

TRUE OR FALSE?

REMARKABLE STATEMENT FROM THE STAR ROUTE FOREMAN.

He Details at Length the Attempt to Influence His Verdict—The Names of the Parties and the Details Given—The Foreman in the Employment of the Department of Justice—Some Secrets of the Jury Room Exposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Dickson's attention having been called to a published interview with Merrick, in which he made remarks reflecting upon his integrity, Dickson said: "It may suit Merrick to fret and fume and say unkind and unjust things about men who were sworn to perform a duty, and performed the trust in a fearless, conscientious manner, according to their honest conviction of law and evidence, but if he will turn his attention to the department of justice, of which he is now an officer, and purify the atmosphere of that institution, and aid in exposing the attempted bribery charges or corrupt practices of his subordinates, he will do the government good service. No one has a higher appreciation of Merrick than I have, and I have ever prized his friendship and doubt if he is aware of the denials of the transactions which have occurred since the commencement of the star route cases. A system of espionage was established by the department of justice and in that employ were a number of disreputable persons, prominent among them a man under indictment for robbery and a self-confessed participant in three card monte cases lately punished in our court, by the conviction of one against whom the jury turned state's evidence. Jurors were followed, and devices of various kinds adopted to ensnare them into the commission of a wrong act; efforts were frequently made to draw them into conversation upon the merits of the case. I have received a number of anonymous letters, and marked papers were daily sent me, all containing matter intended to influence my mind. When the regular panel was called, and a systematic attempt was made to terrorize the jury, by threatening them. Some of them were charged with drunkenness. One of them, Holmead, informed me early in the proceedings that a lawyer named Falls had interviewed him, telling him he was an officer of the department of justice, and had desired him to ascertain by watching my notes as I jotted down the salient points of testimony, and report to him their report. He told Holmead he was authorized to act by the attorney general, and was assigned to look after him; it was a question whether Judge Talmage or Falls should be delegated to take care of Holmead, and finally it was decided to appoint Falls. He urged Holmead to act with him and aid him with information, and said it would result in his (Falls') advancement, and Holmead would lose nothing by it. I cautioned Holmead when he told me in June, to pay no attention to Falls or any one who attempted to mislead him. Falls repeated his visit to Holmead at intervals, and renewed his efforts to inveigle him, until Holmead threatened to kick him out of his store. Our places of business were invaded by spotters. Our employees were solicited to tell who conversed with us, and what our sentiments were on the subject of the trial, and our wives were not exempt from interviews. The first personal attack I had of the kind was made by a 'fixer' when Henry A. Bowen, my proposition to me to convict the defendants and promised me \$25,000. His cool audacity was charming, and he unhesitatingly exhibited to me his letters of appointment as special agent of the department of justice."

"He wanted me to meet the attorney general, and said he had been telegraphed for and was expected in Washington next day. Thursday, Aug. 24th, 1882; that we could meet at Wornley's hotel undisturbed, and he would satisfy me that what he promised was correct. He further said: "Well you are a man of the world and know when you are in the fight. You must use every means in your power to win. This is now the attorney general's fight, and he must succeed. It is political life or death with him. He does not regard Judge Wylie as friendly to the prosecution by his contrary ruling. He also said the case came to Brewster as a legacy from his predecessor, MacVeagh, and that it had been terribly mismanaged by MacVeagh and James. Mistakes had been made and errors of counsel had jeopardized it, and the present administration did not care to press the case until Brady's papers commenced their trade of abuse and vilification of the administration and its officers and under all circumstances I asked him if any of the counsel for the prosecution knew of his action. He said they did not. Before leaving me he said: "I will send word to your address to-morrow, and manage when we can meet, and see the attorney general." On the following day, after the adjournment of court, I proceeded to my office and shortly afterwards a colored boy handed me a card with the following written in lead pencil: Dear Sir, please call on a clerk this evening at 8 o'clock. Bowen, Aug. 24. Friday, August 25, I called upon Judge Wylie at recess, and informed him that an improper proposition had been made to me, and by whom. We conversed about the matter, and he said he would think it over and resolve upon a course to pursue. After adjournment that day he called me and said he was afraid those damnable attempts to pollute the jury might have been made by some of the other jurors, and advised me to caution and consult with them privately; that for the present he would not take action. I suggested I could encourage Bowen, and probably let the proposition culminate into an actual deposit into the corruption fund, and then—He checked me by saying: "No; that has too much flavor of police business." I said I would report to him any further facts I might glean from day to day. Some days after I had a conversation with him and told him other jurymen had been approached, and he said he would attend to the matter in time. I attempted to tell him the facts in the Bowen interview, but he prevented me, saying he did not care to know the facts in detail or know what side of the case they represented. It was apparent a person acting for the defense might approach jurymen with corrupt offers, representing themselves to be in the interest of the prosecution and vice versa with a view of testing or entrapping jurymen. He again advised the strictest caution. Later on Mr. Oleott intimated to me, but did not state the facts, and Doniphan reported to me that a man named Shaw had offered him \$200 to clear Dorsey. I advised him to report the matter to the judge, and he did so. Until we took the first informal ballot on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 8, I did not know how any of the jury would vote, nor did I in the slightest degree endeavor to control their actions, and I refer to my colleagues, to substantiate my statement. I could not discover any possible incriminating evidence against S. N. Dorsey that was supported by undisputed facts. I explained my position to my colleagues fully and freely, and whenever we discussed charges in the indictment or any of the overt acts, I supported my position by facts sworn to by government witnesses. As to Brady, the testimony of Walsh, sustained by collateral facts in the evidence, convinced him that the prosecution depended upon to convict him. He was not allowed to judge of Walsh's highly interesting and illuminated testimony as it impressed me, and if I did not believe it in its entirety, or take much stock in the dramatic artist who delivered it, it is because I am differently constituted from many men, and I am sorry to say many of the public papers which demanded conviction without hearing would have preferred to see a set of automaton or troops of marionettes upon the jury to decide their case than to depend upon the wavering minds of a handful of jurymen who were not under the slightest weight with any of them or were kind and allow me to judge of my own responsibility under oath. I see it is stated I formally swore to my interview with Bowen in the presence of the jury with the object of influencing them. I know the jury have too much regard for their honors to misstate a single fact or incident which occurred during our day's interview, and they will bear me out in saying it was not until after McNally, Doniphan, McCarthy and Oleott incidentally referred to their experience with jury-fixers, and reference to the published statements in the shape of interviews in last Friday's Post, that I took up my written statement and submitted the question to them as to the propriety of my reading it to them. General consent was given, and careful was I that I positively told them it was not intended to influence the slightest weight with any of them or was their judgment. The statement I read them was the original one I had written on my return to my home on the night of August 23, after the Bowen interview, and at its close I solemnly said: "Knowing and believing I have God to meet, I say every word of that statement is true; so help me God."

Others then told their experiences and professed that with the same remarks as I made, that they were not given to influence anyone, and that it was impossible to judge in whose interest the corrupt offer was made, as suggested by Judge Wylie. The result of the verdict was as unsatisfactory to me as it was to any of the counsel. It was inconsistent. The jury did not expect to render a verdict when we were called in yesterday afternoon. They had decided by a vote of eleven to one that the foreman should not report unless the judge commanded him to do so. Judge Wylie did direct me to report, and I told the jury and asked them as to whether I should report according to our last ballot. I did this so that if there were any doubting minds on the jury, a last chance was given them to change their vote if desirable. Each and every man assenting to my reporting the result I did so. I believe conspiracy was made out as to the contractors who were organized apparently with a view of obtaining contracts upon unfrequently, or in a growing section at low figures, and by representations of facts and petitioners to the department secure expedition and increase until the figures reached large sums. I believed this was the system yearly done by them through their officers located here and the principal sufferers were the sub-contractors whose losses compared with the government were ten times greater. I believe in many instances the department was imposed upon by misrepresentation, which probably made orders were secured. Take any executive officer under the government. I care not who, and I know from my experience it is a physical impossibility, considering the growing wants of the people to personally inspect, examine and discover the true inwardness of the effect of each order he issues in the manifold duties assigned him, and then the exercise of his judgment should be considered by every citizen. If justice is to be composed of men who do not think and act for themselves and who are expected to accept circumstantial evidence as fact and shadows as proof, then the authorities made a woeful mistake when they drew my name from the wheel. In regard to the Bowen matter, I have copied the statement I made out on the night of August 23rd and placed it in the hands of the district attorney for action, and this afternoon I shall write to the attorney general asking for an immediate investigation, and demanding as a citizen the protection of his department from the vicious, malicious and contemptible attacks of his officers of justice upon a juror who dared vote for his honest convictions. If the brilliant Merrick imagines he can sustain his views of my course by abuse, calumny and innuendo, I am willing to surrender, but I eagerly wish to see what his course will be when the damning proofs are presented against one of his subordinates, and corroborating evidence which is amply sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, is before them. Till then we will not talk about personal integrity. That he will do me the justice of an apology I feel assured, for I do not believe him capable of wrong. I have lived and struggled for an honest livelihood in this country for 20 years, and I hope I have not few citizens who have honored me so often by their evidence of confidence, as to be branded as a falsifier, and be suspected of perjury. I shall patiently await my vindication at the hands of the department of justice. It is understood Bowen's companion when he approached Dickson was a man by the name of Brewster, Cameron, also a special agent of the department of justice, and this fact was previously stated in Dickson's formal and sworn statement to the district attorney. It is a very long document, but embraces in detail only what Dickson stated above in a general way.

AN OPINION OF DICKSON. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—A gentleman of this city formerly a resident of Washington, in speaking of the jury in the star route case denounced Dickson in unmeasured terms. He says he knew him well and the first remark he made when he saw that Dickson was on the jury was to the effect that there would be a disagreement. FALLS DENIES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Alex. F. Falls, the lawyer referred to in Dickson's statement as having attempted to bribe the jurymen, pronounces the story a direct falsehood, made entirely out of whole cloth, and without the slightest foundation in fact. Falls says he was never in court during the trial, does not know Holmead, and has no recollection of ever seeing him. GRATZ BROWN ON PROHIBITION. He Declares it a Democratic Idea that Must Eventually Prevail. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, spoke to a large audience in the Park theater last evening on the subject of prohibition, being one of the speakers invited into the state by the grand temperance council. In the course of his address Mr. Brown adverted to the attitude of his (the Democratic) party in Indiana on the prohibition question. He denied that prohibition was in any sense a party measure, and said the Democratic party of the country had heard with surprise of the Indiana Democrats arraying themselves against prohibition. He said the amendment could never have reached the present state but for the aid of Democratic votes in the last legislature, and this fact demonstrated that it was not a party question. Republicans were no more responsible for it than Democratic liquor sellers were themselves responsible for it through their open defiance of the laws. He predicted that the attempt of the Democratic leaders to have the party under the banner of free-trade and no Sunday would prove a failure. He said the action of the Democratic state convention was taken at the instance of the liquor league and that the same propositions were made by the league to the Democrats of Missouri, but were contemptuously spurned by the convention by a vote of 825 to 81. He showed that prohibition was in its beginning a Democratic idea, and was fostered by the Democratic party. Referring to Gov. Hendrick's assertion that \$200,000 had been raised for school purposes from the liquor traffic each year, Mr. Brown said that for the \$200,000 of revenue raised in ten years from the liquor traffic, there was an outlay by the state of \$12,000,000 for costs of criminal prosecutions, and \$7,000,000 for poor houses. He warned the leaders of the Democratic party that if the prohibition amendment was smothered in the legislature by fraud or indifference, it would rise again and again to confront and confound the men who were trying to prevent people from a fair and square and direct vote on the question, unembarrassed by partisan considerations. A SOUTHERN CYCLONE. Middle and East Florida Visited by a Wind Storm—Great Damage Done. JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 12.—Specials to the Union report considerable damage in middle and east Florida by the storm Sunday morning. The cotton crop is much damaged. In some places one-half the crop is ruined. At Quincy many outhouses, fences and trees were prostrated, and four colored persons killed. In Madison much damage was done. At Lantana the section house of the F. C. & W. railway was blown to pieces. The section master and family escaped with a few bruises. An adjoining house containing a number of laborers was also blown to atoms and S. A. White was blown three hundred yards, and fearfully mangled. Five others were seriously hurt. Sticks and boards were driven several feet in the ground by wind, and huge trees were broken. Many cattle and hogs were killed. This occurred at 10:55 p. m. Those who saw the cloud describe it as spear-shaped, rising and falling in its progress, and luminous with red and yellow light. At Tallahassee, Gallie's hall, the new hotel, and other buildings were unroofed, and a new church seriously injured. Fences, trees, and outhouses were also blown down. Some magnificent oaks in the capitol yard that had withstood the blasts of a century, were uprooted. The cyclone was the severest since 1872.

POLITICAL MEMS.

THE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS MANIFESTING GREAT ACTIVITY.

Further Returns from the Election in Maine—A Clean Republican Sweep—The Attempts of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to Harmonize the Anti-Monopolists in Convention—Congressional Nominations.

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 12.—A computation of the legislature made for the Associated Press is: senate, 28 republicans, 3 fusion, the latter being in Knox and Waldo counties; House, 96 republicans, 52 fusion, 3 doubtful.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12.—The Journal has returns from 234 towns which give Robie 61,495, Plaisted 51,863, Senator Frey received congratulations from President Arthur, Ex-Secretary Blaine, Senator Hale and others upon the victory.

Striving for Harmony. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The Republicans at the meeting yesterday at the office of ex-Minister Welch, for the purpose of bringing about unity of action between the independent Republicans and stalwart Republicans, by the withdrawal of Beaver and Stewart, met again to-day. John Warrmaker a tided the conference to-day. The gentlemen remained together about an hour, and on separating pledged themselves again to secrecy.

The Anti-Monopolists. SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The Anti-Monopoly state convention has chosen General Tremaine for temporary chairman of the convention to-morrow. The platform of principles will favor taking the telegraph by the national government. It will demand the abolition of the contract system in state prisons, favor a uniform and equitable exercise of law, and a plank will demand a reform of the judiciary. The platform will be chiefly devoted to the question of state taxation. Unjust discrimination in favor of railroads in the taxation of property will be dwelt on particularly. A section will claim that of the \$30,000,000 state taxation assessed last year, \$42,000,000 were paid by farmers and real estate owners, while only \$7,000,000 were paid by railroad companies, the value of which exceeds that of real estate.

South Carolina Republicans. COLUMBUS, S. C., Sept. 12.—The Republican convention organized by electing S. J. Lee, colored, temporary chairman, and J. S. Little, white, temporary secretary. The temporary organization was declared the permanent organization. There was much discussion on the admission of delegates from Colleton county, which resulted in seating the delegation headed by N. B. Myers, in favor of E. W. Mackey. This subject occupied nearly the whole day. There was very great confusion, dissension and disorder. The revenue department came in for a good deal of abuse. A committee was appointed to confer with the Greenbackers, to ascertain what concessions they are willing to make to secure Republican support for the Greenback nominations and adjourned till morning.

A Mysterious Conviction.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A conference will be held here to-morrow morning by a number of prominent Republicans. The nature of the conference has not transpired. James G. Blaine, Commissioner Ramm, Gov. Cullom, Gen. Ben. Harrison, Gov. Porter and others will be present. All the leading Republicans of Illinois will be present.

Pennsylvania Legislative Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—At a meeting of the committee of 100 Philip C. Garrett, who presided, discussed the legislative future of the campaign and said: "There is only one way to make good nominations, and that is to welcome even Republican defeat if victory is to be bought at the expense of honesty and honor." Resolutions were adopted urging the nomination of men of character and capacity to the legislature, and declaring the committee will support for city officers only such candidates as are well known by character and record as well as by their affiliations.

Gen. Briggs' District.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—To-day the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at West Bend were perfectly quiet; nothing but the usual balloting going on. Yesterday's movements were undoubtedly taken to catch anyone of Briggs' delegation unawares. An adjournment until to-morrow was taken after the 14th ballot.

New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 12.—The Republican state convention met at noon, Chester B. Jordan presiding, after the appointment of the committees the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for governor. After four ballots Samuel W. Hale was nominated.

New York Primaries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The republican primaries here and in Brooklyn it is understood, resulted generally against the re-nomination of Gov. Cornell.

Congressional Nominations.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 12.—Jno. H. Winterbottom was nominated for congress by the thirteenth district Democrats in this city this afternoon. His Republican opponent is W. H. Calkins.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 12.—Chas. M. Brunen was nominated for congress by the Thirteenth district Republican convention.

FREEMONT, N. J., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of this Congressional District re-nominated Miles P. for the 27th term. The convention adjourned at 10 o'clock.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 12.

The Greenbackers of the Fourteenth district nominated Geo. W. Pinn for congress.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth district nominated J. H. Winter for congress.

DAVENPORT, 10, Sept. 12.—The Greenback convention of the Second district, at Devitt, nominated Martin Bartlett for congress.

DES MOINES, 10, Sept. 12.—The Democratic convention of the Fourth district, to-day, nominated Hiram Hogland, of Fayette county, for congress.

GOTTESBURG, Ky., Sept. 12.—The Republicans of the ninth district nominated Wm. Culbertson for congress.

EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 12.—The Greenback congressional convention met at Saginaw City this afternoon, and after three ballots, not agreeing on a candidate, adjourned. A

MARTS OF TRADE.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO GRAIN AND NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS.

The Deal in Corn Causes Several Failures—Speculation Irregular and at Times Panicky—Lower Prices All Around in Grain—Northwestern Stocks on the Advance.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO 12.—The prevailing excitement on 'change did not abate to-day. Yesterday's drop of five cents in corn caused a feeling of uneasiness, that the uncertainty concerning the disposition of the 3,000,000 bushels belonging to the Ricker estate, and flying rumors of failure among the longs added fuel to No. 2. October was very active and irregular, opening at 62 cts. The shorts were brisk buyers at this figure to fill in, causing a temporary rally which brought the market up to 63 cts. This was but transient, however, another bad break occurring when the nature of the demand became apparent. The market touched 60½¢, but assuming firmer tone later closed at 62½¢ @ 62½¢ bid. Sept. delivering was offered freely, but found only a moderate demand, selling at 61½¢ to 61¼¢ cts on the regular board and closing on call at 61c. This was somewhat encouraging to the longs—the regular board having closed at 63. November was active but irregular, with sales at 58½¢ @ 60½¢, closing on call at the latter figure. Year corn was fairly active at 53½¢ @ 54½¢, closing at 53½¢. January was quiet, closing at 50½¢ @ 50½¢, and March at 51½¢ @ 52. The fine weather and outside markets, perhaps increased the depressing effect to-day. January corn was selling at St. Louis at 63, and there were reports of Kansas corn being contracted for delivery this year at 42c. Of course the fluctuations and scare have produced a general call for more margins, and this in turn has caused a general shakiness among small dealers. Not a small fry of the ones hurt. The commission firm of Reed, Lash & Co. lost, and suspended to-day, suffering a leading line of cash and futures to be sold under compulsion. As the step was taken in self protection, their customers being long on the market, and although having met the demand for margins to yesterday, some of them now failed to respond. Their liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$25,000, but the firm claim everything will be promptly settled and business resumed. Although the air was full of rumors of other suspensions during the day, none others have developed as yet. Those houses said to be in difficulty are not important, and if their customers meet their demand for margins, will weather the storm all right. The outlook to-morrow is mixed, but rather favors a further recovery. Of course the panic-stricken fear the worst, and do not know where the break will end. Two or three Cincinnati are restoring confidence to some degree. Receipts to-day have been very light. The foreign market shows an unexpected activity, and the rumor is now current that David Dowd & Co. have been compelled to buy back the Ricker corn, and are now quietly operating to that end. A prominent and clear-headed member of the board, a heavy exporter himself, says this evening he is confident the market has touched bottom. Bread stuffs can now be imported at a profit, the foreign demand allowing a fair margin, and the French market not being so severely affected by the recent glut, as seemed at first apparent.

Wheat ruled moderately active and steady. On the regular board there was a good demand for winter, and all consignments met with ready sale. No. 2, red, opened a shade lower than yesterday at 98½¢, but advanced later to 98½¢, closing at this figure. No. 2, spring, sold at 94¢ and rejected at 83c. Spring wheat was steady, with a good demand for cash. There was a fair speculative business transacted on the regular board in No. 2, with the feeling steady and quiet. On call later the afternoon prices ruled somewhat better, but the market was quiet. The closing quotations were: No. 2, red, 99½¢ @ 91¢; No. 2, spring, 94½¢ @ 94½¢; Sept., 97¢ @ 98c; Oct., 97½¢ @ 98c; Nov., 96½¢ @ 96½¢; year, 94¢ @ 94c; No. 2, white, 99½¢ @ 99½¢; Sept., 97¢ @ 98c; Oct., 97½¢ @ 98c; Nov., 96½¢ @ 96½¢; year, 94½¢ @ 94½¢; No. 2, white, 99½¢ @ 99½¢; Sept., 97¢ @ 98c; Oct., 97½¢ @ 98c; Nov., 96½¢ @ 96½¢; year, 94½¢ @ 94½¢.

MILWAUKEE'S MAYOR.

He Makes a Sunday Night Tour of Inspection of Concert Saloons. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—"I'll give you a point on Mayor Stowell," said a gentleman to the reporter this morning. "On Sunday night I saw him in several concert saloons traveling around in a car. Now I didn't know whether he visited them to listen to the music or was merely making an official inspection. Anyhow it was late at night when I saw him, and he was alone. The reporter straightway posted off to the Mayor's office and asked him if it was true as reported, that he had been 'whooping it up' with the boys around the concert saloons on Sunday evening. "The report is partly true," replied the municipal chief executive. "I visited all of the concert saloons in the city Sunday night, but was not 'whooping it up,' as you term it. I visited these places to satisfy myself as to their character. After church I started out, and I can assure you I visited a number of holes of sin. I went to every one, and found crowds of men, women and children in most of them, and a number of the children were young girls from six to fifteen years old. I also visited other saloons, and while I found the concert saloons crowded to overflowing, I found the other saloons deserted, showing that the people who patronize the latter drink and go home, and it also shows the difference between the two kinds of saloons."

ROCK ISLAND PASSES.

The Company Explains that it did not intend to Injure St. Paul by Issuing Them. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A hue and cry has lately been raised by the St. Paul people on account of the discovery that the Rock Island had issued passes in Chicago to induce people in the northwest to come to Chicago and purchase their goods here, which the St. Paul people claimed was an attempt to divert business from their city. The Rock Island people do not deny that they have issued such passes in some instances, but claim that the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul had been doing likewise. They did not issue the passes to induce St. Paul or any other northwestern city, but simply to retaliate against the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul roads for the efforts they were making to drive the Rock Island from their territory. As soon as the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul will let the Rock Island alone, they say the Rock Island is ready to enter into any fair and equitable arrangement with these roads. At the meeting held here to-day of the managers of the roads, the matter was discussed, and it is probable an agreement will be entered into to-morrow by which the pass system will be pretty generally abolished by the three roads.

An Apology for the Utah Commission.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 12.—In an interview with ex-Senator Paddock, of the Utah commission, who is here for a day or two, he says the criticism on the appointment of the registration office to register votes in Utah is unjust. Mormons who are monogamists were appointed in a few small counties where no gentiles or apostate Mormons could be found. These counties contain an aggregate of only 12,000 people, while Gentiles and apostate Mormons were appointed for all the others, containing an aggregate of 132,000 people. The apostate Mormons are even more hostile to the Gentiles than the gentiles, and equally reliable.

Blaine's Will Author.

The following is from a reported interview with Senator Vest, Democratic senator from Missouri: "Who will be the most prominent Republican candidate for nomination to the presidency?" "There will be two—Chester A. Arthur and Blaine. Grant is dead, but Blaine will be a candidate as long as he lives. Arthur is the element designated as a 'stand-by' candidate. Blaine is particularly favored by the masses of Republicans, and will be the weaker nomination."

"Judging the future by the past, either one will make it warm for the Democracy. The means used by the Republican party to maintain itself in power are almost sufficient to elect a nobody, and as I have said before, when you come to consider that every monopoly in this country, all the government office-holders and nine-tenths of the newspapers are against us, it is simply a miracle that the Democratic party has any existence at all."

Take Allen's "Iron Tonic Bitters," the great remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint. It will cure dyspepsia, invigorate the liver, and induce cheerfulness, vivacity and buoyancy of spirits. For sale by J. P. Allen, druggist and manufacturing pharmacist, St. Paul, Minn.

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CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO 12.—The prevailing excitement on 'change did not abate to-day. Yesterday's drop of five cents in corn caused a feeling of uneasiness, that the uncertainty concerning the disposition of the 3,000,000 bushels belonging to the Ricker estate, and flying rumors of failure among the longs added fuel to No. 2. October was very active and irregular, opening at 62 cts. The shorts were brisk buyers at this figure to fill in, causing a temporary rally which brought the market up to 63 cts. This was but transient, however, another bad break occurring when the nature of the demand became apparent. The market touched 60½¢, but assuming firmer tone later closed at 62½¢ @ 62½¢ bid. Sept. delivering was offered freely, but found only a moderate demand, selling at 61½¢ to 61¼¢ cts on the regular board and closing on call at 61c. This was somewhat encouraging to the longs—the regular board having closed at 63. November was active but irregular, with sales at 58½¢ @ 60½¢, closing on call at the latter figure. Year corn was fairly active at 53½¢ @ 54½¢, closing at 53½¢. January was quiet, closing at 50½¢ @ 50½¢, and March at 51½¢ @ 52. The fine weather and outside markets, perhaps increased the depressing effect to-day. January corn was selling at St. Louis at 63, and there were reports of Kansas corn being contracted for delivery this year at 42c. Of course the fluctuations and scare have produced a general call for more margins, and this in turn has caused a general shakiness among small dealers. Not a small fry of the ones hurt. The commission firm of Reed, Lash & Co. lost, and suspended to-day, suffering a leading line of cash and futures to be sold under compulsion. As the step was taken in self protection, their customers being long on the market, and although having met the demand for margins to yesterday, some of them now failed to respond. Their liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$25,000, but the firm claim everything will be promptly settled and business resumed. Although the air was full of rumors of other suspensions during the day, none others have developed as yet. Those houses said to be in difficulty are not important, and if their customers meet their demand for margins, will weather the storm all right. The outlook to-morrow is mixed, but rather favors a further recovery. Of course the panic-stricken fear the worst, and do not know where the break will end. Two or three Cincinnati are restoring confidence to some degree. Receipts to-day have been very light. The foreign market shows an unexpected activity, and the rumor is now current that David Dowd & Co. have been compelled to buy back the Ricker corn, and are now quietly operating to that end. A prominent and clear-headed member of the board, a heavy exporter himself, says this evening he is confident the market has touched bottom. Bread stuffs can now be imported at a profit, the foreign demand allowing a fair margin, and the French market not being so severely affected by the recent glut, as seemed at first apparent.

Wheat ruled moderately active and steady. On the regular board there was a good demand for winter, and all consignments met with ready sale. No. 2, red, opened a shade lower than yesterday at 98½¢, but advanced later to 98½¢, closing at this figure. No. 2, spring, sold at 94¢ and rejected at 83c. Spring wheat was steady, with a good demand for cash. There was a fair speculative business transacted on the regular board in No. 2, with the feeling steady and quiet. On call later the afternoon prices ruled somewhat better, but the market was quiet. The closing quotations were: No. 2, red, 99½¢ @ 91¢; No. 2, spring, 94½¢ @ 94½¢; Sept., 97¢ @ 98c; Oct., 97½¢ @ 98c; Nov., 96½¢ @ 96½¢; year, 94¢ @ 94c; No. 2, white, 99½¢ @ 99½¢; Sept., 97¢ @ 98c; Oct., 97½¢ @ 98c; Nov., 96½¢ @ 96½¢; year, 94½¢ @ 94½¢.

MILWAUKEE BANKRUPT.

Ward Funds Completely Exhausted, and no Provision Made for Payment of Interest. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—The city comptroller discovered to-day that the funds for five of the thirteen wards are completely exhausted, so that the most necessary public works, like repairs and cleaning streets, in these wards will have to be suspended until next year. By mistake of the former comptroller no money is appropriated in this year's budget for interest on the public debt; payable July and December, 1883, as provided by law, and the interest for July of present year has not yet been paid. These financial difficulties are the result of the insufficient rate of taxation and mismanagement of the former comptroller in allowing the funds to be overdrawn. The city officials make strenuous efforts to withhold the facts from the public. A remedy cannot be had until the next state legislative convenes, when an application will be made authorizing the council to levy \$400,000 additional tax besides the regular budget already passed upon.

Fatal Accident.

BLOOMSBURG, O., Sept. 12.—Isaac Jackson, disabled in the war, drew his pension to-day, became intoxicated, and while walking home on the railway track, was run over by the cars and badly mangled, almost beyond recognition.

A Man Employed in the Coal Mine at Toronto, nine miles from Steubenville, was killed to-day, by a huge mass of slate falling on and crushing him.

P. S.—Merchants and all those desiring to purchase in large quantities are respectfully requested to apply at the office.

Corner Seventh and Jackson.

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CLOTILDE STEPHANY!

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The Great French Locomotive, the acknowledged

jackwork performer of the world. The charming

vocalist, Miss Kitty Wells. The Harle, Dan

and Cassie, in new songs, dances, &c. La Petite

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Second week of the favorite actress, Miss Effie

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the CHILD STEALER, supported by Effie's

popular stock company.

Monday, Sept. 18th, engagement extraordinary