Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 2.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER

One Year, payable in advance	$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance	4 25
Three Months	2 25
Per Month	75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POST AGE PAID.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 50
Three Months	2 00
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All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Seven issues per week by mail at same rates as by carrier.

SUNDAY GLOBE.

By Carrier—per year	$2 00
By Mail—per year, postage paid	1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue. Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

The GLOBE can be found on sale at the following news stands in Washington:

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1, 9:56 p. m. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.84	10	SW	Clear
La Crosse	29.88	12	W	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.69	33	NW	Lt. Snow
Ft. Garry	29.76	11	S	Lt. Snow
Minnedosa	29.67	15	N	Hy. Snow
Moorhead	29.84	9	SW	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.82	15	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	29.57	18	SW	Lt. Snow

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	29.91	29	NW	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	30.07	39	NW	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	30.17	37	NE	Clear
Huron, D. T.	29.80	17	S	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	30.00	24	N	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.78	8	Calm.	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.905	12.9	-5.1	NW	Fair

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .00, maximum thermometer, 29.0; minimum thermometer, 9; daily range, 22.0.

River, frozen.

– Below zero.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi: Slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snows in the northern portion; northwest to southwest winds, and falling barometer. Missouri: Slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather; light snows in the northern portion; falling, followed by rising barometer.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

A steady market and light business prevailed at the board of trade yesterday. At Milwaukee wheat was weak and ⅜c lower. At Chicago wheat was active but ¼@⅜c lower. Corn closed ⅛c and oats ¼@⅜c below Friday's close. Pork advanced 12@20c. Money on Wall street was unchanged. Bonds were steady and firm, railroads selling largely. Stocks were active and excited, caused by the calling in of a large amount of Lackawanna stock. The excitement was intense and bears lost immensely. The Lackawanna excitement forced up the general market, Union Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Western Union leading. The market closed ¼@1¼ higher than Friday. The mining stock market was active and strong, speculators showing a desire to operate.

Explanatory.

While in the midst of printing the Saturday morning edition of the GLOBE a break in a vital piece of the press room machinery necessitated a delay of about three hours for repairs. This will explain to both mail and city subscribers the cause of the late delivery of Saturday's GLOBE.

THE Egyptian war news is burdened with sensations. A harsh battle was fought at Trinkitat on Friday, and the undisciplined rebels, after much slaughter, were put to flight by the trained and equipped English army. As a military achievement the bloody contest was more brutal than war-like, but as a means of maintaining Britian's supremacy the victory is of some importance. There were heroic displays by the forces of Baker Pasha, which were met with stubborn and galling resistance by the English soldiery, driving the rebels from their camps and entrenchments, and seriously crippling them for future offensive or defensive operations. The superiority of numbers and equipments prevailed against the illy disc'plined and meagerly equipped natives, who were unable to repel the enemy, and whose only recourse from annihilation was in demoralized and ignominious retreat.

IN the house of representatives on Saturday a number of robust statesmen spread their gigantic intellects over much space in discussing our sublime navy. Mr. Finerty was delightfully effusive, and Mr. Belford ardently advocated the pouring of the treasury surplus into the yawing rat-holes, by courtesy called the navy. But Mr. Hiscock, with fiery eloquence, rolled his "r's," declaring that it was the intent of the Democratic majority to stop the good work of building up the navy, which the Republican party had inaugurated. Even Secor Robberson himself, could not have been more passionately ardent for the old flag and an appropriation. Of course it is a high misdemeanor to hinder the dumping of lavish appropriations into John Roach's remorseless coffers, for rotten ships, which is the Alpha and Omega of the good work of building up the navy inaugurated by the Republican party. No wonder after Hiscock's lofty outburst, the house immediately adjourned.

PERSONALITY.

The Lord called Samuel; and he answered, here am I.—I Samuel; 3, 4.

"Esse quam videre," was a motto of the old Roman philosophers. Socrates, the wisest and best of the Greeks, declared that a man's whole care should be to possess a virtuous and upright character; that a person need trouble himself but little about his reputation, as that was often only the reflection of other people's ideas, or a mirage that blinded and deceived all who trusted in it.

Among the miners of Poker Flat a man was considered brave who was handy with a pistol or knife, while in a more civilized community he would be considered a cowardly murderer.

In some sections of this country the name of Wendell Phillips suggests only bitterness and fierce partisan hate, which found its exponent in the iron-headed pikes of John Brown's handful of men. In reality he was "one of the gentlest, tenderest, most generous, most forgiving of men. The poor, the outcast, the oppressed, the friendless were his wards. He cared nothing for popularity. What he believed he said." And yet many persons of severe devotion to a church consider him outside the fold of the Good Shepherd, because he would not accept the tenets of any church, but "kept his place outside the camp, and asked odds of no one."

Thus is one's reputation subject to the changes of time, place, and the thoughts of different men. It is, indeed, a bubble, the creation of the breath of the multitude, often vanishing with the air that gave it shape.

Personality, or a man's true individuality, is often a very different thing from what he seems to be. The one is a reality, the other scarcely a shadow, for that implies a substance.

The question is not what we seem to be, but what we are. If the Lord should call any one of us, what sort of person would answer, "Here am I." What is our real self stripped of all its affectations, without the veneer of pretense, which makes such an effective show for the eyes of our fellow men? For the most part mankind are but imitators of each other. Blindly copying others' work they leave undeveloped the possibilities of their own natures, and are content to be *after* somebody rather than to be a *first* by the exercise of courage and common sense.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," said Solomon. It is of inestimable value when it is the recognition of real worth; but as the names of many good men have been tossed up and down like a foot ball, while the fickle multitude hurrah for men who have more success by dishonorable practices, the possession becomes an uncertain and doubtful one. But the reality, an honorable personality can never be lost or alienated but with the owner's consent.

One reason why men are afraid to strike out for themselves is want of confidence in themselves, a sort of moral cowardice. They feel their littleness and are apprehensive that the world feels it too, and they try to add to their statue by imitating some possibly greater man than themselves. They assume an intimacy with him, his sayings are always on their lips, and like Joseph's brethren in his dream, they do obeisance to him. They never play a lone hand, but follow his lead in everything.

Mr. Dorrit, when he rode with the Great Man, Mr. Merdle, felt that the light of Mr. Merdle shone by reflection on him, and that "the general bowing and crouching before this wonderful man" was in part homage to him. Are there not men in this city who can be reached only through the name or example of some one in whose shadow they live? When a subscription is needed, or a name is wanted for a petition, do not wise canvassers go to the great man first and when his help is secured feel certain of the rest? "Secure such a name and you will be sure of the other," is a common remark.

Are women more independent? How many ladies are continually dinning into the ears of their acquaintances the tender relations that exist between themselves and Mrs So and So. They speak of her wardrobe, of her charming husband and lovely children, sometimes making a great revelation to their hearers, who, not feeling the charm, had supposed the "lovely acquaintances" to be quite common and uninteresting people—with money. How often women will pass an old acquaintance with the blindness of utter strangers, in deference to the supposed whim of a companion whose slightest caprice is a law to them! Contemptible—yes, as contemptible as it is common. Why does a man or woman apologize for the plain manners and homely dress of an old country friend to a fashionable acquaintance, as if it was any of his business, or needed an apology, only that they feel that they do not own themselves, and regard any independent action on their part as requiring an apology.

The personality of many people is like the minute core in the heart of an onion, surrounded by overlapping layers belonging to others until the small germ is so hidden that few know of its existence.

To start a boy right in the work of forming an independent character; to put him in the way to own himself should be the aim of parents and teachers. It has been said that in the old days in New England, the teachers of the common schools would ask a class the names of the presidents of the United States, and upon receiving a correct reply, would ask, "What may any boy become?" Answer, "a president of the United States." Those teachers had this excuse that, in those days, the men honored the office, but the principle was erroneous. The aim of every youth should be to make the best possible use of the materials nature has furnished him, and to hold inviolate his right to himself.

One of the most glaring faults in the training of children is that we teach them to be imitators. We inculcate manners by pointing to other children; we inculcate morals by pointing to Washington, Longfellow, Garfield and others, sometimes without a very clear understanding of what was worthy of imitation in their lives.

The right of any man to be a leader depends upon his character, and how near he came to the perfect standard of right. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself," is the divine standard. John Robinson thus exhorted the Puritans on their departure from Holland, "I charge you, before God and his blessed angels, that you follow me no further than you have seen me follow the Lord Jesus Christ."

Teach children to follow that law, and let the lives of those who conformed to it illustrate its beauty and honor. Let them take the Golden Rule as including all and superior to every rule for the formation of manners. No man can be ill-bred who, in all things, does unto others as he would others should do unto him. Inculcate courage of thought, and action. We are fast becoming a nation of cowardly sycophants. We smile at the foibles and condone the vices of the rich and genteel, and disdain the virtues of the humble. Fools that we are! If the "Philosopher's Scales" were in existence now, and one of those humble souls were placed in the scale against a score of our fashionable acquaintances the effect would be as disastrous for them as it was to the skull of Voltaire when the monk tried to balance it with the prayer of the penitent thief.

"The skull rose aloft with so sudden a spell
That it bounced like a ball on the roof of the cell."

When the inhabitants of earth are called for final examination before the Great Judge it will be decidedly inconvenient and unfortunate for those who depend upon some fellow creature to answer for them, if the Bible warning be true, "If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but, if thou scornest thou alone shalt bear it."

Dynamite Explosion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1.—Fifteen pounds of dynamite, in a small shanty in the lower part of the city, exploded this morning, damaging sixteen buildings on Eleventh street. The dynamite was in cartridges, placed on a shelf to dry, back of the stove, by men employed at McCormick's quarry. During the absence of the men the shanty caught fire, the supports of the shelf gave away, and the dynamite fell and exploded. Not a vestige of the house remained. The houses of Isaiah Pearson, C. S. Brown, J. Clancy and G. Eckert were shaken apart. Of the sixteen houses near, not a whole pane of glass is left. The wife and two children of Brown were cut by the flying glass.

TALK.

The announcement that E. P. Roe is to contribute a serial for the *Century* is a matter of surprise to say the least. Either Mr. Roe has improved in methods of style, inspiration and construction sufficient to merit his promotion to the audience of the *Century*, or he is accepted as the exemplar of a school having wrought its own success, and worthy of a hearing in quarters where no word of commendation ever gave its achievment the least impetus. Perhaps Mr. Roe will carry his earlier constituency with him, to the desirable expansion of the *Century's* revenues, and thereby bring about a revival in his former readers for choice magazine literature. This concession to Mr. Roe appears to be a generous reaction from former difficult and tardy appreciation of meritorious literary ventures. It may smack too, of a dread of ignoring some effort destined to be memorable in spite of every fluctuation of first recognition, and what publisher wants to be associated with such a solecism as may give him unwelcome renown as the earliest barrier of an author's advancement? Unwelcome renown indeed!

Think of Chesterfield bearing forever the brunt of Johnson's scathing letter to him. Recall the sad stern words—"The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it.

I hope it is no very cynical asperity, not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself."

While Chesterfield was no publisher he missed the chance of having his imprint as patron on the dictionary which is quite as celebrated for having caused this letter, as for its eminent Johnsonian authority.

The ways of literary success have changed greatly within a period of thirty years. Some of the best things Hawthorne ever penned were buried alive in obscure publications, and now form the most delightful reading in Twice-told Tales. Now the merest silhouette of a story found among his unsorted manuscripts is prized as his Scarlet Letter never was in the first years of its career. Not Hawthorne alone, but other illustrious names struggled to their present fame through similar experiences. Perhaps the generosity of the rebound in our day gives much slip-shod work a hearing in an atmosphere where it should be tabooed. The injustice is apt to be in the overdoing, and the public is the sufferer, because it defers to certain sources of opinion, certain oracles decisive as to the best of every thing in literature—and if it finds E. P. Roe doing a didactic serial in a leading representative magazine, it is natural to feel surprised and uncertain, as to the fairness of the whilom verdict. Neither surprised nor uncertain, however, when a writer has become famous, and you see what indifferent things can be accepted from him, with a conspicuous elation moreover at the priv ilege of securing it, and paying roundly for it besides. Did you read Walt Whitman's poem in Harper's Magazine, "With husky haughty lips, O, Sea!" The most charitable critic can only regard it as sublimated balderdash, and yet Walt has no difficulty in finding an authoritative vent for his 'afflatus.' Possibly because he has been under the bans to stay his muse in the interests of decency, until senility has come upon him, and he is no longer dangerous, although some of the old forbidden *prestige* clings to his name, and gives him the interest of all prohibited things.

Suppose some unknown but aspiring person had sent a diary of European travel to the *Century*, just like that of the late James A. Garfield, with the same bustling commonplace, the same ignorance and the same canting egotism, what would be the chance for distinction and remuneration? Not encouraging, surely. But with fame established the process is easy—as easy as lying, it would seem.

Some one says literature is the expression of society, because society makes the literature which it demands. Writers spring up obedient to its changing tastes, and as the tone of what is widely read, so is the tone of society. I believe it.

Each week when copies of the Morbid Firebrand are flung at every one's door, with flagrant illustrations of greviously emotional people, in every circumstance of the cruelest and bloodest imagination, I wonder what per cent. of the readers of the gratuitous copy buy the continuance from the breathless climax, where the red handed avenger is left standing over the prostrate form of his wonderfully disheveled victim.

We smile in the consciousness of our superiority to the addle pate patrons of such papers, but in reality are we any better in our dramatic tastes when the plays we applaud seem to be dramatized from the very sources we contemn.

As a sample there is "Article 47," and what else is it but a plot out of the Morbid Firebrand, without the least sympathy of naturalness, without pith or point or any perceptible catching-on quality save the extravagance and imposture of puffery in the interest of a shamming actress. "French," did you say? Yes, of a verity, and there is no absurdity of literature under the sun that has not found its oracle, its inspiration, and its mouthpiece in Paris.

There it is genius with a big G, and it gets crowned and seated in the Academic. 'Tis the idolatry of Bosh, and the glorification of Gammon. Superficially one might presume that there is no French literature, no French drama except that of sentiment and exaggeration and dirt. But the dear, delightful country of France has a sweet and tender and noble intellect, always at work depicting the most elevated and the most genuine aspects of its national life. If it has a Gerome for its Almes and Phrynes it has a Millet for its Wheat sowers and its Angelus. If it has a Dumas for its Camille, it has a Racine for another Camille (in Les Horaces) instinct with purity, nobleness and patriotism. Saints and sinners, and the intermediate world of Bohemianism have made their ineffaceable impress on its literature. But, unfortunately, we see a preponderance of the variety termed "emotional" in books and plays, and, as we weary of the recurrence, we say thoughlessly, "Frenchy." The same may be said of Fenelon as well as Renan, of Danton as well as Darboy, and you will find a convincing antithesis all the way through the intellectual moral and revolutionary life of France.

"Well, of all the Impracticables, blurts Mrs. Harris talking such gauzy hifalutin in the teeth of facts at this sophisticated hour of a rapid age. Keep close to the people, says A. Lincoln and you can't get badly left—which means if you're a politician, and I will add a *litterateur* as well. The dear people, the desirable idiot (noun of multitude conveying unity of idea)—demand the Morbid *Firebrand* and they get it by the wagon load for general reading. They relish the high strung noisome plays, and these are rendered with all the heightening of scenic effect, and by actresses who can go the author one worse in nastiness of stage business.

Into this realm of flesh and blood go-ahead-a-tiveness you'd introduce your pale myths——why you're too ridiculous sneers Mrs. Harris.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—Two negroes on Thursday camped near the depot of New Branford, yesterday morning both were discovered dead in the camp, one shot through the head and the other terribly mutilated, half of his head being chopped off with an axe. No clue.

ST. PAUL AS A BUSINESS CENTER.

The Wholesale Trade for 1883 Over Seventy-two Million Dollars and the Manufactures Nearly Twenty-six Million.

The Official Statistics of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. C. A. McNeale, the Secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, has been industriously at work for the past six weeks in compiling the statistics of business for 1883, and the following gratifying exhibit is the result

WHOLESALE—KIND OF BUSINESS.	Number of Establishments	Number of Employes.	1883. Amount of sales.	Increase over 1882.
Agricultural Implements	9	85	$2,163,800	$255,800
Beer	14	79	1,157,321	69,167
Blank books, Paper and Church goods	7	87	1,036,000	*200,056
Boots and shoes	5	90	2,910,000	85,000
Cigars and Tobacco	18	52	1,267,000	616,700
Clothing	3	73	823,000	25,600
Coffee, Tea, Spices, Etc	6	60	781,000	89,000
Confectionery, Fruits, and Bakers' products	7	140	1,502,000	30,750
Crockery and Glassware	3	57	479,000	5,000
Drugs, Paints and Oils	8	159	2,500,000	740,000
Dry Goods, Toys and Notions	13	374	9,152,000	7,500
Fuel and Pig Iron	13	738	4,358,000	1,469,666
Furniture	9	83	533,000	78,000
Grain, Flour, Feed and Commmission	47	95	6,300,000	424,264
Groceries	11	428	13,237,000	*296,000
Guns and Sporting Goods	2	9	110,000	*40,000
Hardware, Stoves and Heavy Iron	17	269	4,467,750	484,810
Hats, Caps and Furs	4	70	1,250,000	75,000
Hides and Furs	6	47	716,600	*84,000
Jewelry	4	11	77,500	....
Leather, Saddlery and Findings	7	90	981,000	349,374
Lime and Cement	3	10	212,000	....
Live Stock	9	56	2,572,000	79,856
Lumber	17	1,620	3,660,000	220,378
Machinery and Mill Supplies	8	129	1,308,000	9,800
Millinery and Lace Goods	3	42	500,000	....
Musical Instruments	6	78	488,300	59,300
Printing Materials	3	13	181,000	....
Provisions	7	89	1,313,000	112,000
Sash, Doors and Blinds	5	116	791,000	99,000
Trunks and Valises	2	30	200,000	....
Wines and Liquors	14	88	2,060,000	*271,484
Miscellaneous	35	448	2,959,500	....
	325	5,815	$72,048,771	$5,385,365

*Signifies decrease.

Miscellaneous includes bar supplies, billiard tables, brewers' supplies, brick, brooms, brushes, carpets, fish, junk, ice, photographic materials, rubber goods, seed, soap, steam heating, stoneware, surgical instruments, undertakers, upholstery, vinegar, wooden and willow-ware, woolen and tailors' trimmings.

MANUFACTURERS—Kind of Business.	Number of Establishmts	Number of Employes	1883 Total of Product.	Increase Over 1882
Agricultural Implements	2	295	$800,000	*$64,000
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	16	75	56,000	9,100
Book Binding	7	89	90,000	4,146
Boots and Shoes	25	407	1,025,000	196,123
Brewers, Maltsters and Bottlers	18	193	914,623	106,867
Bricks and Tiles	12	250	170,000	11,100
Brooms and Brushes	6	42	55,500	250
Cigars	32	492	800,000	28,000
Clothing	78	1,500	2,300,000	518,834
Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder	6	120	795,000	1,896
Confectionery	9	83	275,000	9,000
Contractors and Builders	147	3,921	4,947,000	787,140
Crackers and Bakery Products	28	300	1,000,000	199,560
Drugs, Chemicals and Oils	6	50	405,000	76,160
Flour and Grist Milling	7	85	1,560,000	113,000
Furniture and Upholstery	24	275	560,000	56,000
Furs	7	172	426,000	203,700
Harness and Saddlery	18	133	300,000	73,067
Iron, Architectural	3	132	265,000	155,550
Jewelry and Watchmaking	7	33	52,400	34,000
Machine Shops, Foundries and Boiler Works	16	400	745,000	98,040
Marble and Stone Cutting	20	422	176,000	510,000
Millinery, Lace and Fancy Goods	20	94	97,000	9,670
Painting and Glazing	12	121	225,000	......
Photography	13	39	63,000	3,360
Pictures and Frames	4	17	25,000	......
Printing and Publishing	43	1,120	1,698,000	293,520
Railroad Repairs and Car Making	4	1,385	1,417,148	71,939
Sash, Doors, Boxes and Planing Mills	8	400	484,000	*15,500
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	60	250	1,675,000	235,000
Tin and Hardware, Stoves and Plumbing	15	139	450,000	232,180
Trunks and Valises	2	92	120,000	*30,000
Wagons and Carriages	22	343	612,000	18,000
Miscellaneous	61	510	1,301,800	215,400
	758	13,979	$25,885,471	$3,811,482

* Signifies decrease.

Miscellaneous includes awnings and tents, bleachers, boats, brass works, carpet weavers, carriage trimmer, cooperage, cutlery, grinding, dying, engraving, fence works, fire proof building material, fire works, hair goods, hoop and skirt factory, knit goods, lighting companies, mineral waters. musical instruments, Opticians, rendering companies, renovator of cloth, sewer and drain pipes, shingle bands, show cases, soap, sporting goods, stamps and seals, steam heating, taxidermist, terra cotta, type foundry, vinegar and catsup, wire works.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sanborn's Chances to Succeed Judge McCrary Considered Excellent.

Civil Service Appointments, and How They are Made--Northwestern Personals.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The contest for the successorship to Judge McCrary has finally narrowed down to a choice between Judge Brewer, of Kansas, and Gen. Sanborn, of Minnesota, Judges Hallett, of Colorado, and Wagner, of Missouri, being practically out of the race, although Secretary Teller is still pressing Judge Hallett. It is the impression to-night that Sanborn's chances are excellent.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The most interesting feature of the civil service commissioner's report is to be found in the statistical appendix. Up to the 16th of January fifty-three persons had been appointed under the civil service law in the departments here. As there are about 6,500 clerks in what are called the classified department service, this is a trifle less than 1 per cent. in six months. But then it must be remembered that the vancancy which was anticipated within a month or two after the 16th of July, was provided for before the law went into force, and vacancies have been occurring much more slowly than usual. Of the appointments five each were from New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, three each from the District of Columbia, Maryland and Michigan, two each from Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin, and one each from California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia. Since the 16th of January fifteen appointments have been made, making sixty-eight in all. To get the thirteen clerks appointed up to the 16th of January 491 men and 293 women were examined, and of this 784,459 passed the examination, being marked at sixty-five per cent. of perfection. The report says: "It appears from statistics presented herewith that sixty-five per cent. of all those who have entered the service through competitive examination were educated in the common schools alone. But the service has not been filled by boys and girls direct from the schools." The average age of all those appointed under the new system has been about thirty-two years.

PERSONAL.

E. F. Drake, of St. Paul, arrived to-day and is at the Riggs.

Gen. Sanborn left for home to-night via New Jersey, where he will pass a few days with relatives.

W. A. and T. L. Rosser, sons of Gen. Rosser of Minneapolis, arrived at Wilard's to-night. Gen. Rosser is expected to-morrow.

M. J. Forbes, of Duluth, is at Wilard's.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 1.—The man calling himself Geo. A. Vincent, merchant, New Orleans, who was caught yesterday evening in an attempt to swindle the St. Louis National bank by the forged draft dodge and letter purporting to have been written by the cashier of the Union National bank, New Orleans, was jailed to-day, under warrant charging him with forgery in the second degree. Among his papers were several English pawn tickets and the addresses of persons in London, England, New York, Philadelphia, Memphis, Atlanta, Ga., Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis, also newspaper clippings detailing the operations of a gang of forgers in Boston and New York, and the release of a noted forger from Sing Sing prison, unknown to the police here, but thought to be John Williamson, forger, for whom the New York police have been searching for some time.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Most Thrilling Occurrence at the Joliet Penitentiary.

JOLIET, Ills., March 1.—A murderous assault was made upon Capt. John McDonald, deputy warden of the penitentiary here, this afternoon. The assassin is a notorious desperado, Frank Rand. Deputy McDonald in going his rounds, entered the collar shop, where Rand works. As customary McDonald stopped at the desk of Keeper Madden to receive his report. While the deputy was talking with the keeper, Rand snapped his finger at his keeper, and raised his hand, giving the signal for a request to go to the closet. Madden nodded assent, and resumed his conversation with the deputy, whose back was turned toward Rand. The keeper also turned his back to Rand to give an order to another convict. Instantly Rand, who was crossing the room, picked up a heavy iron poker, three feet long, and rushed upon Deputy McDonald, striking him on the head with all his force, smashing in the skull. McDonald dropped senseless. Rand shouted "I have killed the son —— —— at last," and drew a large knife. Keeper Madden rushed to Rand and received a terrible gash in the arm, but he held Rand, until two life convicts, Demolin and Roab, came to his assistance, and Rand was hurled violently to the floor. Hearing the alarm, Assistant Deputy Warden Garvin and Keeper Ed. McDonald, brother of the attacked deputy, rushed in, and the convict Roab was on top of Rand, and had the life nearly choked out of him, when Garvin ordered him off. Roab begged to be allowed to choke him to death. Rand rising, staggered toward the door, but made a quick lunge, grabbing a knife on the table, and turned desperately on Deputy Garvin, who broke a heavy cane over Rand's head, cutting him terribly. Pulling a revolver, Garvin shot Rand in the side, then grabbed the convict by the throat. While holding him thus, Keeper McDonald frantically drew his revolver and placed the muzzle at Rand's right ear and fired. Rand dropped. Deputy McDonald and Rand were carried to the hospital. An examination showed that McDonald's skull was terribly crushed, and pieces of the skull were removed, leaving the brain exposed two inches long and one wide. He will die. Rand was unconscious for a long time, and it is not known how dangerously wounded he is. On recovering consciousness Rand said: "I am Jesus Christ, and was sent to rid this prison of that cruel deputy. I think I have done it." Rand continued: "I left a broad trail of blood all the way to prison, when I came here, and to do so I killed nine men; this makes my tenth." Deputy Garvin says, the responsibility of McDonald's death rests upon the jury, which sent Rand to the penitentiary instead of hanging him. During the terrible struggle the convicts behaved admirably.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Mar. 1.—August Bernhard, while riding to the city from the West Milwaukee railroad shops, jumped from the car at the foot of Greenbush street, in time to be caught by an advancing locomotive. He was frightfully mangled and died in a few minutes. Deceased resided in this city and had a wife and four children.

HIGH TIDE AND DAMAGE.

HUNTERS POINT, L. I., Mar. 1.—There were extraordinary high tides along the north shore of Long Island yesterday, and much damage was done to the docks.

THE DEADLY GAS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Mar. 1.—Robt. Smith and wife were found dead this morning, being suffocated by coal gas.

FAST IN THE ICE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1.—The steamer Daniel Miller, and barge, are fast in the ice in the highlands with passengers and freight on board.

A COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—Two freight trains on the Pan Handle road collided near Bowerstown, Ohio, last night, and wrecked both engines, a number of cars, and killing about seventy-five sheep. The train men escaped uninjured.

LACKAWANNA'S LUCK.

Remarkable Manipulation of This Stock by a Wall Street Syndicate.

The Demand So Great That the Stock Lent at 5@6 Per Cent. Premium.

The Bears Seem to Have the Advantage in the Chicago Grain Market and May Secure a Further Decline.

Wheat Weak and Lower—With the Weather an Important Factor in Prices—Pork Firm.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—The market opened with a strong speculative buying in Lackawanna, Lake Shore and Union Pacific. Within ten minutes Lackawanna loaned at ⅜ of 1 per cent. for use. In ten minutes more the rate was 2 per cent. This was immediately followed by a bid of 4 per cent., and within the first hour there was a difference of 5 per cent. between the cash and regular, which was continued with but little fluctuation until the middle hours, when the anxiety to cover seemed less strong, and the premium was lessened to 2½ and 3 per cent. Just before the delivering hour the premium was successively 5, 5½ and 6 per cent., which was followed by several purchases under the rule "for non delivery," and just before the close there was a difference of 9½ in the stock, selling at 130 regular and 139½ cash at the same time. We have seen nothing like it since the Northern Pacific deal last fall. All but the copper fastened bears have been driven out of this stock. The clique was enabled to make this turn from the fact that a large amount, said to be $16,000,000 out of a capital of $26,000,000, is locked up in estates and other investment sources. We are informed on authority that Claflin holds $2,500,000 of the stock and that trust companies had large orders in the market to buy it at 126 and down. Some of the order brokers who are in the stock were all the time express the opinion that the squeeze may be renewed on Monday. There is no doubt that large amounts of long stock have come out, and the manipulation can have but one effect, which is to destroy all trading, either for long or short account, in the stock. No better way for buying the property can be devised than the course the cliques have taken with Lackawanna to day. The granger stocks very heavy, appearing to be sold on the rise in Lackawanna. St. Paul, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific loaned at a premium, and Union Pacific was advanced very sharply with Lackawanna, but there was more than enough stock to go round, and the advance was not maintained. West Shore bonds were strong, Vanderbilts neglected with the exception of Lake Shore, which was very active, and easily advanced. The reserve decrease is $1,061,000. We understand there were 8,000 shares of Northwestern preferred transferred day before yesterday to one trust company, and large orders in the market to buy it at 141. The market was all Lackawanna at the close. Drake sold 15,000 shares just before the gong sounded. After adjournment 130 was bid, and more to buy in on Monday.

Wall street was very seriously disturbed to-day by the developments in the stock exchange, regarding Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad stock. For some time Mr. S. V. White has been a large purchaser of the stock, and according to the general report has acted for a pool of which he was a member and the manager, the other members of the pool are said to be Mr. Jay Gould, the Hon. Russell Sage, H. B. Claflin and one of his partners, several dry goods merchants, and several directors of the company. It has been generally spoken of as the Plymouth church pool. Some folks think Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt also was interested. Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, the firm of S. V. White & Co., which has been a very large lender of this stock, sent notices to all members of the board who had borrowed stock from them, and to those for whom they had purchased stock on Friday, that the stock must be turned in, and if the deliveries were turned in on time the stock would be purchased for the account of delinquents under the rules of the exchange. A printed form, drawn according to the usages of the exchange, is generally used for such notice, but that sent out by White & Co. had been specially printed for the occasion. The date, the name of the stocks, and, in fact, everything was printed except the name of the broker addressed, the number of shars and the signature of the firm. There was an immediate and considerable inquiry for the stock in the loan crowd, but without much result, except advancing the premium for the use of the stock. Mr. White's young man, who had all along been one of the early comers in the crowd and very willing to lend the stock, was not there and could not be found. Other brokers who have generally been lenders had none to spare. Within the first hour the loaning rate was run up from ¼ to 1 per cent. as a premium for the use of the stock over night. Almost at the opening there was an attempt to secure stock for delivery by purchasers for cash in the market. The demand that was turned in this direction, advanced the price for cash stock to 135 before noon, 5 per cent. above the market, regular way. Early in the day the signs of trouble in Lackawanna started a general covering movement and prices rapidly advanced. The air was filled with rumors of impending squeezes in other stocks, especially Lake Shore. Before 2 o'clock the price of cash Lackawanna stock had risen to 137½, while the regular market had advanced from 128 to 132¾. Up to 2:15 p. m., the delivery hour, 23,500 shares had been purchased for cash at prices averaging about 4 per cent. above the market. A few minutes after that hour a crowd of brokers packed the rostrum of the exchange and the buying of delinquents was begun. By this time the price of the stock under the rule for cash had advanced to 139½, while at the same time it sold regular way at 130½ All other business was neglected to attend to or watch Lackawanna. About the time Mr. White's orders began to be executed the delinquents seemed to get hold of a good deal of stock and the price dropped between sales from 139 to 135⅝. The market list was affected by this apparent discovery. When the gong sounded the closing, there was still a crowd of brokers on the rostrum waiting their turns to buy in. Of the 6,000 shares bought in under the rules nearly two-thirds were upon orders from Mr. White. It was estimated that Mr. White's checks for at least $1,000,000 were given out without being certified. After banking hours several handsome transactions were made by holders of Lackawanna who sold their stock for cash and immediately replaced it by purchasing it at the market price. It was reported that the face offering of the stock during the last hour was due to the discovery first by the pool and then by others, that an insurance company had sold for cash a large block of the stock which it had been expected to hold during the squeeze. The transactions in the stocks yesterday aggregated nearly 195,000 shares or nearly two-fifths of the capital of the company.

A notable incident of the day was the bringing of many thousand shares of the Lackawanna to this city by a special locomotive from Philadelphia in one hour and a half said to be fastest time ever made.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 1.—"'I tell you Fraley is a wonderfully successful operator, and he don't go in on any small cites either, he has wired up from St. Louis to a number of people that wheat is going to 90 cents and perhaps to 85 cents, and that corn will go lower than any bear ever dreamed." The speaker was Mr. I. P. Moore, formerly known as Jumbo in St. Louis circles of speculation, but who having graduated with honors from the office of Milmine, Bodman & Co., now represents Crosby & Co. on the street. "Moore has got the St. Louis disease bad," said a well known broker, "and he wont recover until he finds some pleasant day that while the astute Fraley has been encouraging the chronic bears of the city of the big bridge to sell large lines of stuff, he himself has been prudently going long in Chicago on a pretty extensive scale. Fraley is reported a seller here of both wheat and corn, but he was similarly classed during the continuance of the New York corn deal. When the January corn deal was arranged and ended, it was said, however, that he had added to his bank account several ciphers with some numerals prefixed, while all his friends in St. Louis had been compelled to contribute to the winners pile.

However, it may turn out in regard to Mr. Fraley's property in the future, the markets were in accord with him to-day.

The markets on 'change were dull and grain weak and lower, while provisions were stronger, averaging higher, but trading as usual was confined to local operators. The light receipts of hogs for the week and the falling off in number and weight during the winter packing season which terminated yesterday, is calculated to inspire confidence in future sales, and would do so had not previous speculation kept all packing house products from going into consumption and thereby largely compensated for the loss in number and weights compared with the preceding years.

The receipts of hogs here for February aggregated 863,811, and the shipments, 178,-572 head, against 455,289 head received and 112,639 shipped for the same month last year. The average weight last month was 218 pounds, and 248 pounds for February, 1883.

Wheat was weak and lower. There were in fact no sustaining influences of consequence. New York and Liverpool dispatches quoted quiet and rather easier markets. Advices from Russia stated that stocks at the leading points of accumulation in that country were twice as large as at the same date in 1833. There was also considerable disappointment that the cold weather of the past few days had failed to bring large buying orders. At the opening of 'change the bulls attempted to make a stand and the first sales were at 97@98c May, for regular No. 2, but the absence of outside support in the shape of buying orders for an advance and the other influences referred to alone increased the disposition to sell by small holders and the shorts and the bulls, finding the offering larger than the market could absorb at any thing near the opening figures, withdrew, and prices gradually settled to 97c and closed at 97⅛c, the late weakness being largely due to prospects of better weather and reports that additional snow has fallen on the winter wheat fields. The weather is likely to be an important is not the chief factor in influencing prices during the next thirty or sixty days, and those who wish to sell short will do well to consider the contingency to which they are likely to be exposed by a fall in the temperature, and the additional fact that a further decline of consequence will be likely to induce a demand from Europe, At present however, the bears seem to have the advantage and may secure a further decline ere a substantial advance occurs.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. report: "Corn has followed the course of wheat closely, opening at about 57⅝c May; declined to 57⅛c with liberal trading all through, closing at 57@⅛c. The general local sentiment here is not so bearish on corn as on wheat, and the shorts are disposed to buy on weak spots and sellers are not disposed to stay on the short side long, generally taking the first profit that shows. There are some outside buying orders here for the long futures, chiefly the July option, which is selling to-day at 59⅝@60c. We think, perhaps, this July corn will be a safe purchase if we get another half cent decline. The movement continues fairly liberal. Receipts to-day were 325 cars, of which 69 graded No. 2. The shipping demand for low grades continues good. Prices are nominally unchanged, and although such a large per cent. of receipts are of these low grades, still the consumptive demand has been sufficient to absorb them. This demand, we think, likely to last well into the summer, and perhaps increase for the next sixty days."

The most weakening effect upon the market was the attitude of Robert Lindblom. He offered corn in large blocks. The largest sale he made was a quarter of a million of bushels to Seckel & Co., at 57⅛c. Among the prominent sellers were Nat Jones, Boynton, Bengs and Hough.

Pork opened firm and under a fair demand to cover shorts, prices advanced 17½@20c per barrel over closing sales on yesterday's afternoon call. May delivery sold up to $18.17½, fell to $18.05 and closed at $18.10. @18.12½. The chief, if not the entire business, was between local operators. The deliveries on March contracts were only fair.

Lard was quiet and slow, the demand was confined to shorts and scalpers, the offerings being moderate but the feeling stronger and prices 5@7½c per 100 pounds higher. It closed at $9.67½@9.70, after selling strongly at $9.72½, May.

Short ribs were firm in sympathy with pork and lard, the offerings moderate; demand to fill shorts fair, some of the bears being induced to cover by the heavy decrease in the number and weight of hogs packed during the regular winter season just closed. Prices advanced 10@15c per 100 pounds; sales were made at $9.35@9.40 for May and the market closed at $9.35@9.37½. Other meats were quiet and firmly held but demand small.

The rule against trading after hours was well observed to-day, and hence there was not enough doing on the curb to make quotations. In a quiet way 97c was bid for corn and $18.10 for pork. These are probably the closing quotations of the day.

Geo. G. Parker & Co., whose failure two weeks ago was caused by the suspension of Gilbert & Co., of Ottawa, Ill., have settled in full with their creditors and they resumed business to-day. Mr. Parker is one of the most popular members on the board, and he was warmly greeted upon his reappearance.

The failure of R. E. Jennings, an operator on the open board, was announced at a late hour this afternoon, but it had no effect.

C. W. Dunkley, formerly of Cowles & Dunkley, the publishers of the "Daily Commercial Report," has associated himself with Daniel G. Brown, under the firm name of Dunkley & Brown. They will transact a general commission and board of trade business at 189 LaSalle street in the new Calumet building.

The estimated receipts of cattle at the stock yards to-day were 2,000 or about the same number as last Saturday, making about 36,000 for the week against 27,239 last week. There was a sharp demand and about all the desirable lots of dressed beef and shipping cattle were sold at an early hour and at prices a shade stronger than yesterday. The market closed steady at an advance of 15@25c on the lowest prices of the week and about 25@30c higher than last Saturday and the appreciation is on about all descriptions. The greatest advance is in light and medium steers and the best bulls, the latter making extraordinary prices the past few days.

The receipts of hogs for the day were estimated at 4,500 or 5,000, or about the same number as last Saturday, making the receipts about 68,000 for the week, against 93,084 last week, and a decrease for the month of 91,478 as compared with February, 1883. The average weight is only 218 pounds against 284 pounds last year, a decrease of 30 pounds, which shows a very poor average of the stock that was marketed in Chicago last month.

The market opened a shade stronger under a fair demand for shippers and packers, and the chances were that a good clearance would be made. Some salesmen claimed an advance of 10c, but the average sales fail to show any such advance. Late yesterday afternoon packers and shippers bought freely, taking about 16,000, or 6,000 or 7,000 more than the receipts, showing that about the bulk of the accumulations of the past few days had been cleared out. As compared with last Saturday the general market is 30@60c per 100 pounds lower.

Howard, White & Co. review the hog market for the week as follows: The receipts of live hogs during the past week were 68,324, against 92,863 for the week previous, and 95,000 for the corresponding week last year. The quality of the arrivals continues very poor, many of the droves being poorly suited to the wants of either packers or shippers. The market, in a general way, was a dull and dragging one throughout the week, and very unsatisfactory to receivers. Prices on the whole range declined 25@30c per 100 pounds, and closed easy at the reduction. Sales ranged at $5.85 @7.60, according to quality, with the bulk of the sales at $6.40@7.00. The receipts of hogs at other large packing points in the west continues light and the quality poor. Packing operations have attracted very little attention during the past week. The receipts of hogs were light and the quality poor, and packers were indifferent about prosecuting their business to any extent. About 43,000 hogs were slaughtered during the past week, and only about a half dozen houses are in operation. There is no particular change to note in the manufacture of domestic made, being almost exclusively hams, shoulders and short ribs. Other descriptions meet with little favor. Mess pork is neglected, very few hogs were received suitable for its manufacture; light cuts of pork were made sparingly, and lard was made moderately.

The winter packing season of 1883-4 has closed, and the final returns will be published in about two weeks. The shortage in the packing here will not be less than 500,000 hogs and may possibly reach 550,000. The average weights and yields of lard will be smaller than last year, but no definite figures can be given at present. The following table shows the packing of Chicago for the past eight winter seasons, that of 1883-4 being estimated:

1883-4	2,006,000
1882-3	2,557,823
1881-2	2,368,100
1880-1	2,781,064
1879-80	2,525,216
1878-9	2,943,115
1877-8	2,501,265
1876-7	1,618,048

The receipts of sheep for the day were 600 to 700, making 33,000 to 34,000 for the week, the largest number ever received in this market in any one week. The receipts for the month are 94,927, against 75,542 for February, 1883, showing an increase of 18,-855. Trade ruled quiet on account of the small number on sale, the pens having been well cleared last night. Taken altogether it has been the banner week in the sheep trade. No such numbers have ever been received here and disposed of from day to day with only a slight decline one day, which was quickly regained the next. Nebraska and other western sheep have arrived in flocks of 1,500 and 2,000, and were sold almost on arrival. We quote the market closing at about $4@4.50 for inferior and common; $4.75@5 for fair; $6.25@5.50 for medium, and $5.75@6 for the best. During the week a few selected lots sold at $5.10@6.15, and one lot of fancy, averaging over 150 pounds, at $6.40. A lot of 1,500 Nebraskas, averaging about 135 pounds, sold for $6.

Chicago Financial.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 1.—During the week a fairly active demand for money has existed, all classes of borrowers being in attendance and board of trade men in particular, but loanable funds have been in good supply and the banks have shouldered all the A 1 paper presented at 5@7 per cent.; the general rate being 6 per cent. The trade of the city is gradually picking up and, with an improvement in the weather, activity will set in.

To-day the market for money was fairly active and steady at 5@7 per cent. Eastern exchange between city banks was firmer at 25@50c premium per $1,000. The bank clearings were $8,915,416. For the week they foot up $42,-088,416, against $55,039,093 for the corresponding week in 1883. The clearings for February were $180,663,747 in 1884, and $170,243,638 in 1883. The flow of currency was light.

PROBABLE RATE WAR

A Crisis Brought About By The Antagonism of the New Alliance To the Trunk Line Association.

A Railroad Crisis.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Mar. 1.—Notwithstanding repeated requests to-day on the part of the Western Trunk Line association to consent to a restoration of rates, the lines in the new alliance flatly refused to do so. Whether further cuts will be made by either combination has not been announced, but the general impression is that a material cut will be made Monday by the new alliance. Should this be done the bars will be lowered for a general western war. The Colorado pool has already sustained a blow from which it will be difficult to recover, and other associations will tumble if matters are not speedily fixed up. Commissioner Daniels, of the Colorado pool, admitted in a recent interview that if the Union Pacific, in obedience to Mr. Vinings orders, would cut Colorada rates, the pool must necessarily collapse. The Union Pacific has done so and unless a retreat is ordered at once the death knell of the Colorado pool will have sounded. A general war may yet be averted, but the outlook is not encouraging. Should disasters come which are now threatened the western trunk line association will fall with the rest, and the result will be the resuscitation of both the Iowa trunk line and the colorado traffic associations. The dissolution of these associations which had been in successful operation for many years, was regarded by level headed men generally as a great calamity, and many prophesied that the members would be compelled ultimately to return to first principles. That the prophecies will be fulfilled after the storm is more than probable.

Scalpers Still at Work

CHICAGO, March 1.—The passenger committee of the Chicago east-bound roads, at a meeting to-day was awaiting the written investigation report from Commissioner Fink, on the subject of the Buffalo differential rates, but took no action in the matter, other than to notify all parties that the differentials previously announced were to go into effect at once, and may only be quoted to points provided for. The Rochester differential is to be modified, and will again be discussed at a meeting on Monday. A discussion was had as to the western issue of tickets still being on sale in this city, that is, tickets issued from points west, north and south of Chicago, good to New York, the coupons of which from these points to Chicago have been detached and sold at local rates, and the remainder of the tickets are then sent and sold to Chicago scalpers It was thought that such tickets were on sale and unless measures were taken to stop their sale, the result would be demoralizing. It was recommended at the meeting that an effort be made to get such tickets off the market, and also that some further action be taken to protect the eastern roads against the sale of St. Louis tickets by the Chicago & Alton at rates cutting the Chicago tariff.