off from last year. It was said, now that the election is over, everybody felt like going to work, and so this "everybody" tackled the Grangers and the Vanderbilts as the best thing to commence on. The court, which was applied to, refuses to interfere in the matter of Reading & Jersey Central dividends. Louisville & Nashville earnings for the second week in November decreased $19,160. It was remarked that the famous tripartite agreement between the Northwestern, Rock Island and Burlington & Quincy expires Jan. 1, 1885, and perhaps the speculators and holders of these stocks feel admonished to "make hay while the sun shines" as the probability of a renewal is considered dim and distant, and another war of rates between these lines may result. The railroad war played a small part in the business to-day. Everybody believes in a lower passenger rate between here and Chicago, and it is not generally credited that the Chicago meeting will result in a restoration of rates eastward. The Pennsylvania people say that when the reports of the Chicago roads are given out it will be seen that their losses are enormous, while the West Shore insiders claim this afternoon that they have more than made expenses during the fight. The very best passenger months of the year are September and October, and a loss during these months in earnings will tell severely upon the dividend-supporting roads. As a matter of fact both the Central and West Shore are tired, and a turn for better would be welcomed by either management, but the Vanderbilt people are likely to hold out with a view of forcing the Pennsylvania to come in and share some of the loss, and thus hastening an agreement that will keep its smaller rival in check. The Lackawanna and Erie play a small figure in the game now. The market looked decidedly toppy during the afternoon, and prices did not hold. Northwestern was about the firmest feature, and was better held than the balance. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declared the usual 2 per cent. quarterly dividend to-day. Rock Island touched 108½ during the closing hour, and but few stocks were able to hold their own. Prices were nearly all lower at the end than they closed last evening, and they looked frail enough.

A Case of Yellow Fever in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The police reported to the board of health that a man was dying in a sailor's boarding house in Spring street from yellow fever. Prompt measures were taken by the board to deal with the case. The sanitary inspector found at the boarding house Arthur Clark, thirty-two years old, in what was clearly the last stage of yellow fever. Clark was steward of the brig Alene, which had just come in from Port Lemon, Costa Rica. He had been taken sick while the vessel was at sea, and had come sick to the boarding house only last night. There were no other sick persons on the brig. The vessel was thoroughly fumigated this afternoon.

Meeting of the Committees To-night.

All Democrats who see their names on the committees named in the report of the meeting held last night to arrange for a Democratic celebration next Wednesday night should be present to-night. It is especially desired that every member of the general committee, the auxilliary committee and the finance committee, should be present at 7:30 to-night.

Where the grade of the railroad crosses Fairfield avenue, in the Sixth ward, the thoroughfare is almost impassable to pedestrians. Last night it required the agility of a mountain goat to enable promenaders to get safely over the rails, mound and debris which were encountered

A NATIONAL CATTLE TRAIL

The St. Louis Convention Adopt the Resolution Looking to the Establishment of a National Trail.

An Interesting Session Yesterday and a Lively Interest Manifested by all Parties Present.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—The fourth day of the cattle convention opened at 11 this morning. The president had named a committee to confer with a similar committee on the Chicago convention resolution concerning the trail, which then came up for consideration, having been favorably reported by the committee. A motion to adopt the report elicited a spirited discussion which was participated in chiefly by the Kansas and Texas delegations, the former opposing it as hostile to their interests; the report was finally adopted by a large majority.

The committee then reported favorably on the resolution relating to pleuro pneumonia and other kindred diseases, introduced by Mr. Salmon, urging an appropriation by congress and the commissioner of agriculture to to act in co-operation with state bureaus, and continue means to suppress the disease. The report was adopted.

A favorable report was made by the committee on the resolution introduced yesterday by Dr. Moore, of Colorado, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Large tracts of the public domain have been reserved for the exclusive use of the American Indians, and

WHEREAS, Each year permits are granted large numbers of said Indians to leave their reservations and hunt over lands stocked with cattle, resulting in the destruction by fire of a vast acreage of pasturage, and

WHEREAS, These things have a tendency to exasperate ranchmen and provoke collisions that result in a loss of life and destruction to property, and inflict a heavy expense on the government, therefore,

Resolved, We respectfully and earnestly request the secretary of the interior to restrict all except those Indans in the Indian territory to the limits of their respective reservation.

On a motion to adopt General Porter of the Creek Indian nation territory, himself an Indian, took the platform and made an eloquent appeal to the convention to strike out the preamble reflecting unduly on a large body of orderly Indians. He was supported by Gen. Brisbin of the Indian territory, Mr. Pollard of Idaho, and several others.

Dr. Moore spoke in favor of the resolution paying a high tribute to Gen. Porter, and said the preamble was not aimed at them, but at bands of tramp Indians, and whites as well, that inflicted a loss on western cattle men.

The resolution was finally referred back to the committee for further consideration.

At 1 p. m. the committee adjourned till 3, when the delegates will review a military parade from the front steps of the exposition building.

With favorable recommendation the preamble and resolution of Judge Carroll, of Texas, relating to the cattle trail, was reported by the committee. On motion to adopt the report a spirited debate ensued. Russell, of Kansas, opposed the trail, on the grounds of its being hostile to the interests of the people in his state. A large number of his cattle, he said, had died by contact with Texas herds on the trail now used. He said Kansas had no objection to driving Texas cattle through their state except between May 1 and Nov. 1, but if the trail went on the proposed route it would be resisted by the settlers. Ex-Gov. Coleman, of Missouri, spoke favorable to the resolution, and urged a reference of the resolution to congress at once.

Col. Stalwart, of Montana, objected to the wording of the resolution, saying Montana was quite as much a breeding ground as Texas and was already overstocked and desired an outlet for its cattle as well as Texas.

Gen. Curtis, of New York, advocated the passage of the resolution.

Culver, of Kansas, also spoke in favor of the resolution.

The resolution was finally endorsed by a large majority. The resolution is:

WHEREAS, One of the objects of this convention is to procure by all legislative means within its power such legislation from congress as shall best protect and promote the entire stock interests of the United States, and to each and every section of the country an ample market and transportation facilities, and

WHEREAS, It is desired by this convention that a safe and cheap route be opened from the extensive breeding grounds of the south to the extensive breeding grounds of the north, and

WHEREAS, We believe this can only be accomplished by the establishment of a national stock trail; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention do memoralize congress by such appropriate legislation as shall be sufficient to accomplish the purposes herein intended to open, establish and maintain a national stock trail, beginning at some point on the Red river and extending thence in a north or northwestern direction to the north line of North America, and that a committee of nine members of this convention be appointed to draw up a resolution for presentation to congress.

At 3:30 the delegates gathered in front of the exposition building to review the state militia and city fire department, which marched down Olive street and made a fine display; after which they took seats in the hall and resumed their session.

It was announced from the chair that the Wabash, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and St. Paul railways had extended the delegates the courtesies of their lines for a visit to Chicago and to return to their homes, the thanks of the convention was returned and the representatives of roads extending courtesies invited to take seats on the floor.

Charles Breonaker was substituted for J. W. Hamilton, delegate at large for Kentucky, the latter being absent on account of sickness.

Dwyer, of New Mexico, offered a resolution in reference to lands lying between the ninety-eighth meridian and the Serra Nevada mountains, urging the appointment of a committee to memoralize congress to take such lands from under the homestead laws and set them aside for grazing purposes. Referred.

The following resolutions were also referred: By Mr. McCoy, of Kansas, respecting the width of the trail and establishment of quarantine ground for cattle. By Denman, of Montana, calling the attention of the secretary of the interior to moving tribes of Indians in Montana, Idaho and Arizona. By Mr. Wilson, for the appointment of a committee on statistics.

A paper by J. W. Ralsten, of the college of physicians and surgeons, on pleuro pneumonia and other cattle disease, and Dr. Hopkins, of Wyoming, on same subject, were ordered spread on the records. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The De Young Shooting Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—De Young, who was shot last night by young Spreckles, passed a quiet night, free from pain or fever. The doctors propose making a second effort this afternoon to extract the remaining bullet, but will probably defer the attempt to as late an hour of the day as possible, in the hope that the bullet may move itself and give clearer indications of its exact position. Less danger is anticipated from this bullet than from the effects of the one extracted. The shoulder blade was slightly shattered, and broken pieces of bone remain within the wound. It is feared that these pieces may induce suppuration and high fever. If these broken pieces can be removed the danger will be lessened. The fact that Spreckles was admitted to bail after having attempted to assassinate De Young, and in the attempt to do so inflicting dangerous wounds, excites much comment. The only explanation offered is that De Young's medical attendants sent word to the police, stating that the wounds are not necessarily dangerous. The judge, therefore, considered it a bailable offense. This statement is denied at the *Chronicle* business office. The managers say they cannot understand why Spreckles should have been bailed out, as they don't think the doctors offered any opinion on the character of the wounds, nor were they in a position to do so until a more critical examination then had been made. After the removal of De Young to his residence, should there be any appearance of De Young getting worse, Spreckles will be immediately re-arrested and held in confinement until all danger of De Young's life is passed. Public opinion over the shooting is more crystalized this morning. The sympathy is all on the side of De Young. A more careful reading of the articles which incited Spreckles to the shooting confirms the belief there was nothing in them to justify such a murderous attack.

The case has just been called in the police court for preliminary examination. By mutual agreement between the prosecuting and defending attorneys a further hearing of the case was indefinitely postponed, as the condition of both DeYoung and Spreckles prevented their appearance.

DeYoung's friends express great anxiety over his case, although the doctors refuse to make any absolute statement of his condition. It is well known at the present hour they entertain the gravest fears, should inflammation set in near the subclavian artery and the artery burst, nothing could save his life. Spreckles has been placed under surveillance. There is no possibility of his escaping from the city, even if he shows a desire to do so.

VILLARD'S ENGINEERS.

Some of the Inside History of Northern Pacific Construction.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—"Gath" sends the following about Villard to the *Enquirer*: Henry Villard's block of residences, by some called Florentine, is in the rear of the cathedral here. While Villard has scooted, a gentleman in Oregon sends me the following interesting letter upon the subject of the Northern Pacific railway, which Horace White forgot during the last campaign, that he had ever been secretary or treasurer of. He was engaged in calling another man "thief," etc. Says my friend: "Yesterday I received a pamphlet from Gen. Adna Anderson, engineer-in-chief of the Northern Pacific railroad, being his reply to Mr. Henry Villard's declaration in his statement that what broke the Northern Pacific enterprise down was the underestimates made by the engineers. Gen. Anderson's pamphlet is correct. He is a good man. In the early part of the war he lived in Tennessee and was employed by the state to build Fort Donelson. He left there and came north and joined the Union army. He soon was made a brigadier and put in charge of army railroads under Grant in the west. He is a man of fifty-five and stands well as a man and engineer. One of his mistakes, if not his greatest mistake, was Mr. Villard's putting Hans Thielsen, an old Danish lumberer, as supervising engineer in the west. He was totally incompetent and he appointed an incompetent chap named J. L. Hallett superintendent of construction. Hallett is a brother of the J. K. Hallett who, while contractor on the Kansas Pacific railroad, was killed by his men for trying to squeeze them. There is no doubt that Thielsen and Hallett, by their wretched management and worse, squandered $3,500,000 in building 140 miles of road and only a small portion of which they got themselves, and they allowed others to get away with it. Anderson, engineer in chief, tried to get out long before they were dismissed and he was backed up by Thomas F. Oakes, the vice president, but Mr. Villard stood by them, and besides paying Hallett's salary, actually two Christmases in succession, sent him as presents a check for $10,000 and, stranger than all, when Hallett was dismissed Mr. Villard sent him a letter of thanks for the energy, honesty and ability he had displayed in his management. To Thielsen, I believe, he also presented $10,000. The Portland division is built forty miles. It is completed except the ferries and was completed on the 8th of September, 1883, when he, President Villard, went over it in his private car running twenty-two miles per hour. The contract price was about twenty cents for the earth in the cuts and embankments and the well excavations were $1.40 per cubic yard. Gen. Anderson told me he believed the earth excavation done by Thielsen and Hallett cost the Northern Pacific company $1 per yard. These are some facts that may at some time be useful to you, and are mighty interesting private history known to insiders but not to outsiders.

Anger and Murder.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 20.—The Phillips county grand jury to-day found a bill against Dr. E. O. Moore, a prominent physician of this place, and a son of John P. Moore, one of the wealthiest men in this state, for murder. The case, owing to the prominence of the parties connected, is exciting unusual interest in this section. Dr. Moore lived about ten miles from Helena, and had as a neighbor an old gentleman named D. W. Smizer. In August the local elections came off, Mr. Smizer and Dr. Moore both taking active parts for their respective candidates. One evening Mr. Smizer called on Dr. Moore in a neighborly way, and while there became engaged in a quarrel about the election with Moore. Dr. Moore good-naturedly differed with him about something, when the old gentleman became enraged and proceeded to severely chastise the doctor with his walking stick. Moore rushed into the house, procured a shot gun, and emptied the contents into the stomach of Smizer. The latter died from the effects of his wound a day or two after.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

An Accident Caused by the Reprehensible Practice.

The roller skating rink on Jackson street was the scene of a quite serious and peculiar accident Wednesday evening, resulting in painful injuries to a young man named Goss, who is a pressman in a printing establishment in this city. The accident occurred about 9:30 o'clock, the rink at that hour being crowded with pleasure-seekers, none of whom, however, were aware of the sad occurrence. Among those enjoying the pastime at the hour named was a young Englishman named Hicks, who in making a fancy curve at the west end of the building, fell against a railing and was thrown to the floor. In striking the floor the concussion was such as to explode a revolver which he carried in his hip pocket, the ball taking effect in the left leg of Mr. Goss, who chanced to be passing at the moment. The latter fell to the floor and was assisted to the office, where the services of Dr. Murphy were called into requisition. The latter diagnosed the case and found that the ball had penetrated the fleshy part of the leg below the knee, and he pronounced the injury as not serious. While no especial blame can be attached to Mr. Hicks, the practice of carrying revolvers into a resort of this kind is censurable, as the accident might have assumed a much more serious character.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Judge Wilkin granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday afternoon, returnable before him at ten o'clock this morning, in the case of Geo. O. Bunion, the colored man acquitted by the district court on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for burglariously entering the house of Miles O'Brien, and at the instigation of County Attorney Egan immediately re-arrested on the charge of burglarizing the house of Mary O'Brien, who, instead of Miles, was the real occupant.

The students of Harvard college, over twenty-one years of age, want that the attendance at morning chapel shall be voluntary, and those under twenty-one according to the wishes of their parents.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

Gleanings of News and Items of Material Interest.

The office of the Southern Minnesota department of THE GLOBE is in charge of Mr. E. F. Barrett, with headquarters at Mankato, the business and editorial rooms being on the second floor of the First national bank building formerly occupied as the telephone exchange. Personal calls or communication addressed to Mr. Barrett on matters pertaining to this department will receive prompt attention.

Special Reports from the GLOBE Mankato office November 20.

Mankato Dots.

The weather is still beautiful.

W. W. Stout, of St. Peter, is in the city.

Everybody is talking about the rank and file.

Who is it that has the gall to refuse to pay their election bets?

The delegation to Waseca returned yesterday morning in good order.

Albert Lea celebrates on to-night (Friday). It will be a grand blow out.

Messrs. Lamm & Schroeder are putting in a fine plate glass front in their new hardware store.

The Cannon Valley railroad have their work train in sight of the Winona & St. Peter's, at Eagle lake.

For the best bread use Hubbard & Co.'s Superlative flour. It has few equals and no superior.

The Mankato cement works are still running on full time. Who says Minnesota is in the frigid zone?

Wait's Comedy company in "Caste," are at the Opera house to-night and to-morrow night in "Confusion," both new plays to Mankato people.

A large shipment of the matchless W. W. Kimball organs has been received by Mr. E. Blaisdell, of this city, who puts them out about as fast as the company ships them in.

E. W. Knapp & Co. have purchased the Mankato Steam laundry and will hereafter operate it. This is a deserving institution and ought to be encouraged. The new management have put in a renovating and coloring department and have not only costly but improved machinery. It is first class throughout and a credit to the city.

The very fine bill board at the First National bank corner, advertising the Abbie Carrington Grand Opera company, was painted upon canvas by W. C. Marshall, the fine scenic artist who decorated the Opera house. The board contains the following: "Abbie Carrington, Thursday, Nov. 20," with some ornamental work, and was painted in just twenty minutes by the gentleman referred to.

Two St. John men from Iowa were run in on yesterday. They filled up on Mankato whisky and it proved too rich for their blood, imbuing them with the idea that they could whip the whole created universe. It was clearly a case of misplaced confidence, for they were yanked before they had made a beginning and will be called upon to assist in supporting the city government to-day.

The residence of B. D. Pay Ery was the scene on Wednesday evening of a very pleasant occurrence, which was a farewell gathering in honor of Daniel Barney and family, who are about leaving for the state of New York, which they intend to make their future home. Those present were chiefly settlers of the Watonwan country, and a very handsome silver tea set was presented by them to those in whose honor they had assembled. It was a very enjoyable affair.

Pay your bets boys like little men, and don't squeal. For a number of years past the losers have been on the other side of the house, and they have become used to paying, but of course it comes hard on those who are not use to it. Considerable complaint is made of those who are unwilling to pay their bets. It is hard to lose when you expect to win, but is well to be either a man or a mouse. It is boys play to bet your money and then squeal. Several instances have occurred where money was deposited in bank and the cashier has been notified not to pay over the bets. Don't crawfish boys.

Mankato Choral Society.

A meeting upon Wednesday evening at the Opera house for the purpose of effecting a final organization of the musical society which has been under consideration for some time past resulted in a very satisfactory manner to all concerned. The organization is to be known as the Mankato Choral society, Geo Anderson director in struction and music furnished free. The society will very shortly present the opera H. M. S. Pinafore with a local cast which has already been made. It will afford those who become members an excellent opportunity to improve their musical talent free of cost, Mr. Addrews taking all risks on the entertainments and furnishing music and costumes free.

A New Industry.

A visit on yesterday to the establishment of E. Himmelman, known as the "Mankato Matrass company," which is at present located in the basement of the Union hall building, developed the fact that a new manufacturing industry had sprung up in the city quietly and without being known to many of our citizens. The company of which the gentleman mentioned is the manager are already under full blast, turning out one dozen per day of superior woven wire matrasses, while they also manufacture all kinds of wool, hair and excelsior goods. The beginning of such an enterprise, although of moderate dimensions as yet, is very much to be rejoiced at for experiment has shown that this class of goods which they manufacture can be produced as cheaply here as at any point in the country where they are now manufactured.

The gentlemen who compose the company have abundant capital to expand their business to any dimensions that may prove to be desirable or profitable, and as the large structure now known as Union hall can be converted, without a dollar of expense, into a mammoth factory, which only wants the addition of a small steam power and machinery to prepare the woods, it would seem as if this was perhaps destined to become one of the greatest of our many important manufacturing institutions. In the manufacture of the woven wire matrass the best of steel wise is used, and as this is a great hard wood country, there is no trouble in procuring an abundance of cheap and first-class material for them. It is well worth one's time to inspect the wonderful and yet simple manner in which the work is done. Samples of their woven wire work can be seen at J. A. Shoemaker's news stand.

Soldiers' Monument.

The project for the construction of a monument, to be constructed upon some eligible location within the city limits, to be dedicated to the Union soldiers of the late war of the rebellion, which has for some time been under consideration has at last come to a focus and seems likely to bear fruit. The appropriateness of this is obvious. Boston has her Bunker Hill monument to commemorate the death of the brave and gallant Warren, while other cities have honored their revolutionary heroes in a similar manner. That the leading cities of the north should eventually decide to hand down to posterity the achievements of her noble freemen in some such way as the one now contemplated by the citizens of Mankato is not at all strange. As time passes the events of the late civil war become less and less real and seem almost like fairy tales. The realization of the stirring scenes in which their fathers participated is becoming less and less familiar to the rising generation. The erection of a suitable monument at some proper place in each city tends to remind the children of to-day of the stirring scenes of a quarter of a century ago. Alexander Wilkin post, G. A. R., of this city, somme time since took the matter in hand and a committee, consisting of W. W. P. McConnell, chairman; Gen. E. M. Pope, Dr. E. J. Davis, J. H. Davis and S. W. Mathews, was appointed by the post to take measures to secure the necessary funds. A suitable location has been selected for the erection of the monument and the committee are taking active measures to secure the necessary funds. A course of six entertainments has been decided upon, the first three of which are to be lectures, with dates as follows: On Friday evening, Dec. 12, Judge A. W. Tourgee, of New York, will open the course, to be followed on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, by Prof. Chamberlain, of Oberlin, Ohio, while upon Monday evening, Dec. 29, John B. Gough, who has a world wide celebrity, will give the third lecture of the course. The subjects of each lecture will be announced in the future.

During the first week in December Col. E. H. Lansing will put on the spectacular drame entitled "Rank and File," with an entire local cast. This play has proven very attractive all over the country and will present many very amusing and attractive situations. Twenty-five young ladies will be in the cast and the tabuleaux will be very fine, exhibited under colored lights and all the paraphranalia of the stage. This will be given four evenings. While the initiative in the matter of raising funds has been taken by the post, it is not a G. A. R. movement but a citizens, and will be built built by the city of Mankato, and will in the future form one of the attractions of the city. It is expected that the structure will cost at least two thousand dollars, but as the plan is not thoroughly matured it may cost still more if the people of this city shall deem it advisable to erect a more costly one. The location which seems to meet with their greatest favor is a triangular piece of ground bounded by Broad, Lincoln and Grove streets. It is understood to be in the hands of those who would sell it to the city for the purpose of a public park and for the erection of the proposed monument at reasonable figures. The site is most eligible, and a very pretty park might be made from it and when the monument is completed it will be a ceaseless source of pleasure and pride to every citizen of Mankato.

Abbie Carrington.

The Abbie Carrington Grand Opera company sang to a large audience last night, which shows that the people of Mankato appreciate talent and recognize a good thing when they see it. Their programme consisted of selections from La Favarita, Mignon and other vocal and instrumental selections. The only fault with the company is that their music is too rich for people who have not a thorough musical education, most of their numbers being sung in Italian. Miss Carrington in response to an encore after her first number, afforded the audience genuine pleasure by singing, "Sweet Bessie, the Pride of Dundee." The scene from Martha was also rendered in English, and was appreciated by all.

THE SWAIM TRIAL.

Another Day of Fillibustering by Counsel for Swaim—Nothing of Importance Done.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Upon opening the session of the Swaim court martial the judge advocate informed the court he had been served by the defense with an account of an address to A. Bateman in the nature of a notice to him to procure certain documents. He said he could not be called upon to act as a medium of communication with Bateman, being here solely as a representative of the United States.

Gen. Grosvenor, the counsel for the defense, said he desired by this proceeding to get at the books and papers which lie back of this proceeding. The defense should ultimately demand original documents in this case when testimony should be sought to be brought in touching the transactions between Bateman & Co. and Gen. Swaim, they would show that the alleged stock had been purchased for Swaim, and that the evidence of it should be produced. They would not be satisfied with telegrams stating the stock had been purchased. Bateman, he said, alleged he made certain purchases; they denied it, and by this proceeding served notice on the prosecution that they would require proper evidences of the alleged purchases. He would, however, change the address of the notice, and present it properly to the judge advocate. He thereupon changed the address on the document, which is a formal notice to produce in court certificates of purchase of certain shares of stock by Bateman & Co. on Swaim's account, and added to it a formal declaration to the court that unless the papers called for are produced, the defense will object to production of any other testimony as to such purchases.

The following is the presentment of this notice:

The judge advocate has presented an affidavit stating he has not in his custody any documents mentioned, presented by defense, and that he is informed and believes none such papers are in the custody of the United States.

The judge advocate announced that he decided to associate with him in the prosecution Jefferson Chandler, of the Washington bar. Chandler was formerly Swaim's lawyer.

Gen. Grosvenor objected to Chandler's appearance in the case as illegal, and asked the judge advocate if it were not true, application had been made to the secretary of war to allow the employment of Chandler in this case, and the application been refused.

Major Gardner refused to answer this question, as improper.

The court went into secret sassion to consider the question, and decided the application of the judge advocate should be granted. Chandler then addressed the court on the demurrer to the second specification interposed.

Judge Shellabarger replied to Chandler, and upon conclusion of his remarks the room was cleared, and when the doors reopened the judge advocate announced the court sustained the demurrer.

Gen. Swaim was then arraigned upon the third specification. The first charge that Gen. Swaim had failed to demand an investigation. The charges were made by Bateman and that when such charges were brought to his attention by the secretary of war he (Swaim) had in an indorsement to the secretary's letter made statements that were uncandid, false and intended to deceive the secretary of war. To this specification a demurrer was entered, and argued briefly, when the room was cleared that the court might consider the demurrer. When the doors opened it was announced the demurrer had been overruled, with leave to the judge advocate to amend the specification by striking out the words "did fail to demand a court of inquiry or other official investigation into the grave accusation thus made against his character as an officer and a gentleman, which accusation, as he knew, had been widely published in the newspapers at the time." The amended specification was then read to Gen. Swaim, who pleaded not guilty to it, and enters the same plea to the fourth specification, which alleges that he (Swaim) threatened to use his official position to impair the value of certain securities given by Col. Morrow to certain brokers, unless they (the brokers) paid a claim which he had against Morrow.

He was then arraigned on the entire first charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and pleaded "not guilty."

He was then arraigned on the specification of the second charge, that he failed to report to the proper authority, although he knew that Col. Morrow had a duplication of his pay account. His counsel interposed a demurrer to this, the grounds of which he stated to be that the specification does not state facts sufficient to support the charge of neglect of duty; that it does not state facts sufficient to make it appear that it was the duty of the accused to make known to any one any information he had in relation to Col. Morrow's pay accounts. This demurrer was submitted without argument by the defense, and pending its examination by the prosecution the court adjourned.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

A Description of the Sufferings of the People in the Drought Infected Region of the South.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 20.—The counties suffering from an unknown and fatal disease, reported, are five, Lee, Dickenson and the edge of Scott, in Virginia, and Harlan, Scott and Lee and adjoining counties in Kentucky. Owing to their isolated position the particulars are hard to obtain. The mortality is great. Clerk Wells just arrived from that section gives a sad account of the epidemic. He attributes it to mineral poison in the dried waters, and says a strong and disagreeable mineral taste, like copperas, exists. At the time he left a few springs were flowing freely, and the people were compelled to drink this water. Although the disease is unknown, the people call it cholera, and were it so it could not be more dreaded or disastrous. The symptoms are described as being like Asiatic cholera, followed by terrible hemorrhages of the bowels. Persons attacked die or recover in about a week. It is frequently fatal in twenty-four hours, and sometimes in a few hours. In most instances it visits an entire family, and is so contagious that sometimes parties die alone, their friends being afraid to come near them. The figures of mortality are not known, but it is estimated that over 300 have died in Virginia in the counties named, and considering the small population and numbers taken, the percentage is large. At the late election the number of deaths considerably affected the majorities at various precincts, and thirty new graves were counted in a small cemetery. As a result the people are demoralized and local business suffers. An alike scourge visited this section in 1854. In extremely mount