

VOL VII THE WHEAT BOOM

The Leading Cereal Climbs Another Cent Toward the Dollar Mark,

And Predictions are Freely Made That it Will Reach That Point.

A Great Deal of Interest Manifested in the Product, and Country Orders Coming in Rapidly.

Corn Gains a Quarter of a Cent in Sympathy With the Activity in the Wheat Pit.

Wall Street Continues to Move in the Same Old Groove—The Deal in St. Paul.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Saturday's boom in wheat continued to-day, and there was a

very active and busy "change that was very cheering to all except the dealers in privileges and those unfortunate enough to be short of the leading cereal. Even this latter class

did not feel very depressed, for, though they were out of pocket temporarily, they know that with active markets they stand a chance of speedily making their losses good, whereas in the preceding stagnation they couldn't

make running expenses. May wheat was the most active, and reached 82 1/2c, or 1 1/2c above Saturday's last figures, closing 1 1/2c higher than Friday's close.

January took 75c and closed 1/2c higher than on Saturday at 75c and February showed an advance of 1 1/2c, closing at 75 1/2c.

Corn was quiet, but closed 3/4c higher in sympathy with wheat. Oats were firm at Saturday's prices. Provisions were weaker and lower during most of the day, with a partial rally towards the close, which was 5c lower for pork and lard, and 2 1/2c lower for ribs.

Year corn closed at 28 1/2c, February at \$10.90, February yard at \$6.60 and February ribs at \$5.57 1/2.

There was a feeling of increased strength on the curb. Activity was the rule in the wheat pit. May wheat boomed, as did all the other options, and country speculators, smelling a bulge, the one event that never fails to bring them in droves as buyers, appeared to swarm like bees around the other end of every telegraph wire leading into Chicago, and the result at this end was a novel and very refreshing feature of the day.

There were actually orders—to buy wheat, and enough of them so that nearly every trader of any consequence could exhibit a few of them in the pit. This was why the messenger boys had to hustle, why the market continued to go up and why everybody made so much more noise and bustle than usual.

The opening price of wheat was 3/4c higher for January at 74 1/2c, 1/2c higher for May at 81 1/2c. At the opening, a certain clique of speculators, composed of such traders as Gifford and Love, were bearish at the start and sold some wheat during the session, but as a general thing the crowd, with three-fourths of the heavy weights, were on the bull side. It is asserted that Armour is a very heavy buyer of cash and January wheat, which he intends to carry, and a seller of May.

A very strengthening circumstance was the fact of eastern parties buying cash wheat through the brokers here as an investment. Baker was in receipt of many such orders, which were promptly filled. Altogether, the purchases at this house to-day will aggregate little less than 1,000,000 bushels and perhaps considerably more.

Other heavy buyers were Schwarz & Dupee, Counselman and Lynn, while many smaller houses did more in the way of purchasing than they had, all told, during the week past. The May option advanced steadily to 82c, and then for a while wavered between that point and 82 1/2c. January followed, touching 75c before 11 o'clock, and later getting up to 75 1/2c. Holders who parted with a portion of their wheat to-day manifest some nervousness as to the result of replacing to advantage, and this feature is noticeable inasmuch as, until very recently, sales made were regarded by most operators as much more likely to result in profit than otherwise. New York was strong, and shows about the same advance as noted here, with heavy holders not offering their property. Later in the day there was a slight reaction here, all options closing 3/4c below top figures.

"The situation is stronger than for a long time," said Robt. Lindblom, "because winter wheat markets, which have heretofore sold against their long wheat here, are now advancing faster than we are, and, instead of having to carry the whole world, we will be confined to our own stock. Large freight engagements have been made on the seaboard for January, as the wheat has already been sold abroad. It is the knowledge of this that has firming all winter wheat markets and made exporters take hold again. When the time comes when every body can see what is now going on in a quiet way, wheat will be so high that it will be regarded as dangerous to buy, but when it gets higher than any time in a year, it will look cheap."

"I have figures," Lindblom continued, "to convince me that the amount in store and in transit between our lakes and London is 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 smaller than a year ago, and the continent would make the deficiency still larger. I know that virtually all wheat for sale by producers below par has been sold. I know the average is much smaller than for many years, I know wheat is lower in the world than at any time in a hundred years, I know that, while business is bad, the finances are resting on solid rock, and I believe the foundation is being laid for a crop such as we have not had in many years, and my experience teaches me that this extreme depression must be followed by an extreme inflation. I have seen wheat in as bad reputations as now, and I have repeatedly seen it advance 50c a bushel between the fall and next spring. I have never seen it as low as it is sold this month, and never expect to again. Our best local bulls have no wheat. They are waiting to see, but while they wait the low-priced article will be controlled by a master hand. Somebody besides scalpers and outsiders own the wheat and have bought more to-day. There may, perhaps, be a cent or so left on the bear side of wheat, but don't try to get that and risk 50c."

"If I don't know whether this is the turning point that everybody has been waiting for or not," said one speculator. "I know, however, that I'm running along with the other buyers. If it is a false alarm, I sell out, but I'm watching very closely. I've started just this way a dozen times already. If this turns out as the others have it is possible that I may be fooled a dozen times more, but I feel, anyway, that it is better for me to be fooled a hundred times than to be left when the real boom comes. I've lost \$100,000 on the bull side of wheat, have got it all to make

back and propose to be well loaded up when the right time comes."

The attitude of this frank talker is the attitude of nine ten of the others who Friday and Saturday, and especially Saturday, were buying wheat as if it were the very last day that the pit was to be kept going, and the very last chance anybody would have to go "long" on No. 3 spring wheat.

"Do you know," said another gossip, "that while most of the traders explain this little bulge by pointing to decreased receipts in the northwest, and by talking better prices and better demand abroad, I have an explanation which has nothing to do with the receipts or with the foreign demand. I never knew of any vast trading in privileges at figures ridiculously close to the mark that was not followed by some pretty sharp fluctuations. Now for a fortnight 'puts' and 'calls' have been actively traded in exceedingly close to the market. On Friday night before the 'tent' bulge of Saturday 'puts' and 'calls' on May wheat were only 1/4c away from the market, the spread being only 1/4c, 'puts' going at 75 1/2c, and 'calls' at 75 1/4c. There was a very large trade in them, too. That followed which always does. Half the market had 'calls' sold, and many sold Saturday against them. There was a slight storm, a little better feeling at New York and the other winter wheat markets, and one short for another became frightened. Sellers of 'calls' at 75 1/4c became frightened when the market sailed above that price and bears who sold were, of course, losers. The buyers of calls who had traded on them early in the morning were in the same category. It came about in the same way that had become accustomed to ranges of 1/4c to 1/2c in a day, and which had got to speculating on the assumption that this narrow fluctuation would last forever, suddenly found the market moving far beyond the bounds set for it. That's why there was such an early last week over a 2c advance in wheat."

"On all reasonable reactions from sudden advances I think buying will prove profitable," said Geo. Brine, "and I look for active and generally improving markets for breadstuffs everywhere during the next thirty days."

"I consider the legitimate outlook as very strong," said G. S. Everingham, "and expect to see a sharp and large advance in values, with an increased export movement, and, while I do not wish to appear over sanguine, believe it will be the forerunner of renewed prosperity in many other branches of business."

Said Geo. Shepherd: "The situation appears very strong. Outsiders are taking hold and the heavy buyers have not yet shown much disposition to realize, but the end of the year is very close and the advance has been accordingly rapid, though general, and not confined to one or two markets, and I think a reaction of a cent or so quite in order before the first business day of the new year."

Milmine, Bodman & Co., in their circular tonight say: "The advance seems general all along the line, and, if reflected by strong cables to-morrow, it will be an easy matter to add a cent or two more to the froth. It may go up a few cents more until everybody is loaded up, and then a sharp reaction may be looked for, or it may be an advance will come along gradually, in which case it may last some time. We must wait and see whether they will follow our advance on the other side and take our wheat faster at higher prices, and, in case they do, it will then be time enough to begin investing in it."

A. M. Wright thinks the chances for a strong market are daily improving, and advises purchases on breaks, and most all of the leading brokers coincide in this opinion and advice.

Corn participated in the rise to a very limited extent, more, however, from neglect than from any other cause. The activity in wheat seemed to absorb all the time and attention of traders, and corn was largely left to take care of itself as best it could. Liverpool was slow on corn and a 1/2 penny per cent lower. Our receipts were pretty good, 803 cars, against 410 Saturday, and out of this number 147 cars graded No. 2 and four more No. 1. There is no indication in the corn market at present as to No. 3 on track is selling for more than No. 2. In elevator, owing to export demand for corn which is abroad eastern cars, the advance in speculative grades to-day was about 1/4c for January and May, the closing figures for these options being 35 1/2c and 37 1/2c respectively.

Mess pork opened slow closing quotations of Saturday, quickly dropped 10c more and then, under good demand, advanced 17 1/2c, recovering all the decline. Packers sold freely early in the session, but the offerings were taken, and as wheat improved the demand was more urgent. Later on there was some reaction, but closing prices were 5c below those current at the same time Saturday. Lard and ribs were both easier, closing with rather a better feeling than existed earlier in the session, but at a decline of 5c or the former and 2 1/2c on the latter as compared with Saturday.

At the stock yards the receipts of cattle were rather more than could be comfortably disposed of and prices ruled lower on common and low grade natives. The receipts of hogs were liberal and the demand was steady, hence prices underwent little or no change. Perhaps a large number sold at about \$4.15, than on Saturday as on that day the average on packing grades was near \$4.20. Toward the close, however, the market was generally quoted a shade higher than at the opening. The weather was at least a strong 5c per 100 pounds against the seller to-day.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—There was a perceptible increase of counter business at the banks to-day, incidental mainly to the holiday season and the approach of a new year, which large amounts of interest and dividend money becomes payable. Of course every one will want to straighten up their accounts in the present week, and this itself will increase activity in stores and banks alike, until settling time is past. New York exchange between banks was quoted at 50c premium, with a good outside demand, as is usual on Mondays. Orders for currency shipments were pretty good, while receipts were light. Sterling exchange was \$4.81@4.85. The bank clearings were \$6,799,000, against \$6,390,000 Saturday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The shorts covered a good many shares this morning, and their purchases held the market quiet firm for a time. Union Pacific was about the weakest feature, and a good deal of long stock came out. Delaware & Lackawanna lead in activity, and there was quite a heavy trade in Western Union Telegraph, and it was not an unusual sight to see the Omaha acted badly, particularly the preferred, which is on the eve of its dividend, and declined three points, and Manhattan Elevated, notwithstanding the points to buy it, declined to 65 1/2c. Nichols was selling Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Worden was offering Chicago & Alton. In St. Paul Mr. Bell bid up the stock, although a good deal of the stock was offered by Shelton, Busbee and

others. Prince & Whately sold Lackawanna and Hotchkiss bought. Insiders in St. Paul say that the clique began buying at 70 and bought the stock down and up. Several blocks were taken by the shorts. Mr. Marvin was a big buyer. He is said to have bought 35,000 shares within two days. It is believed in St. Paul circles that an advance in price will begin early in the new year. Bears on St. Paul are extremely confident that insiders are trying to unload. Regarding the statement which appeared in yesterday's Times to the effect that the Northwestern Railroad company would reduce the dividend on common stock, gentlemen identified with the road say that the subject has not been discussed and that the directors' meeting to declare the dividend will not be held until the latter part of May or early in June, 1885. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago mortgages advanced 3 per cent on purchases by insiders, and a prospective change in executive control. Mr. Wm. Dowd will be elected president if he will accept. He says he is not yet decided. He attributes the advance to the management of General Manager Carson, who has reversed the former bad policy, cut down expenses and increased local business, until the earnings are now \$1,000 a day more than last year. Insiders in the company say Mr. Dowd will very probably accept. The market was rather dull during the middle hours and inclined to drag. A weak spot opened out in Manitoba during the afternoon. It fell below 78. Northern Pacific preferred, as of late, well sustained, with very little doing in it. The market became quite ragged as the day wore on, and at the last looked very frail. There was more activity caused by free selling a long time. Just before the going struck a slight rally occurred.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: The weather during the week was dry. Autumn sown wheat obtained a good start and is in excellent condition. There is no prospect of values improving. Trading during the week was a little stronger, owing to small deliveries. Sales of English wheat during the week, 59,798 quarters at 51s 5d per quarter, against 56,829 quarters at 50s during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat merely retained the demand last reported. The activity in immediate and future months was unexpected. While the receipts of wheat fell off, those of four increased. Trade in off coast cargoes was light. Six cargoes arrived, one sold, three were withdrawn, four remained and about ten due. Flour was dearer, barley steady, maize scarce and oats firm.

INUNDATED ARKANSAS.

Heavy Rains and the Country Flooded, Doing Much Damage to the Farmers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.—Rain began to fall at midnight on Friday, coming from the south, and has continued ever since. It is not violent, but steady. The total fall here up to 7 o'clock this evening is ten inches, over four and one-half inches having fallen on Sunday. Reports show the rain is being general throughout the state. The rivers and bayous are rapidly rising, and many are out of their banks and flooding the country for miles. The Arkansas river has risen since Sunday at the rate of four inches an hour. There has been no trains on the Iron Mountain railroad since Saturday night. The south bound passenger, due Sunday noon, was caught by a break near Beede, which was repaired by 8:50 a. m. and the train left, but has not yet arrived. There is another break at Jacksonville. In Fourche bottom, a few miles south of Little Rock, the break is several feet under water. At Benton, twenty-five miles south, the Saline river is out of its banks, and flooding a large section. The chief damage to railroads is their trackage which is washed away. At Arkadelphia the track is under water to considerable distance, and near Emmet, 100 miles south, the bridge is rendered too weak for use. On the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad travel is interrupted by breaks at Marche, seven miles from the city, and near Clarksville to trains to-day. No trouble on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas railroad except near Pine Bluff, where the bridge is too weak for the engines, and the cars are being pushed across. Passenger trains are arriving on time over the Memphis & White River road. Reports received show very heavy rain fall all along the whole river valley, inundating plantations in many places, doing great damage to fences and drowning stock grazing in bottom.

To-night's Gazette dispatches say in thirty-six hours the rainfall at Brinkley was fourteen inches up to 9 o'clock. The streams are not only out of their banks, but from Back river to the mouth of White river the country is almost an unbroken sea of water. The most serious danger threatens the country south of the Midland railroad, consisting of a large area of Monroe and the region north of Midland and along the Cache river, DeViers and Longville rivers is serious. A Helena special says: There has been an incessant rain for forty-eight hours, and there is great damage to the levees, both on the Arkansas and Mississippi. The Cache river, by washing loose the dirt and in some places cutting small ditches. Experienced men predict that owing to the heavy rains the levees will not, after all the work which is being done, be better than before. Nearly all the floating ice is out of the river and navigation resumed. The washouts caused a temporary stoppage of railroad trains south of Pine Bluff on the St. Louis & Texas railroad.

Another Rate War Feared.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—An unfeeling deadlock is the result of the long continued negotiations for a restoration of east bound passenger rates, and there is little promise that it can be broken by further negotiations or arbitrations. The indications are that neither faction will yield unless forced to do so by a vigorous war. There is a poorer prospect for peace than at any time since the east bound passenger pool collapsed, and it will not be surprising should a sanguinary conflict be inaugurated by moment. The whole trouble is due to the fact that some roads want to open wide the door to indiscriminately paying commissions, while others are as strenuously opposed to the practice. With a view to adjusting these differences, the general passenger agents of all trunk lines east from Chicago, except the Baltimore & Ohio, met here to-day, but were unable to reach an agreement for a restoration of rates. A proposition to pay commissions was opposed by the representatives of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central, while the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne were recorded as willing to vote for the measure in order to secure some sort of an agreement. The Grand Trunk, Chicago & Atlantic and Niagara Falls, about line district favored the commission plan. Without any action or any conference, the meeting adjourned indefinitely.

Miss Bradner Exonerated.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 29.—The coroner's inquest over the body of James Shea, the school boy whose death was attributed to injuries at the hands of Miss Bradner, a school teacher of Nanticoke, resulted in a verdict of death from chronic pleurisy. Miss Bradner was fully exonerated, being out of the building at the time the boy fell down stairs.

A DEATH DANCE.

A Siege of Terrorism Prevailing at Miles City Since Christmas Eve.

A Bloody Affray in a House of Prostitution Between Two Men and Two Women.

Henry Enstrom, of Kitzon County, Gets Tired of Living and Fires a Bullet Through His Body.

The Story of a Vicious Chinaman's Crimes in New Jersey—General Devility from Other Places.

TERROURISM AT MILES CITY. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILES CITY, Mont., Dec. 29.—Terrorism has prevailed here since Christmas eve. A death dance was given at a house of prostitution. Two of the female inmates quarreled, pounding, scratching and tearing each other. Two men espoused their cause and fought bitterly. Bob Roberts pulled a revolver upon Bob Sullivan. The fight was temporarily bridged over without shooting, but Sullivan subsequently secured a pistol and shot Roberts in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The sufferer is still alive, but in a very precarious condition. Sullivan escaped and it is now supposed hid away in town about 24 hours. On Friday night he reached a ranch on Sandy creek about sixteen miles distant.

A sheriff and posse started after him, headed by the Conley brothers. They demanded Sullivan's surrender. He refused, and then a fusillade was opened upon the ranchman's house. About eight persons were within. Dr. Corlin, his wife and three children had just stepped into the door when the doctor and the youngest child were shot dead on the spot. The wife requested the sheriff's men to help her drag her dead husband and babe into the cabin, but they refused. After loitering about for a long period, the sheriff's posse returned here. During the firing Sullivan escaped. The sheriff's party claim that Sullivan killed Dr. Corlin and child, while those in the cabin claim that it was done by the sheriff's firing party. Subsequently the deputies, reinforced, returned to return to the ranch, but when out about three miles Sullivan met Sheriff Corlin and in a log cabin hid him in jail. Strong talk of lynching ensued and the feeling on the part of the citizens ran high against the county officers for the shooting of a valuable citizen and his babe on account of a worthless fellow.

The coroner's jury is now in session, and it may be settled whose gun killed the two people. The day after the sad affair the Journal, the only daily paper here published the several versions of the affair then afloat. The next day one of the deputy sheriffs met and threatened him with assassination. The previous evening the judge of that court was called out and given to understand if he didn't run his court in a way to suit the rough element, he might expect assassination. In this connection it may be stated that twenty-four lynchings have taken place in Montana during the past ten months.

On Sunday afternoon the better class of citizens held a law and order meeting, and adopted an address calling upon the county officers to perform their duties without fear or favor, and to bring all offenders and suspected persons to justice. Furthermore, that the federal judge of the First judicial district, Hon. John Coburn, immediately make this the headquarters of his court, so that justice may be more speedily and thoroughly enforced. The better class of people are bitterly opposed to the lax administration of the county authorities in matters pertaining to the public peace, and hope to secure speedy help from the territorial and federal authorities. The people continue greatly excited and are perplexed as to the result of the precarious situation, so sanguinary are its several aspects.

A KITZON COUNTY SUICIDE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] HALLOW, Minn., Dec. 29.—G. De-mars has held an inquest over the remains of Henry Enstrom, who, under a spell of temporary insanity, shot himself through the left lung under the nipple. Deceased was the son of Capt. Enstrom, auditor of Kitzon county. He was manager of the large Kelso farm, twenty-seven years of age, sober, honest and respected by all. On January 6, he was to prove up his land, on the 7th he was to get married to a charming young lady, Miss Christie Murray. He seemed to be happy, and no other cause but temporary aberration of mind can be ascribed for the sad deed, which he committed on the 27th day of December, 1884.

MURDEROUS CHINAMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Three Chinamen, said to be from this city, assaulted Hong Ching, a laundryman of their race, in Newark last week, robbed him, cut him with hatchets, carved him with knives, and, believing him dead, strung him up to a rafter and left him hanging. His landlord found him, and promptly saved his life. From the description given by him the police got on the track of the leader of the murderous gang and made him a prisoner last night. He is a desperate ruffian, and the detectives believe they have caught in him the perpetrator of one of the most savage murders ever committed in this city. The victim was a laundryman. The circumstances of the murder are similar to those attending the outrage on the Newark Chinaman. From the Newark store the desperado carried off \$600. The captured Chinaman on being taken to police headquarters was recognized as Tom Sing, a Chinaman of very unsavory reputation. He served as officer steward on the Jeanette in the arctic expedition, and in the same capacity with the Greely relief expedition. About a year ago a Chinese laundryman was found dead with seventeen knife wounds in his back. The murderer was never found, but the police claim to have proofs that Tom Sing is the man. Information conveyed to the police last Saturday was that three of Hong Chang's countrymen from New York had visited his laundry in the evening and while chatting with him had overpowered him in an unguarded moment, stabbed, bound and gagged him, and then robbed his store at leisure. In the store pipe they found his money, \$600, and having secured it returned and, as they believed, finished the owner and departed, locking up the store behind them. They had not been at any pains to conceal their identity, meaning evidently to kill their victim and prevent him betraying them. Hong Chang was, therefore, able to direct the search of the officers and give intelligent counsel from his sick bed, and Detectives Sergeant Haley and Rutland got track of the leader of the murderers in short order, followed him up and last night found him in his room, 112 Delaney street, where he was living with a young German girl. When the detective broke in the door the Chinaman leaped out of a window and ran down the street. He was pursued by the officers, who overtook him on the corner of Norfolk street, one block below. Here a fierce struggle ensued. The Chinaman is tall, athletic and slippery, and fought with savage fury to get away, using hands, feet and teeth in the struggle.

The detectives arrested the German companion of the Chinaman and took her to the police headquarters. Tom Sing had claimed he knew nothing of the Newark outrage, and that he was a New York man. The girl after much crying and hesitation admitted that on the day of the assault she had given him money to go to Newark; that he had gone there, for what purpose she did not know, and returned at night with his clothes torn and apparently much worried, and that when questioned by her, he had admitted that he had been with a party who had robbed and, as they thought, killed a Chinaman in the New Jersey town. They had, he said, tied him and chocked him up with an axe, and afterwards strung him up to a rafter, thinking him dead. The Chinese consul secured the attendance to-day of witnesses from Newark, who positively identified Tom Sing as one of the would be murderers.

THREE THAIERS CAPTURED. PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The startling charge was made at the hearing to-day of Mrs. Amelia Gilson, arraigned for receiving stolen goods, that she had been in the habit of enticing children from their homes and training them to become thieves. Tommy Gilson, her son, aged ten, and a Frank Fisher, aged thirteen, have been arrested for larceny also, and the trio committed for trial. Another boy named Otto Walter, and a colored youth named George Jay, both members of the gang, were sent to the reform school. Young Walter's mother alleges that Mrs. Gilson coaxed Otto from home a year ago, and she has since been living off the fruits of his thefts. She also says the same woman enticed her daughter away two years ago, but after five weeks search she was found in a family employed as a domestic, Mrs. Gilson getting her wages.

KILLED AT A CHRISTMAS CONCERT. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A fatal affair occurred at Magazine, Ark., Christmas night, in which J. S. Hopkins was shot by John Kyle, while endeavoring to quell a disturbance at a concert. Kyle, intoxicated and quarreling with other persons, when Hopkins interfered as peacemaker, and received a shot, from effects of which he died the next day.

KILLED WITH A FENCE RAIL. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—John Thompson and Henry Conroy, young farmers living three miles from Hickory, recently quarreled yesterday about the horses of the former breaking into the latter's field, when Thompson struck Conroy on the head with a fence rail, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death in a few hours.

MISCELLANEOUS CRIME. CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—A boy twenty years old, giving the name of Frank Stumps, was arrested here to-day with several hundred dollars in \$100 counterfeit on the Third National bank of Cincinnati, the same as those made by Miles Ogil, recently arrested at Memphis. Stumps says he is from Baltimore.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—The bodies of Charles Smith and Henry Davis, the alleged burglars, who were lynched, were recovered from the river. They were in chains, handcuffed and one riddled with bullets.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Geo. Clark, a notorious burglar, committed suicide in the office of the chief of police this afternoon immediately after arrest for blowing open a safe in Brockport Saturday night. He and two others were arrested. A full set of tools for cracking safes was found in his possession.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.—Lige Parker, colored, convicted Saturday of murdering Louis Fox, a planter, nine miles below the city, to day confessed he alone committed the crime, and was sentenced to hang February 12.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 29.—Galveston News' Helena, Laris county, special Sheriff Leroy was shot and killed by Emmitt Butler Sunday last. Butler, in attempting to escape, was killed by an unknown party in the crowd. Leroy was a prominent stockman.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Gov. Cleveland's Views in Regard to the Civil Service Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The following correspondence explains itself. National Civil Service Reform League Office, No. 4 Pine street, New York, Dec. 29, 1884.—The Hon. Grover Cleveland, Sir: We have the honor to address you on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform league, an association composed of citizens of all parties, whose sole purpose is indicated by its name and which takes no part whatever in party controversy. The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and the grave mischiefs and dangers arising from general proscription in the service which for half a century has followed a change of party control of national administration have produced so profound an impression upon the public mind that the first effective steps toward reform were taken with the co-operation of both parties in the passage of the reform act of January 16th, 1883. The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly entrenched that a naturally wide-spread anxiety lest the party change in the national executive effected by the late election should show them to be inseparable, but believing as we do that a reform system cannot be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such a party change, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favorable to reform, and your official acts as chief executive of the state of New York, we respectfully commend this course to your patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have entrusted you. Respectfully yours, G. W. Curtis, pres't. Wm. Potts, sec'y. Moorehead Sweeney, J. Hall Prewitts, W. W. Montgomery, Everett P. Wheeler, Fred. C. Crowswell, Morrill Wyman, Jr., Carl Schurz, Silas W. Burt, A. R. McDonough, Wm. Carey Sanger, Wm. W. Aiken, Executive committee.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND'S REPLY. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1884. Hon. Grover Wm. Curtis, president, etc.—Dear Sir: Your communication, dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of national civil service reform league, has been received. That practical reform in the civil service is demanded, is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication to secure such result has been passed in congress, and by the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that the sentiment generally prevailing among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been enacted, I regard myself pledged to this, because, in my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be, in good faith and without evasion, enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as president, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have, in effect, promised that this should be done. I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate that abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed intimately related to success in maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friends of this reform will

stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to me by my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of a earnest effort to enforce this law. There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of the present incumbent in my opinion should not be made during the term for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their place those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of legal party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are conditions of their continuance in public place, and that quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is a reasonable measure of their party service. If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming administration is Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that, while the Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office, not embraced within the civil service rules, will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importuning or self-solicited recommendation on behalf of candidates for appointment. Your servant truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

An Irritating Arrest. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WILMOT, Dak. Dec. 19.—Mr. E. Cook, one of Roberts county's most substantial business men, a merchant and wheat buyer, was arrested to-night by Deputy Marshal Johnson, and taken to Fargo. He is charged with stopping the United States mail carrier. It is needless to say that Mr. Cook is innocent. This is purely a malicious prosecution. The officers have no difficulty in serving papers when it is known it is spite work. The object of these arrests is to create an excitement that would result in some rash act that would damage the Wilmot cause. It is extremely irritating to know that rascals can hide behind an officer and cause an honest business man so much trouble.

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