

MORE BUOYANT

Wall Street Active and Buoyant with Lackawanna Still a Feature.

Markets on Change Moderately Active with Grain Adversely Affected by Fair Receipts.

Wheat Moderately Active in a Speculative Way—Corn Active and Lower—Hog Products Strong.

An Increase of Fifty Per Cent. Over Last Year in the World's Stock of Wheat.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, March 3.—The markets on 'change were only moderately active and all articles dealt in for future delivery showed a lower range of prices, grain being adversely affected by fair receipts, the absence of large buying for an advance and easier markets was mainly due to factors contained in the strengthening provisions were favorable to the bulls, the aggregate stocks of hog products here being only 162,000,000 pounds, against 201,000,000 pounds on March 1, 1883. The receipts of hogs were also small and the quality poor, but the outside demand was small and business dull.

Wheat was moderately active in a speculative way for future delivery, but the market was weak and prices irregular. The influence was decidedly favorable to the bears, including lower quotations from New York, dull and heavy English markets, large stocks in foreign ports and reports that the winter wheat fields as a rule were well covered with snow, thereby insuring the plant from present damage from cold. The receipts were also fair considering the circumstances, and only 1,600 bushels of No. 2 spring were withdrawn from store. The demand for futures was mainly for cover shorts and scalpers who bought on the breaks for an upward turn in prices. The opening on 'change was at 97 1/2; needed to 96 1/2 on free offers to sell, including a good many lots on which the margins were exhausted, and others on which spot orders had been placed. The bears also hammered prices well through the session, although the covering by shorts caused an upward reaction during the latter part of the day and prices rallied and closed on 'change at 95 1/2 @ 96 1/2.

A. M. Wright & Co.'s, circular for to-day has the following: The critical situation of the wheat trade as reflected by stocks at the end of the month in this country, Great Britain, France and Russia, and on the ocean destined for the United Kingdom and continental Europe, February 24, 1884, and the same time in 1883, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: United States east of the Rocky Mountains, English markets (foreign), Foreign wheat in France, Black Sea Russian ports, Wheat for continental Europe, Total bushels, Corn, and Flour. Includes numerical data for each category.

United States east of the Rocky Mountains, 11,474,000 22,408,000. English markets (foreign), 22,000,000 16,180,000. Foreign wheat in France, 10,907,000 3,117,000. Black Sea Russian ports, 10,067,000 6,650,000. Wheat for continental Europe, 8,000,000 4,940,000. Total bushels, 136,088,000 77,555,000.

Corn was moderately active on speculative activity, but prices were lower and rather irregular. Demand for No. 2 being largely to carry short sales on which there was a profit, a few purchases being made to close up sales, put out at 63 1/2 @ 64. No. 2 opened at 57c and on free selling for account of a large operator, and fair prices for shorts, put out at 57c and 57 1/2c. The receipts continued under a demand to cover previous sales, and closed on change at 56 1/2 @ 56 1/2.

The receipts continued liberal for the past forty-eight hours, aggregating 370 cars of which 72 were contract. Shippers brought low grades quite freely and the market held up well, the break in futures having little effect.

Options exhibited a little more life, but trading was entirely local and closed quiet at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2.

In hog products the posting of the stocks here this morning had little effect on the market which, on the whole, was quiet and weak. Trading entirely of a local character. The offerings were from the chief demand from shorts who did not appear particularly anxious to protect themselves. An advance of 6d on bacon and 3d on lard was reported from Liverpool, and a firmer market for hogs with very light receipts. The shipping department closed at the inside.

May crop opened with sales at 5c over Saturday's closing at \$18.15, advanced to \$18.20, closed on fair selling by the general crowd at \$17.92 1/2, and closed at \$17.97 1/2 @ \$18.10, fluctuating between \$17.75 and \$18.25. The market closed at the inside. Short ribs declined 7 1/2 @ 10, ranged at \$9.27 1/2 @ 9.32 1/2 for May, and closed at \$9.27 1/2 @ 9.30. The stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago on the date named, as reported to the board of trade, is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Month, Quantity, and Price. Lists items like Mess pork barrels, S. P. home, Lard, etc. with corresponding values.

The total amount of the product on hand is about 162,000,000 pounds against about 150,300,000 pounds one month ago, and 202,000,000 one year ago.

A. M. Wright & Co. say: "Although the statistical position of the market is weak, and other indications as a rule are unfavorable for an advance it is not safe to suppose that prices will always go one way, and, should the bears find time to sell short, there is a chance that the bulls may turn on them when they feel least expected, and by making a show of strength induce those who are short to cover with such freedom as to put up with themselves, as is generally the case when the market is overbought."

Crittenden & Harvey say: "Current prices are low, and we think the short interest large, and believe it is a good time to buy wheat for a year. Lower prices may come after a while, but it seems a little early to be selling in anticipation of a full crop yield for 1884, as a majority are now doing. Corn shared in the general weakness, and early was very weak, owing to the heavy receipts. We can see nothing in the situation to advise short selling on. We regard the market to-day as more largely overbought than at any time since November last, and believe parties carrying a majority of the long contracts are in a position to sell at a profit. Corn looks like a safe purchase and a liable any day to take the lead in an upward movement."

Milnane, Rodmer & Co. say: "The speculative tide here now is sitting very strongly to lower prices, and we see nothing ahead to break it (except the exigencies of the weather) until we strike an export basis that will take away all out of store freely. We, however, have some trading business from sudden declines but there are likely to be more than temporary. Transactions were liberal but confined almost wholly to local trade, outside orders being extremely scarce."

Crosby & Co. say: "The day's business shows no light on the situation. There was a dirth of news and the buyers were generally tight, and the buyers were short. The crop has but slight interest in the market."

Lacrosse Teams Going to England. PRINCETON, N. J. March 3.—A lacrosse team will be sent to Great Britain and Ireland on invitation, and sails on May 7. It will consist of fourteen players, selected from the most prominent amateur and college clubs of the United States. Before sailing the team will play matches with eastern teams.

The senate committee on public buildings and grounds got the floor to-day and cleared off its entire docket by calling up for passage twenty-three bills making appropriations for public buildings and two bills making appropriations for the purchase of additional ground in Providence, Rhode Island, and Springfield, Illinois. The

committee had amended a few of the bills and reduced the sums appropriated in a few cases, but most of the bills were reported and adopted without amendment. To-day's list includes: Ohio vs. New Albany, Ind.; Chesapeake Bay, Nev.; Winoona, Minn.; La Crosse, Wis.; Nebraska City, Neb.; Pueblo, Colo.; and Fort Scott, Kan., \$100,000 each, and \$20,000 for the purchase of additional land in Springfield, Ill. These bills were rattled through in two minutes and thirty seconds where the bill was short. There were no amendments, and the only senator who paid any attention to them was Voorhes who had charge of their passage, with the exception of Senators Morrill and Cullom. The former noticed that some of the bills did not contain the usual clause regarding the cessation of jurisdiction over the sites and had it inserted. Senator Cullom voted against the bills, but he had the additional ground at Springfield and his was absolutely the only vote either for or against any one of the twenty-five bills. Silence was assumed to assist in all the bills. We were not present for to-day are judiciously scattered over the eastern, western and southern sections of the country and the bill for the erection of eighty public buildings at an expense of \$9,724,000 have been introduced. The bill for the erection of eighty public buildings at an expense of \$9,724,000 have been introduced. The bill for the erection of eighty public buildings at an expense of \$9,724,000 have been introduced.

WASHINGTON. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, March 3.—The resolution offered to-day by Congressman Washburn and adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for the court of inquiry, respecting the Jennette arctic expedition, creates a commotion in naval circles. It is generally understood that this court suppressed many damaging facts concerning that expedition which this investigation will make public.

BY WHOLE RESIGNED. The gossips of the treasury department have discovered what they claim to be "the true inwardness" of Appointment Clerk Butler's sudden resignation on Tuesday last. Butler has long coveted the honor of an assistant secretaryship. He and John C. New were at danger points during the whole of the latter's incumbency. When New resigned, Butler expected to succeed him. He is an especial favorite of Secretary Folger, and the latter urged him strongly for the position. The matter came up at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday, but the president intimated rather pointedly that Butler was too small a man to discharge the duties of so responsible an office, and gave out the impression that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, would be selected as Mr. New's successor. Butler was waiting in the secretary's office when Judge Folger returned from his trip to the West. He was in a rage upon learning of the president's decision, and thereupon wrote out and tendered his resignation. The secretary refused to accept it, saying that he would hold it until a later time to reconsider his action. It is believed that Butler has done this, and that he will continue as appointment clerk, for the present at least. It was the secretary's intention in case Butler was made assistant secretary to promote the position now filled by Butler. The appointment of a Missouri man to the vacant assistant secretaryship would be assumed to signify either the whole or a great part of the delegation from Springfield to the cabinet as active partisans of President Arthur.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE. The principal topic of conversation among congressmen this morning was in relation to a story published in the New York Herald and Washington Post, to the effect that Mr. Washburn had come to an understanding with the Republicans, by which he was to deliver to them fifty-four Democratic votes in support of a motion to kill the Morrison bill in committee of the whole by striking out the enacting clause. The story caused much excitement, but the circumstances seemed to warrant for it was simply a revival of the charge that Randall was plotting to defeat the tariff bill, a story that originated with tariff reformers, who are cognizant of Randall's infidelity with the Democratic protectionists and suspicion of his intentions. It is believed that in its present form the tariff bill would have a bare chance of overcoming the combined opposition of Republicans and protectionists. The Democrats and the fears of defeat have caused accidental leaders of the reformers to look for a support. The New York Herald and Washington Post therefore pressed to revive the story of a tariff bargain with the Republicans and to read all the high tariff Democrats to the party, naming especially Mr. Randall. The men whom they propose to kick out in this manner are indignantly affronted by the story. Mr. Washburn, however, has not allowed to go back materially. At the same time Canada Southern was active and advancing. West Shore bonds were strong all day. Transactions in Lackawanna and Union Pacific were very large.

The S. V. White party who manipulated the deal in Lackawanna were free sellers during the forenoon, and the shorts found no difficulty in supplying all their needs. New York Central opened at 128 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred at 1 1/4; Union Pacific at 1/2, Lake Shore at 1/4; and Lackawanna from 1/2 to 1/4. The Northern Pacific was very quiet until the last hour when Oregon Transcontinental was taken in hand and advanced sharply. The strictly Gould stock was undervalued and neglected except Western Union. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of Lackawanna and one No. 2 California. The shorts were very irregular rulers of St. Paul. The general tone is firm.

THE BRITISH MARKETS. LONDON, March 3.—The Market Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: There exists the material for which a large wheat crop is possible. Fine native wheat is firm; inferior wheat and rye unweakened and receipts small. The cargoes of the coasters named at 128 1/2. Two cargoes of No. 2 California has come to the coast without extra freight, at 30s 6d. Eleven cargoes arrived four solid and four were withdrawn, including one of No. 1 Californian, and one No. 2 Californian. The sales of English wheat during the week, was 6,850 quarters at 37s 3d per quarter, against 45,039 quarters at 42s 1/2 the corresponding week of last year.

Written for the Globe, MR. O'HULLIHAN'S WIT. BY SOLOMON SNIDER. In the year 1880 during the great presidential campaign; when every state in the Union was besieged with stump speakers, carpet-pullers, and horn-blowers, the amusing incidents of that time were numerous. I venture to put one of the many in writing. A friend of mine in the little town of New York, N. Y. employs from three to ten men continually, and the employer, who is a general rule, was quite popular with his help, more so I suppose, from the fact that he was ever ready and willing to discuss a subject proper and con, and he never lets his temper get the better of him. On this occasion he had a burly Irishman at work in his warehouse, whom I will call O'Hullihan. Now O'Hullihan was a Democrat to the very backbone, and his employer never lost an opportunity to try and win him and induce him to vote for the "Grand old Party."

O'Hullihan had been to the meeting the night before which was addressed by the Hon. Daniel E. Stiebel. He came home rather late filled full of a mixed concoction of pure democracy and bourbon whiskey. In the morning the gentleman addressed Pat politely, and inquired if he had heard the Honorable Mr. Stiebel speak last evening? Pat replied in the affirmative when the following dialogue ensued.

Employer—Now see here Pat (very soberly) you had better join the Republican party. O'Hullihan—Well sure Boss that's a matter ay opinion. Employer—Pat, I'd give ten dollars to see you on the right political track. O'Hullihan—And I work a month gratis to see you on the wrong side as myself. Employer—Pat, if you vote the Democratic ticket and a Democratic President is elected, you will be working for me for a dollar a day less next year, than you receive this year. Labor will be so cheap that you will be glad to work for your board if a Democrat is elected. O'Hullihan—(sarcastically) "Boss if you really believe that you'd vote the Democratic ticket yourself?"

Lacrosse Teams Going to England. PRINCETON, N. J. March 3.—A lacrosse team will be sent to Great Britain and Ireland on invitation, and sails on May 7. It will consist of fourteen players, selected from the most prominent amateur and college clubs of the United States. Before sailing the team will play matches with eastern teams.

WASHINGTON. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, March 3.—The resolution offered to-day by Congressman Washburn and adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for the court of inquiry, respecting the Jennette arctic expedition, creates a commotion in naval circles. It is generally understood that this court suppressed many damaging facts concerning that expedition which this investigation will make public.

BY WHOLE RESIGNED. The gossips of the treasury department have discovered what they claim to be "the true inwardness" of Appointment Clerk Butler's sudden resignation on Tuesday last. Butler has long coveted the honor of an assistant secretaryship. He and John C. New were at danger points during the whole of the latter's incumbency. When New resigned, Butler expected to succeed him. He is an especial favorite of Secretary Folger, and the latter urged him strongly for the position. The matter came up at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday, but the president intimated rather pointedly that Butler was too small a man to discharge the duties of so responsible an office, and gave out the impression that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, would be selected as Mr. New's successor. Butler was waiting in the secretary's office when Judge Folger returned from his trip to the West. He was in a rage upon learning of the president's decision, and thereupon wrote out and tendered his resignation. The secretary refused to accept it, saying that he would hold it until a later time to reconsider his action. It is believed that Butler has done this, and that he will continue as appointment clerk, for the present at least. It was the secretary's intention in case Butler was made assistant secretary to promote the position now filled by Butler. The appointment of a Missouri man to the vacant assistant secretaryship would be assumed to signify either the whole or a great part of the delegation from Springfield to the cabinet as active partisans of President Arthur.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE. The principal topic of conversation among congressmen this morning was in relation to a story published in the New York Herald and Washington Post, to the effect that Mr. Washburn had come to an understanding with the Republicans, by which he was to deliver to them fifty-four Democratic votes in support of a motion to kill the Morrison bill in committee of the whole by striking out the enacting clause. The story caused much excitement, but the circumstances seemed to warrant for it was simply a revival of the charge that Randall was plotting to defeat the tariff bill, a story that originated with tariff reformers, who are cognizant of Randall's infidelity with the Democratic protectionists and suspicion of his intentions. It is believed that in its present form the tariff bill would have a bare chance of overcoming the combined opposition of Republicans and protectionists. The Democrats and the fears of defeat have caused accidental leaders of the reformers to look for a support. The New York Herald and Washington Post therefore pressed to revive the story of a tariff bargain with the Republicans and to read all the high tariff Democrats to the party, naming especially Mr. Randall. The men whom they propose to kick out in this manner are indignantly affronted by the story. Mr. Washburn, however, has not allowed to go back materially. At the same time Canada Southern was active and advancing. West Shore bonds were strong all day. Transactions in Lackawanna and Union Pacific were very large.

The S. V. White party who manipulated the deal in Lackawanna were free sellers during the forenoon, and the shorts found no difficulty in supplying all their needs. New York Central opened at 128 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred at 1 1/4; Union Pacific at 1/2, Lake Shore at 1/4; and Lackawanna from 1/2 to 1/4. The Northern Pacific was very quiet until the last hour when Oregon Transcontinental was taken in hand and advanced sharply. The strictly Gould stock was undervalued and neglected except Western Union. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of Lackawanna and one No. 2 California. The shorts were very irregular rulers of St. Paul. The general tone is firm.

THE BRITISH MARKETS. LONDON, March 3.—The Market Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: There exists the material for which a large wheat crop is possible. Fine native wheat is firm; inferior wheat and rye unweakened and receipts small. The cargoes of the coasters named at 128 1/2. Two cargoes of No. 2 California has come to the coast without extra freight, at 30s 6d. Eleven cargoes arrived four solid and four were withdrawn, including one of No. 1 Californian, and one No. 2 Californian. The sales of English wheat during the week, was 6,850 quarters at 37s 3d per quarter, against 45,039 quarters at 42s 1/2 the corresponding week of last year.

Written for the Globe, MR. O'HULLIHAN'S WIT. BY SOLOMON SNIDER. In the year 1880 during the great presidential campaign; when every state in the Union was besieged with stump speakers, carpet-pullers, and horn-blowers, the amusing incidents of that time were numerous. I venture to put one of the many in writing. A friend of mine in the little town of New York, N. Y. employs from three to ten men continually, and the employer, who is a general rule, was quite popular with his help, more so I suppose, from the fact that he was ever ready and willing to discuss a subject proper and con, and he never lets his temper get the better of him. On this occasion he had a burly Irishman at work in his warehouse, whom I will call O'Hullihan. Now O'Hullihan was a Democrat to the very backbone, and his employer never lost an opportunity to try and win him and induce him to vote for the "Grand old Party."

O'Hullihan had been to the meeting the night before which was addressed by the Hon. Daniel E. Stiebel. He came home rather late filled full of a mixed concoction of pure democracy and bourbon whiskey. In the morning the gentleman addressed Pat politely, and inquired if he had heard the Honorable Mr. Stiebel speak last evening? Pat replied in the affirmative when the following dialogue ensued.

Employer—Now see here Pat (very soberly) you had better join the Republican party. O'Hullihan—Well sure Boss that's a matter ay opinion. Employer—Pat, I'd give ten dollars to see you on the right political track. O'Hullihan—And I work a month gratis to see you on the wrong side as myself. Employer—Pat, if you vote the Democratic ticket and a Democratic President is elected, you will be working for me for a dollar a day less next year, than you receive this year. Labor will be so cheap that you will be glad to work for your board if a Democrat is elected. O'Hullihan—(sarcastically) "Boss if you really believe that you'd vote the Democratic ticket yourself?"

Lacrosse Teams Going to England. PRINCETON, N. J. March 3.—A lacrosse team will be sent to Great Britain and Ireland on invitation, and sails on May 7. It will consist of fourteen players, selected from the most prominent amateur and college clubs of the United States. Before sailing the team will play matches with eastern teams.

WASHINGTON. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, March 3.—The resolution offered to-day by Congressman Washburn and adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for the court of inquiry, respecting the Jennette arctic expedition, creates a commotion in naval circles. It is generally understood that this court suppressed many damaging facts concerning that expedition which this investigation will make public.

BY WHOLE RESIGNED. The gossips of the treasury department have discovered what they claim to be "the true inwardness" of Appointment Clerk Butler's sudden resignation on Tuesday last. Butler has long coveted the honor of an assistant secretaryship. He and John C. New were at danger points during the whole of the latter's incumbency. When New resigned, Butler expected to succeed him. He is an especial favorite of Secretary Folger, and the latter urged him strongly for the position. The matter came up at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday, but the president intimated rather pointedly that Butler was too small a man to discharge the duties of so responsible an office, and gave out the impression that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, would be selected as Mr. New's successor. Butler was waiting in the secretary's office when Judge Folger returned from his trip to the West. He was in a rage upon learning of the president's decision, and thereupon wrote out and tendered his resignation. The secretary refused to accept it, saying that he would hold it until a later time to reconsider his action. It is believed that Butler has done this, and that he will continue as appointment clerk, for the present at least. It was the secretary's intention in case Butler was made assistant secretary to promote the position now filled by Butler. The appointment of a Missouri man to the vacant assistant secretaryship would be assumed to signify either the whole or a great part of the delegation from Springfield to the cabinet as active partisans of President Arthur.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE. The principal topic of conversation among congressmen this morning was in relation to a story published in the New York Herald and Washington Post, to the effect that Mr. Washburn had come to an understanding with the Republicans, by which he was to deliver to them fifty-four Democratic votes in support of a motion to kill the Morrison bill in committee of the whole by striking out the enacting clause. The story caused much excitement, but the circumstances seemed to warrant for it was simply a revival of the charge that Randall was plotting to defeat the tariff bill, a story that originated with tariff reformers, who are cognizant of Randall's infidelity with the Democratic protectionists and suspicion of his intentions. It is believed that in its present form the tariff bill would have a bare chance of overcoming the combined opposition of Republicans and protectionists. The Democrats and the fears of defeat have caused accidental leaders of the reformers to look for a support. The New York Herald and Washington Post therefore pressed to revive the story of a tariff bargain with the Republicans and to read all the high tariff Democrats to the party, naming especially Mr. Randall. The men whom they propose to kick out in this manner are indignantly affronted by the story. Mr. Washburn, however, has not allowed to go back materially. At the same time Canada Southern was active and advancing. West Shore bonds were strong all day. Transactions in Lackawanna and Union Pacific were very large.

The S. V. White party who manipulated the deal in Lackawanna were free sellers during the forenoon, and the shorts found no difficulty in supplying all their needs. New York Central opened at 128 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred at 1 1/4; Union Pacific at 1/2, Lake Shore at 1/4; and Lackawanna from 1/2 to 1/4. The Northern Pacific was very quiet until the last hour when Oregon Transcontinental was taken in hand and advanced sharply. The strictly Gould stock was undervalued and neglected except Western Union. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of Lackawanna and one No. 2 California. The shorts were very irregular rulers of St. Paul. The general tone is firm.

THE BRITISH MARKETS. LONDON, March 3.—The Market Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: There exists the material for which a large wheat crop is possible. Fine native wheat is firm; inferior wheat and rye unweakened and receipts small. The cargoes of the coasters named at 128 1/2. Two cargoes of No. 2 California has come to the coast without extra freight, at 30s 6d. Eleven cargoes arrived four solid and four were withdrawn, including one of No. 1 Californian, and one No. 2 Californian. The sales of English wheat during the week, was 6,850 quarters at 37s 3d per quarter, against 45,039 quarters at 42s 1/2 the corresponding week of last year.

Written for the Globe, MR. O'HULLIHAN'S WIT. BY SOLOMON SNIDER. In the year 1880 during the great presidential campaign; when every state in the Union was besieged with stump speakers, carpet-pullers, and horn-blowers, the amusing incidents of that time were numerous. I venture to put one of the many in writing. A friend of mine in the little town of New York, N. Y. employs from three to ten men continually, and the employer, who is a general rule, was quite popular with his help, more so I suppose, from the fact that he was ever ready and willing to discuss a subject proper and con, and he never lets his temper get the better of him. On this occasion he had a burly Irishman at work in his warehouse, whom I will call O'Hullihan. Now O'Hullihan was a Democrat to the very backbone, and his employer never lost an opportunity to try and win him and induce him to vote for the "Grand old Party."

O'Hullihan had been to the meeting the night before which was addressed by the Hon. Daniel E. Stiebel. He came home rather late filled full of a mixed concoction of pure democracy and bourbon whiskey. In the morning the gentleman addressed Pat politely, and inquired if he had heard the Honorable Mr. Stiebel speak last evening? Pat replied in the affirmative when the following dialogue ensued.

Employer—Now see here Pat (very soberly) you had better join the Republican party. O'Hullihan—Well sure Boss that's a matter ay opinion. Employer—Pat, I'd give ten dollars to see you on the right political track. O'Hullihan—And I work a month gratis to see you on the wrong side as myself. Employer—Pat, if you vote the Democratic ticket and a Democratic President is elected, you will be working for me for a dollar a day less next year, than you receive this year. Labor will be so cheap that you will be glad to work for your board if a Democrat is elected. O'Hullihan—(sarcastically) "Boss if you really believe that you'd vote the Democratic ticket yourself?"

Lacrosse Teams Going to England. PRINCETON, N. J. March 3.—A lacrosse team will be sent to Great Britain and Ireland on invitation, and sails on May 7. It will consist of fourteen players, selected from the most prominent amateur and college clubs of the United States. Before sailing the team will play matches with eastern teams.

WASHINGTON. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, March 3.—The resolution offered to-day by Congressman Washburn and adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for the court of inquiry, respecting the Jennette arctic expedition, creates a commotion in naval circles. It is generally understood that this court suppressed many damaging facts concerning that expedition which this investigation will make public.

BY WHOLE RESIGNED. The gossips of the treasury department have discovered what they claim to be "the true inwardness" of Appointment Clerk Butler's sudden resignation on Tuesday last. Butler has long coveted the honor of an assistant secretaryship. He and John C. New were at danger points during the whole of the latter's incumbency. When New resigned, Butler expected to succeed him. He is an especial favorite of Secretary Folger, and the latter urged him strongly for the position. The matter came up at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday, but the president intimated rather pointedly that Butler was too small a man to discharge the duties of so responsible an office, and gave out the impression that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, would be selected as Mr. New's successor. Butler was waiting in the secretary's office when Judge Folger returned from his trip to the West. He was in a rage upon learning of the president's decision, and thereupon wrote out and tendered his resignation. The secretary refused to accept it, saying that he would hold it until a later time to reconsider his action. It is believed that Butler has done this, and that he will continue as appointment clerk, for the present at least. It was the secretary's intention in case Butler was made assistant secretary to promote the position now filled by Butler. The appointment of a Missouri man to the vacant assistant secretaryship would be assumed to signify either the whole or a great part of the delegation from Springfield to the cabinet as active partisans of President Arthur.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE. The principal topic of conversation among congressmen this morning was in relation to a story published in the New York Herald and Washington Post, to the effect that Mr. Washburn had come to an understanding with the Republicans, by which he was to deliver to them fifty-four Democratic votes in support of a motion to kill the Morrison bill in committee of the whole by striking out the enacting clause. The story caused much excitement, but the circumstances seemed to warrant for it was simply a revival of the charge that Randall was plotting to defeat the tariff bill, a story that originated with tariff reformers, who are cognizant of Randall's infidelity with the Democratic protectionists and suspicion of his intentions. It is believed that in its present form the tariff bill would have a bare chance of overcoming the combined opposition of Republicans and protectionists. The Democrats and the fears of defeat have caused accidental leaders of the reformers to look for a support. The New York Herald and Washington Post therefore pressed to revive the story of a tariff bargain with the Republicans and to read all the high tariff Democrats to the party, naming especially Mr. Randall. The men whom they propose to kick out in this manner are indignantly affronted by the story. Mr. Washburn, however, has not allowed to go back materially. At the same time Canada Southern was active and advancing. West Shore bonds were strong all day. Transactions in Lackawanna and Union Pacific were very large.

The S. V. White party who manipulated the deal in Lackawanna were free sellers during the forenoon, and the shorts found no difficulty in supplying all their needs. New York Central opened at 128 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred at 1 1/4; Union Pacific at 1/2, Lake Shore at 1/4; and Lackawanna from 1/2 to 1/4. The Northern Pacific was very quiet until the last hour when Oregon Transcontinental was taken in hand and advanced sharply. The strictly Gould stock was undervalued and neglected except Western Union. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of Lackawanna and one No. 2 California. The shorts were very irregular rulers of St. Paul. The general tone is firm.

THE BRITISH MARKETS. LONDON, March 3.—The Market Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: There exists the material for which a large wheat crop is possible. Fine native wheat is firm; inferior wheat and rye unweakened and receipts small. The cargoes of the coasters named at 128 1/2. Two cargoes of No. 2 California has come to the coast without extra freight, at 30s 6d. Eleven cargoes arrived four solid and four were withdrawn, including one of No. 1 Californian, and one No. 2 Californian. The sales of English wheat during the week, was 6,850 quarters at 37s 3d per quarter, against 45,039 quarters at 42s 1/2 the corresponding week of last year.

Written for the Globe, MR. O'HULLIHAN'S WIT. BY SOLOMON SNIDER. In the year 1880 during the great presidential campaign; when every state in the Union was besieged with stump speakers, carpet-pullers, and horn-blowers, the amusing incidents of that time were numerous. I venture to put one of the many in writing. A friend of mine in the little town of New York, N. Y. employs from three to ten men continually, and the employer, who is a general rule, was quite popular with his help, more so I suppose, from the fact that he was ever ready and willing to discuss a subject proper and con, and he never lets his temper get the better of him. On this occasion he had a burly Irishman at work in his warehouse, whom I will call O'Hullihan. Now O'Hullihan was a Democrat to the very backbone, and his employer never lost an opportunity to try and win him and induce him to vote for the "Grand old Party."

O'Hullihan had been to the meeting the night before which was addressed by the Hon. Daniel E. Stiebel. He came home rather late filled full of a mixed concoction of pure democracy and bourbon whiskey. In the morning the gentleman addressed Pat politely, and inquired if he had heard the Honorable Mr. Stiebel speak last evening? Pat replied in the affirmative when the following dialogue ensued.

Employer—Now see here Pat (very soberly) you had better join the Republican party. O'Hullihan—Well sure Boss that's a matter ay opinion. Employer—Pat, I'd give ten dollars to see you on the right political track. O'Hullihan—And I work a month gratis to see you on the wrong side as myself. Employer—Pat, if you vote the Democratic ticket and a Democratic President is elected, you will be working for me for a dollar a day less next year, than you receive this year. Labor will be so cheap that you will be glad to work for your board if a Democrat is elected. O'Hullihan—(sarcastically) "Boss if you really believe that you'd vote the Democratic ticket yourself?"

Lacrosse Teams Going to England. PRINCETON, N. J. March 3.—A lacrosse team will be sent to Great Britain and Ireland on invitation, and sails on May 7. It will consist of fourteen players, selected from the most prominent amateur and college clubs of the United States. Before sailing the team will play matches with eastern teams.

WASHINGTON. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, March 3.—The resolution offered to-day by Congressman Washburn and adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for the court of inquiry, respecting the Jennette arctic expedition, creates a commotion in naval circles. It is generally understood that this court suppressed many damaging facts concerning that expedition which this investigation will make public.

BY WHOLE RESIGNED. The gossips of the treasury department have discovered what they claim to be "the true inwardness" of Appointment Clerk Butler's sudden resignation on Tuesday last. Butler has long coveted the honor of an assistant secretaryship. He and John C. New were at danger points during the whole of the latter's incumbency. When New resigned, Butler expected to succeed him. He is an especial favorite of Secretary Folger, and the latter urged him strongly for the position. The matter came up at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday, but the president intimated rather pointedly that Butler was too small a man to discharge the duties of so responsible an office, and gave out the impression that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, would be selected as Mr. New's successor. Butler was waiting in the secretary's office when Judge Folger returned from his trip to the West. He was in a rage upon learning of the president's decision, and thereupon wrote out and tendered his resignation. The secretary refused to accept it, saying that he would hold it until a later time to reconsider his action. It is believed that Butler has done this, and that he will continue as appointment clerk, for the present at least. It was the secretary's intention in case Butler was made assistant secretary to promote the position now filled by Butler. The appointment of a Missouri man to the vacant assistant secretaryship would be assumed to signify either the whole or a great part of the delegation from Springfield to the cabinet as active partisans of President Arthur.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE. The principal topic of conversation among congressmen this morning was in relation to a story published in the New York Herald and Washington Post, to the effect that Mr. Washburn had come to an understanding with the Republicans, by which he was to deliver to them fifty-four Democratic votes in support of a motion to kill the Morrison bill in committee of the whole by striking out the enacting clause. The story caused much excitement, but the circumstances seemed to warrant for it was simply a revival of the charge that Randall was plotting to defeat the tariff bill, a story that originated with tariff reformers, who are cognizant of Randall's infidelity with the Democratic protectionists and suspicion of his intentions. It is believed that in its present form the tariff bill would have a bare chance of overcoming the combined opposition of Republicans and protectionists. The Democrats and the fears of defeat have caused accidental leaders of the reformers to look for a support. The New York Herald and Washington Post therefore pressed to revive the story of a tariff bargain with the Republicans and to read all the high tariff Democrats to the party, naming especially Mr. Randall. The men whom they propose to kick out in this manner are indignantly affronted by the story. Mr. Washburn, however, has not allowed to go back materially. At the same time Canada Southern was active and advancing. West Shore bonds were strong all day. Transactions in Lackawanna and Union Pacific were very large.

The S. V. White party who manipulated the deal in Lackawanna were free sellers during the forenoon, and the shorts found no difficulty in supplying all their needs. New York Central opened at 128 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred at 1 1/4; Union Pacific at 1/2, Lake Shore at 1/4; and Lackawanna from 1/2 to 1/4. The Northern Pacific was very quiet until the last hour when Oregon Transcontinental was taken in hand and advanced sharply. The strictly Gould stock was undervalued and neglected except Western Union. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of Lackawanna and one No. 2 California. The shorts were very irregular rulers of St. Paul. The general tone is firm.

THE BRITISH MARKETS. LONDON, March 3.—The Market Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: There exists the material for which a large wheat crop is possible. Fine native wheat is firm; inferior wheat and rye unweakened and receipts small. The cargoes of the coasters named at 128 1/2. Two cargoes of No. 2 California has come to the coast without extra freight, at 30s 6d. Eleven cargoes arrived four solid and four were withdrawn, including one of No. 1 Californian, and one No. 2 Californian. The sales of English wheat during the week, was 6,850 quarters at 37s 3d per quarter, against 45,039 quarters at 42s 1/2 the corresponding week of last year.

Written for the Globe, MR. O'HULLIHAN'S WIT. BY SOLOMON SNIDER. In the year 1880 during the great presidential campaign; when every state in the Union was besieged with stump speakers, carpet-pullers, and horn-blowers, the amusing incidents of that time were numerous. I venture to put one of the many in writing. A friend of mine in the little town of New York, N. Y. employs from three to ten men continually, and the employer, who is a general rule, was quite popular with his help, more so I suppose, from the fact that he was ever ready and willing to discuss a subject proper and con, and he never lets his temper get the better of him. On this occasion he had a burly Irishman at work in his warehouse, whom I will call O'Hullihan. Now O'Hullihan was a Democrat to the very backbone, and his employer never lost an opportunity to try and win him and induce him to vote for the "Grand old Party."

O'Hullihan had been to the meeting the night before which was addressed by the Hon. Daniel E. Stiebel. He came home rather late filled full of a mixed concoction of pure democracy and bourbon whiskey. In the morning the gentleman addressed Pat politely, and inquired if he had heard the Honorable Mr. Stiebel speak last evening? Pat replied in the affirmative when the following dialogue ensued.

Employer—Now see here Pat (very soberly) you had better join the Republican party. O'Hullihan—Well sure Boss that's a matter ay opinion. Employer—Pat, I'd give ten dollars to see you on the right political track. O'Hullihan—And I work a month gratis to see you on the wrong side as myself. Employer—Pat, if you vote the Democratic ticket and a Democratic President is elected, you will