THE CAPITAL BUDGET

The Interior of the Washington Monument Still Far From Finished.

Tariff Reformers Said to be Working Against the Mexican Treaty.

Senator Harrison Has His Dakota Admission Bill Ready, and will Present it in the Senate To-day.

A Revival of the Stories Regarding St. John's Finance Account in the Campaign—The Burchard Alliteration.

The Spanish Treaty—A Circular Affecting the Chinese—A Congressional Ballot Bill—Confirmations.

THEY CAN'T LET ST. JOHN REST.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—For a number of days rumors have been current which place the prohibition candidate for the presidency in an unenviable light. The rumors have not been confined to Republicans, but are passed among the Democrats. A prominent Republican member of the house of representatives, when interviewed on this subject, said:

"Before the election, when I was in Utica, N. Y., I wrote six letter to the national Republican committee, urging that St. John should be gotten off the track. I told the committee that it was necessary that this should be done, because he would get 25,000 or 30,000 votes in New York state. I thought that some means would be found to get St. John to withdraw. A few days after writing the letter I called at the national committee headquarters in New York city. I heard that St. John had made a proposition to get off the ticket for a certain sum of money. My informant asked me to guess how much. I named a sum, but it was too high. Afterwards I was told the figure was $100,000. Leaving the national committee's rooms, I went to the headquarters of the Republican state committee. There I told what I heard, and was informed that what I said was correct. A gentleman remarked that St. John went to a member of the national committee and, talking as if he were buying or selling goods, very coolly made his proposition. He was told that his figures were too high. 'Oh, yes,' he replied, but you must remember that the presidency is a great office.' Nothing was done with the alleged proposition at that time. I know that there was no money in the treasury of the committee at that time."

Another Republican member of the house, a gentleman from a western state, when approached on the subject, said: "A few days before St. John's nomination for the presidency he declared to his friends in Kansas that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination of the Prohibitionists. As is known he did accept. I have been told by a member of the national Republican committee that St. John made a proposition to withdraw from the race. Why, just to-day a Democrat member of congress came to me and said that if it had not been for him St. John would have been off the track about three days before election. He said he went to New York, and found out the condition of affairs. He immediately went to the Democratic national committee headquarters, and told those there that they must not under any circumstances let St. John withdraw. I told him that I had heard that the Prohibition candidate had made a proposition to our committee. My Democratic friend replied: 'You were fools for not taking him up.'"

THE MONUMENT STILL UNFINISHED.

Although the capstone of the Washington monument was set Saturday, the monument is not by any means completed and the work yet to be done will occupy at least two years. The removal of the platforms and outside rigging will commence to-morrow, and after all the timbers and iron work have been taken, in the holes through which they passed will be closed by exactly fitting stones. When that is completed the work of fitting up the interior will commence. To prevent moisture from collecting in the seams of the interior stones the walls will be covered with Portland cement. The memorial stones, which are at present lying in a shed at the foot of the monument, will be cut down to a thickness of a few inches and then inserted in the structure. The present wooden stairway will be removed entirely and substituted by one of iron, with turned balustrades, and the interior is to be lighted with electricity. The elevator, which is at present nothing more than a plain movable platform, will be fitted up nicely with cushioned seats and padded sides. The most important matter, however, and one that is not even decided upon, is the design for the base of the monument. Two of the numerous designs offered appear to be favorites. One is to make a gradual terrace from the present level of the monument floor to the level of the surrounding park. The other is to have a marble wall built around the present terrace with a balustrade and grand approaches on each side, and fine statuary on the steps and at the corner of the terrace. Nothing degnite has yet been determined upon. Of course, all the present unsightly workshops will be removed, and it is proposed to shift the engine which runs the elevator and which is now close to the monument to a distance and convey the motive power by tunnel to the monument.

A TARIFF RUMOR.

It is reported here to-day that a secret meeting was held by the tariff reform leaders last night, among the number being Carlisle and Merriam, at which it was agreed that they would make all possible effort to prevent action at this session upon the Mexican reciprocity treaty and all other measures affecting the tariff in any way. This, of course, would include the new treaty with Spain.

THE DAKOTA ADMISSION BILL.

To-morrow Senator Harrison will call up his bill to admit Dakota to the Union. He said to-night: "I have made no inquiry about the chance the bill has of getting through the house. Every possible condition for statehood has been complied with by Dakota, and any opposition there is to the territory's admission must be due entirely to partisanship. The Democrats can hardly expect to keep the territory out till the next president is elected, so I do not see why they should not let her come in now. I think I can show that southern Dakota alone has population enough for two congressmen. The territorial system is entirely inadequate for the needs of so large a territory. We have just had to add two judges, and the court business is far in arrears. We have been compelled to allow the territory twice as large a legislature as any other legislature has, and still the territory has outgrown its form of government. Washington territory has just elected a Democratic delegate to congress. If the Democrats want to revive the old ante-bellum custom of admitting territories in pairs, one of each party, and propose to couple the admission of Washington with that of Dakota, I shall cheerfully accept the amendment."

DR. BURCHARD'S ALLITERATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The *Capital* publishes the following gossip: "I heard it remarked the other day that the real reason why Mr. Blaine failed to rebuke on the spot the remarkable utterance of Dr. Burchard about 'Rum, Romanism and rebellion' was that he did not hear the remark or that he was so busy thinking of his own reply to the ministers that the reference to the Roman Catholic church made no impression upon his mind, but this statement is not true. In conversation with Mr. Blaine shortly after that unfortunate affair I asked him how it happened that he failed to rebuke Dr. Burchard on the spot, and whether it was possible that he did not hear what Burchard said. Mr. Blaine's reply was:

'I heard him perfectly, and the words went through me like a knife, but I thought that perhaps only a few heard it and the best way might be to take no notice of it, but let it pass.'

"Now he would give half a million dollars if he had said on that occasion about Dr. Burchard's remarks what he said about them a day or two afterward at New Haven. It was a curious fact that that ministers' meeting at New York was engineered by an alleged minister named McMurdy. This man years ago was a hanger-on here in Washington, and I believe held a clerkship under the government. He is one of the Jacks of all trades who now and then take a turn in the pulpit, and perhaps a little of the anger that is being vented on poor Dr. Burchard's head might be bestowed on McMurdy's also, for it is quite true that if there had been no McMurdy this year Mr. Blaine might have been president."

TO HELP THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A bill was introduced in the senate to-day granting $500,000 to aid the colored people's exposition at Chicago, and appointing J. W. E. Thomas and W. N. Henderson, of Illinois; T. T. Fortune, of New York; Daniel Johnson, of Mississippi; Philip Joseph, of Alabama, and J. W. Moore, of Tennessee, as commissioners.

WHO CALLED JOHN SHERMAN?

A contributor to the *Herald* pertinently writes: "While so many are volunteering their services as to whom President Cleveland should select for his cabinet officers, will you permit me, a Democrat whose first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson at his second election, to give my humble opinion as to who ought not to be appointed. It may be told in a few words. No aspirant for the presidency should hold a cabinet portfolio. A person who has been familiar with the internal workings of the government departments, as I have been from the time of Van Buren, or even for the last decade, can have failed to see the evil of such appointments. Need I more than refer to the campaign of 1880, when a cabinet officer prostituted the patronage of his office in a manner never before done so shamelessly by striving to secure the presidential nomination. *Verbum Sap.*

INTERFERING WITH THE SCIENTISTS.

The senate committee on ways and means has been giving some attention to the scientific branches of the government, with a view to ascertaining if expense may not be cut down without lessening the efficiency. These are the hydrographic, the geological, the coast and geodetic surveys and the signal service. Senator Allison explains the scope of the inquiry in this way: "It is said that these technical branches, each having its own head, duplicate a good deal of their work. The proposition is not to consolidate, but to make them co-ordinate by bringing them into closer and more harmonious relationship." The committee expect to stop this useless expenditure, as claimed, for duplicated work. Prof. Powell, who is at the head of one of the branches, has been before the committee. He is preparing an elaborate substitute in support of his position that it is better to leave these divisions of scientific work as they are. The charge of duplication, he says, is not well founded, for when one bureau has need of results already obtained by another, such, for example, as the triangulation, it borrows in a neighborly way instead of going over the same ground at the government's expense. Members of the committee do not talk as though they thought the inquiry would result in much change from the present independent status of these branches. Each of the bureaus has such a large field to operate in that at present they do not double up in their work to any noteworthy extent.

RELATING TO CHINESE.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The secretary of the treasury issued the following circular to customs officers, relating to Chinese coming to the United States, to promote uniformity in the admission of Chinese persons of the exempt class, under the act of July 5, 1884. The following rules are prescribed:

First—Chinese persons, other than laborers, who are now, or may hereafter be lawfully within the United States, and who may desire to depart from and return to the United States, may do so on the production of a certificate corresponding to that required by section six, act of July 5, 1884, to be issued by the Chinese consular office stationed within the United States. Certificate issued under act of May 6, 1882, and decision 6,240 before the passage of said act of 1884, are to be regarded as having same effect as if said act of 1884 had not been passed.

Second—Chinese subjects, not laborers, desiring to come to the United States from countries other than China may do so on the production of certificate corresponding to that required by section six, act of July 5, 1884, to be issued by Chinese diplomatic or consular officers, if there be one at the port of departure, countersigned by the United States consular officer, or, if there be no such Chinese officer stationed at such port, or like certificate to be issued by the United States consular officer.

Third—The regulations contained in decision 5544, dated Jan. 23, 1883, relative to the transit of Chinese laborers through the territory of the United States, will be applied to all Chinese persons intending to go in transit through the United States.

Fourth—Chinese persons who may be compelled to touch at ports of the United States in transit to foreign countries may be permitted to land under regulation of January 23, 1883, (section 5544) so far as same may be applicable to such persons to take passage by the next vessel leaving for their destination or voyage, of which may form a part of the route necessary to carry them to their destination.

THE OHIO INVESTIGATION.

Representative Springer has decided to appoint Messrs. Van Alstyre and Stewart as members of the subcommittee to visit Ohio and investigate the conduct of United States Marshal Wright at the election in that state in October last. The resolution passed by the house authorizing the investigation provided that Springer should serve as chairman of the subcommittee. This committee will hold its first meeting in this city on Wednesday. It is thought the examination of government employes who, it is said, were appointed deputy marshals will continue until congress adjourns for the holiday recess. Representative Stewart says private business will compel him to remain at home during the holidays, and it is possible in consequence of this, that the subcommittee will not visit Ohio until January.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, minister resident and counsel general of the United States at the Argentine republic; John Baker, of Illinois, minister resident and counsel general of the United States at Verezuela; Willard P. Tisdel, of Ohio, agent of the United States to the states of the Congo association. Secretaries of legations Dwight T. Reed, at Madrid; Chapman Coleman, at Berlin; Frederick K. S. Crosby, second secretary legation at Berlin; Otis P. G. Clarke of Rhode Island, commissioner of pensions; Calvin B. Walker of Indiana, first deputy commissioner of pensions; Noah P. Loveridge of Michigan, second deputy commissioner of pensions.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON ASKS FOR MORE MONEY.

Postmaster General Hatton recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for railroad postal car service for the remainder of the year. In a letter sent the house to-day he says:

"The accomplishment of certain long desired improvements in the postal service, whereby the time in transit between the east and the far west has been reduced, has rendered it necessary to establish a greater amount of railway postoffice car service than was anticipated when the estimate was submitted and the appropriation made for that object."

Hatton also sent a letter to the house recommending an appropriation of $75,000 for the employment of additional clerks at Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco and eastern cities.

THE BALLOT.

A bill was introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Beach to maintain a secrecy of the ballot in the election of representatives and delegates in congress. It provides for a separate uniform ballot upon which the candidates are to be voted for. The quality of paper and size of type are specified, and a general provision made that all ballots must be the same in outward appearance. An important change in existing law is made in respect to what is a legal ballot. Section 27 of the revised statutes provides all votes for representatives must be by written or printed ballot, and nullifies all votes which are not so cast. Beach's bill permits the ballots to be printed or written, or partly printed and written. The bill also requires that all representatives and delegates shall be voted for upon separate ballots. The violations of any of the provisions of the bill is declared a misdemeanor and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL.

Bateman continued his testimony before the Swaim court martial to-day. He related the circumstances connected with the Swaim due bill, the suit which followed its presentation, the filing and withdrawal of his charges against Swaim, the arbitration matter, etc., substantially as told before the court of inquiry. The cross examination then began, but before its conclusion the judge advocate submitted an application by Gen. Swaim, for subpoenas for a number of witnesses, including a number of newspaper men in this city, and bankers and bank clerks in New York and Washington, and Hon. Ben Butterworth.

The judge advocate doubted the wisdom of granting an application so broad in scope that it called for the production of the books of New York firms. Without determining the question the court adjourned.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR REGARDING THE IMPORTATION OF RAGS.

Another circular in regard to the importation of rags is being prepared by the treasury department, which, it is understood, provides in general terms for the admission of rags properly disinfected, provided the process of disinfection is satisfactory to the health officer at the port of entry, as well as to the officers of the treasury department.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. Foster, United States minister to Spain, arrived in Washington this morning, and presented the secretary of state a copy of the treaty entered into between Spain and the United States.

The president to-day sent the senate another long list of recess appointments.

The president appointed O. O. Stanley, W. S. Nichols and W. W. Binhams as a committee to examine the completed portion of the Southern Pacific railroad, California.

Owing to the crowded condition of the calendar, the house committee on Pacific railroads informally decided to-day not to urge the consideration of the bills introduced at the last session by Representatives Sumner and Belford, relative to the regulation of rates of transportation on the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

The nomination of Hugh McCulloch, as secretary of the treasury, was favorably reported from the senate committee on finance, but Senator Riddleberger objected to its present consideration, and under the rules it went over to the next executive session.

Representative Morrison's bill to amend the statutes, relative to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, introduced today, provides for an amendment of the statutes so the regulations governing inland transportation shall apply to the baggage of the traveling public.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *Times* this morning publishes a copy of the treaty with Spain, which it obtained at Madrid, and its terms seem more favorable to this country than was supposed at yesterday's meeting of the cigar makers. The following are the principal articles and products of both countries which will be effected: Articles the product of the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be admitted into the United States on the following conditions: Free from duty; horses, cocoa, coffee, fishs fresh fruits, cotton, hemp, flax, hides, skins undressed, analine and also mineral dyes, and palm oils, sugars, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, loaves of crystallized syrup of the sugar cane, melads molasses, seeds, woods, cast iron, eggs, honey, wax, sponges, bones, guano manure, cocoa esparto, horse hair, rushes, osiers, straw, and coins of gold or silver. Those subject to duty are: cigar, cigarettes, begueros, $125 per pound, 12½ per cent. advalorem, tobacco leaves, requiring more than 100 to the pound without stems, 50 cents; other tobacco in leaves, having stems, seventeen and one-half cents per pound; tobacco, manufactured, of every kind, tobacco, without stems, 20 cents per pound; snuff and powdered tobacco, 25 cents per pound; tobacco, not manufactured, 15 per cent. advalorem. Articles, the product of the United States, which shall be admitted into Cuba exempt from duty are beer, fresh meats, grain and other cereals except rice and wheat, lard, swine, beef, cheese, eggs and bread; woods of all kinds, staves, knees, timber, pipes, boxes of wood, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, sotnes, clay, tiles, brick and tiles unglazed, hides, and various minor articles.

The manufactured articles subject to duty are wheat, flour, starch, worked wood, carriages, cars, cut marbles, glass and plate gloss tiles, art tiles, porcelain, hides, shoes, leather articles, paper, printed paper, maps and playing cards. All the benefit of this treaty relate only to merchandise transported in vessels owned and officered entirely by citizens of the United States and Spain.

Northwesterners at Chicago.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Thos. A. Mathews, St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

J. D. Gordon, St. Paul, is stopping at the Palmer.

H. Saalgard, St. Paul, is among the arrivals at the Palmer.

A. Pugh, St. Paul, is a guest at the Tremont.

At the Tremont—Wm. T. Junk, Frank Rogers and Fred Ross, St. Paul; E. W. Durant and wife, Stillwater, and C. H. Cook, Merriam Park.

General Freight Agent J. M. Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, is at the Grand Pacific.

T. Sanborn, Winona, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. E. Rook, Appleton; E. B. Chambers, Winnipeg; C. E. Perkins, Bismarck, and C. E. Freeman and A. Tainter, Menominee, are at the Grand Pacific.

Northwesterners at the Palmer: C. Morrison and daughter, Geo. W. Kerr, H. B. Kellogg, Minneapolis; Mrs. W. H. Huntell, Winona; A. Galpin and wife, Appleton.

Reformers Successful.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 8.—There is great excitement over the civic elections here today. After a bitter fight the party in favor of reform in municipal affairs elected their candidate for mayor and aldermen. Those in favor of the continuance of the old regime elected only two aldermen. Hamilton, reform candidate for mayor, had 464 majority. There was a great demonstration to-night by the friends of civic reform and retrenchment.

Secretary Teller and Postmaster General Hatton, yesterday left Washington with their families to attend the opening of the World's fair at New Orleans. The president has notified the managers of the fair that it will be impossible for him to attend the opening.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Prominent Business Men of New York City Interviewed,

And They Express the Opinion That the Outlook is Favorable for Better Times.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The business men of this city are generally hopeful of an increase of business and better times, as will be seen by the following brief interviews:

Mr. Martin J. Cooley, of Bates, Reed & Cooley, said: "I have no reason to fear any serious depression in the dry goods trade, but rather expect a revival of business on a solid basis. Our collections are good. The shutting down of some of the mills will be a benefit in the end, for there has, without doubt, been over production. Prices have reached rock bottom. After the holidays are over and jobbers examine their stock with the view of settling up for this year's business, I look for a healthy and active trade. I do not expect anything like a boom, but a steady, sound and safe business that will be beneficial alike to the producer, wholesale merchant, jobber and retailer.

Mr. J. H. Weller, of Teft & Weller, said: "I look for a very good business in dry goods next year providing the country is not afflicted with cholera. Should the disease appear as an epidemic, it will destroy the business of this city, for western and southern buyers will not come to New York, nor will they risk making purchases by mail. In all other respects the business outlook is good and, in a commercial point of view, very healthy. There has been overstocking in the past, but this evil is wearing out. Business men are now looking after their legitimate occupations and devoting less thought to speculation. This I regard as one of the best features for the coming year."

Mr. W. S. Dunn, of H. B. Claflin & Co., said: "I have no reason for changing my opinion as to the prospects of the dry goods business for the coming year, although trade is not what might be called 'booming.' It is in a healthy condition, and collections are as good, if not better, than they were last year, especially when the volume of business is taken into consideration. I look for a general revival in trade after a settlement for the year's accounts, when jobbers will ascertain how their stocks are."

Mr. N. Millerd, of Millerd & Co., groceries, said: "I see no reason why business should not be good next year. We have been busy in our special branches and have found our customers ready to settle up accounts as freely as could be expected. There does not appear to be any overloading of stocks among the general trade, and purchasers are acting continuously, merely buying what they want and feeling certain that they can pay for the goods purchased."

Mr Albert E. Whyland, of Thurber, Whyland & Co., said: "We have been busy for some weeks past, yet, with all this, the purchasers are buying carefully and cautiously. Customers do not seem inclined to buy more than they want or feel able to pay for at the time of settlement. I regard this kind of trade as very healthy and based on a good foundation for future transactions. The collections have been far better than at the same period of last year. The prospects of a fair trade for 1885 seem to be good."

Other houses in the grocery trade were called upon, and all agreed that prospects of a steady business for 1885 were good with a promise that the settlements of the accounts for 1884 would far exceed the average of collections and establish the stability of western firms.

A representative of C. S. Parsons & Son, Warren street, said: "The boot and shoe trade since election has been fairly good. A bright prospect for the coming year seems apparent without any very great rush of business, known by some under the name of boom. A livelier trade is being looked for."

Mr. R. C. Brown, of Brown & Co., distributing agents for Straiton & Storm, said: "The cigar trade has been dull during the past year, owing to over-production, but there has been since election a revival of business which gives promise of stability."

Mr. J. W. Layman, of the Solace Tobacco works, said: "I regard the prospects of trade encouraging. I look not only for a good business during the coming year, but also a better statement of accounts at the close of 1884 than has marked the past six months. I do not think that any of the tobacco jobbers are overstocked, consequently, with the opening of the new year, there will certainly be a revival of business, the preliminary effects of which are even felt now by the general trade."

The operations of conservative banks are indices of prosperity or depression in trade. Mr. Nathiel Niles, president of the Tradesmen's National bank, said: "From my observations there is a prospect of national prosperity, which is being established on a firm basis, but I do not expect it to be at its height for one or two years. I regard the closing of the mills as beneficial to the country at large, even if hurtful to those more nearly interested in their operation. There is plenty of money in New York and little employment for it. New York banks are doing a sound financial business and cannot afford to pay more than 2 per cent. on bank balances of country customers, while in New England they are paying from 2½ to 3 per cent. There is very little mercantile paper, such as sound banks would like to take, afloat in the city, and capital is therefore lying idle in banks. Caution has taken the place of risky speculation, and, with business men attending to their legitimate occupations, we may look for better times in the future."

Mr. Ferris, vice president of the National bank, of New York, said: "Trade is certainly improving as viewed from my standpoint and the prospects are bright."

First Arrest in the Brand-Leman Case

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Cook county Democratic central committee, was arrested this evening on complaint of A. M. Day, secretary of the citizens' committee, which has undertaken to unearth the frauds in the Sixth legislative district of this state, Henry W. Leman and Rudolph Brand being the Republican and Democratic candidates respectively. This is the case which the federal grand jury has been investigating. The complaint charges Mackin with aiding some unknown person or persons, about November 21, in substituting over 200 fraudulent ballots for a like number of genuine ones cast at the second precinct of the Eighth ward at the election of November 4th last. Mackin was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, and held in $10,000 bail for preliminary examination next Saturday. M. C. McDonald and E. J. Leman became his bondsmen. This is the first arrest in this case.

The Manly Art.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Jack Burke challenges Alf Greenfield to an eight round glove fight for gate receipts, or will fight him to a finish with bare knuckles in New Orleans, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side. The men will meet to-morrow to arrange a match.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—A soft glove contest between James A. Dalton, of Chicago, and Louis Robshaw, of Cleveland, was won by the former in three rounds to-night. A large audience witnessed the affair, which was but poor sport, as Dalton had everything his own way from the start.

Wrestling Match at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—A wrestling match, for $600, and the mixed wrestling championship of the world, between Duncan C. Ross and Tom Cannon, took place this evening at the California theater. Cannon won the first fall, catch as catch can, eleven and a quarter minutes. Second round, side hold, Ross won, in two minutes. Third, side hold, Ross won, in three and a half minutes. Fourth, Graeco-Roman, Cannon won, in nine minutes. Fifth, collar and elbow, Ross won, in eleven minutes. As Ross won three out of five it was decided in his favor.

A BURSTED ELEVATOR.

Over 60,000 Bushels of Wheat Poured Upon the Ground by the Giving Way of an Elevator.

(Special Telegram to the Globe.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The huge grain elevator of Armour, Dale & Co., at the corner of Oakley avenue and Sixteenth street, was badly damaged at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, when the great weight of the immense quantity of wheat stored therein forced out the northeast corner of the structure. The break came like a thunderclap, and about 60,000 bushels of wheat were spilled upon the prairie, while fully 300,000 bushels more were laid bare through the destruction of a large portion of the roof. The heavy wooden girders supporting the walls which form the corner were pushed out of place, and tumbled over like so many matches, and a piece of the thick roof, about thirty feet square was carried away with the walls.

At the time of the accident two watchmen were in the brick engine house of the elevator, but as that building is apart from the other, they were not injured. The boiler-house is situated on the southeast corner of the grounds, and is only about ten feet distant from the spot where the break occurred. The first intimation the men had of the accident was when they heard a loud rumbling noise like thunder, and in another moment they were startled by feeling the quiver. At the same time the men were terrorized at the sight of the big girders being forced through the thick west brick wall of the room in which they stood. They rushed out of the place and reached the open air just in time to see the elevator walls give way.

An alarm was given by them, and in less than one hour later a squad of men was at work clearing away the mountain of wheat. The damage to the building will amount to something like $15,000, but it is thought that more than 10,000 bushels will be lost. Insurance cannot be collected on either building or property, and the loss will be total. The cause of the break, whether it was occasioned through the snapping of a defective iron binder or the breaking of an iron grain rod or the shifting of a pier could not be ascertained and will not be known until the wreckage shall have been cleared away.

The scene of the accident this afternoon presented a picture of bustle and bustle. Not less than 300 men were busily wielding hammers, wheeling barrows, lugging hand crates, etc. The wheat was piled up to the height of the building, and along a piece of the north wall. A large number of locomotive headlights were placed about on the ground so the men could work at night. Numerous freight cars were tracked near by, and wheat was dumped in them and afterwards transferred to elevator "D" at the foot of Morgan street. It is thought that the 60,000 bushels of wheat will be cleared away by 12 o'clock to-morrow night, and the remaining 300,000 bushels, which are lying exposed in the building, will be out of the way by the end of the week. A new track is being constructed along the side of the split, so the wheat can run into cars on the side track, and, as it will be finished to-day, will afford increased facilities for the speedy transportation of the stuff. Messrs. Armour, Dale & Co. have provided themselves with a large number of tarpaulins with which to cover the exposed wheat in the house in the event of a storm.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

An Explosion of Fire Damp Imprisons a Number of Miners in a Living Tomb.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—A special to the *Times* from Shamokin says. A terrible explosion occurred in the Henry Clay shaft, two miles from Shamokin, this afternoon, while 200 men and boys were at work in the mine. About four of these, who escaped the fatal damp, made their way out through the manways and reached the surface. They told the story of a fearful explosion in No. 8, the west gangway of the new slope. It shook the entire mine from end to end. Of those who still remained in the mine and who worked in the vicinity of the explosion, there were Richard Tuckett, Jonathan Fox, Peter Koalman, Henry Noble, Joel Duseman, Thos. C. Williams and a Polish miner, name unknown. Coal and iron experts promptly made an examination and found the mine blocked up with gas, which decides the fate of those inside. Fans were got to work and every means employed to drive out the poisonous gasses. At about 5 o'clock a rescuing party entered the mine and near the bottom of the slope found the body of Henry Noble. It was horribly burned, and disfigured almost beyond recognition. The crowd at the mine numbered 500 or 600 persons, among them the families of the imprisoned miners. The second and third attempts to enter the mine were unsuccessful, the fatal damp driving the men rapidly back to the surface. The indications at a late hour are the entombed men cannot be reached though no effort at a rescue will be spared. There are some signs that a fire may break out, but preparations are made to subdue a fire should it occur. Henry Clay slope is owned and operated by J. Langdon & Co., of Elmira, N. Y., and has a shipping capacity of over 100 cars daily, and gives employment to between 300 and 400 men and boys, who now will be forced into idleness for some time. The explosion described is the severest ever experienced in Northumberland county.

Killed by the Cars.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night a freight train was starting out from Short Line junction, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, being pulled by engine 481 and pushed by engine 146, C. R. Longren, the conductor, who was standing on the ground near the train, noticed something under the wheels and stopped the train, which was going at the rate of three miles an hour. The obstruction proved to be a man about thirty-five years old, dressed in tough clothes, considerably the worse for wear. Examination showed him to be dead, the body being terribly mangled and the right arm crushed. The head and the left side were crushed in, while the broken ribs protruded from the side. On the breast are three small wounds, which look as though they might have been made with bullets, but probably were made by the protruding of the ribs.

The man has the appearance of being a tramp, had eighteen cents in money, a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver, a small dirk knife, about two dozen cartridges, a lot of miscellaneous stuff of no value, papers and cards and a time book containing the name, Julius Paul, East Twentieth street, near Third avenue, New York.

The accident, if such it is, occurred between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets and Nineteenth avenue south. The body was dragged eleven feet, and was found just sixteen paces from the switch house. The switchman says deceased came into the switch house half an hour before he was found dead. There is some suspicion that the man was murdered before being run over by the cars, as the wounds on the braast look as though they might have been caused by bullets. The remains were taken to Connelly & O'Reilly's morgue and the coroner notified.

Cold Wave Coming.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Dec. 8.—The weather is growing colder with now and then a flurry of snow, but the ground is not yet covered.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

Gleanings of News and Items of Material Interest.

A Daily Globe Department at Mankato Devoted to Developing and Advancing the Southern Portion of the State.

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 December 8.

Mankato Dots.

The weather is fine and everybody has taken their cutters out of the sheds and are testing the snow.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the Mankato Building and Loan association was held at Mr. Noes' office Saturday evening.

Monday was a quiet day at the city hall and not a single Saturday bum had been run in for painting the atmosphere red.

The board of trade held its regular meeting yesterday morning at the city council rooms, but did no other than routine work.

Officer E. J. Sheldon returned on Saturday from Illinois, where he had been summoned the week previous by the sudden death of his father at Gibson City.

The train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul arrived yesterday at the new time with a fine sleeper attached, and left in the evening at 8:15 for LaCrosse.

The fall of snow at an early hour Sunday morning made the sleighing tolerably fair, and a goodly number of farmers took advantage of the sleighing and came to the city.

In the district court yesterday the grand jury returned two indictments, making a total of fifteen so far reported. The case of State vs. Spencer, charged with burglary, was brought up and Spencer withdrew his former plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty and was remanded back to jail for sentence. The case of State vs. Sam. and G. Keenan, charged with manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up and M. Buck, the counsel for the defense, moved that the case be continued to the next term of court. This motion was granted and joint bail of $2,000 was fixed, furnished. Henry Adams and Frank Howard were arranged for stealing an overcoat from Henlem store a week ago and plead not guilty. B. D. Smith was furnished as counsel and a jury trial demanded.

A FIRST-CLASS male cook is wanted (single gentleman preferred) at the Palace Restaurant. None who are not up in their business need apply. Address F. G. Heinze, Mankato Minn. 341*

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

A delegation of the Woman's Suffrage party called upon Sir John A. McDonald, prime minister of Canada, yesterday, and thanked him for incorporating woman's suffrage in the pending Canadian franchise bill, and tendered him a public reception in New York.

Mary Ann Young, aged fifty-three, a victim of the dynamite explosion at Strafford, N. H., died yesterday. Three of the other six sufferers are expected to die at any moment.

The proprietors of all shops in South Norwolk, Conn., remain firm in their resolution to adhere to the reduced prices, and declare that henceforth no union man, as such, shall again enter their shops.

A decision was rendered in the United States supreme court at Washington yesterday on the question whether officers of the regular army and navy who served out their regular time or men honorably discharged in the Mexican war, are entitled to three months' extra pay. The court decides they are entitled to such pay.

The treaty between the United States and Hawaii, signed yesterday, merely provides for the extension of the present treaty for seven years from the date of the ratification.

Mother Mandelbaum, of the New York "fence" for thieves, and her son and clerk, were arrested at Hamilton, Ont., yesterday.

A man by the name of Flanigan was drugged by two strangers on the Grand Trunk railway, on Thursday night of last week, near Emmet, Mich., and robbed and thrown from the train. Some section men found him the next morning, and administered to his injuries. It is thought he cannot recover.

It is reported that the condition of the people in the northern pineries of Michigan is most wretched. Labor can be had among the Swedes for ten cents per day, and the food furnished the men is rye bread and coffee, excepting three meals a week, when meat is given.

The New York chamber of commerce committee on banking and currency, yesterday, approved the Buckner bill, and wrote Chairman Buckner, suggesting that his bill be made an amendment to the trade dollar bill.

The annual field trial of the American Kennel club commenced yesterday, at Canton, Miss. The weather was delightful, birds plenty, and a large attendance.

A Montreal telegram says a heavy snowstorm is in progress, and that nearly two feet of snow has already fallen.

Three weeks ago at Pittsburg, John McManus threw a stone at James Carson, which struck him on the head. Last night Carson died in great agony. McManus has been arrested.

$12.50 or $14 to St. Paul?

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—To-morrow the general passenger agents of the Missouri river and St. Paul lines will meet to further discuss the relative rates from Chicago to Kansas City, Council Bluffs and St. Paul. The Northwestern and Burlington are in favor of making Council Bluffs and St. Paul local rates $14 notwithstanding the fact that only $12.50 is charged to Kansas City, an equa distance with the other two points from Chicago. The Rock Island insists that rates to the three points shall be the same and will maintain that ground at to-day's meeting. The general passenger agents of the first three lines held a preliminary conference yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, which resulted in a unanimous purpose to maintain their position as far as unlimited tickets are concerned. They agreed to consent to a $12.50 rate for limited tickets, but will insist upon $14 for unlimited fares. The Rock Island's position is that it will not be politic to discriminate, and that no more should be charged a passenger on an unlimited ticket to Council Bluffs or St. Paul than to Kansas City, the distance to Council Bluffs being the same, and to St. Paul much less than to Kansas City.

THE GREAT HEALTH TONIC!

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Front of Bottle. Back of Bottl

Is the best health beverage known and contains but 4 per cent. of acohol. Used very largely by our best physicians for Nursing Mothers, Dyspeptics, Convalescents, Weakly Children. Demand the genuine, which is put up only in bottles as per cuts, and bears the name of TARRANT & CO

Sole Agents for the United States and British Provinces of North America, 278 Greenwich street, New York.

Price $4.00 per doz.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

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.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. - ST. LOUIS.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

HARTER'S LIVER PILLS ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. NEW ERA. GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWELS CONSTIPATED.

Persons suffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or Inactivity of the Bowels, will find a permanent CURE by the use of these Pills. No medicine should be taken without first Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels with a dose of HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Sample dose