

From Sunday's Edition

The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this publication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul postoffice and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper.

THE MARKETS INDEXED.

But Few Changes in the Situation at Chicago Yesterday.

WHEAT STEADILY STRENGTHENED.

Provisions in Good Request and Pork Above Seventeen Dollars.

THE STOCK MARKET IMPROVED.

Notes of the Progress of the Transportation Troubles to the East.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—To-day settled many controversies. May pork passed the \$17 mark. Seventeen dollar pork is no longer a matter of dispute. Sellers who had put the limit of their losses at this figure, and buyers who had limited their ambition for profit at this figure, are both ready to admit the fact. The first have covered and the latter have realized—provided both employed active brokers. Pork has recovered all it lost after the McGeech collapse. Lard is relatively cheaper than other products, but while it grows rapidly it is noticed in weak days it loses less. The pork bulls are now talking \$15 and \$20 per barrel. The Fowlers predict 13 cent lard in May. Germany and France have closed their markets, but the hog killing is 400,000 short of last year's. Who knows? The negotiations at Washington may all be unnecessary. Products at famine prices in the spring, the German barons may all suddenly be convinced that there never was any triancho in American meats, and that American competition is nothing more than healthful. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Gaylord to-day bought in 40,000 barrels of pork for account of Singer, who put out this line yesterday and took it in to-day at a loss of \$10,000.

Receipts of hogs this week were 10,000 less than the receipts this same week a year ago. The shipments this week—about 46,000—were double the shipments of the corresponding week twelve months ago. Jones claims that the big sales made this week by him were of long pork and lard, and that for the first time in a year he has not a dollar's interest in provisions.

Provisions led the dance all day. May pork began at \$16.65 and with scarcely a stop advanced to \$17.02 1/2. There were few sellers and many anxious buyers. Purchases by Gaylord for Singer put the market up very fast. A dispatch from a good authority at New York to-day says that English and French traders are short 200,000 hogs of lard in this market, and that with the small supply of hogs and the indisposition to sell May lard would soon be at ten cents.

Wheat was quoted weak and dull in Liverpool at a decline of 63 per quarter for cargoes of red winter coat, being equivalent to about 1 1/2¢ per bushel, American money and measure. The week's receipts here were 75,000 bushels, and early sales 3/4¢ under the closing figures yesterday. But the advance in provisions and a higher stock market in New York started the shorts to buying freely. It was also claimed that there were more outside orders, and with fair bidding prices rallied 3/4¢.

When the early demand was satisfied they receded 3/4¢, again rallied 3/4¢ on renewed buying, and later 1/2¢. No. 2 opened at 98 1/2¢. May sold at 88¢ up to 99¢, and closed at 98 1/2¢, only a few trans actions being made at the outside figures. After the first break, Poole, Kent & Co., Lester, Mr. Ira Holmes, Schwartz & Duppe, Lindblom & other large operators became quiet but large purchasers. The corn feeling was a little easier and May was quoted at 98 1/2¢ bid.

Corn opened 1/4¢ and 3/4¢ lower. The inspection showed 4 1/2 ears against 377 yesterday. The statistical position was further weakened by returns of the weekly movement, which showed an increase of 850,000 bushels over shipments, and it was known that the arrivals would have been much larger if convenient storage could have been assured by the Burlington railroad. Early sales were at 58 1/2¢ and 58 1/4¢ for No. 2 May, but the sharp upward turn in other articles induced the shorts to cover freely; scalpers bought to a fair extent; there were more outside orders. Prices operated to 55 1/2¢, again weakened when the shorts and early orders were filled, and closed tame at 58 1/4¢ bid, sellers at 58 1/2¢, but keen sales were between 58 1/4¢ and 58 1/2¢. Fred Stanley, Nat Jones and his crowd hammered the market early and late, but steady buying of Lester, Walker, Pickering, Charles Mair, John Rumsey and Deacon Hobbs held the market level. Baker & Co. were said to have put out a large line, but if true they must have operated through some new brokers.

There was no particular change in the flour market, and trading is still light for all grades, with better family and bakers' brands holding firm, but quite a dull trade for shipping and low grade stock, with buyers scarce on outside account of bidding below what holders are willing to accept. Rye flour dull. Buckwheat flour can hardly be sold at all, with choice and pure eastern to be had at \$6 per barrel. Bran and millstuffs were selling well and holding up firm.

The receipts of cattle were light, with a fair demand for Saturday at about steady prices on all sorts. Shippers and dressed beef dealers continue to complain of the quality of so-called fat cattle. Armour and Swift to-day secured 616 head from Kansas City, bought there at lower figures than in Chicago. About all the desirable lots of shipping cattle were sold at noon. The market generally closes rather unsettled, all classes of buyers complaining that at present prices there is no profit to the trade.

Only 7,000 hogs were received to-day.

There was a fair demand for choice heavy by shippers and choice mixed by packers, these sorts selling equally as well as any day this week. Strong light weights and common light were neglected and a shade lower; light-weight were not wanted at all unless at unusually low figures. Best heavy continued scarce. The great bulk of arrivals are of the poor and medium sorts. It seemed more difficult to get good prices in the Northwest than in any other division of the yards, but salesmen there seemed to forget they also had a poor quality. Yet again there were a few loads of choice as could be found, and they sold for nearly the top of the market. The market closed rather quiet with a good many light left over.

The sheep market was quiet, a good many poor and common are in pens for which there was little or no demand; best in fair request at steady prices. We quote common \$3.50@3.75; fair, \$4@4.50; best \$5@5.75. These latter sales must be nearly all wethers or lambs and fine woolled. Among the sales of the latter are 945 at an average of 96¢ at \$5.50; 76 averaging 123¢ at \$5.75.

Chicago Financial.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—During the week the banks have been well supplied with loanable funds and the money market has been easy. A fair demand has existed. Regular customers and all others in good standing obtained all the money they required at 6 1/2% per cent. Large loans can be made at 5 1/2% per cent. In the line of deposits there has been an increase, and collections have improved. The trade of the city is slowly but gradually picking up. The movement of currency to the country has been moderate and receipts have exceeded shipments. A large percentage of the money in the bank vaults is tied up in carrying provisions and the immense stocks of grain here have been on the seaboard as by no means steady, and it is rumored that 20¢ per 100 lbs. is the rate for grain to New York. To-day there was a fair demand for money, and rates were quoted 5¢ per cent. on call and 6¢ per cent. on time. Eastern exchange between city banks was firmer at 70¢ premium per \$1,000. The clearings were \$17,038,000; for the week they foot up \$51,108,212; for January they were \$200,979,288.

East Bound Freight.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The report of last week's shipments from Chicago east bound, shows a still further decrease, the tonnage having fallen off 8,000 tons. Chicago grain is still securely housed, and there is no immediate prospect of a movement toward the seaboard. So light are the exports of grain at present that European countries are beginning to take notice of the fact that they are taking crude petroleum in barrels, something never before heard of. There are three noteworthy features of the week. The extraordinary increase in the Grand Trunk tonnage, the corresponding decrease in Michigan Central tonnage, and the immense shipments of flour reported by the Lake Shore. The Grand Trunk has made an astonishing jump from 9.3 per cent. to 20.5 per cent., but this is easily explained by the fact that the Michigan Central tonnage has increased during the past week instead of decreased, but it is not shown in the Chicago report, because a majority has been billed from Joliet. Commissioner Moore says that he receives reports of Joliet shipments, and pronounces the charge without foundation. The Lake Shore carried last week nearly one-half of the entire flour tonnage from Chicago, and while its official claim to be abiding by tariff rates its competitors are said to have positive proof that a few cars were taken at a cut rate. Charges are made that the Fort Wayne is cutting rates, but there is nothing to indicate the fact. The Michigan Central is the only line east-bound from Chicago against which there is not the faintest breath of suspicion. It is conceded on all sides that they are maintaining rates. It is not unlikely Mr. Clark will order a reduction in rates within a few days. The Baltimore & Ohio has submitted its grievances and asked the commissioner to do something to correct the existing evils. The road is not only seriously affected by the irregularities at Chicago, but it is the same disturbance everywhere. Ohio & Mississippi, its St. Louis connection, has forwarded to the Baltimore & Ohio emphatic assertions, backed up by affidavits, that other St. Louis roads are not abiding by the tariff.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—We have had a bull market all day, entirely in the possession of the bulls, who have used their advantage and pushed bears severely. It was ascertained this morning that the Vanderbilts were large buyers of St. Paul & Northwestern and Granger, stocks opened up at a sharp advance with good tone; good buying of St. Paul at 91 1/2, very strong. Woerishoffer brokers were large purchasers and other bear houses continued buying. There seemed to be a good deal of stock for sale, but later in the day the bulls were able to advance it; shorts covered freely. R. P. Flower & Co. were buying West Shore, Western Union and Union Pacific, and each division of the bear contingent seemed anxious to get in out of the cold.

A dispatch was received from Chicago saying that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Union Pacific roads had privately arranged a compromise between themselves which would be submitted to the Western Trunk association on Monday and probably adopted. An injunction was served on the receiver of the North River Construction company, to prevent their disposing of their securities.

There was a slight reaction during the day, but the market was kept well in hand by the bulls, and at no time were transactions large enough to allow belated bulls to buy or give the bears a chance to cover. The pork statistics show a decrease in reserve of \$180,400, which is more favorable to the business situation than anything we have had for some time unless it is entirely the result of navigation. The market is purely a professional one. The short interest is very largely eliminated. The only question is whether the powerful leaders who have ranged themselves on the bull side will be able to advance prices farther and maintain them until the public come in and relieve them of their load. Sharp room traders are predicting lower prices for Monday. We are told to buy Central Pacific on all reactions. The market closes strong with confident predictions of higher prices.

St. Louis Delegation.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2.—About fifty delegates, representing the merchants and cotton exchanges in this city, left to-night for Washington to attend the Mississippi river improvement convention to be held in that city on Feb. 5th. Gov. Crittenden is of the party of delegates from Kansas, and from other places in the state will also be present.

Fast Time.

New York, Feb. 2.—In a skating race in Brooklyn to-day, Alex Paulsen, a Norwegian, beat all previous records for twenty-five miles, doing the distance in 1 hour, 24 minutes and 17 seconds.

WASHINGTON.

HOE INGERSOLL ON THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION OF LYING.

He Wants to Turn the Hascalls out of Jail and Fall Out With Merchants Who Receive—The Agitation of the Sugar Tariff—Chicago Sure to get the Democratic Convention.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In supporting his motion to quash an indictment against Fitzgerald, the crooked pension agent, Col. Ingersoll told, in Judge Wylie's court, took the position that plain lying was not punishable. He claimed that it was not a pretense in a criminal sense for a man to pretend that the law makes a certain provision which he knew it did not make. In illustrating his idea of the scheme Col. Ingersoll said: "I might tell a man I had a horse that could trot in 2:10 when in fact he could not trot in 4:10. That is what I call a single lie. It does not rise to the dignity of a scheme." His idea of a scheme was one in which gross ingenuity was tied so neatly over the path of truth that a wayfarer would fall at the right place and time. If to make a simple misrepresentation to defraud, was a crime, a merchant who advertised to sell off his goods below cost to make room for his spring stock and put his advertisement in the mail in circular form was guilty of such a scheme. All over the country goods were being sold in this manner. If this was law, he said, and if it was enforced it would wind up the civilization of the nineteenth century. They could not carry it on as it now was without false pretenses. If he saw a piece of cloth marked 33¢, he would believe that it contained only thirty-one yards. If a grocer advertised six candles to a pound they could rest assured it would take nearly seven to make a pound. If the proprietors of the Buncome Railway company said it was nearly completed, so much, three-fourths of the statement would be true, but all these representations could be dispensed with schemes to defraud and indictable offenses, then he thought it would be cheaper to put honest fellows in the penitentiary and let the others out. There would be plenty of room for the honest fellows, but not enough for the others.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Within a few days delegations from the sugar exchange, Planters' association and other organizations in New Orleans will come to Washington to advise the dominant power in congress that the sugar tariff is purely a revenue tariff, and ought not to be disturbed. Those interested in sugar in that state have been stirred by reports that the tariff reformers intend to cut sugar rates in common with other tariff reductions, and that they may even put sugar on the free list. It is safe to say that the presence of the delegation in the lobby will do no good to the interest they represent. It will simply serve to attract lightning and a reduction of the sugar duties will be serious by congress. Louisiana people are also troubled by rumors that agents of Clouse & Spreckels, the monopolist of the sugar trade from the Hawaiian islands, are actively at work in the city to secure an extension of the benefits of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich islands. Representatives of the Pacific coast say they know of no such movement. General Rosecrans says the treaty gives the United States great advantages, especially the exclusive right to use the islands for coaling stations, and the abrogation of the treaty would seriously damage the interests of the United States. Spreckels has managed by the use of the capital and geographical advantages to obtain control of the sugar trade on the Pacific coast, and far enough east to compete successfully with eastern refineries and Louisiana sugars, but if the treaty was annulled, sugar would be so cheaply imported to the coast that in Spreckels would add the duty to the price of sugar, and consumers would be obliged to pay more unreasonable prices than he exacts from them now.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Ex-Congressman Singleton, who with Mr. John Oberly, of Bloomington, is laboring zealously to secure the Democratic convention for Chicago, said to-day that a majority vote had already been secured and that barring accidents there was no doubt of its going there. He finds after a careful canvass that the sentiment of twenty-one delegations in congress is favorable to the lake city, and it is not considered likely that members of the committee from those states will oppose their wishes. Gov. Singleton believes that Chicago will continue to grow in popularity until the day of the meeting, when, after a complimentary vote for contesting cities, Chicago will be chosen on the second or third ballot. New England and the middle states prefer New York, but the objections to that city are too manifest to encourage any positive belief that it will be selected. Philadelphia will be a claimant, but if her canvass be conducted with the same lack of address that characterized recent efforts of the Republicans in this direction, she will make as good a showing when the meeting comes. Cincinnati and St. Louis will be represented by strong delegates, but their extreme heat in midsummer, together with their insufficient hotel accommodations, are influences that are strongly against them. Illinois gentlemen, who are booming Chicago, are greatly elated at the encouraging outlook, and well they may be, for at this writing it looks like a walk-over.

ON TIME.

The delegates from Quincy to the Missouri river improvement convention to be held in this city on Tuesday next are the first Illinois representatives to arrive. They are quartered at the Ebbett.

AN OYSTER BAKE.

A number of Gen. Singleton's friends in both houses of congress gave him a complimentary oyster bake at Eleventh street ward to-day. It was a very enjoyable affair, and delight of the general immensely. The bivalves were cooked in the open air, and washed down with plentiful quantities of lager and a. e. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, will give a dinner party in honor of Mr. Singleton the latter part of next week at which covers will be laid for twelve.

A NEW BUILDING FOR CHICAGO.

Representative Davis made an argument this morning before the house public building committee in favor of his bill which authorizes the erection of a government building for the use of the local appraiser and other officers on the old Bridwell and dock property in Chicago. As the land belongs to the government, and the needed building would cost only \$30,000, Mr. Davis thinks there is a good prospect for a favorable report from the committee. The secretary of the treasury and Collector Spaulding recommend the erection of the building.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Everybody at the capital to-day was talking about the Ohio proposition to restore the duty on wool to the rate imposed prior to the act of 1883. The California and Texas delegations are interested in this matter to a large extent, and as the Converse resolution can't pass under suspension of the rules without a two-thirds vote, the attitude of these two wool-growing states is important. Both of them had been accented certain to vote for restoring the duty, but representatives from these states say their wool-growers want a reduction of the duty on woolen manufactures and a substantial diminution of the duties that are imposed upon articles that are consumed by them. That would compensate them for what they lost by the cutting of rates on wool. It was reported to-day that several Ohio congressmen would not support the Converse resolution, but Mr. Converse says this is not so. Ohio will give twenty votes for it, and he hopes it will be adopted. It appears, however, that Ohio men are hesitating about bringing forward the resolution next Monday, although the speaker has promised to recognize one of their members in the event of a vote. The cause of this hesitation is found in

the doubt that has arisen about the votes of some Democrats who had been expected to support the Converse proposition, and the wool-growers, accordingly, can't get enough names on their side to give them a two-thirds vote even if they could get the solid Republican support, which they will not get. The pressure from Ohio is so strong that Ohio congressmen will probably feel obliged to take the risk of a trial of the strength of the resolution next Monday.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Gen. H. G. Wright, chief engineer, will be retired on the 6th of March. It is understood that Col. John Newton will succeed him.

SHE WILL GET HER LICENSE.

Secretary Folger has referred the application of Mrs. Mary A. Miller for a license as master of a steamboat to the local inspector of the New Orleans district, with instructions to inquire concerning her qualifications for the position, and if found competent, to issue her a license.

The secretary in a letter to the inspector says, "A woman, Mary A. Miller by name, seeks to be licensed as master of a steam vessel on the inland waters of the United States. I know nothing imperative in the reason of things, in natural law, in public policy, or in good morals, why a woman, if she is intelligent and intelligent, hardy and prudent enough, may not have command of a steam vessel and navigate it, and manage and conduct the business carried on with it. To do that is to be the master of a steam vessel. The secretary quotes the sections of law bearing upon the subject, and says, doubtless these sections speak in the masculine gender. If it is said that, therefore, they do not contemplate licensing the person a female, it is to more technical, and close to reply, they are statutes in derogation of the common law, by which, or not in contravention of which, any person, whether female or male, may paddle her or his own canoe, or steer or command her or his own vessel. I see no reason in the written or unwritten law, why Mistress Miller may not carefully devote an examination, and if she prove herself duly qualified, have a license to serve as master of a steam vessel. Nor is there need of talk pro or con in the social status, or woman's rights, so called. Having been put on God's footstool by him, she has the right to win her bread in any moral, decent way which is open to any of his loiling creatures. She chooses to do so as the master of a steam vessel. It is an honest calling. If she is fitted for it, though clothed in skirts rather than breeches, she has the right to follow it. Let her employers, putting her on the footstool of her sex without antagonism and without partiality, make diligent inquiry as to her character, carefully examine her and the proofs she offers, and if they are satisfied that her capacity, her experience, her habits of life and character warrant the belief that she can be safely entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the master of a steam vessel, let them grant her a license."

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOLGER, Sec'y.

LAND FORFEITURES.

The house committee on public lands decided to report a bill, declaring the forfeiture of the land grants of the Oregon & California and California & Oregon railroads, except such tracts as have been patented. The grants of the two roads are valued at \$25,000,000, one-tenth of which is patented. The lands are valued at \$3 to \$4 per acre. The terms of the contract expired on January 8.

THE HUNGARIANS AS WORKMEN.

W. F. Barclay, (of Pennsylvania,) representing the coke interest, said only about 5 per cent. of the Hungarians could read. Their earnings average \$2.25 per day, and they work from two to five days a week, but during work they are 2 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 7 p. m. The Hungarians, Barclay said, are most filthy.

A number of representatives of the labor organizations appeared before the house committee on labor to-day and argued against the importation of foreign labor under contract. T. V. Powderly, ex-mayor of Scranton, said he represented the Knights of Labor, an organization numbering over 500,000. He desired the eight hour law legislation for preventing foreigners from purchasing large tracts of public land in this country and prevent the importation of foreigners. He spoke of the importation of the Hungarians. He said they returned home after saving comparatively small sums of money. One family of nine persons was instance that lives on \$27 a month. Their diet was not to the mush and water six days a week, but during work they were fed on meat and bread. The Hungarians were fast becoming obnoxious as the Chinese in their habits. In some cases as many as ten live in a single room. Wm. Leach, of New Jersey, and E. Bullion, of Ohio, questioned regarding the importations of Belgians to work in glass factories. The former said foreigners received 35 per cent. less wages than Americans.

The members of the committee asked if the opening of the coal mines would be that the price of coal and coke might be raised. Barclay replied they did, and he had been offered the privilege of organizing the men for a strike. The representatives of the labor organizations selected John S. McClelland and John Murray, Ohio; T. V. Powderly, James Campbell and John Schlicker, Pennsylvania, a committee to remain in Washington to urge the passage of Representative Foran's bill.

THE PLUCKED APPLICANTS.

Secretary Chandler said to-day, the examination papers of the persons certified to him by the civil service commission satisfied him that all of them were unfitted for the work to be done, for the reason that they were deficient in penmanship, copying and orthography. He returned the papers to the commission with a strong statement to that effect. He did not wish the action to be understood as an attack on the civil service law, as he had no intention to attack that law. He was strongly in favor of the civil service act, but did not feel that its provisions compelled him to accept a clerk whom he considered incompetent. He would rather have a vacancy in his clerical force than appoint a man whose examination papers showed him unable to meet the requirements. He had referred the matter back to the commissioners in the hope that they would send him the names of more competent men to select from. He would, however, be bound by the action of the commissioners in the matter.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The senate commission, judicial, ordered the Senate bankruptcy bill to be favorably reported, with amendments. It preserves the state exemptions and authorizes involuntary proceedings, only against persons whose debts amount to more than \$1,000, and only against traders. It diminishes the number of commissioners in bankruptcy one-half. Many of the amendments suggested by the bankruptcy convention, which met here a few days since, are incorporated in the bill. Senator Hoar will report on Monday. Some of the features and portions he intended for the day, and western senators of the last congress, and their adoption greatly increases the chances of its passage.

EXAMINING OFFICIALS OFFICE.

Attorney General Brewster to-day placed at the disposal of the house committee on expenditures of the department of justice, the entire force of the special examiners of the department to be sent

alone, or with a sub-committee to investigate the alleged irregularities of the offices of the United States officials. The sub-committee, accordingly, by a special examiner will probably go to New York city in a short time to investigate the office of the supervisor of elections.

STAR ROUTE CASES.

At a meeting of the committee, a resolution has adopted recommending that a sub-committee be appointed to examine certain star route correspondence, which the postmaster general thought, if given to the public, would interfere in the prosecution of cases now under investigation by the department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The coinage of the mints for January was \$4,231,000, of which 2,350,000 were standard dollars.

THE LABOR BILL.

Representative Hopkins, chairman of the house committee on labor, has, in compliance with the petitions of the various labor organizations in the country, prepared a bill which he will present to the house for consideration Monday, providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law. He says the moral influence of enforcing the eight hour law will have the effect of reducing the hours of labor throughout the country. This, together with the prohibition of the importation of foreign contract labor, will in a measure relieve the workingmen. The rest involves the financial question, and rests upon our tariff committee and our finances. Hopkins says the labor party demand that the tariff should not be disturbed. Prolonged and uncertain agitation is injurious, and the question should not be taken up until it can be effectually disposed of. A positive system, whether free trade or protection, is better than an uncertainty for the business interests of the country.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

MURDERS IN LONG ISLAND BECOMING EPIDEMIC.

Rugg is Being Found Out to Be a Double Dyed Scotchman. Shot for Making and Selling Explosives—A Preacher Being Tried for Murder—Other Items.

[CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.]

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Court Officer Nixon went to-day to the office of Louis Rossignot at No. 823 Broadway to arrest Henry A. Grabe, Mr. Rossignot's confidential clerk and general manager, on a charge of embezzlement. "I have a warrant for you," said Nixon to Grabe. Without replying Grabe opened a drawer, took from it a small revolver and fired twice at his head and also at the feet of the court officer. Nixon disarmed him. "I'm shot anyway; do you please with me now," he exclaimed when the officer wrested the weapon from his hand. Afterward he said: "I did it to clear my conscience."

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A NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS APPEARED BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR TO-DAY AND ARGUED AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR UNDER CONTRACT.

T. V. Powderly, ex-mayor of Scranton, said he represented the Knights of Labor, an organization numbering over 500,000. He desired the eight hour law legislation for preventing foreigners from purchasing large tracts of public land in this country and prevent the importation of foreigners. He spoke of the importation of the Hungarians. He said they returned home after saving comparatively small sums of money. One family of nine persons was instance that lives on \$27 a month. Their diet was not to the mush and water six days a week, but during work they were fed on meat and bread. The Hungarians were fast becoming obnoxious as the Chinese in their habits. In some cases as many as ten live in a single room. Wm. Leach, of New Jersey, and E. Bullion, of Ohio, questioned regarding the importations of Belgians to work in glass factories. The former said foreigners received 35 per cent. less wages than Americans.

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THE RAILWAYS.

THE GRAND TRUNK CONFESSES TO CUTTING EASTERN FREIGHTS.

Conference Between Railroad Officials on the Tariff Question—A Compendium of Rail Notes at Home and Abroad.

Cutting Rates Badly.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The publication to-day of the letters that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had charged the other pool lines with cutting rates on east bound freight from here, and that a meeting had been held in New York to take action in the matter, created something of a commotion in railroad and commercial circles. It did not seem to have much effect, however, as it is positively asserted, on good authority, to-night, that at least one of the pool lines made contracts for grain to-day at sixteen cents to New York, a clear cut of four or five cents per hundred. It is also understood that two other pool lines are ready to make the same, or a similar cut, and it is further asserted that not more than two of the five pool lines here will be represented at the meeting at New York on next Thursday, and there is likely to be a very lively time at the meeting, as several countercharges will probably be made by the cutting lines.

The Nebraska Business Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—General Managers Putter and Cable returned from the east to-night, and both unite in declaring that the situation respecting the Nebraska business remains practically unchanged. They declare it is probably another meeting will be held between the Burlington and the roads in the Western Trunk Line association some time next week, in a further effort to readjust their differences with regard to Utah. A business meeting of the Western Trunk Line association will be held next Monday, and it is believed the Union Pacific will concede the right to its eastern allies to make rates on west bound business, and that the association will then order an advance in rates, though it may not adopt the exact schedule agreed upon at the recent Omaha meeting.

Meeting of the Passenger Agents.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—At the adjourned meeting of the general passenger agents of roads interested in business to the Missouri river, an arrangement covering the west bound business was entered into by which the local passenger agents in this city will be compelled to form an association similar to the one now in existence in Kansas City, which provides that each ticket agent shall deposit a stipulated amount in a bank, and in case a cut rate is made the agent will be compelled to pay upon conviction, double the price of each ticket sold under the new rate. The new law goes into effect on next Monday.

Openly Cutting Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Grand Trunk openly acknowledges it is cutting the seventh and eighth classes ten cents under the schedule rates, on east bound business, and the presumption follows that the Eastern trunk lines are doing likewise. It is understood that a speedily reached belief is entertained that a cut rate will become open and general. It is declared that the Baltimore & Ohio thus far has maintained rates.

Coupon Tickets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The representatives of the Missouri river roads also decided to no longer permit the eastern lines to issue coupon form railway tickets from eastern points to points west of Chicago, but will be compelled to sell one continuous passage ticket, and thus obviate the opportunity to scalpers, under the present form of ticket used, to demoralize rates by selling "stubs" of through passage tickets.

To Enter the Kansas Pool.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Hannibal & St. Joe road has agreed, as soon as rates are restored, that it will enter the Kansas City agreement, which has been modified to the extent that the road can reduce its rates without consulting the other lines.

Baird's Successor Appointed.

New York, Feb. 2.—One of the most important changes recent in railroad circles, is the promotion of General Superintendent Bowen, of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, to be one of the vice presidents of the company, to succeed Robert H. Harris, resigned. It is officially announced by President Jewett that Bowen will act for the president in all matters connected with the roadway construction, real estate and the operation of the transportation department and in the discharge of such other duties as the president may from time to time assign to him. Bowen is a thorough railroad man and knows every foot of the Erie and its many branches. The following is the list of those who will succeed him: J. M. Thomas, heretofore superintendent of transportation, succeeds Bowen as general superintendent, and H. H. Blackham, formerly chief clerk for Thomas, will succeed the latter as superintendent of transportation. Both gentlemen are old atchieves of the Erie company.

A New Depot.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It is reported the directors of