

GREATER ACTIVITY.

A Flurry in Wheat Which Left That Cereal for May at \$1 at the Close.

Pork Falls to \$18 on the Curb, and Closes at That—Hogs Inactive and a Shade Lower.

Corn Steady, but Showing Little Strength, and with a Bearish Tendency—Cattle Market Slow—Flour Neglected.

The Bears Score a Victory in Wall Street—A Vicious Raid on Pullman Palace Stock.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Although prices were lower all around the city, there was a greater volume of business transacted than has been the case for some days past, and at times there was considerable excitement. The crowd who have been manipulating the market—Jones, Ream et al.—could no longer cover up the fact that they were tired of the load and wished to dump. Amour was reported to have sold large blocks of pork and ribs through brokers. Pork went down, and there were some alleged sales at \$18.00 and \$18.10 was bid all the time, hence the sales will not wash. Lard attracted but little attention. On the call reported failure in New York of McGinnis Bros. & Fearnis, caused considerable selling and weakness. They were the New York representatives of W. T. Baker & Co., who were large sellers to-day. The New York house had made no statement, but it was considered of much importance as they dealt in stock, grain and provisions. McHenry, Cudaly, Stevens and Gaylord were heavy buyers; Roelson sold 15,000 barrels of pork in a block. There was another weak spot in the curb and pork sold at \$18, recovered to \$18.12 1/2 and finally closed at \$18.05. Wheat opened unsettled with sales of May at \$1.00 1/2 @ \$1.01 1/2, but became steady under heavy buying orders. St. Louis bought heavily and so did Roche, and prices went up 1/4. Then the "big four" and the "silver greys," i. e., the Adams crowd commenced unloading and they offered right and left with such immediate effect that prices went up 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4. The St. Louis crowd were also reported as unloading and this was a very disheartening rumor for the bulls as they were acting upon St. Louis reports of large quantities of wheat being purchased in that city for milling purposes. On the call there was a very weak feeling and a depreciation in values of wheat a strong 1/4, while corn remained steady. It closed weak on the curb at 95 1/2 @ 96 1/4.

Corn showed very little strength, May opening at 59 1/2, and sold up to 60 1/2 and 60 3/4, and toward the close, in sympathy with the bad break in provisions, sold off to 59 1/2 and 59 3/4, and what few outside orders were there came on the buying side. Receipts to-day were 442 cars, of which only 45 graded No. 2; trading large, June corn selling about 1/4 c over May and July about 3 c above May. The sample market was rather dull; sales, free on board, new mixed selling at 50 @ 51 1/2 c. rejected, 44 @ 45 1/2 c, choice yellow, 46 1/2 @ 48 c; no grade, 35 @ 44 c. Corn has previously been braced by the strong provision market, and now that it is likely to lose that support it may go lower than has been expected. The grain markets now look as if they would be subjected to the pandering process for a time. The early purchases made by the provision crowd, by Schwartz & Dupont and Cudaly & Stevens, were dumped during the last hour on call. The curb closing for May was 59 1/2 @ 59 3/4 bid.

A. M. Wright & Co. say: "Wheat was adversely affected at the opening by the soft weather, dull and heavy markets at Liverpool, and encouraging reports from the Illinois and the southwestern winter wheat districts which increased the desire of timid long, who have been following the big bulls, to realize. Opening sales were at \$1.01 1/2 @ 1/4 or a decline of 1/4 @ 3/4 c from Saturday's close; declined to \$1.00 1/2, but reports of free buying in St. Louis and other winter wheat markets, coupled with aid from the provision ring, who were anxious to sustain grain to enable them to steady hog products prices, rallied to \$1.01 1/2 but the advance brought all the early purchasers back on the market and the down tendency in pork also encouraged selling and prices fell to \$1 and closed on change at that price. Advice from the best winter wheat sections in this state report more winter wheat in farmers' hands than is usual for February, but as prices are not sufficiently high to bring it out until the young plant is further developed."

Shepard & Peacock say: "A rather strong wave got into corn when the day's receipts were posted and out of 442 cars it was found but 40 graded No. 2. At the advance caused by the local operators who bought early, sold out, and left the market practically without a support. The consequence was a pretty quick drop followed and the market closed easy at inside figures and a good fall in provisions was another cause of weakness in corn and had considerable influence, as the two markets bear a close relationship."

Flour was neglected and the feeling one of depression, and sales more than usually light, with the better family and bakers' brands steadily held but all shipping and low grades were dull. Winter wheat held higher for the well known and desirable brands, and it is thought will do better, but otherwise the prospect is slim for business. Rye flour is slow; buckwheat flour dull; bran and all millstuffs in lighter request and hardly a sale.

The receipts of cattle were about the same as on last Monday. The market ruled slow, in fact during the early part of the day there was no market at all and prices underwent little or no change, but were weak and uneven. Some salesmen reported the almost invisible decline of 5 @ 10 c. Taken altogether it was an unsatisfactory market for so called fat cattle, yet the chances were that all would be sold. The receipts had been declined 15 @ 20 c, so uncertainty was the demand. The New York market was reported "bad," but this is about the usual news received from there on Monday. Butchers' and cannery's stock was in good demand and firm, but little was doing in stockers, as is usual on Monday.

There were about 16,000 hogs received to-day, which is 3,000 more than on last Monday. The market, especially in the Rock Island division, opened with a considerable spurt of activity and a few of the first lots sold to speculators showed a slight advance. In the Burlington and the Northwestern divisions a few lots also sold at a slight advance, but the activity and firmness was only temporary, the bulk of the stock selling at about Saturday's prices, but the market ruled rather slow at the close and prices were a shade lower than at the opening. The quality of the stock was poor.

fewer good hogs being on sale than for a week past. Quite a number were left over unsold.

The receipts of sheep were about 1,000 more than on last Monday, but the quality was much better and there was a fair demand for good to choice, fine or coarse woolled, but either had to be fast to command good prices. Messrs. Swift & Armour bid high for a couple of extra lots that made \$6.12 1/2 and \$6.15, the highest price for some time. Fair to medium were rather slow. The demand is mainly from local dealers. Poor and common stock is plenty and slow. Prices on all except the few mentioned about the same as last week.

[Chicago Financial, [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The demand for money is moderate, and the banks are ready to loan on trade and choice mercantile paper at 6 1/2 per cent. Loanable funds are in good supply. Eastern exchange between city banks was quiet at par. The bank clearings were \$7,195,000, against \$6,400,000 on Saturday. A fair amount of currency was shipped to country points.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Feb. 18.—The market opened dull and featureless with talk in the street that Pullman capital stock is to be increased 20 per cent.; that there was to be a sharp squeeze in Northwestern, and that Lackawanna was a purchase for a big advance during the next hour. Woerhschoff brokers were sellers of St. Paul; Cammack brokers were buying it. Union Pacific loaned at 3-16 and then at 3/4, for use, and the market had the appearance of gaining in tone and strength. Northern Pacific preferred loaned at 1-64. Union Pacific and Lackawanna continued strong up to the noon hour, the latter selling as high as 128 1/2. From this time until the finish there was a rapid decline. St. Paul, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Lackawanna, Lake Shore and Pullman were very active with large transactions. Near the close it was reported that McGinnis Bros. & Fearnis had failed and this precipitated matters. It was also said that Vanderbilt was a seller. It has been a battle of no small magnitude to-day, with the bears the victors in most instances. In Delaware & Lackawanna they were worsted as that stock would not down, but scored an advance of about 2 per cent. Pullman Palace was raided again and touched even lower figures than on Saturday. The grangers were depressed; Northwestern slipped off a point early—the earnings for the second week in February showing an increase of \$20,000, which is not so favorable as the previous week. The business of the Reading is reported as very gratifying, but the stock was very quiet to-day. Canada Southern was a weak failure at the last, and it was difficult to discover any great amount of strength in any quarter. Delaware & Lackawanna was down all day, the selling point, the last quotation on Pullman was 103 1/2. Manhattan Elevated made its usual daily gain of 2 per cent. The declines have been quite serious in many cases, and the feeling became somewhat feverish as the day wore on. Prices of most of the leading stocks were at the lowest when the market closed. St. Paul earnings for the second week of February decreased \$23,000. Reports from the flooded districts were everything but encouraging and had a good deal to do with the disturbance in Wall street.

THE BRITISH GRAIN MARKET.

London, Feb. 18.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says: Mild, spring-like weather favored the saving of beans and peas, and prepared the way for a good spring grain crop. The autumn sowing was down to the crop looking exceedingly well. Trade in the nature of wheat has not improved. Flour rather cheaper, and other articles have not altered in prices. Foreign wheat is inanimate and unimproved. Trade in Liverpool is dull and quiet, with wheat weaker, and flour unchanged. Cargoes off the coast are not improved. Fourteen arrivals and four sales; five withdrawn, and seven remain, including five California. Cargoes on the passage and for shipment are lifless.

Nothing doing in American red winter wheat. The sales of English wheat for the past week, 5,212 quarters at 37s. and 3d., against 55,121 quarters at 41s. for the corresponding week of last year.

THE DANVILLE TRIAL.

Some Amusing Evidence Adduced at the Examination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Danville investigation was resumed. Hense Lawson, colored, whose fight with Noel preceded the riot, and Davis Jewell, colored, told the story of the preliminary quarrel substantially as related by the colored witnesses last week.

Jno. P. Carl, superintendent of the national cemetery, Danville, described the riot. He noticed a number of white men in the crowd holding pistols at rest, that is, held pistols in the right hand, the left hand using as support. They fired about 150 shots. Saw no arms in the hands of the colored men and saw no returning shots.

Sophia Howell, colored, saw Mr. Blunt stand by the corner and shoot several times at the retreating blacks.

Mrs. Violet Keeling, colored, saw Blunt fire.

Senator Vance—"Are any colored people in your county Democrats?"

Witness—"Well, I don't hunt that sort. If I hear a colored man votes the Democratic ticket, I don't hab nothin' to do wid him, and I don't let him come in my house. I don't like to see a colored man sell himself, no how. I think if a colored man votes the Democratic ticket he's already sold himself."

Senator Vance—"When a white man votes Republican ticket, do you think he sells himself?"

Witness—"I'll just teller what I know, he's a man got just sense and I think he's a d—n."

Senator Vance—"Well, supposing your husband should vote the Democrat ticket?"

Witness—"I'll just tell you wat, I would just pack up my close and go to my mader, and if I didn't hab no mader, I'd just go to work for twenty-five cents a day to support my own self."

J. G. Miller, white, testified, the whites were in danger of being mobbed by the blacks, when they fired. Adjourned.

A Big Mortgage.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—The registration of a ten million dollar mortgage in the offices of forty different town clerks in a direct line across the state awakens considerable interest. The mortgage in question is made by the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph company, who, though possessing no lines of their own in this state, thus cover the lines of the American Rapid Telegraph company, recently acquired by them by the exchange of \$3,000,000 in their bonds, based on this mortgage. In this state the law makes the mortgage in question, but the law makes this important provision regarding this class of property. The chattel mortgages are of no force against creditors or subsequent purchasers, unless the mortgaged property is put into actual and continued possession of the mortgagee. A thorough investigation of this particular transaction is not unlikely.

Minister Hunt, at St. Petersburg, is supposed to be fatally ill, so much so, that Mrs. Hunt telegraphs to Washington for his son to come at once, and he left Washington on Saturday for St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Session of Senator Sherman's Investigating Committee.

The Democratic National Convention, and the Efforts Being Made to Capture It.

A Grab for the Surplus Geneva Award—A Bill for the Extension of the Bonded Period.

Democratic Presidential Aspirants—Morrison and Harrison Tariff Ideas Clash.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The erection of a public building for the local appraisers on the Bridewell dock in Chicago, at a cost of \$50,000, as proposed by Representative Davis, of Illinois, is recommended by the house committee on public buildings. The committee has placed the bill in the hands of Representative Worthington to report to the house at the first opportunity. The committee also recommends appropriations of \$80,000 for a public building at Patterson, N. J.; \$200,000 for Troy, N. Y.; \$100,000 for Lancaster, Pa.; \$100,000 for La Crosse, Wis., and \$150,000 for Keokuk, Iowa.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS. Some of the Democratic aspirants for the presidency have chosen to show themselves in person as, McDonald, of Indiana, and Eaton, of Connecticut, have done openly, courting attentions from senators and representatives and holding confidential conferences with the Democrats who assume the role of king makers. Flower, of New York, and Hewitt, of the same state, have had many meetings here working up their booms and now Morrison's winsome missionary has come to for the flickering flame of enthusiasm for the Illinois statesman.

W. T. Dowdall, of Peoria, arrived to-day and spent some time with Col. Morrison. He told the colonel that he had assurances that Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois would back Morrison for the presidency nomination. Dowdall says he is here for the purpose of looking for the best man for vice-president on the Morrison ticket for the Illinois state ticket. He asserts that with a strong active ticket, full of young blood and energy, and earnestly in favor of a tariff reform, with a tariff reform platform and Morrison for the presidency, Illinois would be safe for the Democracy. If this should be done, Dowdall proclaims himself ready to back his opinion with any reasonable amount of money. He thinks that Morrison has decidedly the best chance for the presidency.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

An opportunity to pass a bill providing for the retirement of the trade dollar from circulation was lost to-day, in consequence of a scramble between two commissioners and particularly between Mr. Bland of silver dollar notoriety and Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania. The coinage and the currency committees respectively recommended that the trade dollar be redeemed, but Bland induced the House to take the bill from the currency committee, and gives his commission on coinage exclusive control of the question. The currency committee had intended to move to-day to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, which would have been agreed to with few dissenting votes. Mr. Bland's commission, having gained control, merely asked the House to fix a day to consider the bill. Cries went up on all sides for the bill to be put up on its passage at once, but Bland objected because he feared that if trade dollars were redeemed and treated as bullion it would in some way result in checking the coinage of cart wheel dollars, depreciate silver bullion and afford an excuse for entirely stopping the coinage of the standard dollar. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, also got in a word of opposition to the exchange of trade dollars for standard dollars at par. He thought they ought to be redeemed at their bullion value, because the trade dollars had been repudiated by the banks and so depreciated that they had come into the hands of speculators, whom this bill would benefit at the expense of the people. If other business does not crowd it out of place the question of retirement of trade dollars will be considered by the house on the 11th of March.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Ex-Congressmen Wilson and Mark H. Dunnell and some other gentlemen appeared before the house judiciary committee this morning and argued in behalf of a bill submitted by them to supplement the act of 1883, for the distribution of the Alabama award. As congress has persistently refused to distribute the greater part of this award among the class of claimants for whose benefit it was made by the Geneva tribunal, and has indicated a fixed purpose to give it to persons who made no claims before the tribunal or whose claims were presented there and rejected it has occurred to certain persons who lost floating property during the war but whose claims are not covered by either of the acts already passed for the distribution, that they ought to get the scope of the distribution expanded sufficiently to take them in. This proposed bill provides that the words "confederate cruisers" shall be construed and held to include for purposes of said act, any and all vessels or expeditions, proceedings or acts done by persons in the name of, or by the authority of the late confederate government or any of its officers by which the vessels or cargoes of loyal citizens of the United States were captured, captured or destroyed, and that the words "high seas," in said act, for the purpose thereof shall be construed and held to include any waters within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, where the tide ebbs and flows. The pirates of the Chesapeake, so called, were pretty active and destructive in the early part of the war. One case mentioned before the committee this morning was that of a vessel that was compelled by stress of weather to anchor in Chesapeake bay about fifty miles above the capes. During the night a squad of rebels went out to her in a small boat, captured and burned her. In another case a party of a dozen young men of this city, having southern sympathies and a desire for adventures embarked at Baltimore on a steam or regularly plying between that port and Fortress Monroe, and after the boat had got well down the bay, covered the captain, pilot and engineer with their revolvers, took charge of the boat and ran her up one of the Virginia rivers and delivered her up to the rebels. Of course these acts of piracy were not the acts of confederate cruisers upon the high seas, as those terms have hitherto been defined, much less were they the acts of the only cruisers for which the Geneva tribunal held England liable, and for the indemnification of whose acts the award of \$15,000,000 was made. But the proposed bill would cover them. There were also losses of vessels and cargoes near the Jersey and Carolina shores and at the mouth of the Mississippi river, which would all be covered by the proposed definition of the term "high seas." This act limits the high seas to tide water. The Philoparous and several other vessels were destroyed on the lakes and some of the members of the committee on judiciary, while disapproving entirely of the existing statutes for the distribution of the award, insist that if the distribution is to be made to cover the acts of the pirates of the Chesapeake, it shall be made a little broader and cover the acts of pirates on the great lakes.

THE DANVILLE RIOTS.

Senator Sherman's investigating committee had a rather interesting session to-day. Hense Lawson, the colored man that Noel had the fight with which precipitated the massacre, and his companion, Davis Jewell, were on the stand. They did not make a good appearance. They were too glib, and too anxious to make everything startling and picturesque. They denied too much, and had the general air of men who had had greatness thrust upon them, and felt the importance of the occasion. The most interesting testimony was given by two negro women, Sophia Powell and Violet Keeling. Violet was entirely self possessed and a fluent talker and probably told the truth. She is very bright and convulsed the committee and the spectators with her sharp answers. Senator Vance tried to get from her some information about the feeling of the colored people toward Democrats and he got it. A colored man who voted the Democratic ticket couldn't come in her house and stay. She wouldn't speak to such a man. If a colored man voted the Democratic ticket he had sold himself. If a white man voted with the colored people it was another thing. She presumed he knew what he was about. She don't believe in white and colored people mixing. She would not have anything to do with anybody who had a white face than she had. The colored people had mighty few rights now. They might have some if they stood together, but they would have none if they were divided. White folks were no friends of the colored people. If her husband voted the Democratic ticket, she would leave him, and work for 25 cents a day if she had no parents to go to. She did not see how a Republican could vote a Democratic ticket, and, as for people who were neither the one thing nor the other, they were no good anyhow. This decided opinion of half breed, feather heads, and other independents and scatherers afforded great amusement.

REWITT AND THE O'DONNELL RESOLUTIONS. Notice was given to-day that the foreign affairs committee would take up the resolution in relation to the conduct of Congressmen Hewitt, of New York, in the O'Donnell affair next Thursday. A preliminary inquiry will be made, in order to determine whether it will be worth while to undertake to ascertain whether Mr. Hewitt did tender to Mr. West, the British minister, an explanation in the nature of an apology for the passage of the O'Donnell resolution by the house of representatives. The evident difficulty that must be met with in any attempt to define what passed between Mr. West and the government represented by Mr. Hewitt's statement to him, has chilled the ardor of members who were at first anxious to probe the matter to the bottom. The first witness to be examined is Congressman Brumm, of Pennsylvania, the gentleman by whom the resolution of inquiry was clumsily drawn. The next will be the person who interviewed Mr. West, while a newspaper. It is understood that Mr. West communicated some facts in reference to the matter which have not been published and which the committee are anxious to get hold of. If Mr. West will consent to appear before the committee, they believe these facts may possibly be uncovered.

CONVENTIONS AND POLITICS IN ILLINOIS. Mr. Jno. H. Oberly telegraphed W. J. Mize to-day to call a meeting of the Democratic State Central committee at Peoria on March 6th, for the purpose of deciding the time and place for holding the state convention. The principal subject to be considered will be the advisability of having one or two conventions, one preceding the national convention to appoint delegates and the other subsequently to nominate a state ticket. The hotel men, as may be expected, in the three cities likely to be chosen strongly favor two conventions. The contest will be between Chicago, Springfield and Peoria. Mr. Springer and his clerk, Mr. Irwin, of Pekin, are actively canvassing for Springfield, while Worthington, Dowdall and Easton are doing their best for Peoria. The probabilities are that the members of the committee who can be controlled by the hotel influence will be a unit in favor of two conventions, one to be held at Springfield and the other at Peoria. To a looker on at this end it would seem to be a hotel campaign that the Democrats have started out there. One jocular member of the Chicago delegation said to-day that Carter Harrison wanted two conventions for the reason that if he was not nominated for the vice presidency at one he might secure the gubernatorial nomination at the other. This remark moved another gentleman present to say that Mr. Harrison would arrive in Washington later in the week to consult with Mr. Morrison on the tariff bill. Both gentlemen it is well known are desirous of higher political positions. Under existing circumstances if one should be nominated for the presidency and the other as the head of the state ticket, the congressional spectacle would be presented of two candidates from the same party in the same states standing on two platforms diametrically opposed to each other, so far as the tariff is concerned. As the pressure of public opinion has compelled Mr. Morrison to modify his views on this subject somewhat a corresponding concession from Mr. Harrison, something less ultra than his Iroquois club speech, is expected.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Although but little has been said of late regarding the Hennepin canal, its friends are vigilant and hard at work. It is the present intention to call a meeting of the Representatives of the several states interested for next Saturday, when the whole subject will be thoroughly discussed. It is said that the exhibit made on that occasion will be a gratifying one to the friends of the measure.

BATTLES FOR THE CONVENTION.

One whole page of the register at Willard's hotel is filled with the names of the Chicago delegates to secure the National convention, who arrived to-day. They have received many and the most flattering accounts from the gentlemen who were already on the ground, and thus encouraged set immediately at work on the members of the committee now in the city. The St. Louis people received fresh accessions to-day and from this time forth the battle will be waged in good earnest. The St. Louis men are resorting to every expedient to secure the prize. It is said to-night, among the other inducements they are holding out to the southern members is

a proposition to pay the fare of all delegates from that section to and from the convention. This is greatly in excess of the bribery held out by Cincinnati at the recent meeting of the Republican committee. They agreed only to provide for the members of the committee and for that purpose came here with their pockets stuffed with passes over half of the railways in the country.

Mike McDonald, in a burst of virtuous indignation, denounced the scheme on the part of St. Louis, as an attempt to corrupt the high minded gentlemen, who will compose the convention, but added a few minutes later that if there was any buying going to be done, Chicago ought to know how much St. Louis was offering.

BONDED WHISKY.

The whisky men have a compromise bonded period extension bill in the ways and means committee, of the passage of which they have great hopes. The measure that will be reported to the house will probably provide for an extension for one year, the distillers to be charged 4 1/2 per cent. on the amount of the tax due. The purpose is to obtain in this way enough money to pay interest on an amount of the public debt equal to the tax, the distillers to receive no credit for leakage during the extended period. The bill will probably be reported to-morrow or Wednesday.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is learned at the state department that Minister Sargent has no positive information on the subject of the return by Bismarck of the resolution passed by the house of representatives, concerning the death of Herr Lasker. He believes the resolution has been returned. It has not been returned through him, and there is no official information concerning it. Herr Von Eisendeker, the German minister, has not received any information on the subject and as yet has not any intimation that the resolution was on the way to him. He said, if such was the case, he thought the communication transmitting it would convince everybody that the resolution was not returned in the spirit of retaliation.

DECISIONS.

The court of claims has dismissed the insurance cases, growing out of the Geneva awards, for want of jurisdiction. The court also decides that the term of an officer of the army, who is subject to the military academy, must be considered as service in the army in computing longevity pay. This is an important decision, as it affects all the officers of the army.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

The president received the following letter from Gen. Sherman:

Sr. Louis, Feb. 9.—To His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, Dear Sir: Permit me, with a soldier's frankness, to thank you personally for the handsome compliment bestowed in the general orders yesterday, which are reported in the journals of the day. To me, it was a surprise, and a most agreeable one. I had supposed the actual date of my retirement would form a special paragraph in the common series of the orders of the war department, but as the honored executive of our country has made it the occasion for his own hand to put a tribute of respect and respect, and affection to an officer passing from the active stage of life to one of ease and rest, I can only say, I feel highly honored, and congratulate myself in thus rounding out my second service in a manner most gratifying to my family and friends. Not only this, but I feel sure when the orders of yesterday are read on parade to the regiments and garrisons of the United States, many a young hero will tighten his belt and resolve anew to be brave and true to the starry banner, which he and his comrades have so safely through one epoch of danger, but which may yet be subjected to other trials, which will demand similar sacrifices, equal in fidelity and courage, and a larger measure of intelligence. Again thanking you for so marked a compliment, and most respectfully kind wishes for the future, I am, with profound respect, your friend and servant, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

GREAT KANAWHA.

The secretary of war reports that immediate appropriations are needed for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors: Great Kanawha river, W. Va., \$75,000; St. Pass, Mississippi river, \$60,000; Sabine Pass, Texas, \$100,000; Galveston harbor, \$250,000; Bay of Corpus Christi, Texas, \$100,000; water gauges in the Mississippi river, \$2,500; harbor, \$30,000; Port Washington harbor, \$7,000; Chicago harbor, \$30,000; Illinois river, \$86,000; Grand Haven harbor, \$12,000; Muskegon harbor, \$5,000; Portage Lake harbor, \$25,000; Detroit river, \$60,000; Sand Beach harbor, \$75,000; Cleveland harbor, \$30,000; Huron harbor, \$5,000; Fairport harbor, \$5,000; Toledo harbor, \$20,000; Sandusky City harbor, \$5,000; Astabula harbor, \$13,500; Erie harbor, \$30,000; Oswego harbor, \$30,000; Columbia and Willamette rivers, Oregon, \$103,500; Coos Bay, Oregon, \$15,000; Washington Territory rivers, \$5,000.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

The petition presented to the house by Eldridge, with regard to the charges contained in it were true, would cost Representative Hatch, of Michigan, his seat, was from A. C. Maxwell, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Tenth Michigan district at the last election. In it he says a large number of votes for Hatch, his successful opponent, were procured by fraud, bribery and corruption, and \$20,000 was raised by the assessing of clerks and officers holding positions under the government, through the agency of Jay Hubbell, and he asserts for the purpose of bribery and the corrupting of voters.

NOMINATIONS.

Emanuel G. Swanstrom, Minnesota, receiver of public monies, Duluth; Zachary T. Helms, M. T., receiver of public monies, Helena; Wm. B. Whiston, Colorado, register of the land office, San Francisco.

The ways and means committee, to-day, heard a number of the manufacturers of cotton goods, opposed to the Morrison tariff bill. A Rhode Island manufacturer of gingham asked that the present duty be increased nearly 100 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commander W. S. Schley is selected to command the Greeley relief expedition.

The treasury has suspended the issue of \$1 and \$2 notes, pending an appropriation to enable the printing of more.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

The committee on expenditures of the department of justice to-day, determined to begin on March 3 and continue from day to day until completed, the examination into the manner in which the star route prosecutions have been and are being conducted, and into the conduct, efficiency and good faith of all the officials or persons in the employ or pay of the United States in connection with these prosecutions. The committee will also investigate whether or not the party parties have been duly prosecuted, about all the participants in the trials on the part of the government, or individuals, will be called to give testimony at the investigation, beginning with the appointment of MacVeagh as attorney general and James as postmaster general. The examination, it is believed by the members of the committee will continue two months.

THE FLOODS.

The Manner in Which the Relief is Distributed.

HOW THE RELIEF IS DISTRIBUTED. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—The government relief boat, Mattie Hays, which left Louisville on Friday morning, arrived to-day, and after a brief stay started back this evening. Officers described the situation at nearly all points as most desperate. On the trip 6,000 needy ones were discovered, and 30,000 rations were distributed. The condition at Bridgeport, a few miles below New Albany is pitiable, the entire town being submerged, and the people all fled. Rosewood is also under water and desolate. Much destitution at West Point, and 6,000 rations were left. Rockhaven is almost entirely swept away. 2,500 rations were left at Mauckport, which is completely submerged, and much distress was discovered. More than half of Amsterdam is entirely submerged, and nearly all the inhabitants have gone to places of safety. The wants of those remaining were attended to. Rations for ninety people were left at Grisman's Landing. At Shawneetown the river was within six inches of the wharves, as soon as they are open, an inch an hour. It is now believed that last year's flood will be exceeded there by over a foot.

THE RED CROSS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The Red Cross has established its headquarters here as a central point for its work, under the supervision of Miss Clara Barton, president of the National association. One of the objects of this organization is to reach the sufferers with help when the first emergency is passed and they need such help as will best enable them to help themselves. Every dollar spent will be accounted for to the contributors. The Chicago branch has sent \$9,000, and St. Louis, Rochester, New York city and other places are sending liberally.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SUPPORTERS. ERIE, Pa., Feb. 18.—At W. Worford, this county, six children, the oldest twelve years of age, arranged and rendered a musical entertainment, for the benefit of the Ohio flood sufferers. Fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents was realized, and sent to the Red Cross association at Cincinnati to-day.

FLOOD NOTES.

On account of the abatement of the water, the different railroads coming to Cincinnati are resuming their usual business, and traffic is resumed on all the lines.

At Louisville, Ky., the water is falling an inch an hour, but they are having heavy rains.

In Philadelphia the total collections for the flood sufferers is \$11,900.

Just above Memphis there has been a bad break in the river, and a large amount of water has inundated a valuable section of country. It washed away the tracks of several railways, and travel has to be confined from points above by steamers.

At Louisville, Ky., the water is going down an inch an hour, and as the water recedes the damage in part can be seen. The front is worse than last year, as the water was higher and continued longer. Some of the streets have caved in. It is expected that the wharves, as soon as they are open, will present a desolate appearance, as small floods in the past have always damaged them.

Massachusetts legislature has introduced a resolution appropriating \$50,000 to the flood sufferers, and the city of Boston has raised \$10,000 for the same purpose.

At Petersburg, Va., a committee has been appointed to canvas the city by yards in aid of the relief fund.

A number of buildings, unoccupied, fell in Cincinnati last night. The water has surpassed the foundation.

Electric Elevated Railroad.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] New York, Feb. 18.—Mr. J. H. Hannah, of Chicago, explained to-day to the rapid transit commissioners the plan for an elevated railroad which, he said, the Chicago and Cook County Passenger Railway company were to put in operation in Chicago. The road is to be of light construction with single posts and rails only three feet apart, the sides of the car extending out over them. Electricity is to be the motive power.

GAS FIXTURES.

We will furnish Material and Labor from this date, as we are called on to do all repairs; and materials we will put in at half the list cost, and furnish a man and helper for \$5.00 a day. Please come and be treated right, no underhand work with architects.

KENNY & HUDNER,

120 & 122 West Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING! AND H