THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL. SATURDAY. AUG. 6, 1887.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa: Fair weather, winds shifting to westerly and southerly, and slightly warmer. For Dakota: Warmer, fair weather and variable winds, generally from south to west.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 5.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height....	Ther. Exposed.	Ther. Change in 24 hours.	State of Weather....
Duluth	30.04	62	*6	Clear.
St. Paul	30.04	68	*4	Clear.
La Crosse	30.06	70	*10	Clear.
Huron	30.12	68	†8	Clear.
Moorhead	30.06	66	†4	Cloudy.
St. Vincent	30.08	58	*2	Clear.
Bismarck	30.06	64	†2	Fair.
Fort Buford	29.90	70	†12	Clear.
Fort Assinaboine	29.90	70	†8	Clear.
Fort Custer	29.92	76	†14	Clear.
Helena	29.94	72	†8	Clear.
Fort Sully	30.06	68	†6	Fair.

†Higher. *Lower.

THE CATTLE RANGES.

It may interest our Montana and Dakota friends who are engaged in the cattle business to know that a new grazing region is making claims for attention. Through the overstocking of the Montana ranges and the severity of the last winter, the loss was admitedly so great that many cattlemen have since been considering the advisability of moving to less occupied ranges where the probability of loss would be less. They have been the more confirmed in this intention because of the fact that new herds of cattle are being driven into Montana in spite of last season's enormous losses. In casting about for new grazing regions some stockmen have ventured a short distance across the Canadian line. Their venture has been strongly condemned by other stockmen on the ground that cattle could never survive the rigors of the Canadian winter.

It is true that the cattle grazed on the Canadian plains are so comparatively few that little can be learned by experience, but, on the other hand, cattlemen assert that, if a sufficiency of grass can be found, the cold is a secondary consideration. We have the testimony of the Saskatchewan Herald, published at a point much farther north than the Montana cattlemen contemplate removing to, that the grass on the virgin Canadian plains is bountiful and nutritious—very similar, in fact, to the famous Montana bunch grass.

The same journal also maintains that even north of Battleford the same excellent grazing country continues, and asserts that during the past winter the few stockmen who are now occupying the vast ranges suffered no greater loss than seven or eight per cent. While it is well to take such self interested statements with a grain of salt, there does not seem to be much doubt of the existence of great and excellent ranges on the other side of the line. They must in time be occupied, and it is just as well that American stockmen should benefit by them as any other.

And to that end this government ought to remove every existing obstacle in the way of the free transfer and retransfer of American or Canadian cattle to either side of the boundary. In this one respect at least there should be complete reciprocity.

GETTING EVEN.

We are about to get even with Canada for the refuge she has furnished American boodlers and defaulters. For a long time now we have been compelled to endure with patience the fact that the embezzler could carry off all the valuables within his reach, and, skipping across an imaginary line, snap his fingers at his pursuers. But now, though we cannot help ourselves in this regard, we can enjoy a substantial revenge. The Mormons have begun to find the climate of the United States unpleasantly warm for them and have inaugurated a movement looking toward a new settlement in the cooler regions of the British Northwest.

Whether they will be any more comfortable there than in Utah is a question, for the Dominion government already views their coming with alarm, but this country will be well rid of them. Since Canada has shown such a fondness for Americans whom we would be pleased to retain, even if we had to shut them up in penitentiaries to keep them with us, she should not object to receiving those whom we are glad to send her.

But it is pretty rough on the people of the Northwest territory to have the Mormons thrust in upon them just after they had successfully disposed of the half-breeds.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

MAXWELL, the murderer, has all along expressed confidence in his ability to defeat the ends of justice in his case by the advantages which legal technicalities afford a criminal in this country. His faith in the law's weakness is about to be rewarded. This instance is one of many exemplifications of the inability of our existing system of jurisprudence to accomplish that for which the judicial department was created. As our civilization progresses there is a growing public sentiment for a stricter enforcement of the plain letter of the law and less of the so-called learned distinctions which originate in the minds of judges whose brains have become judicially diseased. In other words, we want a simpler form of judicial administration—with less legal refinement and more common sense. When a man is accused of crime it doesn't take an average juryman long, after hearing the evidence, to determine whether the man is guilty or not. The verdict of the jury ought to be the conclusion of the whole matter. It seems little less than an outrage on public justice that, after a criminal has been adjudged guilty by twelve impartial jurymen, a judge should feel constrained to overthrow that impartial judgment because his judicial eye should happen to detect that the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t had been omitted in the indictment, or in some of the other papers which constitute the forms of procedure. There is too much of this disposition on the part of the courts to sacrifice com mon sense in their respect for technical learning. There is entirely too much learning on the bench for the ordinary purposes of justice. The courts are being perverted into law schools, and the ambition of the judges seems to be to have their judicial decisions adopted as law text books. There is too much of the straining at gnats business in our jurisprudence, and it is being carried to such an extreme that popular sentiment is almost ready to reverse the ancient judicial maxim that it is better for ninety and nine guilty persons to escape than that one innocent one should suffer. Public opinion is almost ready to declare that it would be better for one innocent person to suffer now and then than that the ninety-nine rascals should be everlastingly getting away.

THE BOODLERS CONVICTED.

The Chicago boodlers have met with the well deserved fate which the general public had assigned them. Without exception they have been convicted as charged, and while four are compelled simply to pay fines, the sending of seven criminals to the penitentiary in one day is a stroke of justice of which Chicago may well be proud. From the first, there has never been a doubt as to their guilt, and the only comment now likely to be made is that the convicted men have, all things considered, been let down rather more easily than they could reasonably have expected. The punishment is severe enough, however, to serve as a salutary lesson. It is now quite probable that Chicago will become one of the best instead of the worst governed cities in the country. The citizens, regardless of party, have indicated unmistakably that they intend to root out every vestige of municipal crookedness, and it will be many a day before the man appears who will have the boldness to give occasion again for their wrath. The only matter of regret is that MCGARIGLE should have not been included among those whom the law has been able to reach. But a disgraced exile. his lot is hardly more enviable. Chicago has good reason to congratulate herself upon yesterday's record.

MONEY COMES WEST.

In a disconsolate strain a metropolitan journal bewails the fact that within the past twelve months the sum absorbed by the West from the East in speculative railroad enterprises alone is over one hundred millions. Double the amount during the same time has gone into Western real estate and building enterprises.

Naturally the West cannot look at the matter in the same complaining spirit with which the East views it. Money has been coming West in huge quantities to be sure, but it comes in obedience to a perfectly natural law, and there is really no especial reason why the East should feel so bad about it.

The West is even yet comparatively undeveloped, although immigration and capital are setting into it in a constant stream. Great enterprises are being daily organized. The returns are quick and lucrative. Capital finds that it can receive a ten-fold return over Eastern investments, and naturally it comes West. Most of it is the surplus wealth which, seeking profitable investment, has been held in reserve doing good to no one.

Actively employed in the West it furnishes subsistence to thousands and aids in the development of natural resources, thus adding not only to the material wealth of the West, but to that of the entire country. The East is benefited as well as the West for, though a large amount of its available capital is absorbed, that remaining is more profitably employed. There is less competition and a more even balancing all round. The East finds a more extended market for its products and has no reason for being jealous of Western progress.

We therefore think that our complaining Eastern contemporary should rather rejoice than mourn over the employment of so much Eastern capital in the Northwest.

A ST. LOUIS paper tries to criticize the president's English, and, as might have been expected, the language of the labored effort is beneath criticism. A steady diet of beer without a change is likely to make the brain murky. The St. Louis editor should swear off.

QUEEN VICTORIA is going to institute an order of literary merit and if Poet BLETHEN does not immediately put one of his classic odes in evidence he will miss a splendid opportunity to be knighted—as benighted as his readers.

THE much abused sleeping car porter could have no better vindication of his squareness in dividing the profits than the published statement that Sir GEORGE PULLMAN is able to smoke cigars that cost a dollar a piece.

MR. MACKAY can easily revenge himself for being obliged to travel second-class on an English railroad. He can buy the entire road with his surplus change and maintain it for his exclusive use.

MR. KILLEN didn't put MR. CARDIFF to sleep last night, nor did the latter permanently disable the former. The guileless public will consequently again give up its dollars to see the draw decided.

MR. FERRY evidently believes that "the man who runs away will live to fight another day"—when powder is discovered that is non-explosive and steel is found that will not cut.

IT is becoming pretty evident that in order to remove the obstacle toward MRS. LANGTRY's securing a divorce FREDDIE GEBHARDT will have to challenge MR. LANGTRY to a duel.

DEPEW thinks he can beat HILL in New York. One of MR. DEPEW's most prominent characteristics is a sanguine temperament reaching at times to fatality.

CANADA's debt is $270,000,000. No wonder they are glad to welcome American boodlers with American money on the other side of the line.

WE HAVE the reliable authority of several perspiring individuals for it that they are called the "dog days" because they are "doggone mean."

SIMON CAMERON spent all of last Saturday at SHAKESPEARE's home. The Hon. IGNATIUS ought to cable him a remonstrance and protest.

MCGARIGLE, a thousand miles away, was the only one of the guilty Chicago boodlers who read the verdict of yesterday with equanimity.

A NEW YORK physician says there is danger in corks. Careful people should hereafter knock the necks off the bottles.

AS MR. CARDIFF wasn't very much disfigured, there doesn't seem to be any especial significance in MR. KILLEN's name.

THE Republicans who claimed Kentucky are not as confident now as they were, but they are wiser.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

The hot summer has brought another batch of royalty along with it to our American shores. The brother and the four sons of the king of Siam landed in New York the first of the week. The first thing the New Yorkers did was to take the royal party around to look at the statue of liberty enlightening the world, then the Brooklyn bridge was visited, and finally, to impress their Siamese highnesses with the magnificence of our navy, they were entertained on board the United States man-of-war Minnesota, which was lying at the North river pier.

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Of course their royal highnesses expressed themselves as delighted with the evidences of grandeur that this great country presents. But in order to get a correct impression of the real immensity of our national grandeur it is Minnesota on the land and not Minnesota on the water that the Siamese princes want to look at.

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The royal party intend to return home by way of Victoria and will have to travel over the Canadian Pacific to reach that point. Why not induce them to go to Portland by way of the Northern Pacific and give them a chance to see Minnesota on the land? We are not inviting Siamese immigration, it is true, but then some of our St. Paul merchants might make a deal with them on a tea trade.

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The sea serpent has been seen off the coast of Massachusetts. Now, how did it get away from Minnetonka? PAT DONAN must have done it.

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It is said that BISMARCK would be pleased if the crown prince of Germany would die. The crown prince is an indolent fellow who doesn't like to be bothered with business affairs. But the crown prince doesn't seem disposed to please BISMARCK in this matter more than he has others. He has gone to England where he is rapidly recovering his health.

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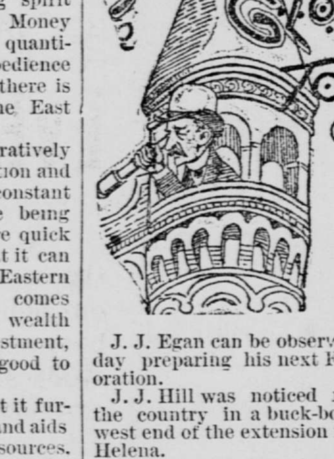
There is a curious mixture of affairs in the royal family of Germany which may complicate matters when the old emperor drops off. The crown prince has a son, Prince WILLIAM, who is an ambitious lad and wants to mount the throne when his grandfather dies. The young man conspires against the influence of his father, and consequently stands in great favor with BISMARCK. If BISMARCK survives the Emperor WILHELM it is possible that he may undertake to seat his grandson instead of the son on the German throne.

Friends They Will Remain.

Duluth Journal.

A St. Paul newspaper man quotes ex-Gov. Austin as proposing to "roast the railroads over the fires of h—ll." It was about 1870 at a Republican convention at Owatonna. Dunnell had been nominated for congress and Austin threw in a little enthusiasm by proposing to take the railroads by the seat of their breeches and shake them over that famous place. Gov. Austin and John L. Gibbs, both now members of the railroad commission, met that day for the first time and dined together at J. B. Crooker's. The dinner or the speech made them warm friends and they are likely so to remain if they do differ on the long and short haul clause of the railroad law.



J. J. Egan can be observed any clear day preparing his next Fourth of July oration.

J. J. Hill was noticed riding across the country in a buck-board, from the west end of the extension from Minot to Helena.

St. Paul men booming Helena real estate and making piles of money out of the undertaking.

J. H. Hanson settling up the strike.

W. H. Dixon in the exposition building delivering his great speech on the interstate commerce bill.

Capt. Starkey and Judge Wood hunting up the law on the levee construction in West St. Paul.

Horace Dunne forming a real estate syndicate to buy up the Lake Superior mines.

John Barnes wondering why his base ball men get one-third more base hits than the other fellows and still continue to lose the game.

A Suggestion of Something.

Caledonia Argus.

And even Cush Davis is quoted as charging the president with the enormity of never "having been west of Buffalo." Mr. Davis would have been attorney general of the United States, perhaps, had a man been elected president who had been as far West at least as the Little Rock & Fort Smith road.

Too Easy a Job.

Caledonia Argus.

The Oshkosh Times says if Donnelly succeeds in proving that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, that he set to work to tackle the question if Mulligan wrote the Mulligan letters. That were too easy a job for Donnelly. It is as Blaine as the nose on the Times' face that Mulligan didn't write them.

Needs a Long, Sharp Stick.

Morris Tribune.

Unless Gov. McGill gets after his railroad commission with a long, sharp stick and makes them do something, he need not consider himself even a possibility for a second term.

The False Prophet.

Ortonville Herald.

The Heron Lake News says nothing can prevent John L. Gibbs being the next governor. The False Prophet must be editing the News.

Will He Board at the Ryan?

Morris Tribune.

The Wheaton Gazette names C. H. Colyer as a suitable person to succeed Hon. R. A. Costello in the legislature

A Broad Hint to France.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Deutches Tageblatt, in an article headed "German Baiting in France," says: "If these persecutions continue, and the French government adopts corresponding measures, we should simply regard France as a barbarous, uncivilized nation, and should break off diplomatic relations, discontinue railway and postal intercourse, and throw out a line of military outposts. If the French play at war against us in time of peace let us do the same thing."

JULY IN THE WEST.

DAY.

A rhythm of reapers; a flashing
Of steels in the meadows; a lashing
Of sheaves in the wheatlands; a glitter
Of grain-builded streets, and a twitter
Of birds in a motionless sky—
And that is July!

A rustle of corn-leaves, a tinkle
Of bells on the hills; a twinkle
Of sheep in the lowlands; a bevy
Of bees where the clover is heavy;
A butterfly blundering by—
And that is July!

NIGHT.

A moon-flooded prairie; a straying
Of leal-hearted lovers; a baying
Of far away watchdogs; a dreaming
Of brown-fisted farmers; a gleaming
Of fireflies eddying nigh—
And that is July!

A babble of brooks that deliver
Their flower-purpled waves to the river;
A moan in the marshes; in thickets
A dolorous droning of crickets,
Attuned to a whippoorwill's cry—
And that is July!
—James Newton Matthews.

IN THE RAILWAY WORLD.

The Extension of the Manitoba Track West of Minot is Visited by the President.

J. J. Hill Expresses His Satisfaction at the Manner in Which the Work Is Done.

Some Indications Cropping Out That a Rate War Between Here and Chicago Is Probable.

Some Slick Swindling On the Missouri Pacific Line---General Railway News.

About a week ago it was announced in this paper that J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba road, had gone by rail to the end of the extension of that road west from Minot, with a view of a buck-board ride overland from the end of the road to Helena. In the meantime Mr. Manvel and Mr. Egan went out on the Northern Pacific road to meet Mr. Hill. The party on meeting at Helena looked over the grounds and calculated how much business there was in that latitude to be done. All agreed that it was a great country and was so rich that it could afford to wait a little for development. These gentlemen all returned yesterday. Mr. Hill expressed his surprise at the manner in which the work had been done. He was more than satisfied and did not hesitate to so express his views, Mr. Manvel was busy and could not be seen. Mr. Egan stated that the crops look splendidly all through that part of the country. Wheat was running at least thirty-five bushels to the acre, oats sixty bushels and other grains in about the same proportion. Mr. Egan says that Helena is booming and that everybody there seemed to be buying real estate.

The Reduced Rates.

General freight agent Hamblin, of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, is of the opinion that the reduction of rates between Chicago and St. Paul will not unfavorably affect the earnings of his road. On the contrary, he believes that it will get more business and earn more money under the new rates. It will be able to get a large amount of business that has been going to the lake lines. The Northwestern and the St. Paul having a large amount of local business between Chicago and St. Paul on which rates must be reduced, will suffer a less of earnings in this particular territory, but it is not likely to prove so serious a matter as was anticipated.

THEY MUST BE SLICK.

People Who Have Swindled Jay Gould.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Globe Democrat says that there is a flourishing ring in the office of the Missouri Pacific railway company and another ring within it, the depredations of which are seriously impairing the interests of stock and bondholders. The reporter's informant said: "There was one man in the office of the Missouri Pacific road to whom I paid $50 each week of the year for the privilege of shipping men over the road free. I was one of several who furnished the contractors under Cowen & Co. with tie makers and graders. These men were presumed to be workingmen, but so long as they paid the price it was not my place to be too inquisitive. I had to give one man a percentage on every man who went over the road as a workingman. This whole system is rotten, and the matter of reckless tie contracts sinks into insignificance when compared with the transportation steal." Another laborer agent complained that there was only one way to get men to their work over the Gould system, and that was to send them by pass of a certain contractor, and to do this $1 had to be paid to the agent. "Three-fourths of the men sent down," he said, "were not laboring men at all. It's many a man that's gone to Nettleton for $1 while the regular fare is $7.25. In this hot weather only about ten men a day take passage in this way, but that will amount to $2,500 a month, and in the traveling season it is a big item."

Too Much Elegance.

It is very evident from a variety of sources, that all the roads between St. Paul and Chicago, are a good deal disgusted with the Minnesota & Northwestern road for having reduced the rates of freight and also for having put on the limited trains between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Chicago. This disgust is greatly increased by the fact that the trains are remarkably handsome ones, and are magnificently and sumptuously furnished. An officer of one of the other roads said yesterday, that the trains on the Minnesota & Northwestern were the handsomest and most complete that are now being run between Chicago and St. Paul. "There is no use to attempt to deny this" he said, "for there are the two trains in the union depot, right along side of the trains of the roads. In my opinion they are in advance of their time. The public does not, as yet, require any such extravagant expenditure. The trains that are now being run on the other roads are handsome enough, and are just as comfortable as the trains put on the Minnesota & Northwestern. Such elaboration is all a waste of money that is not called for. They can only lead to a useless extravagance and unwarranted waste of money in the future, all for nothing. It must not be thought that all the other roads will submit for any very long time time to this kind of business. The Omaha has the shortest road, the Milwaukee & St. Paul the next shortest, and the Burlington & Northern has a good road. I should not be surprised to see some fast trains put on soon, and if this is done you may look out for some pretty active work all around the board." On being asked if the changes he alluded to would be likely to affect passenger rates, he declined to give an opinion, though he admitted that such a result would be among the possibilities.

The Taylor County Row.

LOUSVILLE, Aug. 5.—An effort to compromise the fight over the Taylor county railroad tax, made in the conference between the citizens' commission and the bondholders' lawyers, has failed. Marshal Gross returns this afternoon to Campbellsville to continue the levies. The last hope of an amicable adjustment is gone and a riot seems inevitable. Two more mandamuses have just been issued by the circuit court, one to Judge Bass, of Taylor county, to lay an additional tax of 35 cents on the $100 to pay interest of $2,068 on the railroad bonds, and another to Judge Towles, of Green county, to lay $2.05 on each $100 to satisfy the execution of $21,065 on bonds issued for the same road, over which Taylor county is involved. The first sales will be made about Aug. 15. A big crowd will be present from Green county as well as Taylor, and a collision between the crowd and the buyers for the bondholders will occur when the buyers try to remove the property.

The Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.—There is a sharp demand for Northern Pacific stock for election purposes, and ⅛ per cent. is bid for the use of the stock for one day, in order that it may be transferred before the books close at noon to-morrow. The present managers of the road, who were voted in by the Bullet-Wright party, of Philadelphia, and the pool representing the parties controlling Oregon Transcontinental, Union Pacific and Wisconsin Central, have been accumulating stocks for the past year, and their holdings are now so closely alike in amount that a few thousand shares may change the management of the property.

Staynor to Resign.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5. — Christopher Meyer, of New York, the largest individual stockholder in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company, is authority for the statement that to-morrow President Staynor (of Ives & Staynor) will resign, and that a Cincinnati man will be chosen in his place.

Two Thousand Mile Tickets.

The Northern Pacific road, on the 15th instant will commence the sale of 2,000 mile mileage tickets at the rate of four cents per mile, good on all of the Northern Pacific lines west of the Missouri river. These tickets are not limited to any person but will be sold to all that may apply for them.

Duluth, Red Wing & Southern.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Aug. 5.—A meeting of the directors of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railroad will be held at Owatonna on Tuesday next, to consider matters of importance with reference to the road.

Chips From the Ties.

Grading on the Willmar & Sioux Falls line has been commenced at Marshall, and the graders are distributed all along the line between Marshall and Granite Falls.

J. A. Hanley, of the Minnesota & Northwestern, and, Geo. B. Harris, of the Burlington, have gone to Chicago.

Mr. McCulloch, assistant ticket and passenger agent of the Omaha road, has returned from Chicago.

Geo. O. Somers has been appointed traveling passenger agent of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road.

The Manitoba took out yesterday a large number of harvesters to Stevens and Kennedy counties.

W. J. C. Kenyon, of the Burlington & Northern, is expected back from Chicago today.

Mr. Hanley, of the Minnesota & Northwestern, has gone to Chicago.

The travel to Yellowstone Park is very large this season.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Usual Meekly Review of the Commercial Situation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say; The collapse of the California wheat ring teaches the old lesson that everybody is stronger than anybody, and not even bonanza wealth can, with impunity defy the laws of trade. The effects in the Atlantic markets, through changes in railraad and telegraph operations, cannot yet be anticipated; even in San Francisco, the results are hidden, the board having suspended as well as the pool. But the losses of $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 will fall heavily somewhere, and the wheat held by the ring, said to be 8,000,000 bushels in California, 2,500,000 at sea and 9,300,000 in Liverpool, hangs over the market, threatening continued depression abroad and here. The average cost of the ring is said to be more than the wheat brings now at New York. Final official statements show 153,881,022 bushels net exports for the year, but of this quantity the 9,300,000 bushels owned by the California ring abroad are still as much in the way as if they had not been shipped. A slow movement for some time to come seems to be probable, which may help the money market to some extent. Stocks tumbled again but have recovered a little; on Saturday they averaged $5 per share lower than July 2, and $3 lower than in January. Absence of investors, absorption of capital elsewhere, and fear of the consequences of recent failures in railroad negotiations and in wheat operations sufficiently explain the late weakness. Railroads are pressed by the lowest lake rates of the year, 3 cents for wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, and in June the canals moved to New York 7,400,000 bushels, against 6,000,000 by the trunk lines. But the main fact is that money has found other uses. Secretary Fairchild offers to prepay interest with a rebate. and to buy bonds if offered low enongh, but the men who have bonds are not the men who need money in a pinch. Only $4,500,000 interest payable to banks on lands held is certain to be drawn unless the rebate is hereafter abandoned, and whether banks or permanent investors will sell bonds at acceptance terms is uncertain. The order, in short, affects momentary confidence more than the actual supply of money. The expectation that less will be wanted West and South because the banks there hold $9,000,000 more than a year ago, and $20,000,000 more than two years ago, is met by the fact that loans of the same banks in the Western and Southern states have increased $88,000,000 since last year, and $142,000,000 in two years, showing great increase in demands for money in new enterprises. The reports from interior points are almost uniformly favorable, but money is already reported tight at Kansas City, Atlanta, and some other other points. The demand appears greater than the supply at Cleveland and Omaha, and collections are less satisfactory at several centers. Crops are less favorably reported in Michigan and Georgia, and harvesting in the Northwest shows disappointing results according to St. Paul advices, but elsewhere accounts are excellent. The season is one of comparative inactivity in trade, but of preparation for the future, and the great confidence felt recently is in some quarters less strongly manifested at the East. Heavy shipments of money to the West and large engagements for the future attract attention; Boston has put $45,000,000 into new undertakings, and pledged $30,000,000 more. A similar, though small, drain is felt at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The treasury has taken from the market during the week $1,400,000 gold with substantially no change in silver and legal tenders. The advance in rates by the Bank of England, though explained by South American shipments, and doubtless calculated to arrest any movement to the country. but recent exports are not large, the shipments from New York for five weeks being 7 per cent below those of last year, with 9 per cent increase in imports. The heavy imports of iron, in June 54,627 tons pig, 31,133 tons scrap and 94,665 tons manufactured, cause a less confident tone. Rails are offered for winter delivery by some makers at $37.50. Wool is also offered lower by some holders and the woolen goods market shows no great activity; print cloths are lower, but other cottons are firmly held. In brief, great speculations have unpleasantly blocked the wheels of trade in many branches and absorbed or locked up vast sums of money which will be wanted during the fall. But for this pernicious influence the outlook would be far more encouraging. Failures for the week number for the United States 163, for Canada 20, total 183, compared with 184 last week and 154 the corresponding week of last year.

MARINE.

PORT OF ASHLAND.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 5.—Arrived: Nyack, Duluth. Cleared: Nyack, Buffalo, Whiting, Ashland, Rhoda, Emily, ore, Cleveland; Crosswaite, lumber, Chicago. Weather fine.

PORT OF WASHBURN.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., Aug. 5.—Arrived, Nyack, James Fisk, Jr., and City of Fremont from Duluth. Russell Sage and Badger State, Buffalo, merchandise, unloading. Cleared: Fremont, Hancock, flour; Fisk, Detroit, old car wheels; Nyack, Buffalo; barge White and Fryant and consort Parana, 185,000 feet lumber, and schooner William Crosthwaite, Chicago.

RIVER NEWS.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 5.—Mary Morton up 10 p. m. full of tourists: took several from this city. Water two feet three and one-half inches.

AT THE "SOO."

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 5.—Passed up: Forest City, Kate Brown, Galatea, 8:25 p. m.: Fred Mercer, 10:05 a. m.; E. B. Hale, John Martin, 1:20 p. m.; Maine, Midnight, William Young, L. T. Atwater, John Sherman, 3 p. m.; Ontario, 3:50 p. m. Down: Iron Duke, Iron Cliff, Jura, 6:05 p. m.; Yosemite, C. W. Ricon, 6:50 p. m.; Active, Regina, Jennie, 11:05 p. m.; Superior, S. H. Kimball, Sandusky, 12 m.; Hecla, G. G. Houghton, 1:10 a. m.; T. S. Christie, H. A. Kent, R. P. Rhodes, 2:20 a. m.; India, 5 a. m.; City of Duluth, 6:10 a. m.; Sam Mather, Huron City, 7:15 a. m.; Missoula, H. E. Packer, 8:15 a. m.; Anzona, Charles J. Sheffield, 10:55 a. m.; United Empire, 3 p. m.; Egyptian, Pelican, 4:45 p. m.; Roumania, James Couch, 5:50 p. m. Wind west, light clear.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Portsmouth—Moravia, from New York for Hamburg.

New York—Werra, from Bremen, and City of Chicago and Brittanic, from Liverpool.

SIAMESE PRINCES.

They Call on the President and Are Cordially Received.

More Invitations Received for That Proposed Western Trip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At a 4:45 o'clock this afternoon the four sons of the king of Siam, who accompanied Prince Devawongs to this country, called at the White house in company with Chief Clerk Brown, of the state department, and had a pleasant interview with the president. This visit was in compliance with a request of the president, who, at the morning interview, noted the absence of the youngsters and expressed an earnest wish to see them. Acting Secretary of State Porter to-day formally presented the newly accredited minister to Siam, Krom Luaig Devawongs Varoparaki. The usual interchange of civilities in the way of wishes for cordial relations between the two countries took place.

THAT WESTERN TRIP.

The President Talks to the Memphians About It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A delegation of citizens from Memphis, Tenn., waited on the president at the White house today, and invited him to visit that city on his Western trip next fall. The president said in reply that he was extremely gratified at the cordiality and earnestness of their invitation, and that while it was impossible to give a positive answer at present, it was more than probable that he would accept. His contemplated trip to the West, he remarked, was becoming a matter of some embarrassment. Invitations were pouring in from everywhere. He was anxious to make the most of his time and opportunities and to see as much of the Western people as possible within the short space of time he could devote to the purpose. The people, he said, must not forget, however, public exigencies and the

LIMITATION OF TIME.

His plans for visiting St. Louis, Kansas city and Atlanta were already made, and he was not without hope on his return from Kansas City by way of Chicago he might arrange his trip to Atlanta so as to include Memphis. He expected to be able before long to mark out a route through the West and South and fix all the dates, but until that was done he could only speak generally of his plans. He thought he could let them know definitely through Senator Harris in a few days. He remarked jokingly that Senator Harris had troubled him a good deal about this matter, and it might be well for him to give him a rest for a few days. Senator Harris said that the people of Memphis would be very indulgent to the president should he come there, and would appreciate a visit from him no matter how short it might be. The committee then presented a handsomely engraved invitation to the president and retired very much pleased with their reception.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—A telegram has been sent the president from various commercial and business associations asking him to visit this city.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—The following telegram was forwarded to-day:

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5, 1887.

To his excellency, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, Washington, D. C., Dear Sir: I have read in to-day's dispatches from Washington the announcement that you will pass through this state and city on the occasion of your visit to St. Louis. We greatly desire so to welcome you as to show our high appreciation for the distinguished honor of your presence among us. On behalf, therefore of the whole people of the state, I earnestly and cordially invite you to stop in our midst, meet our citizens and accept our hospitality. I have the honor to be with very great respect, your obedient servant, J. B. FORAKER, Governor of Ohio.

Electric Light Dangers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Washington authorities have decided that all electric wires must be insulated, and that arc-light wires must be laid under ground. The arc-wires, being charged with strong currents, are dangerous to life. The authorities will insist that they shall be so disposed of as to prevent danger to the lives of firemen or others who may be brought in contact with them.

New Steel Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Bids are to be opened at the navy department at noon next Monday for the construction of three steel cruisers of about 4,000 tons displacement each, and two steel gunboats of about 1,700 tons displacement each. Plans and specifications have been asked for by nearly every establishment in the country capable of building vessels of the character required.

A Young Assassin.

Special to the Globe.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—For some time a miniature guerilla war has been raging between two bands of little boys on the banks of Mill creek, north of Liberty street. A swimming "hole" is situated there, and it is for possession of its cooling water that the lads wage their battles. As a general thing, diminutive fists and stones are the weapons of warfare, but this morning the state of affairs took a different turn through firearms being introduced. At 9:30 o'clock seven little fellows were bathing, when a band of youthful enemies appeared aud gave battle. One of them was armed with a Flobert rifle, and during the fray discharged it, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder of Johnnie Egan, aged fourteen years, whose parents reside at 642 State avenue. The affrighted lads then fled, leaving Egan to be taken home by two friends. His injury is painful and serious. The name of the sharpshooter could not be learned.

Indicted in Alaska.

BARABOO, Wis., Aug. 5.—B. K. Cowles, of this city, has been indicted by the grand jury at Sitka, Alaska, for perjury and libel. Cowles made an affidavit and circulated it widely, charging that Gov. A. P. Swineford was guilty of pocketing the funds appropriated by the government to be employed in making an Alaskan exhibit at the New Orleans exposition, hence the proceedings against him. Gov. Swineford and Cowles were once warm friends, and considerable curiosity is manifested as to the cause of the bitterness.

It Wasn't Appreciated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The following card is published in to-day's issue of John Swinton's Paper:

For almost four years, at a heavy loss to myself for every week of each year, I have edited and published John Swinton's Paper. These losses continue up to this day. I cannot longer bear them My means are no longer sufficient to bear any further strain. I have been wrecked by this paper and by the labor associated therewith—in which, during the past four years, I have sunk tens of thousands of dollars—all of it out of my own pocket. The publication of John Swinton's Paper must now, therefore, be brought to an end. There will be no issue next week.

Acquitted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 5.—The jury in the celebrated Culbreath lynching case returned a verdict this afternoon of not guilty. The defendants were severed so that only two of the lynchers—Wm. Parkman and Wyatt Holmes—were on trial, and upon the announcement of the verdict to-day the state's attorney entered a nolle prosse as to the other thirty defendants. The result of the trial is not a surprise as nobody expected a conviction, although the evidence against the prisoners was very damaging.

Hotels Burned.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—At 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the western part of the St. James hotel, and although the full fire department was promptly on the scene, the flames spread through the building in every direction and connected with the Eastern hotel adjoining. In a few minutes both were in flames and at 12:30 o'clock the floors fell in. The flames then spread to the buildings in the rear, but were soon extinguished. The hotels are a total wreck. Insurance small. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary. No one was hurt. The total loss will probably reach $75,000.

A DARING MAN DEAD.

Demise of the Union Spy of the Shenandoah.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Perdaw Warsley, the "Union Spy of the Shenandoah," died at his home at Foster Brook Wednesday, aged sixty-five years. Beginning life as a fancy goods merchant in Massachusetts, at the opening of the war of the rebellion he raised a company of the Fourteenth Massachusetts heavy artillery. He was soon afterward employed by Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler in the name of the United States to go into the British provinces to look into the system of blockade running then in vogue. He was successful in this mission, for Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, in his report of Aug. 25, 1865, says that it was through the instrumentality of Mr. Warsley that the extensive system of blockade running from Baltimore and Washington was broken up. After returning from this trip Warsley went out as a spy upon Mosby, under orders from Gen. Augur, though not until he returned to Boston and married Helen Isabelle Francis, who survives him. Accompanied by his young wife, Warsly set out, ostensibly upon a peddling trip through Virginia. His real object was soon suspected by Mosby, and a spy was placed upon his track. The spy was a handsome young lady, who was to be conducted to Washington by Warsley. The Union spy was too smart to be caught, and instead of using his pass through the Union lines he conducted the lady through swamps and by-roads until she became disgusted with the trip and returned to Mosby, convinced of the loyalty of Warsley. Mosby was not convinced, and at one time placed a pistol at Warsley's head, threatening to blow his brains out. The young lady interfered and Warsley's life was saved. Afterwards Mosby became his firm friend, fighting a duel with a nephew of Gen. Lee because Lieut. Lee had set a guard upon Warsley and had condemned him as a spy. On two occasions Warsley furnished information by which the Federal forces were enabled to surround the house in which Mosby was quartered, but the dashing rebel cut his way out and escaped. On several occasions Warsley got information of intended raids upon Washington in time to allow the authorities to mass their forces and save the capital. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln Warsley was given command of a squad of detectives. When Booth was killed Warsley returned to private life, and for years ran a restaurant in the Bradford oil fields.

THE NEW WHISKY POOL.

It is Organized to Create a Big Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The executive committee of the whisky pool monopoly was in session all day yesterday perfecting the plan of organization of the new combine. Assurances were received from a large number of distillers west of the Ohio river of their willingness to enter the new monopoly, and the indications are that within thirty days the combination or trust will be established and in full working order. The capital of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust organization will probably be fixed at about $25,000,000, and will be apportioned among the members according to the capacity of the plant represented. The chief feature of the combine is to select such houses as can manufacture the largest amount of highwines at the least producing cost and to run these to their full capacity, thus supplying the market and controlling absolutely those two important elements, production and price. The owners of the houses that are closed will all receive proportionate dividends from the managers of the pool and will be relieved from all anxiety regarding the disposal of their products. A gentleman prominently connected with the new pool said yesterday that fully 75 per cent. of the distillers west of the Ohio river were in favor of the new trust, and the remainder would either be obliged to come in or stand from under. The pool, he said, would manufacture goods of standard grades and at the cheapest possible price, and competitors who remained out would probably experience a cold and comfortless winter. The general plan of organization has not yet been fully perfected, but the executive committee will remain in session for a couple of days, and when every feature has been fully considered, the entire plan will be submitted to each member for approval, after which articles of incorporation will be secured.

HE WAS HUNGRY.

A Starving Boy Fatally Injured by a Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A nine-year-old boy was this morning seen to crawl out of a rear fourth story window of the tenement house, 21 Spring street, reach the fire escape and attempt to descend. He had not got half way down when, either from weakness or dizziness at the great height, he lost his hold and fell to the yard, turning two complete somersaults in the descent. The little fellow struck on his back and received injuries from which he will probably die. The Italians who live in the vicinity, as usual, tried to prevent the police from obtaining any information concerning the accident, but it was learned that Saverio Vicino and Debora Basilonia, the parents of the boy, always locked him up in the fourth story room, where they lived, when they went to work at 5 o'clock in the morning, and left him without food. When Joseph, the boy, awoke this morning after his parents had gone, he had been without food for twenty hours. Hunger impelled him to try and make his way to the street, in the hope of finding some scraps of food.

The Calumet and Hecla Fire.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 5.—The Calumet and Hecla shafts have been closed tight, and steam pipes inserted in the burning shaft could be got only 950 feet down, owing to an obstruction on the skip track. The steam was turned on at 9:30 last evening. No one can tell how long the fire will last. More than a thousand men are idle in consequense of the fire. The stamp mills and the new smelting works will have to be closed if the mines do not resume soon. All is quiet and there is no excitement. The miners all are hopeful, although they know that this fire is far worse than that of three years ago. They have faith in the steam, but will not expect any changes in the condition of things for several days. The South Hecla shafts Nos. 10 11 and 12, are now connected and will work day and night, and may be able to keep the stamp mills working half the time.

A Train Collision.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5.—This morning while an accommodation train on the Fitchburg railway, heavily loaded with employes of the Turner Falls Cutlery company, was coming around a curve about a mile east of Greenfield it ran into the tender of the engine of the construction train on the main track. The accommodation train's engine was badly damaged and two of the passengers were severely hurt by jumping.

They Want Free Trade.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—The executive committee of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario has held a meeting here and declared itself strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and has decided to push the work of organization throughout the province.

Mrs. Cleveland.

Special to the Globe.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Cleveland remained at home at Marion most of the day with her mother and aunt, going out for a short ride in the morning. Toward evening the ladies and Gen. Greely took a sail on Buzzard's bay, returning to dine at Gen. Greely's house.

A FATAL OIL CAN.

Four Little Children Receive Fatal Injuries.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Last evening Mrs. Owen Hade, living on the Morningdale road, near Ætna, Pa., left her four little children in the house while she carried her husband's supper to him at the Isabella furnance, probably a mile a way. During her absence the oldest child, Eddie, aged eight years, took the oil can and poured the fluid in the stove, as he had often seen his mother doing when she started the fire. An explosion followed, and the burning oil was scattered over the room enveloping the four children. The screams of the little ones attracted the attention of the neighbors, who came to their assistance and soon extinguished the flames. The children were all terribly burned, and the youngest, aged sixteen months, died in a short time. The others, Eddie, Sophie and Johnnie, aged eight, six and three years respectively—are all living, but the physicians say they cannot recover.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Caused by a Wind Storm and Ocean Wrecks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Millbrook, Graham county, twenty miles north of here, was almost destroyed about sundown yesterday, by a straight wind, coming from slightly west of north. The place contains about 500 inhabitants. Only one house or residence escaped serious damage. One person, a boy, three years old, was killed, and about twenty-five were injured. Some sustained broken limbs, but only one of the injured is likely to die. This is W. B. Keithfield, a furniture dealer of Wakeeny.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug 5.—Indians arrived at Guaymas two weeks ago from down the coast and reported having seen the sloop Sara, dismasted and rolling helplessly in the rough sea. The sloop was then eighteen days overdue from San Blass. The consignees dispatched the steamer Valle in search of the sloop. The Valle has now been out ten days and it is feared she also has gone down. If the sloop and steamer are both lost eighty lives are gone with them. The owners will dispatch another vessel in search.

A GIRL RUNAWAY.

The Poet Whittier's Niece Skips Out For the West.

Special to the Globe.

DANVERS, Mass., Aug. 6.—The unexplained disappearance of Phœbe Woodman, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of the poet Whittier's cousin, Mrs. C. C. Woodman, who lives with her distinguished relatives at Oak Knoll, a beautiful country seat in Danvers, has been the chief topic here for several days. The motive which prompted her disappearance is a mystery. Although an adopted daughter, Miss Phoebe was the idol of the family, and was especially loved by Whittier, who entertained for her the affection of a father. It was while the poet was spending a brief vacation in the New Hampshire hills that some circumstance caused the girl to break the associations which for over twelve years have bound her to more than friends, and depart for the far West, leaving no trace of her whereabouts and, so far as can be learned, assigning no cause for her act. On the afternoon of July 28 Miss Phoebe ordered her saddle horse at an early hour and started for a ride unaccompanied, passing down through the village and bowing pleasantly to numerous acquaintances she saw along the way. The girl turned her horse's head and galloped off towards Perhamville, a small station three miles below, on the Boston & Maine railway. No one remembers having seen her after that, but towards evening her horse tied to a tree was found standing in a grove near the railway station. Close at hand was a riding habit which gave rise to the belief that some crime had been committed. Inquiry at the railroad station brougt out the fact that the young woman had taken a train to Boston. Search was made, but all trace of her was lost. The news was reluctantly told Mr. Whittier, who was cast down with grief. He sent telegrams to all his friends and distant relatives making inquiries for the girl, but received no answer. She had been brought up under his own care, and with the exception of one year at Wheaton he had been her sole instructor. Yesterday a telegram was received from the young woman at East Saginaw, Mich., saying that she was at that place with friends. She did not explain her departure nor signify any intention to return. The telegram was at once sent to Mr. Whether and he advised one of the family to go at once to the young girl and try to induce her to return. One of the family left last night and is on her way to East Saginaw.

Ras Aloula's Big Army.

Special to the Globe.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Advices from Suakim state that Ras Aloula, the Abyssinian commander, has collected a force of 80,000 men, which he intends to march against the Italian position at Massowah, beginning his campaign about the 1st of September. If this report be true the situation of the Italian troops is extremely precarious, since it would be impossible to reinforce Massowah between now and the time set for Ras Aloula's advance.

Lively Shooting Affray.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug, 5.—A special from Nacogdochez says: Last night at the close of a concert in the suburbs of the town a deadly encounter arose between seven or eight white boys on one side and ten or fifteen negroes on the other. The negroes provoked the fight by halting the whites and drawing their pistols. Forty or fifty shots were exchanged at very close range. Of the negroes Jeff Simmons was shot through the heart, Porter Anderson was mortally wounded, Tom Thorn received a bullet in his shoulder and Lewis Allison received several slight wounds. Giles Holton was the only one of the whites injured. He received a slight wound in the hip and a dangerous one in the leg.

Killed a Crook.

RISING SUN, Ind., Aug. 5.—Marshal James W. Kyle, of Patriot, Ind., attempted to arrest Pat Lamkin Wednesday night, but Lamkin resisted and fired a shot at the officer without effect. Promising to go peaceable, he soon made a second attempt to shoot, when the marshal fired and killed Lamkin instantly.

His Only Regret.

San Francisco Chronicle.

I do not remember ever hearing a man who had lost a leg or an arm, or who had been wounded in the war, claim any great share of the successful result. But the fellows who never were in danger generally want pensions. There was a man who once put up $100 to help to raise a volunteer regiment, and when the war was long over he succeeded in getting charge of a lighthouse at a good salary. Then he wanted, all through his $100 investment, places for his family and several of his relatives under the government. Once the officer in charge of the service went to investigate his lighthouse, and found every thing in disorder, no care taken of an thing, and, practically, the lighthous of no use.

"My friend," he said to the man, "if I don't get your resignation in short order it will be my painful duty to discharge you."

"What! discharge me?"

"Yes, sir; discharge you."

"Damme, do you know I helped to raise a volunteer regiment during the war."

"That doesn't affect the question, my friend. Your resignation or your discharge."

The fellow hesitated a moment; then he shook his fist and said:

"I'm —— sorry now I didn't let the South lick ——"