

EXTREME DULLNESS.

The Stagnation of the Chicago Grain and Provision Markets Still Continues.

Wheat Weaker, With Very Little Doing—More Strength in Corn But Lower Prices.

Pork Quiet and Weak With Little Trading, and that at Lower Prices—Weakness and Decline in Lard.

The Wall Street Bull Clique Entirely Wiped Out—A Steady Decline and Feverish Close.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—How much do you suppose our commissions foot up for the day? I asked one partner of another in one of the large commission houses on La Salle street to-night. He studied a moment, so I thought, "It's been awful dull—say \$150."

The interior market, "Exactly" \$37.50. There were a number of brokers present, and they all chimed in with tales of days of almost continuous idleness, and of one of them told about a brother broker whose horse had cast a shoe and forced its master to borrow \$25 to get it set, so he could get home over the slippery streets. Just when a shivering, thin clad figure made its appearance.

It had once been an operator on 'change, now it haunted gamblers' alleys, and subsisted on the excitement in there, and occasional doles from whilom associates, "only five cents to ride home on the street cars."

Several quarters were pressed upon the shivering wretch, and warmed within his coat until he was able to get home. "You see what McGeech and the 'big four' will soon bring you up to," said a jovial broker, late from the cream city, as he closed and buttoned up his ulster and went out into the twilight.

He spoke only half-heartedly, and it was but the reflex of very forced smiles which wreathed the countenances of those who stand behind.

"Dull, duller, duller, and its getting no better very fast. The country operators have got tired of being treated like lambs; and they have been killed and will not be raised again until wheat gets down about ninety cents." Two more brokers went out.

The review of the day bears the impress of the scene in that one office. The markets on 'change were weaker, and all articles dealt in for future were lower with very little business, and transactions chiefly of a local character, operators as a rule showing a disposition to curtail business until after the first of a month, and a portion of the trading on 'change was in the way of transferring purchases made for March to future months at the premium paid for carrying. May as usual being the favorite with all classes of dealers.

Wheat weaker, trading small, and a large class of operators. It was, in fact, one of those days in which the conditions that seem the most unlikely at the opening prove to be the ruling features of the day. In other words, when prices take a reverse direction from what operators had a right to expect from the influence that most usually constitute values. The cold weather caused a strong feeling early and a few sales were made at 1/2% over yesterday's close.

98 1/2% for May, but the eastern seaboard and European advices were unfavorable. A considerable number of selling orders were reported from the former markets. The aggregate available supply at leading points east of the Rocky mountains and in transit on the ocean for Great Britain and Continental Europe, as computed in New York and Liverpool showed an increase of 136,000 bushels, instead of a decrease of over 650,000 as stated in private dispatches from these cities yesterday.

These influences more than balanced the uneasiness which the cold weather caused in regard to the winter wheat plant, and as there was scarcely any outside orders to buy and the local shorts were pretty well covered yesterday and Tuesday, and the bulls were not inclined to support quotations by free buying, values soon took a down turn and gradually declined to 97 1/2% and closed on change at 97 1/2%.

Corn has shown more strength than wheat. There seems to be some outside demand for it in a speculative way and offerings are higher. The receipts are fairly liberal—362 cars, which the Rocky mountains and in transit on the ocean for Great Britain and Continental Europe, as computed in New York and Liverpool showed an increase of 136,000 bushels, instead of a decrease of over 650,000 as stated in private dispatches from these cities yesterday.

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market a few of the New York orders, but the arrivals at St. Louis did not seem to affect the trade, and as a salesman forcibly said: "They are not giving away their cattle in St. Louis."

Taken altogether, there was little or no change to note in any branch of the trades. Orders for shipping cattle were as plenty as any day, and the dressed beef trade seemed to want about the usual number. There were a large number of eastern and western buyers for stock cattle and the supply was hardly up to the demand. The estimated receipts of hogs to-day were 15,000, or about 1,000 more than last Thursday, but for the week so far about 28,000 less than for the corresponding period last week.

The market was again dull, with prices fully 10c lower and weak at that on fair to good packing and choice shipping grades. Light, either common or assorted, ruled about the same as yesterday, but slips and light fell fully 10c lower. Rough and common packing sold at a range of \$6.30@6.50; and the best packers \$6.60@6.80; shippers \$6.90@7, and the best heavy \$7.25@7.40. Skips and light sold at \$5.50@6, and among the latter were many lots of nice hard dry pigs of 110 and 140 average. The market closed dull and weak with a large number left over.

There was a fair, steady demand for sheep with receipts of over 4,700 or about 1,900 more than last Thursday. The weather the past week has been rather against an active market yet there is a steady demand for good even hoes.

Chicago Financial. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The inquiry for money to-day was on a fairly active scale, and mainly by board of trade men, who are making preparations for the first of the month. The supply of loanable funds is considerably in excess of all legitimate requirements, and first class paper passes readily at 97 per cent. Eastern exchange between city banks was quiet, and sold at 25c premium per \$1,000. The bank clearings were \$6,174,000 against \$6,513,000 yesterday. The flow of currency to the country is light.

Mr. Lyman J. Gage, of the First National bank, said this morning: "The amount of counterfeit silver in circulation has been steadily increasing for the last six months. The counterfeiters are almost entirely on the dollar. The most dangerous counterfeiters are of the years 1845 and 1871, which are old fashioned dollars on which the Goddess of Liberty is represented as seated. Those of 1871 are excellent in appearance. They are heavily plated and are five grains too light. The counterfeiters of other years are very poor and perhaps the poorest of all are those of 1883."

Mr. Blount, of the Chicago National bank, said: "There has been very little increase in counterfeit coin within the year. The pieces that I have met with are all light. Mutilated coin is becoming very common."

Mr. Gray, of the sub-treasury, said: "There has been a great increase in the amount of counterfeit silver in the last six months. During four months of last season I detected only twelve counterfeit dollars, but the present month of February alone I have detected thirty-five. There is an immense quantity of counterfeit silver quarters also in circulation which are exceedingly well done and would deceive most cashiers. They are heavily plated and a trifle light. There are very few counterfeit half dollars in circulation. The dollar counterfeiters run from 1878 to 1883 and are very poor in execution, and the Goddess of Liberty is represented as seated. The counterfeiters of the Grand dollar are rather well executed, being made of hard metal composed of zinc and bismuth and are almost of the proper weight but at present the hard metal ones only are in circulation. In detecting them I use the acid test, but for the most part rely on the ring. I drop a number of good and bad dollars into the palm of my hand one on the top of the other and the bad ones give out an entirely different note from the others."

NEW YORK. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—"Gone is forgotten," is apparently the epitaph which has been prepared for the late bull clique. After the feeble effort to maintain an appearance of life during the three days of this week they were apparently forced to give up the ghost and have departed from sight. The few members of the public contingent who were induced to buy stock are sadly going about saying, "though lost to sight, to memory dear." On the report of a heavy cut in rates by the Western Trunk Line association, the market opened with a sharp decline in St. Paul, Northwestern and Union Pacific. The full effect seemed to be made in the first half hour and from that time until the middle hours there was no feature and very little life. Prices seemed, however, to hold up fairly well. The bears then commenced a determined effort, Slayback leading with an attack on St. Paul. From that time on to the finish the market steadily declined and closed feverish without the slightest symptoms of a rally.

There were given to account for the weakness. One was that Gold had made up his mind to go away and being, as he stated once before, a little lame started early and left Mr. Vanderbilt long and trying to unload. A more sensible conclusion is that the bull manipulators did their best to advance prices hoping to induce the public to come in, which they failed utterly to accomplish. In their stratagem while they were trying to reduce their load comes the threatening condition of the western railroads, and there was nothing to do but run. There was good selling of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy by Boston parties. On any sharp decline in the assured dividend stocks we strongly advocate buying for a turn.

Another correspondent wires: "The market opened somewhat excited and weak with free selling all along the line. There appeared to be no sustaining orders, and the bears had it all their own way. Central and Union Pacific were particularly feeble, also Pullman Palace. The granagers were raised again, Northwestern falling 117. Transactions were on a limited scale for a time, though toward the finish there was more activity with everything on the down grade. Pacific mail was about the only property that showed any vim. It advanced in the face of everything else declining. During the closing hour free selling caused considerable excitement, and the feeling was very weak, the leaders showed much indifference, and made no attempt to sustain prices, as the bears scored quite a success. The Vanderbilt stocks were among the weakest. Manitoba was raided at the end, selling at 100. Canadian Pacific fell to 52 and there was considerable demoralization all round. Stocks were at about the lowest for the day when business closed, the rallies amounting to nothing. The market closing feverish and unsettled."

Henry Clews & Co. wired their correspondents to-night: "The market opened weak and continued under the influence of selling sales all along, which was merely a repetition of the same thing which has been going on, now for several days past, and the decided break which has at last occurred, was one to the overload of stocks, which have been sold by the cliques. This recent retrograde movement is unlike previous ones of a similar character as it was entirely devoid of the tactics usually practiced at such periods by the bears. It has been discovered that they have taken but little hand in the deal, hence the selling has come almost entirely from the bulls, and as they have not by any means exhausted their power of selling stocks, lower

prices still appear inevitable. Outside parties have themselves to blame if they have in this instance been caught napping, and we sounded the bugle of warning openly and boldly before the present running process ever started.

CASUALTIES.

A Fire Started by Tramps in Which Four Lives Are Lost.

A Railway Collision in Which it is Reported a Number of Persons Are Killed and Wounded.

The Boiler of a Stationary Engine Explodes with Fatal Results.

FATAL FIRES. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A fire broke out this morning on the third floor of the frame building occupied by Cornelius Van Reper. His three children were suffocated, and burned to death. His wife jumped from the third story window and was instantly killed. The damage to the building is slight.

It was learned that Mrs. Van Reper, if she had lived, would have become a mother in a day or two. Her death was due to the shock from her injury. It is said that tramps were in the basement of the building last night and they may be responsible for the fire.

WACO, Texas, Feb. 28.—Nearly the whole business portion of the town of Iredell was destroyed by fire last night. Loss and insurance unknown.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The flouring mill of Truin & Co., Eldorado, Preble county, Ohio, burned this morning. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$15,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The iron and brass foundry of E. D. Cotts, Brooklyn, burned to-night. Patterns valued at \$65,000, belonging to the Leder Manufacturing company, were burned. Damage to building \$5,000. All insured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—A large warehouse, filled with hemp grass seed, belonging to Thomas Brent, Paris, Ky., was burned this morning. Loss \$20,000; insured \$15,000.

UNDER WATER. SHEPHERD, La., Feb. 28.—The water is on a stand. Nearly all the river plantations for 100 miles above the city are under water. Below the city the flooded district is of ninety miles on the west side, and all but a few elevated places are covered. The east side being higher are not so badly flooded, though several plantations are under water. It is impossible to approximate the loss to the planters in houses, fences and stock. The waters spread out like a sea to the swamps and high lands. There is much suffering among the colored people.

FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The committee of citizens raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the west, decided to forward next car of goods to Augusta, Ky.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. MACON, Ga., Feb. 28.—The boiler of a stationary engine connected with the pile driving machinery of the Central railroad exploded yesterday, near Blakely, killing engineer Wm. Sloan, and seriously wounding his son, also a freeman and two negroes. The engine and car were wrecked.

FATAL SMASHUP. PARIS, Ill., Feb. 28.—The local east bound passenger train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis road, leaving here for Indianapolis at 12 o'clock, collided with the west bound freight train, one mile east of here. The engines of both trains were demolished, and the freight train was freight instantly killed. The cars are splintered and piled in a complete wreck. Many of the passengers are hurt, but at present the number and names of the killed and wounded cannot be ascertained. It is rumored that twelve are killed. The accident is supposed to be due to disobedience of orders.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. TERREHAUTE, Ind., Feb. 28.—A freight train, west bound, whose conductor forgot about the Paris and Indianapolis accommodation, collided with the passenger a mile east of Paris, Ill. F. W. Lindsey of Springfield, Mass., freeman on the freight, jumped, as did other engineers and the other freeman, just as the engines met. Lindsey was buried under the ruins and killed. The engineer of the passenger train had his leg broken. Fifteen freight cars, heavily loaded, were completely wrecked, as were both engines.

THE WILSON MURDER. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] DULUTH, Feb. 28.—Full particulars were received to-day of the murder of Samuel Wilson, on the line of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, near the Vermillion iron mines on the 24th. Four Swedes began a quarrel with him and stabbed him several times with a knife and cut fearful gashes in his right arm, which proved fatal in a short time. Two men, Peter and Gus Erickson, brothers, were brought to this city and lodged in jail, and the other two are in custody at Vermillion and will be brought here.

Manufactured Statistics. OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—John Lowe, secretary of the department on agriculture, giving evidence to-day, said the statements of the chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, with reference to the number of people coming into the states from Canada, are simply absurd, and without a basis of foundation. The affidavits of the collectors of customs at Port Huron and Fort Gratiot, he declares, are no data whatever on which the chief would arrive at such a conclusion. One collector states that on one occasion his report was returned from Washington with a request for a larger number of females and children, when the collector asked, where he should get them? The reply came, "manufacture them."

Mining Meeting. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28.—At a meeting to-day of the Mountain Mining company, 330,000 shares were represented. The old officers were re-elected. Affairs are in a good condition, out of debt and money in the treasury. A resolution was adopted to give up the Utah corporation, and incorporate under the laws of Montana, reducing the par value of the shares from \$25 to \$5 each, the number of shares to remain the same, and building capital stock two millions instead of ten as now. W. A. Clark of Butte, president of the company, leaves to-night for New York city.

Lost in the Snow. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] BISMARCK, Feb. 28.—A special from Washburn to the Tribune says two herders, one named Merry and the other one of Jewish refugees, were lost on the 13th in a snow storm, and the bodies have not yet been found. It is supposed they are covered with snow. One of their ponies has come in.

Do Not Know About It. GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 28.—Telegrams to San Antonio and Fort Worth inquiring how the pleuro-pneumonia bill, as amended by the house, which provided for the payment of Texas stockmen, elicited replies to the effect that the provision of the bill is not generally known by the stockmen, and no expression of opinion is obtainable.

Letter of Thanks. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A communication has been received from the Berlin committee for the obsequies of Dr. Edward Lasker, by Carl Schurz, chairman of the New York committee, expressing the thanks of the people of Berlin for the marks of honor and respect paid to the memory of Lasker in America.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill with but Slight Alterations.

A Spirited Debate on the Question of Ships of War and John Roach's Contract.

Congressman Deuster Denounces Bismarck's Letter as Misrepresenting the German People.

A Reduction to One Cent per Pound on the Portage of Newspapers Asked.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate committee on territories are considering what name to give the northern portion of Dakota in the event of the passage of a law admitting the southern portion as a state. Among the names suggested are Pembina, Mandan and Lincoln. The bill creating southern Dakota into a state will hardly pass at the present session and choosing a name for the north portion is somewhat premature.

DEMOTING BISMARCK'S LETTER. The excitement in the house to-day was intense when Congressman Deuster and Guenther, of Wisconsin, referring to the executive committee of the German Liberal Union thinking congress for passing the resolution, denounced Bismarck's letter as misrepresenting the sentiment of the German people, who would express their kind feelings toward the United States only through the method adopted by the union of the German parliament.

THE LIBERAL-UNION RESOLUTION. There is considerable speculation to-night as to the course likely to be pursued by the foreign affairs committee respecting the German Liberal Union resolution. If the committee shirk the issue an effort will be made to suspend diplomatic relations with Germany and recall Minister Sargent.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL. There was a momentary spat in the house to-day between Mr. Randall and Mr. Calkins, and afterwards between Hatch and Randall. When Randall moved to recommit the pleuro-pneumonia bill Calkins charged that his object was to kill the bill. Randall quickly shouted an energetic denial and declared that his purpose was to have the bill put in a shape that would relieve it of serious objections that had been raised on constitutional and other grounds, and for no other reason. Mr. Hatch re-echoed Mr. Calkins charge that Randall was leading an unfriendly movement and both he and Randall talked at the same time in a loud and excited manner, until the speaker tried to rap them to order. The motion was not debatable, but Calkins and Hatch had accomplished their purpose of putting the friends of the bill on their guard and the motion was defeated. The opposition came exclusively from the Democratic side, and the passage of the bill was accomplished mainly by Republican votes. No important change was made by the bill except the exclusion of the section which provides that the president might quarantine any state or territory in which the commissioner of agriculture represented that pleuro-pneumonia or that other contagious diseases of animals existed to a dangerous degree and when such state or territory refused to co-operate with the general government, in measures for the suppression of diseases of that nature.

THE NEW CRUISERS. The opposition to John Roach is the most promising thing in the senate chamber whenever the naval bill comes up. Because Mr. Roach got the contracts for all four cruisers last summer, by being several hundred thousand dollars lower than any other bidder. It is assumed that he will get the contracts for the seven proposed vessels, and then by a slight transposition in the minds of the opponents of the bill the proposal to authorize the construction of seven more ships becomes a proposal to put money in the purse of the terrible John Roach.

Senator Bayard took accession to-day to explain why Wm. E. Chandler's general character and antecedents were such as to make his selection for secretary of the navy an extremely unfair one, and his relations with Roach in former years such as to make the contract last summer for the new cruisers. But he went on to say that Mr. Chandler's management of the department had been, as far as he knew, quite satisfactory and such as to compare favorably with that of his predecessors and he knew of nothing to justify the statement that Roach will not build the four cruisers for the amount of his bids and make a good job of them. But he recalled the fact that the advisory board was created to supervise the planning and building of new ships because the country looked with suspicion on Mr. Roach's former attorney, and he thought there was enough of that suspicion remaining to make it the duty of the senate to throw abundant guards around his construction of any vessel to be ordered.

Mr. Hale promptly responded to this suggestion by offering an amendment to his bill which was adopted, putting the proposed ships in the control of the board of four vessels now building were put.

Mr. Miller, of California, made an energetic speech on the duty of congress to provide the nation with a navy commensurate with our position as the great power of the western hemisphere and one of the great powers of the world, and hinting darkly at the bearing the Panama canal would have at no distant day on our naval affairs, and dwell on the importance of war vessels as the precursors of commercial ships.

In reply to Mr. Bayard, Gen. Hawley spoke of Secretary Chandler's former connection with the navy department, his learning as a lawyer and his abilities as a man of affairs, as qualifying him for an eminent degree for the head of the navy department, and eulogized Mr. Chandler's administration. Some of the opponents of the bill have drawn most of their weapons from criticisms on the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin by Chief Engineer Isherwood and Chief of Construction Wilson, and Gen. Hawley remarked that there was not absolute agreement among builders about so small and simple a thing as a row-boat. The recommendations of such a body of men as the naval advisory board were certainly as worthy of acceptance as any opinions congress could get, and we should certainly never have a navy if we waited till plans were prepared that nobody would criticize.

Gen. Hawley expressed the belief that the objectors to the bill simply wanted to postpone the building of ships until a Democratic administration came. Senator Jones and some other Democrats complained of the present law forbidding the repairing of our wooden vessels if the cost of repairs exceeded twenty per cent. of the cost of new ships, though it has been generally supposed

that no law was ever more loudly called for by long and costly experience.

Senator Sewell's amendment to have then proposed ships built in the navy yards, would easily win the support of the Republicans, but for the fact that no navy yard now has the requisite plant, and the construction of this would cost a large sum. Most of the Democrats would oppose it from the fear that the money expended in navy yards would be used for carrying elections, though Senator Morgan supported it, and declared that if the confederates could make an iron clad Merrimac in Norfolk, it was nonsense to say that iron ships could not be built in any of our yards.

SILVER DOLLARS IN EUROPE. Mr. Beane said to-day in an interview: "There are \$500,000,000 of silver in Europe that would come over here if all restrictions were to be removed. The government would only have to guarantee \$75,000,000 to make the whole amount equal to gold. If the national bank circulation were retired and no paper money of any kind issued for less than \$10, I don't think there would be any trouble with silver. But the people don't want to carry either silver or gold. The reason the silver dollar does not circulate is the same that prevents the gold dollar from circulation. The paper is more convenient. I think that the advocates of a gold basis will finally come to accept silver as a means of self preservation. The limitation on the coinage of silver helps to depreciate it. If we have limitation at all, it ought to be based on the unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold, nor should persons depositing bullion be compelled to wait for the coinage, but should be entitled to receive certificate to the amount of its mint value on deposit."

Mr. Bland admitted that several, but he thinks not a majority, of his company favor stopping the coinage of silver for the present. For several months no gold, or but very little, has been disbursed in paying salaries to the department clerks. The general practice is to pay the clerks sixty per cent. in silver certificates and the rest in greenbacks. Fractions of \$5 began to-day to be paid in silver dollars.

PERSONAL. Geo. B. Winship, editor of the Grand Forks Herald, arrived to-day. J. H. Sanders and wife, Greenleaf Clark and Thomas B. Marrett, of St. Paul, are at Willards.

[Western Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The post-office committee on public lands decided by 7 to 4 to recommend the forfeiture of all granted lands contiguous to that portion of the Northern Pacific railway not completed on July 4, 1879.

DISEASED CATTLE. The department of state received information from the United States consul at Birmingham, England, that foot and mouth disease is among cattle in almost every county in England. The secretary of the treasury requested the secretary of state to notify the United States consuls in Great Britain not to certify to invoices of cattle, unless after examination of the animals by a veterinary surgeon, they are satisfied the animals are free from disease.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. At the regular meeting of the senate committee on post-offices, to-day, this morning, Wm. Penn Nixon, proprietor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean made an argument in advocacy of the reduction of the postal rates upon newspapers to one cent per pound. The post route bill passed by the house was reached by the senate for amendment, to await the action of the president in respect to the general bill recently passed, making all public roads and highways post routes. If the latter becomes law, it will probably be held by the committee that the passage of the post route bill is unnecessary.

The treasury department have issued warrants for about \$11,500,000 on account of pensions the present month, it is therefore expected that the reduction of the public debt for this month will be less than usual. Senators Vance and Brown and Representative Bland, made for some time an argument in favor of the ways and means committee to-day, and advocated a change in the internal revenue laws. A proposition to allow fruit growers to make their own brandy, without taxation, was favored, and the speakers asked for some obstructive means relative to distillation. One or two congressmen advocated the abolition of the internal revenue laws.

IMPROVEMENT OF ALASKA. A bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Pendleton, by request, to facilitate the settlement and development of Alaska, which provides that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for survey, exploration and construction of a highway from Fort Wrangle to the nearest and most available station on the Canadian Pacific railway, at or near as possible to the line of the 14th degree of west longitude, and for opening the agricultural and grazing lands of the territory of Alaska to settlement under the homestead laws, in quantities of 640 acres, to the head of families, and 320 acres to persons, male and female, over 21 years of age and unmarried.

Representative Brewer was directed by the house committee on manufactures to report favorably his bill to impose a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment for thirteen months on any person interfering in any way with a commercial traveller selling goods by sample.

CHINESE BILL. The house committee on foreign affairs, by party vote, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing, agreed to favorably report, with two amendments, the bill prepared by the Pacific delegation in congress for the prevention of Chinese immigration. This clause in the original bill, which "made it necessary for Chinese students to have certificates stating what studies they proposed prosecuting, what place, and the length of time for completing the same, and that no students should remain in this country for a period exceeding ninety days after completing their studies," was stricken out. The second amendment to the bill makes it necessary for the United States to pay all expenses for subsistence, maintenance, and the return of any Chinese person, who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel, by reason of the provisions of the act. Representative Lamb was authorized to report the amended bill, and expects to have it prepared on Monday.

The American government has received an invitation, through the Imperial German legation, Washington, to participate in the exhibition of dairy products at Munich, from the 2nd to the 12th of October, 1884.

The secretary of the Interior transmitted to the senate a reply to Senator Van Wych's resolution calling for information as to whether the Union Pacific Railroad company has issued any new stock, or made any mortgage or pledge to lease a running arrangement, or other traffic contract since March 3, 1873. The documents transmitted are voluminous, and show, according to the statement of the general solicitor of the road, that the Union Pacific company has not, since March 3, 1873, made any new stock or made any mortgage or pledge on the property and earnings of the company, contrary to enactment, nor has the Union Pacific Railroad company, or the successor, the present company, made any new stock, or not has either of said companies made any mortgage or pledge on its road, or the earnings thereof. The Union Pacific Railroad company in 1879, and its successor, the Union Pacific Railroad company in 1883, having power to create debts and borrow money, issued their own bonds and secured the same by a deposit of collaterals. No attempt is made thereby to create any lien upon the road or the property of the Union Pacific derived from the United States, or on the earn-

ings of the road. The solicitor further states, that no act of congress contains any prohibition on the company from making traffic or running arrangements. The solicitor furnishes a copy of the tripartite agreement of Dec. 5, 1883, but says in his letter to the commissioner of railroads, "Your office cannot be made the agency of strangers to corporation who have private ends to promote, and who not infrequently represent a rival and hostile interests, whereby they may have the inspection of the records, books and papers of the company, and copies of the agreement are now furnished at the request of the department, solely for the information and use of the government. We would be at a damaging disadvantage in the conduct of our affairs, and the preservation of our properties, if your office could be made a mirror by which adverse parties could respect the internal offices of our company while your office can give us no like reciprocal right or advantage."

Application has been received at the post-office department for the appointment of Miss Lizzie Nutt, as postmaster of Uniontown, Pa. She is the sister of young Nutt, recently acquitted at Pittsburg on the charge of murdering Dukes.

STATE DINNER. The president gave a state dinner at the White house to-night, at which the following named guests were present: Senators Morrill, Dawes, Maxey, Cockrell, Pendleton, Wiley, Bond, Dolph, Pike and Sabin, and their wives; Senator Hampton, Representatives Henderson, Belfrage, Washburn, Morey, James and Spriggs, and their wives; Representatives Kasson, Morse and Skinner; Messrs. Murat Halsted, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and Henry Waterson, Louisville Courier-Journal, Madame Nilsson and Miss Freilighuysen.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE HOSPITAL SERVICE. Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, appeared to-day with his counsel, James Coleman, before the house committee on public health, to answer the charges made by the national board. Coleman demanded that the board of health should make their charges specific, and produce proof to sustain them, claiming that they had no right to use the committee as a means to enable them to circulate slander throughout the public press. If they had evidence to sustain anything they had said, let them produce it. Although no decision was made it was intimated that the committee would not go into the investigation, and any charges that had been made would not receive notice from the committee.

A NEW BOARD OF HEALTH. A bill to protect public health was submitted for consideration by the commissioners, which provides that the surgeon general of the army of the United States, the surgeon general of the United States navy, and the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital shall hereafter constitute the United States board of health. This board shall have full power to make such regulations as are necessary for the government of the quarantine service of the United States, and the protection of the public health. It provides further that the United States quarantine service shall hereafter be conducted and managed by the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service.

To Build a New Library. CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28.—The trustees of Dartmouth college voted to erect a library building at a cost of \$50,000.

AMUSEMENTS. Grand Opera House! L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER. To-Night! Matinee Saturday, 2 p. m. HENRIETTA VADERS AND THE Kate Claxton Company IN THE SEA OF ICE! A car load of scenery and mechanical effects. Prices \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Seats now on sale.

OLYMPIC THEATER! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! EMERSON & WEST'S GRAND COMPANY OF 20 STERLING ARTISTS. 20 EACH ONE A STAR! Every Act Received with Rounds of Applause. Reserved seats on sale at Merchants hotel news stand.

Ladies' Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m. 5c-6c

EDUCATIONAL. Mount Saint Joseph's ACADEMY For the Education of Young Ladies DUBUQUE, IOWA. Parents desirous of placing their daughters in a first class school, will do well to investigate the claims of this institution. To the present building, which is both spacious and beautiful, a large addition is being erected, which will contain music, exhibition and recreation halls. The course of studies in the different departments is thorough, nothing being omitted that is necessary to impart a finished education. The musical department comprises thorough course for graduation in Theory and Practice. Every advantage is afforded to those who wish to pursue a special course in painting; general instructions in drawing are given in class-rooms. For particular apply to SISTER SUPERIOR, 8544

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