Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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BY H. P. HALL,
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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the fireside, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c. It is furnished to single subscribers at $1, with 15 cents added for pre-payment of postage. Subscribers should remit $1.15.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881.

THE HOME.

Number seven of this new and admirable family publication is now ready, and can be obtained at the news stands and at the GLOBE counting room. It is published weekly, illustrated, contains sixteen pages in pamphlet form, and is filled with choice and unexceptionable miscellany, correspondence, scientific and other interesting matter. As an introduction it is sent ten weeks for fifteen cents. Subscription price, one dollar per year. Address H. P. HALL,
Publisher, St. Paul, Minn.

AWL is well that ends well. The abstruse humor of this remark cannot be fully appreciated unless you know whether it refers to a waxed end or the end of a tumbling rod.

How would it do for the State to turn the Stillwater prison into a shoe shop and insure the lives of the convicts for the benefit of the treasury? The revenue from those who are killed off by that kind of labor might offset the longevity which follows the art of making threshing machines.

IT looks as though this shoemaking business was a conspiracy to rob the world of our distinguished though secluded fellow citizen, Coney. He has withstood the assaults of "duff" and the medicine of the prison physician, but we doubt whether he can hold out against leather. The board of health should dissect him prior to the return of the writ of mandamus, and be prepared to enlighten the court on the matter. Coney and "duff" forever."

THRESHING MACHINES have secured an unhealthy reputation owing to the explosion of the boilers and the antics of the festive tumbling rod. The State Board of Health might consider whether the mortality from that source is greater or less than the miasma produced by the bad breath emanating from the feet of those who wear shoes. Some might suppose that the difference between 45½ and 47½ is purely a mathematical problem, but this is a mistake. It is entirely a scientific proposition.

WOULD it make any difference with the health of the convicts if instead of fashioning the leather into shoes they should make leather seats for the breeches of a large portion of those who vote the Republican ticket? The important thing to find out is whether leather, *per se*, is a deadly poison, or whether it is the shape in which it is used that renders it so fatal. The savants at the State University ought to plant some leather in the State hothouse and analyze the buds and blossoms at an early day.

IT is probable that there will be no investigation of the charges of sectarianism in the Normal school at St. Cloud until after the close of the legislative session. The committee appointed for the purpose find that they cannot give the matter the attention it deserves without neglecting their legislative duties, and they yesterday procured authority to sit during the recess and report to the Governor. The charges are exceedingly grave ones, and there is a disposition among the members of the committee to get at the bottom facts, and to put a stop to the system, if it has been practiced.

CHARGES of brutality to patients are made against the managers of the Buffalo insane asylum. There is scarcely a single similar institution of the kind in the country that has escaped such scandals, and in nearly all instances the accusations have been substantiated. It appears as if brutal instincts was one of the chief recommendations of those selected to care for the insane. Certain it is, that this is one of their most prominent characteristics. It is about time, however, that an example was made of some of these miscreants who abuse their unfortunate fellows simply because they have the power.

THE Minneapolis delegation to the House again emphasized their opposition yesterday to the maintenance of the free navigation of the Mississippi by opposing and voting against the memorial to Congress asking the passage of a bill to prevent its obstruction. Mr. Hicks had the presumption to assert that it had not been demonstrated that sawdust 'interfered with navigation, notwithstanding the fact that every person engaged in our river traffic can testify that the channel has been very sensibly impaired by the accumulation of this refuse. Mr. Hicks regards the interests of about a dozen millers at Minneapolis as of far more importance than the interests of the millions of people who depend upon the river as an equalizer of freights from the West to the seaboard. Such narrow statesmanship is a disgrace even to Minneapolis.

THE bill requiring applicants for positions as teachers in our public schools to pass an examination in bookkeeping and other studies outside the proper domain of common school education, was very properly indefinitely postponed by the House yesterday. The tendency to enlarge the scope of public education is reprehensible in many respects. In the first place it is not the duty of the State to give instruction in academic or collegiate branches of study. Again, the branches already taught are so numerous that not one youth in a thousand can master them all. Even with the most industrious cramming and the most diligent study the average child can gain but a smattering of the ordinary branches of education during the time in which he remains at school, and all additions that are made are at the expense of the necessary elementary studies. The studies should be reduced rather than increased in number.

THERE were two new kinks in the State prison contract yesterday. Chief Justice Gillfillan granted a writ of mandamus requiring the State prison inspectors to appear and show why they rejected Mr. Thompson's bid of 47½ cents per day and accepted Seymour, Sabin & Co's. of 45½ cents, and Representative McCracken raised a committee of investigation to further probe the matter and ascertain whether any "undue influences" are floating about. Olny one thing further is now necessary. The State Board of Health should be called upon to report the relative healthfulness of shoe making and threshing machine manufacturing. All the bottom facts should be brought out. This is especially important, as our Still. water news department this morning announces that there is soon to be an increase of the prison population from natural causes, and the State should look after the health of its rising and still unborn generations. We cannot afford to jeopardize the physical condition of our fellow citizens, who are engaged in serving the State during their temporary retirement, and the "hfers" should be kept from landing in untimely graves.

A PROPER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Inquiry among the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shows the existence of a very general sentiment in favor of the passage of the constitutional amendment proposed by Hon. J. V. Daniels, of Olmsted county, in the House on Saturday. The amendment, as stated by the GLOBE yesterday, contemplates the abrogation of the sixty days' limitation as to the sessions of the legislature, and fixes the compensation of members at a specified sum, whether the sessions be long or short.

It is now very generally admitted that the abolition of annual sessions of the legislature was ill-advised and premature. Biennial sessions may be well enough for old and long-settled States, but in Minnesota, where the country is new and sparsely settled, the necessity for legislation is constantly existing. New counties are being organized, new towns and villages are being established, and all sections of the State are constantly in need of authority under which they can effect needed public improvements. As a result of this premature amendment we find the legislature at the present session deluged with bills of every description, a large majority of which come from the frontier counties. Though the session is but little more than half over, the necessity for haste in the disposition of these bills is beginning to be felt, and scores of them are passed every week after receiving only a cursory inspection from the committees. The effects of this hasty legislation will soon be felt, and people from all sections will be crying aloud for redress against the wrongs inflicted upon them either intentionally or for want of time in which to properly frame the needed laws.

It is hardly possible for the present legislature to dispose of all the business before it by the 4th of March, at which time its legal existence will expire. The appropriation bills will require careful consideration and provoke extended debate. The management of our State institutions should receive a more rigid inspection than they are likely to receive, and the re-apportionment of the State inio legislative and Congressional districts will require a week or ten days of continuous consideration. Other matters of importance will also need consideration, but all of these will be slighted to a greater or less degree.

The amendment referred to will be a partial remedy for many of the evils of our present system. It will afford the legislature time to give each measure that comes before it that consideration which the people have a right to expect it to receive. There would be less complaint of imperfections in the laws, less litigation over obscure and disputed points in the language of the acts, and greater satisfaction in every respect.

There need be no fear that the sessions of the legislature would be needlessly prolonged in case of the adoption of the amendment. As the members are to be paid a fixed salary there would be no inducement to remain in session longer than was absolutely necessary. They would transact their business decently and in order, and as seon as the tables were cleared adjourn. There are many reasons why the amendment should prevail: none why it should be opposed by those having the best interests of the whole State at heart.

A Friendly Challenge to Miss Annie Eva Fay.

To the Editor of the Globe.

As the result of the exhibition at the Opera House on Sunday night, the 6th inst., was not entirely satisfactory to the people, viewed in the light of a spiritual seance, I wish to make this proposition to Miss Fay:

That she give another entertainment of a similar character as soon as may suit her convenience, charging her usual admission fee, and permit the writer, whose name she can obtain at the GLOBE office, to arrange in advance an electrical coil from a galvanic battery, so that her distended hands shall form a part of the circuit, in such a way that the electrodes cannot be reached by any other part of the body. I will set outside the cabinet, assisted by any intelligent and reliable man to be selected by the audience, and form a part of the circuit, and if she, without being otherwise tied or hampered by rope, cord or cordage, will perform or cause to be performed experiments similar to those of Sunday night and not break the current, she shall take the receipts at the door,—in case of a failure the money (less the cost of the hall) to be donated to the Orphan asylum. If successful Miss Fay will be well paid for an evening's work and will satisfy many doubting friends. *Will she try it?*

MATERIALIST.

Ladies, Please Take Notice.

Our clearing out sale will continue another week and many goods sold lower than ever before. ESTERLEY & HEINEMANN.

Prang's Valentine Cards.

Magnificent assortment. Finest collection in St. Paul at the St. Paul B. & S. Co.'s, 87 East Third street.

THE LEGISLATURE.

WASHING DAY WORK AMONG THE STATE SOLONS.

The Railroad Bills Before the Senate—A Long Discussion on the Swamp Land Grants—A Close Vote—The House Sloshing Around Promiscuously—A Goodly Number of Bills Passed.

SENATE.

The policy of granting swamp lands to aid in the construction of railroads had an extensive airing yesterday, three bills fitting out railroads with extensive donations of lands being in committee of the whole at the same time, one of which was recommended to pass, while the other two were reported back without recommendation. Those who favored the grants urged their claims on the ground that other roads and other parts of the State had been so favored and claimed that their localities and roads were entitled to a fair divide of public lands with the rest of the counties. The bill recommended to pass was so recommended by a vote of 15 to 14, and it is believed that fifteen votes is about the strength these measures will have with a full Senate, while it takes twenty-one votes to pass a bill. The Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha railroad company received quite a set back by the Senate refusing to pass the House bills authorizing the consolidation of the various corporations which form the one mentioned. The bills are now in committee of the whole for future consideration. Lieut. Gov. Gilman has so recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his accustomed place.

Routine Report.

Senate met at 10 o'clock. Devotional exercises by the chaplain. Roll called and journal approved.

Senator Crooks offered a resolution for the appointment of an additional page. Senator Hinds gave notice of debate.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & OMAHA RAILROAD.

Senator Castle called up the bill authorizing the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company to purchase and own the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad, and the two bills accompanying it relating to that corporation, and moved that they be passed under suspended rules. Pending the call of the roll on the passage of the bill, explanation of the effect of the bill having been asked, a debate took place between Senators Castle and Hinds, Mr. Castle taking the ground that the bill was all right and contained nothing extending the powers or privileges of the old company, while Mr. Hinds contended that by reason of the sale of the road the vast land grant of the Sioux City road would be liable to taxation and the bill was intended to relinquish that right on the part of the State. The bill was lost; yeas, 13; nays, 14. The vote by which the bill was lost was reconsidered and all three of the bills were referred to the committee of the whole.

A NEW OFFICER.

Senator Rice called up the House bill authorizing the establishment of the office of district attorney in the Twelfth judicial district, and asked that it be passed under suspended rules.

Senator D. Buck thought the office was an innovation on our present system of administering justice, but upon his being assured that it only affected the Twelfth district, he withdrew his opposition, saying that if the voters of that district desired to pay $2,000 per annum to such an officer he didn't know that he had any objections.

SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN.

A communication was received from the governor, stating that at a meeting of the governors of the original thirteen States a movement was inaugurated for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in a manner befitting the historical significance of the event and the present greatness of the nation, and recommended that the legislature make such provision as would enable the State of Minnesota to be represented in a creditable manner. The matter was referred to the committee on military affairs.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To authorize school district No. 1, in Scott county, to issue bonds to rebuild a school house destroyed by fire.

To legalize certain acts of the commissioners of Murray county.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the village of Wadena, Wadena county.

To incorporate the village of Glyndon, Clay county.

Authorizing the judge of probate of Le Sueur county to arrange and record certain papers.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Senator Wedge in the chair, a number of bills were considered, those attracting the most attention and creating most discussion being the three bills donating swamp lands to aid in the construction of railroads. The subject of swamp land grants was debated at considerable length by Senators Campbell, Officer, Crooks and D. Buck, who favored the grants, and by Senators Powers, Pillsbury, C. D. Gilfillan and Hinds, who were opposed to that policy. The bill granting swamp lands to the Minneapolis & St. Cloud railroad was recommended to pass, yeas 15, nays 14, while those granting swamp lands to the Little Falls and Dakota railway and to the Lake Park and Crookston railway was reported back without recommendation, yeas 14, nays 15.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Senator Wheat, chairman of the committee on insane asylums, made the following report:

To the President and Senate of the State of Minnesota.

Your committee on hospital for the insane, respectfully reports, that it visited the hospital for the insane at St Peter, on the 27th day of January, and at Rochester, on the 28th day of January.

The committee were cordially received by the officers of the institutions.

The first hospital consists of what is known as the temporary and the permanent hospital. The temporary has a capacity for eighty patients, but has now within its walls 100 patients. The permanent hospital has a capacity for about 500 patients, but has now within its remaining structure 474 patients.

It appeared to your committee that sanitary measures and cleanliness were carefully observed in this institution, that the diet was wholesome and good, but that the wards were all too much crowded for the health or comfort of the patients. The temporary hospital consists of two separate buildings, and it appeared that in case of fire there would not be sufficient protection, especially as the building material of one is almost entirely of wood.

The permanent hospital consists of a central building and two wings. The situation of the hospital is this: The south wing and central building are in their usual state of repair, except that the parts of the central building bordering on the north wing are considerably damaged by fire. The north wing of the building is destroyed by fire, with the exception that the outside walls are standing, and competent engineers say that not more than 100 feet of this wall is destroyed.

The estimates of the wants of this hospital for the years 1881-2, are for building expenditures $177,000. These expenditures are itemized as follows:

BUILDING EXPENSES.

For rebuilding and making the entire north wing fire proof	$ 90,000 00
For furnishing the same	12,000 00
For heating, plumbing and gas fitting	30,000 00
For changes and repairs in centre building and south wing, necessary after the fire	5,000 00
For water supply, outside protection from fire, pipes, hydrants, hose, etc	15,000 00
For remodeling the basement of south wing on plan similar to that proposed for the north wing [illegible] fire proof, and attic [illegible] with chimneys, providing basement of centre building and drying room from fire	25,000 00
Total	$177,000 00

As to the policy of building on the fire proof plan, or as nearly so as possible, your committee feel justified in saying that it should be adopted.

As to the proposed outlay for water supply, the proposition is to bring the water from a certain lake, situated about 480 rods away, and 167 feet above the basement of the hospital. It is thought that pipes can be adjusted from this lake to the hospital so as to make protection in case of fire complete, as well as to make a constant supply of water for use. The committe endorse the proposition.

As to the proposition to remodel the basement of the south wing and make that fire proof, also to protect basement of the central building in a fire proof manner, we believe it to be necessary to the safety of patients. It appears to us that every possible precaution against fire should be taken in a building of this kind.

When these wants are supplied and the building destroyed rebuilt, the capacity of this hospital will be about sufficient to accommodate 600 patients, or about the present number at the temporary and permanent hospital.

Your committee were received at the second hospital in the same courteous manner as at St. Peter.

This hospital has a capacity for about eighty patients. It is now crowded to 112. It consists of the old inebriate asylum, a building not very well calculated for its present use, and the new addition built during the last year with a capacity sufficient for 100 patients. This new addition will be fitted for use some time this month, and will then relieve the overcrowded wards of both hospitals, but yet the superintendent informed your committee that the united capacity of the first and second hospitals would only be sufficient for the present number of patients.

All that was said with regard to sanitary measures, cleanliness and diet when speaking of the first hospital may be repeated here. We believe these matters to be well conducted, and that the comfort and welfare of patients here, is secured as far as possible to be, in such crowded wards.

Your committee desires to say that the appropriation of $20,000 made last session for building the additions now being furnished, appears to have been judiciously used by the building committee.

No appropriation was made for furnishing, heating or lighting the building, and this expenditure will have to be provided for the present session.

The estimated wants of the hospital for building purposes during the years 1881-2 are as follows:

BUILDING PURPOSES.

For furnishing the new west wing	$ 5,000 00
For coils and plumbing new west wing	5,176 00
For Ferminich boilers	8,600 00
For new engine house and chimney	5,000 00
For proposed new east extension	50,000 00
For furnishing new east extension	8,000 00
For coils and plumbing east extension	8,000 00
For remodeling the kitchen	2,000 00
For fitting up bakery	1,000 00
For rain water cistern	250 00
For enlarging the chapel	250 00
For water supply and fire protection	10,000 00
	$103,076 00

Now the appropriation called for, for the four first items, is to meet expenditures already made for fitting the new building for use. They amount to $18,776.

The three following items are for the purpose of building another addition with a capacity for 150 patients. The expenditure would be $66,000, a part only of which would be actually necessary the present year. Now the building is a necessity. When the building destroyed by fire at St. Peter is rebuilt there will then, as said before, be only capacity enough for the present number of patients. There are several counties now in the State with insane people locked up in their jails, and until the addition is built there will be no relief for them. The appropriation if made for 1881, would only partially meet the wants of the situation, if made for 1882 it would meet them still less imperfectly.

The expenditures for the last five items are necessary, and there are unsettled balances standing back to 1878 amounting to about $1,800 that should be paid.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. WHEAT, Chairman.

HOUSE.

The House commenced its business wrong end first yesterday, and as a consequence there was an almost constant wrangle. Motions to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering this, that or the other measure, and a great deal of valuable time was lost. The features of the session were the memorial to Congress asking for the passage of the bill prohibiting the deposit of sawdust in the Mississippi river, which called out the usual objections from Mr. Hicks on behalf of the Minneapolis mill owners; the resolution of Mr. McCracken providing for an investigation of the charges of corruption in the letting of the contract for prison labor; and the application for additional time in which to investigate the charges of sectarianism against the St. Cloud Normal school, which was also opposed by Mr. Hicks. Nearly a score of bills were passed during the afternoon, however, and the vote by which several bills were lost on Saturday was reconsidered. When the order of introduction of bills was reached there was a perfect deluge of legal cap, but a motion to adjourn prevented the reading of any of them.

Routine Report.

The House met at 2:30 P. M., Speaker Fletcher in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Wright.

The vote by which the bills lost on Saturday were defeated was reconsidered and the bills placed on file for second reading.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the fees of jurors in justice courts.

To provide for the organization of the militia of the State of Minnesota.

To amend the law relating to the organization of corporations.

Legalizing certain acts in partnership transactions.

Legalizing the organization of a school district in Big Stone county.

Incorporating the village of Montrose.

Relating to the bonds of county surveyor.

Requiring registers of deeds to give a bond of $5,000.

Authorizing a school district in Redwood county to issue bonds.

Relating to roads, cartways and bridges.

Authorizing the Winona & St. Peter railroad company to purchase certain other roads connecting therewith.

Incorporating the village of White Bear, Ramsey county.

To punish language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

To amend the statutes relating to mandamus.

Changing the boundaries of certain school districts in Hennepin county.

For the protection of fish in Lake Koronis, Meeker county.

Incorporating the village of Lansing, Mower county.

Regulating the salaries of officers of Mower county.

Memorial to Congress asking the passage of the bill forbidding the deposit of sawdust in the Mississippi river or its tributaries, yeas 60, nays 22.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McCracken offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported and generally believed that the contract said to have been made between the State and Seymour, Sabin & Co., for the convict labor of the State prison, has not been made in the interest of the State, but has intentionally been made in the interest of Seymour, Sabin & Co.; and

WHEREAS, It is also currently reported and generally believed, that parties interested in the securing of contract for said Seymour, Sabin & Co. offered Messrs. Forepaugh & Tarbox, the highest bidders for said convict labor, $10,000 if they, the said Forepaugh & Tarbox, would withdraw their bid for said convict labor; and,

WHEREAS, It is generally believed that through the action of the prison inspectors in letting the said convict labor to Seymour, Sabin & Co., the lowest bidders for said convict labor, instead of to said Forepaugh & Tarbox, the highest bidders for said convict labor, the State has been defrauded to the amount of at least $10,000; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that all of the facts connected with the said transaction were not made known to the committee on State prison; and

WHEREAS, This legislature and the people of the State are entitled to and of good right ought to know whether the State has suffered or not by the action of said inspectors in the making of said contract for said convict labor, and as to whether the State is bound by said contract; therefore

Resolved, That a joint committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, be selected or appointed to investigate the action of the prison inspectors in the making of said contracts with the said Seymour, Sabin & Co., and that Representatives Dunn, Gould, Armstrong, Flom and Donohue be said committee on the part of the House, with power to send for persons and papers, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Collins offered a resolution authorizing the committee on the investigation of the charges of sectarianism at the normal school at St. Cloud to sit during the recess and report to the governor. After considerable debate the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gearey offered a resolution directing the finance committee to inquire into the advisability of changing the end of the fiscal year for State institutions. Adopted.

Mr. McCracken offered a resolution declaring that no new bills be received after the 22d of February. Laid over under notice of debate. Adjourned.

STILLWATER.

Staples' foundry starts up next Monday.

Will May's colt ran away with him Saturday.

No Sunday papers were received here yesterday. Snow bound.

The invitations for the masquerade were issued this morning.

Charlie Clegg returned Friday evening from his home in Kentucky.

R. M. Anderson left for a short vacation in the woods, this morning.

A. A. Harper, who has been spending the winter in the East, returned yesterday.

W. G. Clark, who has been in St. Louis the past two months, returned on Saturday.

Alex. Daleen, who has been pronounced insane, was taken to St. Peter this morning.

R. S. Davis has purchasad Thos. Francis' residence on Third street. Consideration $2,000.

Charlie Staples and Jim O'Brien are down from the woods. They expect to return to-morrow if the road is open.

Miss Lillie Stevens, who has been visiting with her cousin, Mrs. Jos. Kelso, returned to her home in Minneapolis today.

H. J. Milligan, of Chicago, has secured the contract for frescoeing the new Opera house. John Whiteside will do the plastering.

Two or three inches of snow seem to be sufficient to block up all our railroads, delaying mails and papers from two to ten hours.

H. A. Shaw, recently foreman of Schulenberg, Boeckler & Co.'s mill, now of Eastman, Bovey & Co.'s, of Minneapolis, spent Sunday in our city.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin Company" failed to reach here Saturday evening, and, as all the seats had been sold, it was a matter of general disappointment.

An avalanche of snow, falling from the Brunswick building, caused a temporary suspension of telephone communication with several parties Saturday afternoon.

Hay is very scarce. There are no receipts of wild. Tame is quoted at $14 per ton. Oats, very scarce, at 35 cents. Dry oak wood, $5.50 per cord, delivered.

D. M. Sabin, Isaac Staples, R. F. and D. H. Hersey have purchased the seventy thousand dollars of Fruin stock in the water works, at fifty cents on the dollar.

A female prisoner at the penitentiary is about to become a mother. She has been confined here about two months, previous to which, she was eight months at the jail in Mankato.

An injunction was served upon the county treasurer, restraining him from collecting taxes in Marine township. It seems that through some error the clerk of the town of Marine gave to the county auditor a statement showing that a tax of five mills was levied for road purposes. The extensions in the tax list was given to the treasurer, with this tax included therein, and as Mr. Doe was anxious that all should be in correct shape, the above injunction was served upon him.

The masquerade ball, which is to take place on the evening of Washington's birthday, under the auspices of the Library association, promises to be the grandest affair of its nature ever held in Stillwater. Already costumes are commencing to assume shape, and many very elegant ones are promised. The ball will be under the general supervision of Messrs. D. H. Hersey and Wm. M. Capron, which is certainly an assurance of its success.

An accident occurred at Stillwater Junction, Friday evening, which delayed the train for Stillwater about two hours. The Stillwater train was standing on the side track, waiting the arrival of the Eastern bound train. Through someone's carelessness the switch was turned towards the branch, and the express ran down against the baggage car, throwing off the rear end of its trucks. The express was running with two engines, and the head one received damages serious enough to compel the train to proceed to Hudson with but one engine.

Quite a number of owners of "high steppers" have for a long time been considering the feasibility of organizing a jockey club in this city. To accomplish that end a meeting was called Saturday evening at Webb McKusick's stable, when the following officers were elected: President, A. J. Orff; vice president, Abe Rohrbach; secretary, J. Connors; treasurer, D. W. McKusick; directors, Phil. Potts, Wm. H. Veasie and R. S. Piper. The association is known as the Stillwater Jockey club, and it is the intention of its members to have a series of well organized trotting meetings, and to endeavor to draw out the best speed of the many fast horses which are known to be owned in this city. The club will hold its regular meetings at Webb McKusick's stable on Saturday evenings, and all lovers and owners of horseflesh are cordially invited to be present.

The Same Old Story in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—Only ninety-two members voted on the nineteenth ballot for United States Senator to-day, which was as follows: Oliver 32, Wallace 24, Graw 29, McVeagh 2, Shiras 1, Philips 2, Curtin 1, Baird 1. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. F. Wilke, Lafayette, Ind., reports a case where a man suffered so badly with *Rheumatism that he could not move.* He had most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the St. Jacobs Oil the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

THE WORLD OF TRADE.

Stocks Firm Up and Grain Firms Down, Chiefly—Pork Advances.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8, 1881.

Prices and transactions on the board of trade yesterday were as follows:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 2 do, 87c; No. 1, 88c; No. 2 86c; No. 3, 76c.

Corn—No. 2, 35⅛c; March 35⅝c; May 38c. Sales, one car February, at 35½c, and one car March at 35⅛c.

Oats—No. 2 white 30c; No. 3 do, 28½c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; March, 30c; May, 32½c; No. 3 mixed 29c.

Barley—No. 2, 80c; No. 3 extra 63c; No. 3, 55c.

Bran—Offered at $8.00.

Baled Hay—Offered at $11.00.

Hogs—Live, $5.00; dressed, $6.50.

A New York dispatch of last evening says: The cotton goods market quiet and steady. White goods and quilts fairly active. Prints in moderate demand and dress goods and ginghams doing well. Spring cashmeres in rather better request and prices steady. Hosiery quiet. Foreign goods in light demand.

Eastern and European Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Money easy at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 60 days, firm at $4.82. Sight exchange on New York, on demand, at $4.85¼.

Governments quiet and unchanged.

Bonds—In the railroad bond market Texas & Pacific income land grant '75 advanced to 84½ from 83¼; Ohio Central income to 68 from 66, Indiana, Bloomington & Western income to 73⅝ from 78½; Lake Erie & Western income to 81¼ from 80½; Alton & Terre Haute seconds income to 104 from 103. Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield seconds income declined to 64½@65 from 66; Texas & Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, to 97½ from 98¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts to 59 from 60¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts, Iowa & Dakota division, to 122 from 123; Morris & Essex first guaranteed to 124¼ from 125, and New Jersey Central adjustment sevens to 112¼ from 113. Metropolitan Elevated firsts strong, with sales at 105@108.

State securities dull and nominal.

Stocks—The stock market opened strong and ¼@3 per cent. higher than Saturday's closing quotations, the latter in Oregon Navigation, and subsequently advanced ¼@2 per cent., Texas Pacific leading. This was followed by Philadelphia & Reading ⅛@1⅝ per cent., but at the first board speculation became strong and the dealings throughout the rest of the day were characterized by a firmer tone. There were, of course, occasional slight reactions, but the general tendency was in the direction of higher figures and at the close prices showed an advance on the day's transactions ranging from ¼@3 per cent., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Oregon Navigation, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Texas Pacific and Manhattan Elevated leading in the upward movement. The New York Central railroad company are very short of cars, and it is said about $2,000,000 in freight money is locked up here in empty cars awaiting a break in the harbor ice blockade.

The *Evening Post* says:: At the Stock Exchange a majority of the room traders are bearish and several influential speculators are on the same side. The result is a constant large and short interest. On the other hand the speculative public is still bullish and such speculative capitalists as Vanderbilt, Gould and Mills are understood to be on the same side. That prices are very high is as unmistakable as that the sun shines, and that speculation is drifting towards securities and shares the value of which lies largely in the future is also clear. If Congress, however, authorizes refunding, of which there is now less doubt than a few weeks ago, speculation is likely to become wilder than for several months. During last week the bullion received in this city from gold and silver mines of the West amounted to $179,978.

The transactions aggregated 372,000 shares, of which 1,500 were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; 1,700 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; 13,000 Canada Southern; 1,300 Central Pacific; 13,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; 5,000 Delaware & Hudson; 25,000 Denver & Rio Grande; 21,000 Erie; 4,700 Hannibal & St. Joe; 7,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain; 7,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas; 28,000 Lake Shore; 72,000 Lake Erie & Western; 17,000 Louisville & Nashville; 3,000 Michigan Central; 8,000 Manhattan Elevated; 4,500 Metropolitan Elevated; 20,000 Chicago & Northwestern; 1,200 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; 8,600 New Jersey Central; 12,000 New York Central; 25,000 Northern Pacific; 1,800 Ohio & Mississippi; 29,000 Ontario & Western; 25,000 Ohio Central; 17,000 Pacific Mail; 3,000 Philadelphia & Reading; 30,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; 1,300 St. Paul & Omaha; 87,000 Texas Pacific; 17,000 Union Pacific; 8,700 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; 13,000 Western Union Telegraph; 2,600 Chesapeake & Ohio; 4,000 Illinois Central; 16,000 Little Pittsburgh; 3,200 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and 300 Standard Mining.

MORNING QUOTATIONS.

Rock Island	134	Ontario & West.	41⅜
Panama‡	228	B. C. R. & N‡.	80
Fort Wayne	129½	Alton & T. H.	47
Pittsburgh	129⅞	do preferred	132
Illinois Central	132	Wab. St. L. & P.	48⅛
C. B. & Q.	173	do preferred	87⅝
Chicago & Alt.	148	Han. & St. Joe.	52
do preferred	147	do preferred	105
N. Y. Central	147¼	Iron Mountain	59⅝
Harlem‡	190	St. L. & S. F.	45
Lake Shore	128⅜	do preferred	63¼
Canada South'n	84	do 1st pref'd‡	96
Mich. Central	120¼	C. St. L. & N. O.	53⅜
Erie	48⅛	Kansas & Texas	46⅜
do preferred	87⅛	Union Pacific	116⅝
Northwestern	129¼	Central Pacific	87½
do preferred	141¾	Texas Pacific	55
Mil. & St. Paul	114⅜	Northern Pacific	40⅜
do preferred	133	do preferred	68¾
Del. & Lack.	122⅞	L'ville & Nash.	85
Morris & Essex	121	N. C. & St. L.	73
Delaware & H.	106¼	L. N. A. & C.	78
N. J. Central	92	Houston & Tex.	71
Reading	61¾	Denver & R. G.	77
Ohio & Miss.	41¾	St. Paul & Om'a.	47
do preferred	105½	do preferred	104¾
Chesapeake & O.	24	P. T. & B.	38
do 1st pref'd	34	Memphis & C'n.	42¾
do 2d pref'd	24½	Am'n Union T.	79½
Mobile & Ohio	22¼	West. Union T.	115½
C. C. C. & I.	87½	Atlantic & Pac.	46
C. C. & I. C.	25½	Pacific Mail	52½
Ohio Central	31⅝	Adams Express	127
Lake Erie & W.	59⅜	Wells & Fargo	117½
Peoria, D. & E.	37¾	American	69
Ind. B. & West.	63	United States	58
M. & C. 1st pfd.	12	Quicksilver	14
do 2d pref'd	7	do preferred	55½

‡Offered. ‡Bid.

EVENING QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	101⅝	New 4 per cents	112⅝
New 5s	100⅝	Pacific 6s, '95	125
New 4½s	112		

STATE BONDS.

La. consols	54	Virginia 6s, old	30
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s, new	30
St. Joe	107½	Consols	105
Tenn. 6s, old	47¾	Deferred	
Tenn. 6s, new	47¾		

STOCKS.

C. P. Bonds	113	Ohio Central	33¾
U. P. Bonds, 1st	113¼	Lake Erie & W.	58⅜
U. P. land grant	114	Ontario & W.	41⅜
Sinking fund	123	B. C. R. & N.	80
Lehigh & W.	135	Alton & T. H.	56
St. P. & S. C. 1st		do preferred	132
C. C. & I. C. 1st		Wab. St. L. & P.	47¾
do seconds		do preferred	86⅝
Erie seconds	100	Han. & St. Jo.	82
Rock Island	135	do preferred	104¾
Panama	228	Iron Mountain	60⅝
Fort Wayne	129½	St. L. & S. F.	45½
Pittsburgh	129½	do preferred	63¾
Illinois Central	133½	do 1st pref'd	95⅝
C. B. & Q.	172	C. St. L. & N. O.	55
Chicago & Alt.	148	Kansas & Tex.	46¾
do preferred	149	Union Pacific	116¾
N. Y. Central	147⅝	Central Pacific	87¾
Harlem	193	Northern Pacific	41⅜
Lake Shore	128⅜	do preferred	68⅜
Canada Southern	85	L'ville & Nash.	85⅛
Mich. Central	117¼	N. C. & St. L.	72

Erie	48⅛	L. N. A. & C.	75
do preferred	87¾	Houston & Tex.	70
Northwestern	129¼	Denver & R. G.	96⅝
do preferred	143½	West. Union T.	115⅛
Mil. & St. Paul	115	Atlantic & Pac.	46⅛
do preferred	124	Pacific Mail	57⅛
St. Paul & Om'a.	47	Adams Express	127
do preferred	104¾	Wells & Fargo	117½
Lackawanna	122¾	American	68½
Morris & Essex	121	United States	56
Delaware & H.	106¼	Quicksilver	14½
N. J. Central	92½	do preferred	58
Reading	62	Caribou	25⅝
Ohio & Miss.	42	Central Arizona	5¼
do preferred	108	Homestake	26
Chesapeake & O.	24¼	Standard	25
Mobile & Ohio	22¼	Excelsior	6
Cleveland & Col.	85¾	Little Pitts	7
C. C. & I. C.	25⅜	Ontario	34¾

Winona County Mining Stocks, 40c.

....No sales. ‡Offered. §Ex. coupon. *Ex. div. ¶Ex. int. ‖Bid.

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by M DORAN, commission merchant:

LIVERPOOL, Fe