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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OPENED WITH A HOWL

In Wild Jumps the Price of Wheat Went Up to $1.14 at Chicago.

Then the Toboggan Started and the Close Was $1.03 and Under.

Scenes of Frenzy Mark the Opening in the New York Produce Pit.

General Bankruptcy Averted at St. Louis by an Agreement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The fever which was raging all day Saturday in the wheat pit was as much as ordinary human constitutions could stand, and although the fluctuations to-day were wild, the excitement was no greater than on the closing day of last week. The usual news which influences the momentary fluctuations was unheeded; the crowd merely bought or sold according to the impulse communicated by disappearing margins. All the customers of commission houses who had trades open were called heavily for margins, and much of the trade done in the first half hour of the session was in the way of closing up, as best it could be done, such of their business as had not been sufficiently protected by margins. The wildness of the first hour's transactions can be judged by the range of the price of December wheat during that time. There was

One Simultaneous Jump

for it at the starting signal at from $1.09 to $1.12 for December, and it went galloping upward in irregular leaps of ½c and sometimes 1c at a time until it struck $1.13, and some impetuous spirits even made trades at $1.14 before the advancing tendency was checked. In the furore one transaction for 10,000 bushels was even made at $1.15; but the legitimate top of the market was $1.14. Aside from the bull fever which was raging hot in the veins of nearly all of the traders, there was plenty of bullish news at the opening. London cargoes for prompt shipping were 1s 3d higher; Liverpool was 1½@3d up; Paris was the equivalent of 5c higher, and the New York produce exchange not being open for half an hour after trading began here, its members were bombarding their brokers here with buying orders. Suddenly there was a change of sentiment: New York and foreign houses began selling heavily, and Berlin was quoted 3c lower. The decline which followed was almost as rapid, and accompanied by about as sensational features as was the preceding advance.

The Price Tumbled

like a huge bowlder down the side of a mountain until it struck $1.05, and after a rebound to $1.07 the operators became apparently equally exhausted, and a long interval of quiet followed the fierce struggle which took place during the first hour. Nobody had defaulted at the clearing house settlement, which removed a load from the overstrained commission men and gave them time to look about them and see where they stood. All of this occurred before 11 o'clock, or within the first hour and a half of the session. The comparative quiet following the drop to $1.05 and the reaction to $1.07 gave the conservative element in the pit time to get the market in hand and to regulate the course of values more in accordance with reason. Thereafter, while the tendency was downward, it was at a more deliberate pace. By 12:30 the price of December had got down to $1.03; it reacted to $1.04, weakened again and closed unsettled at $1.02⅞@1.03, against $1.06½ at the close Saturday, after having covered the phenomenally wide range of 11@11½ cents during the day. On the curb, after the close of the session, December sold up to $1.04; calls sold at $1.10½ and puts at 98¾ cents. During the excitement in the early trading nothing less than 10 cents per bushel wonld be accepted by brokers, and this fact was a material element in the excitement.

The Corn Market

was a good second to wheat in the amount of excitement in the pit and the violence of its fluctuations. Like the superior article, it had its exciting bulge and inglorious collapse, and the trading in it was also largely governed at the opening, as in wheat, by the question of margins. On the advance a lot of heavy long lines were realized upon; among others, B. P. Hutchinson, of New York and Chicago, commenced feeding 69c September corn to the shorts, and sent a dispatch saying that he thought both wheat and corn great sales. W. H. Warren, who was credited with being another heavy holder, realized and took in what must have been a very heavy profit. The opening of the market was highly turbulent and frothy, with September bringing anywhere from 65c to 68c. The highest prices of the day occurred shortly after trading commenced; September reached 69c; October, 63⅛c; year, 51⅜c; and May, 49c. The tendency during the remainder of the day was strongly downward, but some reaction set in near the close causing a recovery from the extremity of the day's decline, and leaving prices showing about a cent gain over Saturday's close for August and September. In the stronger ending it broke away from the controlling influence of wheat. Oats, like everything else, was higher and greatly excited at the opening. Shorts bought freely, the market sympathized strongly with wheat and corn, and prices went up rapidly, though the advance was less marked than that in the other cereals. They broke with them, declining slowly and closing slightly above bottom figures. Anticipated heavy receipts had something to do with the reaction, but it was largely due to the decline in the other markets.

In the Rye Market

there was a 9c fluctuation in price of September future, The first sale was at $1.06, the next $1.10. The price afterward advanced to $1.11, and then dropped to $1.05 without a trade on the way. The last trade made was at $1.04, which was the lowest price at which there was any trading. It was offered at $1.02 on the close. August sold from $1.06 to $1.10, and closed at $1.04. October started at $1.07½, touched $1.08 and declined to $1. No. 2 in store and to go in sold from $1.07 at the start to $1.11, thence downward to $1.04. Hog products opened higher in sympathy with corn. In spite of the liberal receipts of hogs mess pork started 15c higher, and under an active demand advanced 20@25c more; but when wheat and corn broke it followed, receding 85@90c. and amid considerable excitement and heavy sales. Toward the close there was a rally of 20@22½c, leaving prices 20@30c lower than on Saturday. Lard was less decided in its fluctuations, closing with a loss of only 7½c. Ribs lost 7½@10c.

Views From the Gallery.

The visitors in the gallery to-day were well entertained, and the gentlemen on the floor were not heard to complain of lack of "action." Within three-quarters of an hour after the opening, in the great flurry, there had been sales at $1.12½, a great flood of them at $1.13, and some excited traders bid $1.14, while hundreds were selling at a cent lower. In the height of the excitement one trade of 10,000 bushels was made at $1.15. Suddenly it became known that several houses with foreign connections and foreign orders were selling heavily. This was enough. If there had been wildness in the previous buying there was little short of insanity in the selling craze which followed. The local bears, who had been too frightened to sell for several days past, plucked up courage and made a combined onslaught, in which they were aided by the timid ones who had qeen following the bull lead. How December did drop! The most determined efforts of the bulls could only result in holding it now and then for a minute on the stairs and perhaps boost it up a step or two, only to have it start down again. It was too heavy.

Old Traders

said the rapidity and wide range of the fluctuations to-day exceeded Saturday or anything seen before on the board. On the curb this afternoon there was much wild trading. December was sold at $1.04. "Calls" were to be had for $1.10½, and "puts" at 98¼ cents. As things stood to-day at the close, it is said, not a Chicago man has made a cent on the market, and there are few who have not lost more or less by the excitement. Many now have their entire fortunes at stake, and were buying and selling in the same minute to protect themselves. New Yorkers are reported to have made the most of the money. One prominent broker held that it is a "farmers' market." The advance to the farmer, he said, has been over 20 cents a-bushel.

Opinion among dealers and brokers is pretty unanimous that heavy foreign buying is at the bottom of the present flurry. The idea that the manipulators were New York speculators, which obtained at one time upon the floor, is now generally scouted. The general notion is that the shortage of wheat abroad has drawn many heavy foreign buyers into the market, and that the upward tendency has found Chicago holders short.

Russia the Prime Factor.

Well posted brokers lay all uncertainty to Russia, saying: "If the Chicago people knew what Russia's wheat crop amounts to, or what to expect from Europe, they would know what to do; but, as it is, we have no idea where we stand, and have nothing to go by. Men of the best judgment are puzzled." The excitement was not confined entirely to the wheat pit. It quickly spread to corn, rye, and even granger stocks. Corn was as much excited as wheat, without anything to especially affect it. The fluctuation reflected the wild spirit of speculation which has attacked the board. August corn jumped from 64½ to 71 cents within the first half hour of the trade and then dropped back to 66 cents. September corn also took a jump and landed on the 68-cent notch, and then took a tumble and fell to 63⅝. Rye fluttered about until it was difficult to keep track of it. It was up and down between $1.06 and $1.10 throughout the session. This tends to show the character of the market. A remarkable feature of the market is that despite its wild character there have been no suspensions. Margins have been promptly forthcoming, and the fears of Saturday that to-day would see a number of traders go to the wall were, happily, unfounded. Houses with large country trades are advising their customers to take their profits, and, in most cases, the advice is being acted upon.

BROKERS IN A FRENZY.

Gotham Grain Dealers Have a Killing Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Pandemonium reigned in the wheat pit at the opening of business in the produce exchange this morning. The excited brokers could not restrain themselves until the gong announcing the opening of the board sounded, and for half an hour previous were climbing over each other's shoulders in the center of the crowded oval, yelling and howling wildly, waving their arms like a horde of savage Comanches in their frantic eagerness to make a sale. The spectators' gallery, overlooking the wheat pit, was packed with visitors, not a few of whom were ladies, and they gazed with astonishment upon the scene of wild disorder below. Even Wall street brokers left the stock exchange board room to watch the exciting antics of their brothers in the grain trade, and it was a sight worth seeing. After the close of business on Saturday trades and deals were made "on the curb," the expression used to designate unofficial sales, at prices 3@4c a bushel above the regular closing quotations.

This morning the speculative atmosphere in Chicago showed unmistakable signs of further disturbance. Although that market opens on Sunday morning half a hour in advance of the New York produce exchange, the Western brokers were trading on the curb long before the regular opening. Early cables from Europe said that the market was strong and excited with few holders. On London American wheat opened at from 1 to 3 cents over Saturday's closing, and Inda wheat advanced 3 cents. Paris and Liverpool prices were 5 and 3½ cents higher and the markets were strong. The bullish news was supplemented by similar reports from Chicago. December wheat, the strong option in the Windy city, closed at $1.06½ on Saturday. "Curb" prices there to-day ranged from $1.11 to $1.13. The board of trade opened at 10:30, New York time, and the opening figures were $1.11½. Within five minutes they had advanced to $1.12 and gone back again to $1.10⅞, a big advance, nevertheless, over Saturday. September corn, which closed Saturday at 62½ cents, opened to-day at 68 cents.

All this whetted the brokers here. It was evident the bull craze was still on; old traders shook their heads; they considered it a dangerous market. The shorts had all been scared into the woods and covered their contracts, leaving only the bulls to trade with each other. Bulls and bears alike wished that to-day was not Monday, so that the exchange could be opened at the regular hour instead of 11 o'clock. Everything was uncertain, but there was every indication that the flurry in wheat begun on Saturday was to continue. Prices might break ten points, but there was bound to be excitement. New York brokers who received private dispatches from Chicago were thrown into a state of wild commotion when they learned that "curb" prices in Chicago were five and six cents above Saturday evening's close. As 11 o'clock came on the excitement grew, and "curb" prices were many and confusing. The pit was jammed and a howling mob surged around the outskirts of the crowd. The gallery was packed, the fact being generally known that something was up. The first stroke on the great metal gong was echoed in a loud shriek in the pit, and the day's business had begun.

All sorts of conflicting figures were yelled out, until the constant reiteration of $1.15 drowned out the rest, and this was marked down as the opening price for December wheat, as against $1.14⅞ Saturday at the close. It did not stay so long. The brokers hammered and hammered at it, and down it went—$1.16½, $1.15, $1.14¾, $1.14—and all in ten minutes. Around this figure the tide ebbed and flowed during the first half-hour. September opened at $1.14½ and sold down a point, which brought it almost down to Saturday's closing—$1.13¼. May closed on Saturday at $1.18⅞, and after opening to-day at $1.20 sold down to $1.18½. September corn opened at 73½ cents and January wheat at $1.18.

Flour brokers, shippers, corn and malt men all deserted their quarters and congregated in the northeast corner of the big board room. There was not an inch of standing room on the steps of the pit, which was packed all the way down to the center with a struggling and seething mass of humanity. Every one seemed to have orders to buy, and sellers were at first in the minority. Those who had wheat to sell were waiting to see which way the market would turn.

Then came a reaction and large offerings were made, the first of which were greedily gobbled up by the disconcerted shorts who were unable to cover their sales last Saturday. The excitement lasted only a few minutes, and then there was a lull, and every one waited to see what Chicago was going to do. That market remained about steady at the advance quoted. By 1 o'clock prices had settled down considerably. December wheat was down to $1.14 and September had sold down to $1.12½. It fluctuated around this point. Reports from Chicago showed that December wheat had slumped to $1.05 and September to $1.02. Corn was closing weak and lower.

The bull movement was made entirely on the foreign demand, which was enormous. Cables from Berlin said that the German was a large buyer of wheat, having decided to substitute wheat for rye in its army contracts. Foreigners were large sellers, and the demand kept up with the pace. Later reports of the opening prices of December wheat showed that it sold up as high as $1.18. Different prices prevailed at the same time in the pit. Wheat was sold at $1.14¼ and at $1.18 simultaneously. One broker, by merely stretching out his arms, was able to make the double transaction at these figures, thereby clearing a handsome profit. Such bonanzas don't come every day, and everybody made what they could out of it. The market closed strong but steady, with a slightly bear tendency in comparison with opening prices.

SAVED FROM RUIN.

General Bankruptcy Averted by a Settling Agreement.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—When the St. Louis grain market closed Saturday bankruptcy stared over half of the brokers and wheat traders in the face, and it was a gloomy-looking crowd that left the halls of the exchange. Finally a dozen of the leading brokers met and decided that something must be done to prevent general ruin. That bears were out of cash, and the bulls, although having large profits to their credit, were also out of money and could not make their profits available or meet the heavy margins they had been forced to call from the bears. The shorts could not close because the longs would not sell them wheat to fill their short contracts with and "ring" the trades.

A call for a meeting was issued, and at 3:30 p. m. the reading room of the exchange was jammed with anxious traders. The meeting was so quietly conducted that it was not generally known until to-day. Various plans were discussed, and it was finally decided that the settling price for December wheat should be $1.06 per bushel, and the bulls could draw all margins deposited below $1.02, and the bears all above $1.10, and that no trading should be done on the exchange Monday or Tuesday except what was necessary to close trades. This agreement is all that saved at least 150 traders from being forced to announce their failure this morning.

The most intense excitement reigned when the bell rang for the opening of the market at the merchants' exchange at 9:30 a. m. It was understood that no trade would be allowed, except for the purpose of closing exporting contracts, but the bears began to bid. The price rose quickly to $1.09; then to $1.10 and $1.11, and then by quarter-cent bids it reached $1.12; but the greedy bulls would not sell a bushel, and it looked as if the bears must bid still higher, but at that moment the telegraph announced that the Chicago and New York markets were breaking. The St. Louis ticker broke back to $1.10½ under the heavy offerings of wheat by the bulls when 5,000 bushels of wheat were sold, but the bears held back, and the ticker made a jump back to $1.06. when the bears covered a big line, and then stood back waiting for the bulls to lower their prices still further. The brokers stuck to their agreement resolutely, and when one of the traders, known as "Jumbo" Moore, made an ofier for wheat at $1.08, saying "D—n the settlement." the crowd shouted "Put him out" and made a rush for him. He withdrew for a quieter scene. One man had 10,000 bushels which he wanted to sell at $1.08, but as it would not "ring" with an existing contract he could make no sale and was forced to see the value of his wheat drop 4½ cents in less than half an hour. December wheat sold as low as $1.03, and on the regular board at $1.04. The traders got awful sick of the trading settlement, and a motion that trading be resumed was unanimously carried. This goes into effect to-morrow.

Thyson, who failed yesterday, is 85,000 bushels short, but no settlement has yet been reached in the case.

On Foreign Bourses.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—There was an active demand in the grain market to-day, especially for rye, which advanced 2 to 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes. Wheat and flour advanced 1 franc.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The grain market was firm to-day. Autumn rye advanced 50 kreutzers, and wheat advanced 70 kreutzers.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 17.—An active grain market prevailed here to-day. Wheat advanced 60 kreutzers.

A YOUNG FIEND.

In a Row He Cuts Two Companions to Pieces.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 17.—Three boys became involved in a row last evening at a house three miles from the city, and two are now in a dying condition as a result. Cary Caster, a twenty-year-old son of James Caster, used a knife on Dick and Bunk Phares, cutting them to pieces and leaving them in a dying condition. Caster was arrested and placed in jail. He claims that the Phares boys were the aggressors, while eye-witnesses assert that he was the aggressor from the start.

Died in Remorse.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 17.—Hiram J. Baker, who has been here several weeks and claimed to be of the firm of Hiram J. Baker & Leo, New York, importers, was sent to jail Saturday for attempting to defraud a hotel proprietor out of a board bill. Late Saturday night Baker cut his throat, from the effects of which he died to-day.

AN INSPIRED DENIAL.

France and Russia Have Not Yet Signed a Secret Treaty,

But Are Prepared to Form an Alliance if Necessity Compels.

The Allied Fleets May Yet Be Compelled to Attack the Chinese.

Great Pressure Exerted to Arouse the Celestials to Do Justice.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The St. Petersburg agent of Reuter's Telegram company has been furnished with the following "inspired denial" of the report that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and France. In this denial it is declared that neither Admiral Gervais nor any other French or Russian representative has signed or concluded verbally any convention between France and Russia. It is also asserted from the same source that no conferences have been held on the subject, and that the well known "rapprochement" between France and Russia does not date from the present time; but, it is added, it was occasioned long ago by international circumstances rather than by spontaneous desire of the powers themselves, and that it has since continued to grow closer. Continuing,

This Inspired Statement

says that the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt and the enthusiastic reception afforded to the French sailors only served to solemnly confirm the good entente previously existing, and to convince by palpable proof the Frenchmen, Russians and foreigners who still doubted the existence of the entente. The official denial also asserts that the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt had the effect of ripening the entente to reach a point that it can be converted to an alliance, should the conduct of the enemies of France and Russia render a formal treaty necessary. But it is stated, in conclusion, the alliance has not yet been concluded, nor is it in preparation in Paris or in St. Petersburg. Such proceedings, it is explained, would be superfluous, and might endanger the peace of Europe. In conclusion, this inspired statement says that it depends entirely upon the governments and the peoples forming the dreibund whether the friendly relations existing between Russia and France shall retain their present simple status or resolve into a stronger and more formal agreement.

CRISIS IN CHINA.

The Foreign Fleets May Shell the Stubborn Celestials.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—There is no use in ignoring the fact that a crisis in affairs political exists in this country at the present moment, and the combined fleets of the powers may be called upon at at time to take effective action. The danger clouds have been on the horizon for months past. The smoldering fires caused by the agitation existing against foreigners and others among the populace have repeatedly broken out into flame, but apparently, without, until quite recently, revealing the strength of the volcano which is threatening a most disastrous outbreak. Internal affairs, undoubtedly, are the inward and main cause of the displays of ill-feeling against foreigners which are only the outward signs of the movement in progress. In this city at present a state of great excitement prevails at the increased and still increasing tension between the Chinese government and the ministers of the foreign powers. From all the appearances the former are obstinate in their refusal to redress injuries. Some people say that the government dare not take this step, demanded in common justice to the powers, for fear of incurring a storm of popular disapproval; in any case, there is no doubt as to the obstinacy of the government to right the wrongs inflicted upon the foreign residents of Shanghai.

On the other hand, there is also no reason to doubt that if the Chinese authorities do not yield to the firm demands of the ministers of the powers, concerted hostile action upon the part of the war vessels of the various nations at present in these waters is imminent. Too much damage has been done and too many outrages have been perpetrated upon the foreign residents of this city to permit of the powers submitting any longer to be put off with vague statements, which, in the main, actually mean that China cannot, or will not, redress the wrongs done to peaceful residents of foreign nationalities, and that China does not admit that the latter have been outrageously treated in their persons or in their possessions, by Chinese mobs over which the authorities seem to have no control.

Such is the state of affairs, and it is now known that the foreign ministers have been compelled to inform the Chinese government that a joint naval demonstration of an effective nature, in which the French, American, British and German squadrons will take part, will be ordered in the near future unless speedy reparation is made for the injuries, outrages and abuses complained of by the ministers of the powers. Naturally the foreign population of this city, being aware of the firm stand taken by the ministers, and having knowledge of the ultimatum sent to the Chinese government, is in a state of considerable anxious expectation, and will so remain until the reply of the Chinese government is made known.

The Standard to-day, commenting upon the Chinese situation, says: Should China persist in her present attitude grave consequences are threatened, and no one can foresee the issue. This is what the shrewder spirits of the Kolao and other secret societies desire. They hope to embroil the government with the foreign powers, and thus distract it while it followed its own schemes, knowing that if the foreign powers attacked China doubtless the empire would collapse, and the whole land would fall into a state of anarchy which would no t be suppresed in our time. Happily some of the diplomats of Europe understand the condition of affairs, and knowing how fragile is the imperial authority in China, will persuade others to deal with it in the most gingerly manner.

TIEN TSIN, Aug. 17.—The ministers of the foreign powers have increased the pressure which has been placed upon the Chinese government, insisting upon the punishment of the rioters and of the officials who neglected to afford protection to foreigners and to the latter's property. The foreign ministers do not demand a pecuniary indemnity, having already settled that point and the amount with the local authorities.

TWO HOLY COATS.

Patriotic French Get Ahead of the Treves People.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The rivalry between France and Germany is reaching serious lengths. This was illustrated yesterday in the exhibition of the holy coat at Argenteuil. No sooner did it become known, a feew weeks ago, that the ecclesiastical authorities at Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, were about to exhibit a garment claimed to haue been worn by the Savior than the French were alive to deprive the Germans, as far as possible, of the honor and profit. It appears that Argenteuil, which is within access by rail from Paris, also possesses a coat said to have belonged to Christ. Arrangements were made for the exhibition of the relic. Sunday was chosen as the opening day, several days ahead of the first public view at Treves. Great throngs of people went from Paris and other localities to see the holy vestment. The exhibition was in every way successful, and it is said to have caused proportionate chagrin at Treves, which will probably lose a multitude of expected French Catholic visitors. The preparations for the public exhibitions in Treves are going on hurriedly, and will be completed within the appointed time.

TREVES, Aug. 17.—The city is astir in connection with the coming exhibition of what is described as the holy coat, a garment said to have been worn by the Savior. Preparations are being made on every hand for the large influx of strangers which is expected when the relic is exposed. The vicar-general announces that each person seeking relief by touching the garment, must beforehand petition the bishop for special permission to do so, as well as present a medical certificate describing the physical trouble.

SOCIALISTS IN CONTROL.

The International Labor Congress Is Captured.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—The opening of the international labor congress here yesterday was strongly socialistic. Socialists organized the congress, and have the direction of its affairs, and it is considered an assured fact that the action of the body will be strongly socialistic. A good many men from English trades unions have not yet shown how they stand on the question of socialism. The delegates to the congress present a respectable, but on the whole a peculiar appearance. Those from Western Europe were clad quite generally in the attire peculiar to their calling. The French and German socialists seem to manage the congress, and its success, not as yet determined, cannot fail to have a decisive effect on the relations between socialism and labor.

The congress assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. There are seventy-eight reporters in attendance. Speeches are limited to ten minutes in duration, and a second speech on any one subject is limited to five minutes. Daily sittings will be held, lasting from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m., a committee consisting of one delegate from each nation sitting in the interval to arrange the course of business. Owing to protracted discussions to-day no resolutions were adopted, and little was done beyond the reading of fraternal telegrams from all parts of the world.

WILL MAINTAIN DUTIES.

The Germany Ministry Still Refuses a Reduction.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Reichsanzeiger to-night announces that at a cabinet council held to-day at the imperial home office it was decided that no necessity exists for a reduction of the duties on corn, but that, on the contrary, it was more necessary than ever to adhere to the policy announced by Chancellor von Caprivi in the lower house of the Prussian diet on June 1 last. The chancellor then announced that the government had decided to maintain the corn duties, saying that the existing tariff must remain until, at least, new treaty negotiations with other nations were arranged. This decision created much dissatisfaction at the time and led to a most acrimonious debate in the lower house on June 11.

Mixed rye and wheat flour was offered for the first time on the produce exchange to-day in large quantities. The mixture is much cheaper than pure rye flour. The recent advance in cereals was lost to-day on the news that the government would pur chase wheat meal for the army and that immense contracts had been concluded since Saturday with American grain dealers. Feverish activity prevails in the shipping of rye at all Russian ports. Eight thousand tons have left St. Petersburg in eight days. It is reported that further large shipments will be made on orders from the German government.

The Reichsanzeiger says that the government is confident that there is sufficient wheat to take the place of rye, and that a reduction of the duties would only enrich foreign dealers without affecting the price of bread. The whole government press reflects these views and declares that high prices are due to bourse speculation and not to scarcity, and that the Russian ukase would have been issued sooner than it was had Germany reduced the grain duties. It is significant, however, that Count Kanitz, a leading protectionists, pleads for a temporary suspension of the duties.

That Awful Ukase.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—It is believed that the Russian ukase prohibiting the exportation of rye will be rescinded in October. The St. Petersburg Journal states that the czar held out for a long time against the advice that the decree be issued. It is reported that the German government will reduce the income tax on certain classes in order to mitigate the effects of the stoppage of rye exports from Russia.

Russian Rye Estimate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The minister of finance announces that the yield of rye is estimated at 771,000,000 poods, but that owing to the present supplies being nearly exhausted 994,000,000 poods will be required to supply the wants of the people and for sowing purposes. The deficit must be supplied by potatoes and maize.

Fourmies Is Agitated.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A most serious labor agitation has broken out at Fourmies, near Avesnes, in the Department du Nord. Troops consequently have been dispatched to Lille to Fourmies in order to put an end to the disturbances, which have resulted from the labor disputes. Serious rioting is looked forward to.

The Hennepin Canal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The war department has determined to appoint a board of army officers to select a site for the western terminus of the Hennepin canal. The detail for the board has not yet been completed, but Gen. Pope will be chairman.

WILL IT BE TRIPP?

HOW He Can With the AID of Our Farmers Be Elected.

DEMOCRATS and ALLIANCE Will Fight the Battle Together.

CAN Republicans with THE War Inside its Ranks Hold Up.

WIN We Surely Can and WITH Glory Give South Dakota A CONGRESSMAN

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 17.—E. M. O'Brien, secretary, and Otto Peemiller, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, state that their party is well prepared to enter the campaign for the election of a member of congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Gamble. A perfect organization exists throughout the state. The Democrats will demand the support of the Farmers' Alliance on this occasion, inasmuch as the latter organization is indebted to the Democrats for the election of Senator Kyle, the independent Farmers' Alliance candidate, before the legislature last winter. It is doubtful if the concession can be brought about by the leaders without a disruption of the county organizations of the Farmers' Alliance.

WILL NOMINATE TRIPP.

Fusion of Parties to Land the Democratic Chieftain.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Aug. 17.—The death of Congressman Gamble has created a stir in political circles in this district, and the special election to choose a successor will prove a pretty fight in this state. Various candidates are already in the field, and they are scouring the country fixing up fences for a nomination. The breach between the Mellette and Pettigrew factions of the Republican party will not be healed in the struggle which is now on –in fact, it will have a tendency to widen out the fight between these two leaders, which now outclasses the famous Church-Day fight in the state Democracy. Local Democrats here seem to think there is now a grand opportunity for seating the Democratic chieftain, Bartlett Tripp, in congress, and it is claimed by many that the Independents will indorse his nomination. It is a well known fact that at the last general election the Democrats in many counties fused with the Independents for the purpose of electing their representatives, with the tacit understanding that they, in turn, should support Tripp for United States senator. There was a hitch in the programme by which Kyle was elected by the Democrats going to him, and it is now conceded that the independent strength will go solidly to Judge Tripp, which, in justice to the Democrats, it should. President Loucks, of the Farmers' Alliance, was here Saturday and held a conference with leading Democrats, and it is given out that he is favorable to the election of Judge Tripp, and that he will use his influence with the Alliance for that purpose. Even some Republicans here seem to think it a foregone conclusion that Judge Tripp will be honored with the congressional seat, and in the face of the bitter fight within the Republican party it is not improbable. The independents certainly owe the debt to the Democrats, and in the untimely removal of Congressman Gamble there is an opportunity for them to do the square thing in return for the Democracy's service to them in electing a United States senator last winter. Your correspondent did not interview Mr. Loucks on this subject while he was here, but those who are authorized to speak Alliance sentiment here are not backward in giving out these facts. The Independents will find in Judge Tripp all the essential qualities of a statesman, and his well known ability and integrity assures them that their interests will be better guarded in his case than any other candidate who might be mentioned. It is predicted that the Democrats and Independents will early unite in state convention and tender him a unanimous nomination, and in such event he will certainly represent South Dakota in the next session of congress.

HAIL TEN INCHES DEEP.

All Uncut Grain in the Storm's Path a Total Loss.

Special to the Globe.

DEER CREEK, Minn., Aug. 17.—This place was visited by one of the most destructive rain and hail storms this afternoon that was ever known around here. It is not known how large a strip it has taken, but it must have covered a large area, and everything in the shape of uncut grain in the path of the storm is a total loss. The farmers lose everything, as the crop was late and harvest just begun. Much damage was done to buildings. Window glass was broken in nearly every house. The hail was ten inches deep on the ground after the storm and very large.

SHOULD BE LYNCHED.

The Villainous Deed of a Disreputable Tramp.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK CENTRE, Minn., Aug. 17.—A tramp assaulted a fifteen-year-old daughter of John Hennenkamp, of Melrose, yesterday afternoon and then fled. The girl lived about two miles from Melrose, and was on her way home from church when she was waylaid in the woods. Officers have been here to look after a vag answering the description, but he proved to be the wrong man. If caught, a lynching will follow.

WON'T HOLD WATER.

The Charges Against Judge Andrews Will Be Dismissed.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S.D., Aug. 17.—The investigation into the charges against Judge J. O. Andrews, of the Third judicial circuit, to-morrow by the bar of the circuit, is looked upon by many to-night as a fizzle. In fact, many seem to think at this hour that there will be a postponement or the entire matter dropped. Certain it is that several attorneys who have been egging on the charges and helping to gather evidence are now confronted with the idea that a majority of the attorneys, if an investigation is held, will decide favorable for the judge, whether he is guilty of the preferred charges or not. There is a certain animus behind the investigation that is too transparent for deception and a jealousy which insures sympathy which otherwise would not elist. A large number of attorneys will be present at any rate, and a canvass of the circuit has been taken which seems to indicate that no action will be taken, or if so that the charges will not be sustained. It seems to have petered out greatly in the past day or two.

GOOD AND BAD CROPS.

Iowa Is Jubilant—Gloomy News From Other States.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., Aug. 17.—Never before has Iowa harvested such a crop of cereals as it will this year. The oat crop especially is immense. It will easily average 60 to 70 bushels and in many places go 100 bushels to the acre. In addiiion to this, oats will weigh from thirty-four to forty pounds to the bushel. This great crop is causing railroad officials no little trouble. All the railroads are building a large number of grain cars in order to be prepared for the business when the movement of grain sets in.

FORT DODGE, Io., Aug. 17.—The farmers of Northwestern Iowa are besieged by an army of agents of Eastern elevators, commission houses, etc., who wish to contract for all the threshed and unthreshed crops for September and October delivery. Lower prices than those of last year are offered on the strength of the general bountiful harvest. Many of the farmers have thus sold their crops in advance, but the majority have heard of the shortage in Europe and will hold their grain for higher prices. It is thought that the bulk of the crops in this vicinity will not be marketed until a month later than usual this year.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—In the central and southeastern counties the continued drought has rendered the prospects for the fall harvest extremely discouraging. In most of the counties the pasturage is burned up; potatoes and garden truck are seared by the warm, dry winds, and the ground is so baked that it is almost impossible for a team to pull a plow. One correspondent says: "I have lived for more than forty years upon the farm and it is the first summer that I was ever compelled to feed hay and pump water for my stock." In the west and northwest counties the moisture that was so fortunately stored in the soil during the early portion of the season, and which carried the spring crop to a successful maturity, is now pretty well exhausted. The corn and potatoes have greatly felt the drought during the last week, and all fall crops have been rendered much less promising.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 17.—The weather conditions for the last seven days have been generally unfavorable to corn, potatoes and beans, the parched condition of the soil and the warm wave having materially injured these crops. In the eastern and northeastern portion of the state heavy rainfalls have done much to revive the crops, and will greatly help potatoes in the northern section, where rain was badly needed. In the western part of the state no rain has fallen and corn is curling up to some extent. All sections need more rain.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Aug. 17.—The burning sun has baked the ground until it is as hard as a road. The corn is in the milk, and the dry weather is shriveling up both the ears and stalks. It is doubtful if there will be a quarter of a crop.

The Editors' Outing.

Special to the Globe.

LITCHFIELD, Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs Verbeck's reception this evening at Brightwood was the most brilliant event of the season. Editor Pease's paper on "Getting Up an Editorial Outing" was full of fun and well received. Mr. Lee, the inimitable reciter, gave an original recitation, and was encored. Joel Heatwole's "Agriculture as an Adjunct of Journalism," full of salient hits, was a decided success. After the literary entertainment the grand pavilion was cleared for a dance and a grand banquet was served.

Two Old Settlers Gone.

Specials to the Globe.

WINONA, Aug, 17.—Martin Fins, an old resident of Winona county, died yesterday evening of dropsy. He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1833. He has resided here for twenty years and was well known.

CALEDONIA, Minn., Aug. 17.—Mrs. E. H. Stewart, one of the oldest settlers here, died this morning after a lingering illness.

Death and Attempted Suicide.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 17.—John Johnston, a well known saloonkeeper, was found dead in bed at noon to-day. A coroner's jury found his death due to apoplexy.

Mrs. Sam Kenyon, the wife of a hackdriver, who was arrested Sunday for assaulting Cora McCarthy, attempted to commit suicide Sunday night by hanging herself with a sheet in the county jail. She was cut down unconscious, and her life saved.

Nearly Hit the Barber

Special to the Globe.

SANBORN, N. D., Aug. 17.—Saturday evening while some boys were practicing with a twenty-two calibre target rifle, it was carelessly discharged, and although they were some distance from town, the bullet passed through the window of a barber shop, barely missing the barber, W. J. Birmingham, and causing a good deal of excitement for a while.

Liquor the Cause.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Charles Houska, a laboring man, to-night attempted to kill his wife, inflicting a ghastly wound in her neck, and then cut his own throat, dying in a few moments. Liquor is responsible for the crime. The woman may recover.

Adjudged Insane.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Miss Hirsche, teacher of languages, who has held several important chairs in Eastern colleges, was yesterday adjudged insane and taken to the Northern hospital for the insane at Oshkosh.

GEORGE JONES' WILL.

His Sons and Daughter Will Control the Times.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The will of the late George Jones, of the New York Times, was filed for probate today. His entire estate is kept in his family. His forty-six shares of Times stock are placed in such a position that his son Gilbert, his son-in-law, Henry L. Dyer, and his daughter, Mary Dyer, will have entire control of it. The widow, Sarah M. Jones, is to have the use of the house, 30 West Seventh street, furniture, etc., for life, an annuity of $15,000 and the horses, carriages, etc., absolutely.

SAD TRIPLE DROWNING

Rev. W. F. Currie and Two Girls Lose Their Lives at Grand Forks.

Three Young Men Find Watery Graves Beneath the Mississippi.

Fourteen People Killed in a Collision of Trains in Switzerland.

Twenty-Four Others Injured, Many, It Is Feared, Fatally.

Specials to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 17.—A triple drowning accident occurred here this afternoon. A party of young people went bathing in Red Lake river, near the city, Rev. W. T. Currie accompanying them. Three young ladies got beyond their depth, and were carried down the river by the undercurrent. Mr. Currie and his son attempted to rescue them, but Mr. Currie, his daughter, Ruth, and Miss Dora Van Kirk, both aged fifteen, were drowned. Young Currie succeeded in rescuing the other young lady. Rev. Currie leaves a wife and two children. The bodies were recovered two hours later near the scene of the accident.

Three More in Minnesota.

RED WING, Aug. 17.—A boat containing four men, all the worse off for liquor, capsized in the river about 1 o'clock this morning while an attempt was made to cross, and one of them was drowned. His name is Albert J. Doyle, and he was employed on government work here. He was about twenty-eight years of age, and it is supposed that he lived at Minneapolis. His body had not been recovered up to this evening.

HASTINGS, Minn., Aug. 17.—A telephone message received here this afternoon states that Albert L. Bruce was drowned in the river at Red Wing. He has a brother employed on the steamer Henrietta.

WINONA, Aug. 17.—William Binter, aged fourteen years, was drowned in the Mississippi river last evening, opposite Youmans Bros. & Hodgin's boom. Searching parties were organized at once, but the body has not yet been found.

FOURTEEN SWISS KILLED.

Another Appalling Collision of Trains Near Berne.

BERNE, Aug. 17.—The people of this republic had hardly recovered from the railroad scare caused by the terrible accident at Moenchenstein in June last, by which over 130 persons on an excursion train lost their lives and about 300 were injured, when they were again yesterday startled by another wholesale loss of life, by reason of a railroad accident. This last disaster occurred on the Jura-Simplon railroad lines near Zollikofen, not far from this city. The details of the accident, as received here up to the present, are as follows:

A special train carrying a large number of excursionists from the country districts to this city was on its way here, the passengers intending to take part in the centenary fetes which are now in progress here and elsewhere throughout Switzerland. The train was stopped at Zollikofen, in order to enable it to be shunted into a siding, so as to let the Paris express pass. By some gross negligence, apparently, upon the part of the railroad officials, the Paris train, loaded with foreign travelers, was not warned to look out for the excursion train while passing Zollikofen, and the result was that the express dashed into the special train. Luckily, the engineer of the express had caught sight of the excursion train in time to put down the brakes, and so the damage done and the loss of life was not so great as it might have been. As it was the engine of the express cut into and almost entirely demolished the guard's van at the rear of the excursion train, which was empty, and then crashed into the rearmost of the passenger cars, completely wrecking it and causing considerable loss of life. Fourteen corpses—eleven women and three children—have already been recovered from the ruins, and twenty-four people have been seriously injured by the collision. All are Swiss peasants. No loss of life has been reported in connection with the passengers on the Paris express, and therefore it is believed here that they have all escaped. A special train carrying wrecking appliances, doctors and nurses from the hospitals, together with a detachment of engineers, has been dispatched to the scene of the accident, and crowds of people have started in the same direction. The majority of the passengers on board the excursion train belong to towns in the vicinity of this city. It is thought that no foreign visitors were among the excursionists, and no deaths of American travelers have been reported. A curve in the line prevented the engineer of the express from seeing the danger ahead, but the passengers of the excursion train heard the express approaching and many jumped out. In consequence of the disaster the remaining septennary fetes in this city have been abandoned. All the occupants of the Paris express escaped with only slight bruises.

Murderers Exposed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—Henry Dillon, marshal of Houghville, was murdered a few months ago and no clue to the murderers could be found. Yesterday Mrs. Charles French accused her husband and Charles Hubbard of the crime, and they have been arrested. Saturday night, when the woman threatened to expose her husband, he nearly killed her with a base ball bat.

Stole $100,000 in Scrip.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—A great sensation was created here this afternoon by the arrest of S. L. Bay on a warrant sworn out by State Treasurer Morrow, charging him with the larceny of $100,000 in state scrip. Bay was a clerk employed by the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff to examine the books of the defaulting state treasurer.

Killed His Hostler.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17.—Andrew W. Oppman, president of the Oppman Brewing company, had an altercation with one of his hostlers, Fred Seigel, last night. After knocking Seigel down, Oppman beat him severely. Seigel died this forenoon, and Oppman is held under the charge of murder.

DEFECTIVE PAGE