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EVERYTHING THAT WE SELL IS GUARANTEED!

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149 East Third Street, St. Paul.

WRECKING RATES.

The Fall in Corn Causes the Failure of a Prominent Chicago House.

SHORT SIX MILLION BUSHELS.

A General Weakness Developed in All the Markets.

A DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN CORN.

Other Cereals and Pork Lower than for Some Time Past.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Pork Packing in Active Progress—Probabilities of a Shortage.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A decided flutter was created in the corn pit on the board of trade to-day by the announcement that one of the most prominent commission houses, Kreigh & Davis, grain and provision operators, had suspended payment at noon. It had been rumored for several days past that the firm was buying heavily of year corn, and the recent fall in the price of that article led to inquiries as to their ability to cover their purchases. Those who doubted were told they were buying for a syndicate, and nothing more was thought of the matter until the failure was announced. Both members of the firm were found at their office in the Union Building by the Globe representative and asked for a statement of their liabilities. Mr. Kreigh said that he did not know the amount, and he refused to make even an approximation. The cause of the failure, he said, was from heavy purchases of corn, and he added that if the party it was bought for had settled his account the failure would not have been necessary. Who the party was he refused to say, and he refused to give the names of any of his creditors. Other members of the board who were spoken to in regard to the matter, agreed that the failure was caused by the fall in the price of corn. The firm's liabilities, they thought, could not be very large, and were distributed in small amounts among other firms in the same business. The individual members of the board when the partnership was formed about five years ago, Mr. Kreigh has been in the provision business for thirty years, and was one of the original board. Kreigh & Davis owned about \$200,000, and are short about 6,000,000 bushels of year corn.

The failure of E. S. & C. W. Richards, grain and provision dealers, is also rumored. There has been an unusual drop in the price of corn that seemed hardly anticipated. The November deal ended Wednesday, and there was no session of the board Thursday. Cash corn closed Wednesday at about 66 cents a bushel, and opened at 59½ cents for cash, December and year. It then advanced to 59½ cents. The bears pitched on to it, and broke down in a famous onslaught. It went down to 57½ cents a bushel, a break of over 2 cents. The alley was again lively and full of conflicting opinions and rumors. The fact is, it is to the interest of both bulls and bears to hammer the corn market lower, and they will do so. The receipts were large, but it was shipments from the country intended to arrive here last Wednesday in time for the shorts in the November squeeze. It also, certain that but little of this will, or does, inspect at No. 2 grade. It goes mostly as rejected corn. In a few days, at the outside, the receipts will be nothing to speak of, and then comes the time for the bulls, or rather for the clique supposed to be formed to bull corn. A prominent bull predicts as low a price as 51 cents for December and year corn inside of ten days, and then as high a price as 70 cents for January. It is a fact that no receipts will come in until prices are boomed.

The board of real estate managers held a meeting and notified the board of directors that they would be ready to allow the laying of the corner stone for the new building after Dec. 9, and the latter will at once take steps to have a grand jubilee over the affair.

The anti-corner rule on the board of trade was repealed to-day. In future trades must be settled at the quotations on the day of maturity, and those who default will be compelled to pay or go off of the floor.

Philip Armour said: "I think it is a good thing. It will double the value of membership tickets in the estimation of the business public. A man who would make a trade, whether he sells or buys, is engaged in a legitimate transaction, and knows what he has to expect. Trading becomes again a legitimate transaction."

Mr. McDermott, of McDermott & Russ, didn't care to express an opinion, but thought there ought to be some rule restricting corners, but that lately in force did not meet the demands of the board,

no decision of the committees appointed satisfying all parties. Mr. Bell, of Randall & Bell, thought the abrogation of the rule a bad move. "It's very pretty for Mr. Armour and other millionaires to step in and control the market," he added. "But the result of these frequent corners is to create distrust among traders. In my judgment there isn't 10 per cent. of the business done in wheat that there formerly was. The majority of our customers deal on small margins, and the result of a corner is generally to freeze them out."

Wm. L. Hancock: "This action will put a stop to the practices which have brought the board into disrepute in some quarters. There will be no less trading than before and operators will soon be less timid than they have been heretofore."

On 'change to-day corn was active but lower for cash and seller the year, although firmer and ½¢ higher for January and May. Cash lots 3½¢ lower, and year 2½¢ lower. January closed at 52½¢, and May at 54½¢. No. 2 for regular wheat was quiet but firmer at 1½¢ higher. Oats ½¢ lower. Provisions were moderately active, but closed a shade lower than on yesterday.

Flour was dull. The recent advance in freights and the unfavorable tone of the flour market abroad has checked export operations somewhat, and trade was slow. Stocks are only fair. Holders asked former figures, but buyers asked for concessions, which holders were slow to allow. Local jobbers bought sparingly. Winter wheat ruled quiet again to-day, and prices show a further decline of about ½¢. No. 2 red sold at 94¢ and special locations at 94½¢, closed at 94¢. No. 3 winter sold at 90¢, and rejected at 87¢. December nominally about the same as cash. Seller January quiet, sold at 95¢. Spring wheat was quiet and a shade lower. No. 2 sold at 93½¢ for car lots, and round lots about the same as December, closed at about 94¢. No. 3 sold at 79¢, rejected nominal. Regular No. 2 wheat was again quiet and tolerably steady, fluctuations being confined within a small range. Not many outside orders were received, and trade again mainly of a local character. Receipts small, and there was no special desire to sell. The market closed about ½¢ higher than the closing figures on 'change yesterday. December and year quiet, and ranged at 93½¢ and 94¢ and closed at 94½¢. February quiet and about 1¢ over January, ranging at 95½¢ and 96½¢, and closed at about 96¢. May trading light and sales ranged at \$1.01 and \$1.01½ and closed at \$1.01½ bid.

Corn was considerably unsettled, and the feeling again decidedly weak, with prices ruling materially lower all around. The speculative offerings were liberal, influenced by colder weather, which was favorable for the grading of corn, and also due to liberal receipts. A good deal of future corn which had been bought at higher prices, and on which margins became exhausted, had to be closed out, thus increasing the offerings, and a very weak feeling was developed under the pressure to sell. Prices declined fully 3½¢ per bushel for cash and 3½¢ for year and December, while January and May declined but a trifle below yesterday's closing figures, and at one time sold higher. The market toward the close ruled a trifle steadier, and finally closed 2½¢ lower for December and year, than the closing figures on 'change yesterday, while January and May closed about the same to a shade better than yesterday. The failure of a firm supposed to be largely long of year corn, complicated the selling of a great deal for that delivery, and aided in depressing values. It was whispered around that a good many cars were standing on the track which had not been reached by the inspectors, and there was a plentiful lack of shipping demand. Corn weakened rapidly, as it was offered in rather large quantities, with buyers holding off to see where it would go to, and some of them having the hardihood to prophesy that corn would be delivered on year contracts before the day was over. It was remarked that corn was kept up till the 25th of last month by the New York demand, then to the 29th by the belief in a corner here. This sustained the year, as it was thought the prospect was good for that coming up to spot.

No. 2 and high mixed sold at 55½¢, 56½¢, with a few cars, special location, at 57¢, and closed at 55½¢. Rejected sold at 46½¢, and closed at 46¢. New mixed sold at 47½¢ and 47¢, and a few cars sold early at 47½¢ and 48¢, closing at 47¢. Sample corn sold quite freely on shipping account at materially lower prices; offerings liberal and exceeded the demand. December and year ruled active, and sold at 54½¢ and 55½¢, and closed at 54½¢. January fairly active and sold at 52½¢ and 53¢ and closed at 52½¢. February rather quiet, quoted at 51½¢ and 52½¢, possibly trading at other prices. May, moderate trading, with sales at 54½¢ and 55½¢.

Oats—Operators in light attendance and little disposition was shown to trade. Market very quiet. The feeling was easy. Futures ranged a shade under the inside or clearing prices of yesterday. Cash No. 2 sold 1½¢ below yesterday's early sales; car lots of No. 2 sold at 34½¢ and 35¢. Demand very light. Rejected nominal at about 30¢. Sample lots more freely offered, owing to liberal receipts. These, too, were weaker, and the demand less than the supply and consignments not all sold. Futures

were dull and rather neglected. Trading light. Market weak and prices ranged ¼¢ to ½¢ below yesterday's inside or closing prices. December and year sold at 34½¢ and 35½¢ closing at 34½¢. January ranged at 34½¢ and 35½¢, outside early, closing at 34½¢. May sold at 35½¢ and 36½¢ with a sale late in the session at 35½¢. The market closed at 35½¢.

Rye, in sympathy with the decline in corn and an absence of orders, was dull and ½¢ lower.

Barley, the arrivals were larger, consignments all held on track, and while sample lots were plenty there was no in store barley of account to trade in. Demand light all round, and market dull generally with prices weaker and easier.

The demand for hog products was fairly active, and the offerings moderate. Prices averaged lower on all the leading descriptions, and ruled comparatively steady at the decline. Shipping demand moderately active, especially for export. Foreign advices rather unfavorable, and lard quoted 6¢ lower. Eastern markets without material change. The receipts of product were fair, and the shipments of all kinds unusually heavy. The demand for mess pork was moderately active and the offerings fair. Prices ruled about 5¢ to 10¢ lower, and closed steady. Cash quiet and moderately active and closed steady at \$19.20; January in good request and closed at \$19.35; February was in good demand and sold at \$19.49½ and closed quiet at \$19.45; March in active request, sold at \$17.45 and closed steady at \$17.55; May in good demand and closed steady at \$17.75.

The inquiry for lard was active, and the offerings free. Prices ruled easy and declined 5¢ to 10¢ and closed steady. The demand for short rib sides was fair and offerings moderate. Prices averaged a trifle lower. Cash rather quiet. Green meats, demand rather light and offerings moderate, with prices steady. Pickled meats, rather light inquiry, and offerings moderate. Prices steady at 9½¢ to 10½¢. Hams, according to age, 7¢ to 8¢. Shoulders and bellies, 11¢ to 11½¢. Boxed meats in good request and offerings moderate. Export inquiry fair.

Packing operations were prosecuted quite actively during the week just closed, yet the returns are gradually falling below those of last season. The supply of hogs was below general expectations, and the weather was cooler; consequently the situation was somewhat unsatisfactory to manufacturers. The manufacture of mess pork continues fair, and other cuts of pork attract some attention. Lard made quite freely to deliver on expiring contracts. Hams out chiefly into domestic cuts, and partially sold from the block. Foreign cuts made moderately, especially by those houses specially engaged in the trade. Shoulders made rather freely. Short ribs sides manufactured to a fair extent, and sold quite readily for shipment. Long and short clear sides attract a little more attention; the supply is gradually enlarging. Foreign fancy cuts of sides made rather freely, especially by those houses which have agencies in the foreign markets.

Trading was quite active in the market for hog products during the week just closed, both on speculative and shipping account. In a general way, the feeling was somewhat unsettled and prices were subject to quite frequent and wide fluctuations. Early in the week, the offerings for future delivery were liberal, while the demand was not urgent; consequently a weaker feeling was developed and lower range of prices accepted. About the middle of the week it became evident that the receipts of hogs would not reach general expectations, and shorts experienced some difficulty in providing for maturing contracts, leaving the impression that the stocks on hand were light, or had gradually settled under the control of heavy operators. The speculative demand was materially improved, however, while the offerings were free, yet somewhat below the requirements of the trade, and prices were suddenly advanced on all the leading descriptions of product, ruling with considerable steadiness to the close. Speculative trading was largely confined to contracts for delivery after the close of the year. The shipping demand was quite active, as buyers were somewhat anxious to forward the property before the advanced rates should go into effect. The receipts from the interior were fair, and the shipments of all kinds large and widely distributed. The stocks on hand show only a light supply, especially of pork and lard, and considerable less than at the corresponding time last year. The packing of the West to date is estimated at 20 to 25 per cent. below the returns of one year ago, and some operators in the product are inclined to the opinion that the reduction will be sustained throughout the winter packing season. Others, however, claim that the supply of hogs in the interior is abundant, and that final returns of the packing of the West will exhibit a slight reduction as compared with the returns of the previous winter season. There is, however, very little doubt about a material falling off in weight, if the receipts at this point may be accepted as a guide. The packing at Chicago to date shows a reduction of about 171,000 hogs—about 20 per cent., equal to about 30,000,000 pounds of product. The export demand for product continues fair, and the movement is larger in proportion to the packing than at this time last season. The foreign demand for hog

products was fair during the past week, and shows a gradual improvement. Lard was in good request, both for the British and continental markets, and fair purchases were made. Bacon was in better demand, and a moderate number of orders were provided for, including hams, sides and shoulders. It was also understood that manufacturers were forwarding increased quantities of products to their agencies in the principal foreign markets. Advances from foreign markets indicated an easier feeling in that quarter, and quotations were reduced 6d on pork, 1s 6d on lard, and 4½s on bacon. Freights to European markets have been slightly advanced.

The domestic demand for hog products was fairly active within the past week, and sales were somewhat larger. Orders were quite freely received, and as manufacturers were more willing to meet the prices of buyers, the latter experienced very little difficulty in providing for them. The demand from the South was active, orders from the large distributing and interior consuming markets being quite free, and liberal quantities of mess pork, sides and green meats were forwarded in that direction. Trading with the Western mining and agricultural districts and also with the Pacific coast markets was rather light. Orders from the lumber districts were not so large, as the season of lake navigation has about closed. Trade with the Canadian markets was only moderate. Orders from the Eastern markets were fair and considerable product was forwarded before the close of the month and before freights advanced.

[Western Associated Press.]

HEAVY FAILURE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Board of trade circles were excited to-day by a report, which proved well founded, of the failure of Creigh & Davis, an old firm which has been dealing heavily of late. Year corn is the rock on which they split, the prices of that option having declined heavily in spite of large purchases by that firm and others. The drop of to-day proved too much for them. Liabilities are said to be heavy, but the full facts are not known. It is reported that the firm was backed by a capitalist until to-day, and being long on three million bushels of year corn upon which they had wasted \$150,000, in margins, and being called from all sides this morning, they at once suspended. They have very small assets to pay very considerable debts. Many persons suffer, but only for small amounts. There were no other failures, though reports had it that at least one other firm suspended.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

More Secret History About the Star Route Prosecutions—What Merrick and Ker Have to Say About Dorsey's Card.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—An editorial letter in the Post-Dispatch from Washington written by Joseph Pulitzer, referring to star route matters and especially to Stephen W. Dorsey, gives some secret history of the case obtained, the writer says, from a perfectly authoritative though confidential source. When it was first known that MacVeagh really meant to have Dorsey indicted and prosecuted, Dorsey came from his sheep ranch in New Mexico and went to the White House. Garfield told Dorsey not to give himself any uneasiness about the outcome, but return to his ranch and feel sure he (Garfield) would be his friend. But in spite of all this MacVeagh proceeded with his case, retained detectives and special counsel, collected testimony and drew upon promise of immunity from smaller members of the ring a confession of guilt which was sure to convict Dorsey. Alarmed by the report of MacVeagh's doings, Dorsey returned in the spring of 1881 to the East. While in New York, MacVeagh actually procured a warrant for Dorsey's arrest. The warrant was about to be issued, but Dorsey had his secret agents everywhere. He heard of this move by telegraph. He saw his peril. There was only one man who could save him. He took the next train to Washington and arrived there late at night and went from the depot to the White House and appealed to Garfield to keep his promise and save him. Garfield sent for MacVeagh. What there ensued may be inferred from the fact that the warrant for Dorsey's arrest was never served, but withdrawn. This incident is historical, and has never been published, but it is true and MacVeagh will not, dare deny it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Star publishes the following conversation with Merrick and Ker on star route matters: "We are going to have a trial," said Merrick, laying particular emphasis on the last word. When asked what was to be done next Monday, Merrick said: "If Dorsey had published his statement originally, the country might have believed it, but the country will bear in mind that Dorsey had had a trial. That he did not go on the stand and swear to it, shows that the statement is not true. It is too thin; too absurd." "There is another point," said Ker, who was standing near; "that if that statement is true, Dorsey committed perjury before the investigation committee." Ker, speaking of Dorsey's card, said that Dorsey had made a very valuable contribution to the material of the government. In case he should go on the stand, the statement, he intimated, would furnish a convenient fulcrum for working the lever for the cross-examination.

FATALLY HURT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—An unknown man was knocked down by a unruly horse this morning at the corner of Fourth and Main streets and received injuries which will cause his death.

THE OLD WORLD.

PROFUGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

Speech of the Queen from the Throne—Satisfactory Condition of the Empire—Salvoes to Ireland—Davitt and His Associates Summoned to Give Bonds for Good Behavior—A Compilation of General Continental News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech in closing the session says she continues to hold amiable relations with all foreign powers. Notwithstanding the failure to conclude a commercial treaty with France, there has not been any general decline in dealings between the two countries. She expresses gratitude to the British and Indian forces for their work in the Egyptian campaign. The recent events in Egypt enhanced her obligations in regard to their affairs. She will study to discharge her duties so as to maintain international engagements, uphold and consolidate the privileges that have been acquired, and promote the happiness of the people and the prudent development of their institutions. The Queen also says she will endeavor to avoid any measure likely to tend towards disturbing the tranquillity of the East. She feels confident her aims and the result of her counsels will commend themselves to the approval of the powers, her allies in their several relations to that interesting region. The growth of the revenue of Great Britain has been sensibly retarded but by a cause which in itself is to be contemplated with satisfaction. That is a diminution in the receipts of the exchequer from duties on intoxicating liquors. She anticipates distress this winter in some parts of Ireland. She refers with deep pain to the assassinations which have been in Dublin. There is a special call of duty upon the authorities to exercise with firmness the powers with which they are entrusted. The social condition of Ireland at large, however, has markedly improved, which improvement she hopes will be maintained. She expresses thanks for the passage of various measures relative to Ireland, and of other measures to the advantage of the people. The prorogation is to the 15th of February.

During the session of the commons to-day a letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley was read, acknowledging on behalf of the army the vote of thanks passed by parliament for its success in Egypt.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Quinn, assistant secretary of the late land league, and Davitt have been served with summons to appear and enter into recognizances for their good behavior. It is expected that Healy will be served with a writ Monday. His present place of residence is unknown.

The writ against Davitt is founded on his speech at Navan. It was served on him at the Imperial hotel after 11 o'clock to-night. He is referred to appear in the court of queen's bench Tuesday. Davitt says he will appear and defend himself in person and not by counsel. He will probably decline to enter in recognizances for good behavior, preferring to go to prison.

Four men were arrested to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on Dennis Field.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—A proclamation signed by the lord lieutenant is issued prohibiting a meeting on behalf of the Irish national league, which was to have been held at Limerick to-morrow, and at which was announced Davitt would speak.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Healy, M. P., whom the government contemplate prosecuting for his speech at Carlow, has gone to Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—A man named Martin, a compositor employed in the government printing office, arrested some months ago in connection with the Dorset street tragedy, has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Detective Cox.

The lord lieutenant informed the Dublin police that application has been made to parliament for a special grant to them of extra pay, varying according to length of service, for all below the rank of commissioner. Nearly 60,000 applications have been received by the land commissioner from persons desirous of taking the benefits of the arrears of rent act.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A parliamentary return has been issued containing the recommendation of the committee appointed by Earl Spencer to regulate emigration under the emigration clauses of the land act. The committee recommend that emigrants be principally sent to Canada.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—At the council to-day the foreign policy of the government was discussed to the exclusion of all other subjects. Ducre was made a communication respecting the negotiations proceeding with England in relation to the rupture between the French and Malagasy ambassadors. It was decided that the government should make its right respected by the Sakalava tribe, which has placed itself under French protection.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A duel arranged between Andreux, who wounded Laurent, editor of the newspaper Paris in a duel yesterday, and Marenea, a writer for the Paris, has been abandoned.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The party of English trades unionists visiting here were received to-day by Ducloux, who presented them to President Grevy.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—Although secrecy is observed by officials in regard to the court martial, there is no doubt it has been

summoned to meet to-morrow in consequence of an understanding between Lord Dufferin, the Egyptian government and counsel for the defense. The proceedings will be a mere formality, and will occupy only one day, as both the form of procedure and judgment have already been arranged. Borelli Bey has withdrawn from the prosecution, declaring the court martial a complete failure.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—The court-martial to try Arabi Pasha and other rebel leaders is summoned to assemble to-morrow. Representatives of the press and the general public will be permitted to attend the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—Rahib Pasha is appointed minister of marine, and Osman Pasha, present minister of war, commander of the army.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Communication between Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Coblenz, which has been interrupted by the floods, has been restored. The railroads are gradually resuming traffic.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The Liberal publishes a letter from Marquis Sardoal, an influential member of the monarchical Democrats, declining to accept the programme of Marshal Serrano unless the articles limiting the king's prerogative are entirely suppressed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—Mehemet Pasha, convicted of conspiracy against the sultan, has been sentenced to exile.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A United States steamer, name unknown, but probably the Nipis, is ashore at the entrance of the river Tagus.

A Dastardly Outrage.

Mr. J. G. Donnelly has good cause to feel offended. A few nights ago he was awakened out of his sleep by the breaking of glass. He did not know at the time that the glass was in his house, but in the morning he found that it was the glass over the front door in his dwelling house. The act was a dastardly, cowardly and revengeful one, and the person who did the deed deserves severe punishment. Mr. Donnelly has a suspicion of who did it, and if he can get the necessary proof he will make it hot for him. It is a very strange way for a man to seek revenge, yet it is apparent that it was done for revenge, and nothing else.

No Results.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A full meeting of representatives of the railroads concerned in the war was held at the office of the Northwestern railway. The meeting lasted over three hours, but shortly after 1 o'clock an adjournment, was taken to New York city, Dec. 8. Those present, so far as seen, agreed in the statement that nothing was accomplished, and that the war remains exactly as before the meeting. The various representatives were very decided in pressing their cases. There was no indication of weakening in the stand taken by the various roads.

The question of territorial extension was the only one considered, Mr. Porter insisting that the percentages were subordinate and subsequent affairs.

A Novel Divorce Suit.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Robert Mayo, a colored man, filed suit for divorce to-day on the ground that his wife is a white woman. He says he was married to her in this city under the belief that she was a mulatto. They were married in 1875 and went to live at Danville, where he was told the wife was white, and that he was violating the laws of the state by continuing to live with her. Hence the suit. The parties have two children which Mayo will support.

Libel Suits.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—John C. Ludwig and P. J. Jones, attorneys, have brought four libel suits against William E. Cram, individually, and the Evening Wisconsin, collectively, for defamation of personal character, claiming \$20,000 in all. These suits grow out of an old suit brought by complainants as the law firm in which they were awarded \$1,200.

The Cotton Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—A preliminary canvass of the city made to day in the interest of the cotton exposition of 1883, resulted in a subscription of \$50,000 in two hours. The full sum of \$300,000 is assured without doubt. It is the intention to make the exposition second only to the Centennial. Active assistance is promised from the East, and Southern co-operation is certain.

Chicago Driving Park.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The following were elected directors of the Chicago Driving park at the annual meeting to-day for the season of 1883: J. E. Brewster, B. H. Campbell, J. S. Carter, D. H. Curtis, J. J. Gore, D. L. Hall, W. F. Leland, W. R. King, H. J. Milligan, Geo. G. Newbury, R. C. Pate, Washington Hesing, Isaac Waizle.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. W. Durant and Capt. Harch, Stillwater, visited St. Paul yesterday, on a tour of observation.

Hon. Isaac Staples, Stillwater, spent the day in St. Paul yesterday, looking after horses and mules to send into the pinneries.

S. W. Langhorne and A. Yerkes, Bozeman, D. T., passed through St. Paul yesterday, bound to Chicago, to purchase an outfit for a weekly newspaper to be called The Chronicle. Mr. Langhorne has been a resident of the territory for thirty years, during which time he has never been further east than St. Paul.

Thomas H. Irvine, Miles City, M. T., sheriff of Custer county, is at the Merchants.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, United States navy, stricken with paralysis yesterday morning, died to-day.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week, \$1,552,000; bonds held by treasurer to secure national bank circulation, \$362,174,250; to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, \$16,369,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, \$1,823,150; to secure circulation withdrawal, \$1,442,250; national bank notes outstanding, \$362,554,328; lawful money on deposit to redeem notes of national banks, reduction of circulation, \$24,149,021; liquidating banks, \$12,865,651; failed banks, \$977,107.

The commissioner of the Pacific railroads, in his report of the financial condition of the Union Pacific railroads during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, shows the gross earnings \$24,094,627, against \$22,765,752 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. In round figures the operating expenses during the year were \$12,000,000; interest paid, \$5,000,000; dividends paid, \$4,000,000.

The claims allowed by the Garfield board of audit to-day are as follows: Professional service—Bliss, \$65,500; Agnew and Hamilton each \$5,000; Rebyurn and Boynton each \$4,000; Edison, \$3,000. Bills for services and supplies were all settled, as were also the bills for extra services of government employees. Steward Crump being allowed but \$300, Private Secretary Pruden \$200, etc. The total appropriation to pay claims against the estate was \$57,500, of which \$35,000 was specially appropriated for physicians, etc. The amount is \$8,000 less than the amount appropriated, and allowances for outside claims are about \$11,000 less than the amount available, making a total balance of about \$19,000 out of the entire appropriation.

The Jeannette court resumed the examination of Ninderman this morning. In describing the march to the South on Sept. 20, witness said just before noon that Erickson told him he couldn't go much further. Witness tried to encourage him without avail. In attempting to repeat Erickson's language when he became unable witness broke down and gasped out, "I cannot go on now, sir," and hastily left the room. The incident was most pathetic, and the court and spectators were deeply impressed. The president of the board ordered a recess, saying the poor fellow never broke down up there when he was put to the test, but his sympathies for his lost companions overcame him.

After recess Ninderman resumed, and said that Erickson said to him, "Ninderman, I don't care how far you go; I can't go any farther." The balance of the testimony was a reiteration of his former statement.

Rear Admiral Wyman died of apoplexy instead of paralysis, as before announced. He will be interred Dec. 4.

Pay Director E. C. Doran, United States navy, will be retired Christmas day.

The Indian bureau has received information that a portion of the Sioux reservation to the United States will be executed. J. S. Tichenor, of California, has been appointed auditor of the District of Columbia.

The Garfield memorial fair closed to-day after eight days, which were in the main successful, though two days of poor weather proved a slight misfortune. To-day has been one of rapid sales at all the booths, and at the final close there was but little undisposed of. The committee finds it impossible to give exact figures, but several thousand dollars will be added to the fund.