

ST. PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC FEAST.

At the Bauquet Given Last Evening by the Iroquois Club.

Enthusiasm Developed by a Strikingly Significant Letter From Mr. Tilden

Pointed Letter From Senator Bayard and a Fine Speech by Senator Pendleton.

Sound Talk and Cheering Words From Many Others of the Party Leaders.

A Brilliant Assembly in Which Minnesota

Is Well Represented.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Illinois, and embraces among its active members the leading citizens of Chicago. To-night the the third annual banquet of the club was given at | by this body of representative Democrats | would the Palmerhouse, between 400 and 500 members and invited guests being present. The assem-blage was notable, including as it did many of minent men of the country, and calling forth able and interesting letters from ex-Presi-St. Paul was quite well represented, Hon. P. H. Kelly, Mayor O'Brien, City Attorney Murray, Hon. M. Doran, L. E. Reed, Ansel Oppenheim and the Globe representative being present. Walter Mattocks, son of the late Rev. John Mattocks, of St. Paul, is the recording secretary of

quet committee. The St. Paul delegation was accordingly well cared for at the banquet. The spacious dining-hall of the Palmer was tastefully decorated, and the tables were fairly loaded with the choicest of flowers, which made the hall a bower of beauty. Erskine M. Phelps, president of the club, presided in a graceful nanner. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the supper the formal ceremonies by a neat but brief speech and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who responded to the toast: republic—an Indivisible Union of Indestructible States." Col. Breckinridge is

the club, and C. Stewart Warren, also a former resident of St. Paul, was chairman of the ban-

one of the finest orators of the country, and as an oratorical ϵ Forthis speech was the finest of the evening. When he arose he was greeted with a erfect ovation and he was repeatedly interrup-

impartiality, under a revered con-stitution, will be invincible in the united strength of contented and prosperous states; and the daily example of such a people will be the mighty power needed to convince the world of the perfection of a republic of states where the united power of all can be wielded for the defense of each, but where there exists no concertuity to convers or destroy."

opportunity to oppress or destroy. His conclusion, which was simply grand as he attered it, was the signal of another ovation of applause, lasting several minutes.

MR. TILDEN'S LETTER. The event of the evening was the reading of Ex-President Tilden's letter, which followed Col. | under Breckinridge's speech. The letter was read in a

Breckinridge's speech. The letter was read in a distinct and clear manner by Mr. Judd, and when he stepped forward with the letter in his hand nearly the entire audience arose and with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs showed that the very name of Tilden creates more enthusiasm than that of any Democrat in the land.

The letter was as follows:

New York, April 11, 1884.—Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to the third annual banquet of the Iroquois club, to respond to the sentiment, "The Federal Constitution." I have also received private letters asking a written response to the sentiment in case I am prevented from attending. I have been for some time, and am still, exceptionally engrossed with business, which I have no power to defer or abandon. I must, therefore, communicate with you in writing and my answer proposes. Thus fitness whose friends and families and connections and aids and deputates serve their purposes. Thus fitness, capacity, honesty, cannot be essential qualifications for attaining or retaining office. Personal fidelity and partisan activity alone control. The idea that 100,000 offices, purely administrative, at most absolutely clerical, paying \$100.000,000 a year, are to be distributed by the president and his appointees after every election, and as often during his term as the rapacity of place hunters can pursuade or force them that they shall be a reward of merit for partisan service, to be earned by personal activity or contributions of money, is a crime against civilization. It is the prolific particular activity or contributions of money, is a crime against civilization. It is the prolific particular activity or contributions of money, is a crime against civilization. It is the prolific particular activity or contributions of money, is a crime against civilization. It is the prolific particular activity or contributions of money, is a crime against civilization. It is the prolific particular activity or contributions of money, is a crime activity or contribution with you in writing and my answer for

must be brief.

On the formation of the federal constitution, Governor Morris, who had been a conspicuous member of the convention, being asked what he thought of the constitution, replied: "That depends upon how it is construed." The Democratic party originated in resistance by the more advanced portion of the revolutionists to efforts which were made to change the character of our which were made to change the character of our government by false construction of the consti-tution, imposing on the new system a monarchial bias. Mr. Jefferson's election in 1800 rescued our free institutions from the perils which surinded them and secured sixty years administion mainly in harmony with their designated

When an attempt was made to break up the When an attempt was made to break up the Union and to dismember the territorial integrity of the country, people were compelled to make a choice between those calamities and the dangerons influences of civil war upon the character of the government, they patriotically and wisely resolved to save the Union first and to repair the damage which our political system might sustain when the more imminent dangers had been provided against. The first work was successfully accomplished. But twenty years have provided against. The first work was successfully accomplished. But twenty years have since elapsed and the work of restoring the government to its original character is not yet accomplished. Our wise ancestors had warned us that if we feil into civil discords our free system was liable to perish in the struggle by an fasensible change of its character. Not only have the best traditions of the patriots who won independence and established freedom lost their authority, but our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon

since clapsed and the work of restoring the government to its original character is not yet accomplished. Our wise ancestors had warned us that if we fell into civil discords our free system was liable to perish in the struggle by an insensible change of its character. Not only have the best traditions of the patriots who won independence and established freedom lost their authority, but our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon life under fungus growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. The government itself has become a menacing factor in elections.

As long ago as 1876 I expressed the opinion that the opposition must embrace, at the beginning of the canvass, two-thirds of the voters to maintain a majority at election. In this history repeats itself. By force or by fraud, even in the comparatively popular system of England, the comparatively popular system of England, the problet treasury. This is a hard saying but the recent publication of papers of her deceased statesman, leave no doubt upon the subject. In our own country, the government, instead of standing as an imperial arbiter amid the conflicts

equipped with all the weapons of partisansfip.
Its myriads of office holders, its alliances with or
against vast pecuniary interests, its unlimited
command of money levied from its dedendants
and contractors, have sufficed to determine in
any contractors, have sufficed to determine in every case but one. In that case it collected every case but one. In that case it conected military forces around the capital, and by this and other menaces intimidated the congressional representatives of a majoritty of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to surrender the government to the control of a missistic property.

deliverance.
Though I can no longer aspire to be one of the leaders in this great work I bid those upon whom this august mission may fall, God speed.

[Signed] S. J. TILDEN.
To S. Corning Judd, Chairman of the Potitical

ommittee, Iroquois club.

This was the most direct and pointed public atterance Mr. Tilden has ever given relative to CHICAGO, April 15.—The Iroquois club of Chi-to undoubtedly takes rank as the leading and of his letter was read the audience again aros the great fraud of 1876, and when that passage most high-toned Democratic political club in the to their feet and woke the echoes with their country. It was incorporated under the laws of cheers. If there was before any doubt relative o Tilden's being the first choice for president in 1884, the greeting given his utterances to-night

> Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, was the next speaker, responding to the toast: "Reform of the Civil Service." He too was greeted with a

settle it.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S SPEECH. SENATOR PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The sentiment to which the kindness of your president has invited me to respond, opens up a wide field for reflection. Indeed, in its largest scope it embodies the whoie civil administration of the government; it touches every question of administrative reform. I have known that this growing and influential organization is composed in a great part of the business men of Chicago. I am honored by an invitation to speak to business men on business questions. Surely the executive administration of this great government is a business matter. ent is a business matter.

ment is a business matter.

We have a territory of more than four millions square miles. We have more than fifty millions of people. We have nearly fifty thousand postoflices. One hundred and thirty-five custom houses collect \$460,000,000 of revenue. Forty ministers of high grade represent us in foreign courts. Seven hundred and fifty consuls attend to our commercial interests. We have courts and judges and marshals in every state. We have military and naval establishments. More than 100,000 officers are needed in the subordinate civil ad-Micers are needed in the subordinate civil ad-inistration alone. These officers of the govern-tent, having neither political power nor choice or politics, but routine administration only, ouch at some point and in some degree the naterial interests of every one of our fifty nillions people. Is not a true and faithful administration of this great trust a business mater, demanding the earnest judgment, most concientious devotion to duty and most approved patcheds.

telligence, discrimination, industry, devotion, endurance—even if relieved of every other duty—could possibly, unaided, select and return in official station, those best fitted to discharge the many and varied and delicate functions of the government. All the greater is the necessity of aid in making fit selections and testing the eapacity of incumbents, and of placing guards against the undue exercise of arbitrary patronage. The power of removal is essential to secure efficiency. The absolute necessity of filling the yearst place with the fittest applicant limits

The power of removal is essential to secure efficiency. The absolute necessity of filling the vacant place with the fittest applicant limits it sufficiently and wisely.

Under this system which we have attacked, and hope eventually to eradicate, the president and his cabinet unable personally to chose from the many applicants have remitted the question of fitness to their friends, and they in turn have remitted it to their partisan friends. The administration has need of the support of members of congress. It therefore remits to members of congress the use of its patronage in its various interests. These members find themselve under strain and pressure to secure nomination or election, and they use places to win or to reward those whose friends

of a party struggleand the stimulant of partizan effort. It induces furious activity in aid of party and the pursuit of party success, which is a condition of getting office and parcel-ing out salary. Necessarily, by the logic of the system, which is stronger than the or the system, which is stronger than the determination of good men, however good they may be. It awards in its furthest ramifications the highest comparative prizes to those who have done the most dirty work of the lowest politics, and are, therefore, the least fitted for trusts in

public services. It makes our presidents and secretaries peddlers of office, and directs their time and attention from the high duties with which they are charged. It creates necessity and stimulates the exaction of forced assessments on

stimulates the exaction of forced assessments on salaries, which go to enrich bosses of high and low degree, to compel voters, to prevent free elections, and to secure dishonest counts, and and worse still, sadder still, it coerces incumbents for the sake of their offices, at the price of their manhood, to stille their honest sentiments and submit to be voted at will by their madstrs.

"The spoils system," it is a brutal name for a more brutal thing, and yet it is entirely fitting. It suggests the war and carnage of those barbarian days when conquered people became slaves and their property was confiscated, when prisoners were chained to chariot wheels and wives and children, and household goods

of maturing opinion and contending in terests has itself descended into the arena-equipped with all the weapons of partisanship. Its myriads of office holders, its alliances with or single fundamental idea is that when an appointment is to be made in the subordinate service, the greatest fitness to perform the duties not patronage, not favor, not partisan service, not. the contribution money, not mere political induces, shall secare an appointment, and that such fitness shall be ascertained by open, fair, honest, impartial tests, which shall be applied to all who present themselves, even if they can't bring a letter of introduction from some politician or petition from fellow citizens. Let us simprove the law wherein it is deficient. Let us strengthen and stimulate its administration. Let us charge its scope and application. Let us follow the example of New York, and under state enactments secure to the states and counties and cities rich rewards of economy and pure administration. The Democratic party nority.

No reform of administration is possible so long as the government is directed by a party which is under the dominion of false doctrines and animated by immense pecuniary interests in the perpetuation of existing abuses. The first effectual step in the reform of our government must be a fundamental change in the policy of its administration. Let us enlarge its scope and application. Let us strengthen and stimulate its administration. Let us enlarge its scope and application. Let us contained the eartheants secure to the states and counties and cities rich rewards of economy and pure administration. The Democratic party is pledged to this reform, to all reform. It will great trial that I do not despair of our ultimate deliverance. gotten. If it fails whenever and wherever it may have power in the house of representatives or in the senate to testify by its acts to the faith it professes, it may not have power to succeed. But to exert its ability it must show its sincerity, we dare yield no vantage ground already won, We dare take no step backward, we must go forward, onward, I believe upward, and we shall assuredly find that the people are in the lead of us and will consign the laggards and cowards to ignominous and deserved oblivion.

His strongest utterpances denunciatory of the

Daily

His strongest utterances denunciatory of the poils system elicited the loudest applause, and then he declared that the words "spoils system was a brutal name for a brutal system, which was robbing 50,000,000 of people, he fairly brought the assemblage to their feet with electrical applause.

Gov, Hubbard was to respond to the next toast, "The coming compaign," but, being absent, ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made an mpromptu and very able response. He arraigned the Republican party as trampling upon the coned to over 20 years ago, and declared that while The only way to secure reform was to elect a Democratic civil service reformer for president: [Tunultuous applause]. He declared he never could forget or forgive Morton and Garfield for their treachery upon the electoral commission of 1876-7. He stated that they promised Senator Trambull, who was present to hight, and others that they would fairly try the Louisiana election case and then went into the commission and voted against hearing the evidence. When Garfield went back into the house after that you was a large and the second of the control of the when Gamest went does into the noise after that vote Mayor Harrison, then a member of congress, said to him: "How, in heaven's name, could you refuse to do what the commission was appointed to do—try the case." Garfield's reply was, "If you held the cards, wouldn't you play them?"

[This is a statement which your correspondent has never seen in puth before.]

[This is a statement which your correspondent has never seen in print before.]

Continuing, Mr. Doolittle claimed that there was a joint sovereignty. The general government was the sovereignty which protected the American citizen throughout the world and the state was the sovereignty which protected his private rights. Each was sovereign in its legitimate field. His speech proved that age has not dimmed his force and eloquence, and he was loudly applianted from throughout.

been conducted at all through such agency.
The testimony of the special counsel and agents of the government and of members of President Garfield's cabluct, and of memoers of President Garnen a scannet, and the official reports of the department of justice are adding chapters to the history of maladministration equal to the worst days of the worst governments. These evils are thus proven by the internal evidence of the facts themselves to be so deep scated and wide spread in every structure and substance of the Republican party that it cannot reform them from within. That they have grown by reiterated use to be its customary and daily food, and means of obtaining and prolonging its power, and cannot now be abandoned unless it abandons also all hopes of continuing in

Of what material the Republican convention, Of what material the Republican convention, soon to assemble in your great city, is to be composed, and by which its action will be chiefly dominated, may be learned by examination of the composition of the Louisiana delegation headed by individuals now under indictment for bribery, accompanied by a band of official mercenaries and political camp followers, and under such conditions how idle to hope for civil service reform or tariff reforms or reforms of any kind or nature, from a party of such antecedents, such present composition and such inevitable such present composition and such inevitable administration in the future, should it nuhappily

I am truly and respectfully yours,
T. J. BAYARD.

Gov. Hoadly of Ohio was down to respond to he toast, "The just reward of labor is the safety of the state," but being unable to be present sent a den or Payne would be certain to carry Ohio for the presidency. Letters of regret were also received from Hon R. P. Flower of New York, Senator McDonald of Indiana and many other promi-

OTHER TOASTS AND RESPONSES. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, who was to respond to the toast, "Commercial Freedom," was absent, as was also Representative Regan, of Texas, who as was also representative Regail, of Texas, who was down to respond to "The People, not Monopolies, Must Rule." The remaining toasts were, "Reduction of Taxation, Tariff for Revenue Only," response by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of New York; "The Party of the People," response by Hon. David Turpee, of Indiana; "Corruption in Politics Dangerous to Freedom," response by Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna, of Indiana

There were volunteer toasts, and Carter Harris rison was shut off from throwing in a tariff fre brand as he did last year, when he had a speech prepared and given out the reporters in advance, but made an impromptu and altogether different one when his turn came. Carter was presen to-night, but silent as an oyster. In fact, there to-mgnt, but slient as an oyster. In fact, there were a great many prominent men present whose names do not appear in the proceedings.

The banquet concluded shortly after mid-night with every one present voting the third annual banquet of the Iroquois a grand success.

In Shreveport yesterday, in the morning, there was a terrific rain storm, then pleasant sunshine, and in the evening a repetition of the morning's

Westminster, Md., had an Easter Monday Carnival yesterday, which was a grand display, the city having the greatest crowd ever seen in the city

In the City of Mexico all the stores have resumed business, and favorable reports are received from other cities. The tax will produce onsiderable revenue.

At Pittsburg, Pa., suits of ejectment wilshortly be entered by the heirs of the Todd estate, to recover property valued at \$400,000. Their claim is acknowledged, and they will com-

AN APPRECIATION.

Wheat, After Fluctuating, Rises Nearly Two Cents on Bullish Reports.

Corn Follows in the Wake, and Gets a Boost of a Clean Cent.

Provisions Touched with a Suspicious Delicacy, which Suggests Manipulation.

Purchases by the Shorts in the Last Hour Saye Wall Street From Demor-alization

A General Belief That Long Stocks Were Sold Heavily on the Rallies.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, April 15 .- The markets on change to-day were active, but the feeling was feverish and values of every commodity dealt in for future delivery were very irregular. Provisions showed a decidedly lower average, although closing at highest prices, while grain, which declined at the opening, rallied and closed at a material advance. Wheat was as usual the leading article, and the recovery from the lowest prices was

There were numerous sustaining influences to the grain market, and there is a very vas impossible for an organization which had large class of operators, both on and off the board, who think that prices are lower than are warranted by the surroundings, and such parties are ever ready to back their judgment with money when the slightest inducement is offered, and such encouragement was not wanting to-day.

On the provision side, however, there were few features of a sustaining character. The receipts of hogs were reported at 11,500 head, against 9,147 yesterday. Prices were 15@20c lower, the quality better, and advices from the interior justifies the prediction of a material increase in the supplies at the opening f June, and the shipping demand for all classes of packing house products was very small, hence there was little to warrant con fidence in pork, lard or meats for future delivery, except to cover short sales.

Wheat was by far the most active specula-

The second of the finding of the performance of the performance of the finding of the performance of the perfo tive article dealt in for future delivery, and May was S3%@S5%c, closing on 'change at A. M. Doherty in the title roll.

No. 2 were on a basis of 49% @49% c for May. From this point, in symathy with wheat, prices declined to 483 @49c, but the decline caused free covering by the shorts, and a fair amount of buying for a scalp by the longs, who regard the grain as being Prices steadily advanced to 50c, and closed on 'change at 49% @50c for the May option. On the call there was free selling, and prices declined 14c. The inspection showed 204 ears, of which 75 were contract grades. The stock in ware exhibited an increase during the past week of 63,000 bush-

Only a moderate speculative business was done in oats, which opened quiet, but the re-ceipts and offerings were both light and prices appreciated %c, opening at 32@32%c for May and closing on 'change at 32%c, while on the curb prices ruled % higher.

In provisions the market ruled active, but was irregular and lower. Based on yesterday's last quotations on 'change pork at the close showed a decline of 35@40c. It was fairly active in a speculative way, though at the opening, when the feeling was weak, the movement, in fact, was quite slow, but dur-ing the latter part of the session business was characterized by more life. The feeling, however, was unsettled and prices were easier. The lowest prices of the day prevailed early and the highest shortly before the close. May closed at \$16.77@16.80. On the call pork advanced 5@71/2c, but this strength was subsequently lost on curb transactions.

Lard though stronger than pork relatively was easier than on vesterday. The decline from yesterday's closing prices was only 5@ Trading was very fair, the greatest activity as in pork, being shown during the latter part of the session. Cash lard was gen-May opened at \$8.22\%, sold up to \$8.25, down to \$8.17\%, and finally up to \$8.30, at which point it closed. Lard was steady on call, but was easier and declined 21/2c on the

Short ribs were in fair demand for cash, but were weaker in speculative lines. May closed 15c lower than yesterday, and June 17½c lower. On the call prices were steady. Milmine, Bodman & Co. says: "There is a marked increase in the outside buying orders now, and the market begins to look stronger all around and we think it is in

condition to be bulled easily. We are about ready to conclude that this wheat is unsafe to sell short except on extremely short bulges and at the same time it is quite safe to buy on the breaks. But the general situation has not materially improved. Walker, of New York, estimates the decrease in the visible supply for the week will be 1,000,000 bushels less than the week previous, and this is by to means encouraging to holders. We think there are speculative influences at work ways that influences at work now that are liable to give us a sharp advance, but ultimately we think prices must sell lower than we have

Crittenden & Harvey say: "We believe it safer to work along on the buyer side of the wheat market, but at this advance hardly believe we would buy, although the market acts as if it might be pushed 1c or so higher in order to force the shorts in. We Their claim is acknowledged, and they will compromise for one-fourth the amount of the present value of corn, but believe current prices low

nough and hardly agree that a single state can supply the whole country and all inter-mediate points, and would not be surprised if enterprising emigrants "by diligent in-quiry" find land for sale beyond the border of Missouri.

Glube.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL,

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, April 15 .- To-day's money mar-

ket failed to develop any new features, but as a whole ruled firmer than for a few days past. Banks continue to report plenty of money on hand for business requiremenis. but indicate a trifle more firmness on the part of holders. Eastern exchange was less plentifully offered and was quotably higher ruling at 60c premium per \$1,000 sixty days. Foreign exchange was unchanged at \$4.861/4. The associated bank clearings were \$7,266, 000, against \$8,133,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK,

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, April 15.—Prices were inclined to be a trifle better for an hour or so this morning, and the market appeared rather firm for most stocks. A selling movement then set in in Missouri Pacific and Jersey Central, which caused a break of 1 per cent. in them. This weakened the balance, and created an unsettled feeling throughout. The fact that Mr. Gould's properties received no support whatever, was looked upon as an unfavorable omen. Rochester & Pittsburg was again in the dumps, and Oregon railway distinguished itself by dropping from 78 to 76. When Missouri Pacific touched 821/2 and Western Union went below 68 the demoralization seemed complete. The shorts took hold in the last hour and their purchases caused quite a rally, sufficient indeed to carry many stocks above the opening figures. There was considerable activity at the finish, with reactions all along the line. There are few who believe that there is anything per manent in the improvement to-day, and there was plenty of evidence that any quan-tity of long stocks were marketed on the

One million, two hundred thousand dollars o gold was shipped to-day and \$600,000 is al-ready engaged for shipment to-morrow. Albert W. Day says: "The opening was firm and the general market was steady until towards noon, S. V. White showed his bond as a heavy seller of Missouri Pacific and put it down to 82½. The Vanderbilts and Grangers were steady to strong. Northwestern advancing later in the day to 115½. The coalers were feverish. Jersey was dropped to 85, but recovered before the close to 86. The transactions in St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Western Union, Union Pacific and Lackawana were very large. Gould sold the market, anticipating an unfavorable decis ion in the Manhatten case, and on its announcement the room traders sold and Gould bought the market. We think the market a sale on all rallies. The close was marked by a general advance all along the

LATE CITY GLOBULES.

The Republican city committee yesterday decided to base the representation of the precincts in their convention upon the vote for the whole state ticket, and not upon the vote for governor. At 4 p. m. to-day the committee will hold another meeting. The second anniversary gathering of the

There was a meeting of the State Historical society officers on Monday evening but the business was mostly that of detail. The board of abatement cut down some

Crusaders at Pfeifer's hall in drama this

personal property taxes yesterday. The St. Paul Crusaders will celebrate the second anniversary of their organization by a musical and dramatic entertainment at Pleifer's hail, to-night. Amon will be Miss Annie Shonarth, of this city an Mr. M. S. Baker, of Minneapolis, with Pro fessor Manner, of the Cathedral choir, as director. Seibert's orchestra will be in at tendance. The entertainment will close with the drama "Solon Shingle," with Mr.

Burdette Thayer, Esq., of Spring Valley was in attendance upon the supreme cour

C. W. Bonn, Esq., of the legal firm of Cameron, Lorey & Bonn, of La Crosse, was in the city on business yesterday. Capt. Reed, warden of the state penitentiary, visited the state capitol yesterday.

Beclouding a Title.

An interesting suit was filed in the district court yesterday by J. H. Schurmeier and E. Good, plaintiffs, vs. J. C. Bettengen and his wife, defendants. Plaintiffs are tenants in common and owners in fee of property in block 4 of Lyman Dayton's addition, and claim that J. R. Cabanne, real estate dealer. claiming to be agent of Good, Feb. 8, 1884, for \$150 earnest money and a bargain to pay \$2,250 cash, and the same amount at the end of one year, to be secured by mortgage. wrongfully executed an instrument and had it recorded, making sale of this property to the Bettengens. Plaintiff's claim Cabaune had no authority so to act, pid them no money and that it was an at-tempt on his part and on the part of the de-fendants to speculate on the prop-erty and force the plaintiffs to sell it on terms to which they had not agreed and had no knowledge of whatever. Furthermore, they had never seen the Bettengen's money or mortgage. They ask the court for \$1,000 damages for clouding the title to their property, and that the defend-ants be compelled to surrender their false agreement, and if they do not, to have the record of the instrument annulled in the register's office.

The Trial of Rheams.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] MOORHEAD, April 15 .- The trial of Henry Rheams, for the murder of Frank Chase last September was commenced yesterday, and the testimony was all in to-night. The murder occurred at Glyndon, and the story is that the two had a quarrel, and Rheams went and borrowed a revolver and came back and shot Chase. The testimony seems to show that Rheams borrowed the revolver for self-protection, but again meeting Chase and his brother the row was renewed, and Rheams shot first in the air and then at Chase, who was making for him. This theory is given color by the fact that both Chases were large, muscular men, while Rheams is a small, thin man, weighing about 125 pounds. Arguments will begin

At a meeting of the New York presbytery yes-terday it was stated that a wealthy lady had presented \$69,000 for the use of needy churches. The threatened strike of the Third Pool Coal mine, Pennsylvania, will hardly occur, as too many must have the work, even at the reduc-tion. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ORGANS for \$35, at \$3 per month. ORGANS for \$50, at \$4 per month. ORGANS for \$75, at \$5 per month. PIANOS for \$250, at \$10 per month. PIANOS for \$350, at \$10 per month. PIANOS for \$450, at \$15 per month.

7 7 7 7 Steinway, Chickering, Haines, Behr, Kranich & Bach, Gabler and Arion PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin, Packard and Shoninger ORGANS.

148 & 150 East Third St., St. Paul.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. L. N. SCOTT, Manager

SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT! Matinee and Night! BARTON COMEDY CO.

Wanted, a Partner!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.

urday, Grand Matinee, April 17, 18 & 19.

Will present the charming play of

The Original Company, Beautiful Scenery. Sale of seats at box office commences this

Prices-Seats \$1.00 and 75c.

Gives Special Bargains in KNABE and FISCHER

PIANOS

Clough & Warren Organs. 96 E Third Street. -

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. PAUL Elevator Works. GRAVES & CO., Propr's,

Manufacturers of Improved Patent Safety Freight and Passenger Elevators. HAND, STEAM, AND HYDRAULIC.

Office and Works, Lafayette Ave. and M. & M. RR. St. Paul., Minn.
Minneapolis office, Room 22, Boston block.

DUMB WAITERS,

DUKE F. SMITH

INSTRUCTOR OF PIANO-FORTE.

Pupil of the eminent pianist, and teacher, S. B. Mills, of New York, and for several years a teacher in well known educational institutions, and of private classes, most respectfully tende his services to those desiring a thoroughly cor-petent, experienced and conscientious teacher.

Headquarters at NATHAN FORDS,

ARMORY FAIR!

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday April 16, 17, 18, 19.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Emmett Light Artillery.

TROTTING STOCK AUCTION.



HIGH-BRED TROTTING STOCK At Public Auction, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884, rain or shine, at MIDWAY PARK,

Adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, Minn., by Com. N.W. Kittson, Chas. A. DeGraff and George W. Sherwood, about 70 head of high-bred Trotters, consisting of young Stallions, Fillies, Brood Mares and Geldings, sired prin-Fillies, Brood Mares and Geldings, sired principally by such noted stallions as Smuggler, Volunteer, Peacemaker, George Wilkes, Von Arnim, Blackwood, Jr., Alexander, Baymont, Indianapolis, Belmont, Administrator, Blue Bull, and Ravenswood.

Terms of Sale—CASH.
Sale to commence at 10 a. m. sharp. Send for catalogue, to B. D. WOODMANSEE, St. Paul, Minn.

CLOTHING.

(Not through a St. Paul sidewalk, for you know they are all stone flags, and it would be impossible for such an accident to occur only in cities where there are rotten wood sidewalks.) The fall in Suits on our JOB COUNTER is tremen-In the new Musical and Comical Peculiarity of dous. We want to close them out this week and have marked them at the uniform price of \$10, they originally sold for \$15, \$18 and \$20. Three Nights Only, Thursday, Friday and Sat. They are the remnant of our spring stock carried over from last season, The Madison Square Theatre and being a job lot we want to close them out. Ask to see a \$10 Man's Suit from our job coun-

BOSTON

One-Price Clothing ST. PAUL.

SPRING

Overcoats

Our stock of lightweight Overcoats would do credit to a Broadway, New York store; it embraces every style of Serviceable Garment manufactured, at prices from \$6 to \$28. Our \$15 Spring Overcoat is the best Coat for a popular price we have ever shown, and for \$6, \$8 and \$10 we can show well-made Garments from durable cloths.

Youman's Hats, Hub Hats, Silk Hats, and all the best makes in Furnishing Goods. We can No. 96 East Third St. clothe you from head to foot (except shoes) and save you dollars on your outfit, besides giving you the best goods in the market.

Companies C, D&E, First Regt. BOSTON

"ONE-PRICE"

COMMENT MANUSAR

Corner Third and Robert streets, ST. PAUL.

Our stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing is acknowledged to be superior to any other in the West.