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WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

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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:

NATIONAL HOTEL, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, ARLINGTON HOTEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAR. 5, 9:55 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. St. Paul, 30.23 32.10 W Cloudy

Northwest.

Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Bismarck, 30.20 30.10 W Clear

Northern Rocky Mountain Slope.

Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Ft. Buford, 30.23 31.10 W Clear

Upper Lakes.

Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Duluth, 30.15 31.4 W Clear

Daily Local Means.

Bar. Ther. Dew Point. Wind. Weather. 30.16 11.1 17.0 NW Fair

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which answers all the purpose of absolute protection. Here is a hint for French statesmen. Let them withdraw the obnoxious proclamation and place a duty on American pork just large enough to prevent the American dealer from selling in France save at a loss. This will kill the exportation of American pork quite as effectively as a prohibitory tariff. Then there could be no complaint in this country. We cannot grumble at taking a dose of our own medicine.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Since the time and place were designated for holding the Democratic national nominating convention, the discussion of the question, who shall be the candidate, has become intensified. The discussion is earnest, but for the most part temperate; it is widely varied in the expression of preferences, yet not dictatorial. Many a favorite is eulogized by his friends, yet in fair and honorable concession of the deserts, fitness and qualifications of others. The paramount and praiseworthy consideration usually prevalent is, to make such choice of a nominee as shall not only concentrate and harmonize the party, but sweep into its folds the thousands who loathe the corruption, and are alarmed at the profligacy of the party in power. The right man for the time and the place is the great point aimed at by the Democracy, in their earnest discussions and outlook for the selection of a candidate.

The paramount object is to present a man of positive character, of proven ability, of no taint of selfish corruption, whose patriotism and fidelity to the welfare of the people, and the best interests of the country command universal assent, and challenge and defy successful, adverse criticism. It may be said with confidence that a large majority of the American people desire a change of administration, and for good cause. Fraud and bribery have been dominant, public plunderers have crept into the high places of power, and unblinking corruption has entrenched itself in all the pillars of government, and fortified itself by an army of unscrupulous speculators and corruptors. To rescue the government from the hands of the spoils-esters, to restore it to the plane of honest and patriotic official action, is now the great desideratum of the Democracy.

But to accomplish this, the present corrupt and corrupting party cannot be driven from power unless the utmost care is taken in the selection of a candidate, one who in his character and career embodies shining qualities and elements of integrity, and purity, the very elemental spirit of loudly demanded reform, and the ability, nerve and far reaching intellectual power to give efficacy and success to much needed reform in every branch of the public service.

Who shall be the leader in the accomplishment of this great work? Shall it be Tilden, or Payne, or McDonald, or Pendleton, or Thurman, or Cleveland, or Flower, or any one of a half a score of other names, illustrious in the calendar of political virtues, capability and of unquestioned patriotism? The discussion of these names, the expression of preference and the reasons therefor, without any positive or violent commitment to any, may do good and prepare the way for the judicious selection of a candidate, who will so represent the reformation in governmental affairs, publicly demanded in the broad and growing column of Democratic endeavor, as to gather in all who are opposed to the present dynasty of administrative corruption.

The GLOBE has before it, a powerfully written and eloquent article in the Saratoga, N. Y., Sun, presenting the name of Roswell P. Flower, of New York, for President. The Sun is not dogmatic, but ably presents the reasons for its choice. The Sun fairly admits that any candidate the convention would probably nominate, would stand a favorable chance to get the electoral vote of New York, yet it does not think it the part of wisdom to relinquish possibly, or even probably, the vote of New York. The GLOBE makes some extracts from the Sun's article as follows: "The Democracy must put forth a man who is large enough and broad enough to comprehend all factions, and whose patriotism is wide enough to give assurance that he will use the vast powers of the greatest office ever known in the political affairs of mankind, for the benefit of the whole people and not for a favored few. He must be fearless and strong and free from all factional entanglements. The people demand that an incorruptible statesman shall once more fill the chair of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln. This candidate in general, in particular, the Democratic candidate should be one who can unquestionably carry New York. This is not only the most important but also the most uncertain state in the Union. It was carried by Seymour, Grant and Tilden. It is well known that if the latter had carried New York he would have been elected by a majority too large to be nullified by any conspiracy such as defamed Mr. Tilden out of the office to which he was elected. The candidate who secures the electoral vote of New York this year will be the next President."

Answering the question, "who can certainly secure the electoral strength of the Empire State the Sun honorably and justly speaks of Mr. Tilden thus: "The man whose name will most readily come in mind in answer to this question, is Roswell P. Flower, of Saratoga, the wise executive, the consummate leader, who has suffered in uncomplaining silence, the greatest wrong ever inflicted upon any American by his countrymen. If Mr. Tilden were younger or had the physical vigor to undertake the labor of the Statesman, no other's name would be mentioned in connection with this nomination. Even as it is, if he would only say the word, the party would rally to his support as one man."

We have been as our readers know, reluctant to admit the possibility of Mr. Flower's name being put forward, but we have been so than in his monthing before the congressional committee yesterday. It does seem as if so important an artery of the governmental affairs of the country, at some period of the world's history, ought to command the services of a real manly man. For the last quarter of a century that department has been merely the "fence" of idiots and fools.

Wails the Field Marshal was in Washington the other day, his paper, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette said: "The drift of Republican undertone seems to be toward Blaine and Lincoln." Of course he had called upon the "plumed knight," and he found ("the history of the decline and fall of himself and a brilliant foreign policy," but he stopped long enough to tell the ubiquitous Murat that he is not a candidate for president, whereupon the Cincinnati man goes out and says: "I feel justified in believing that Mr. Blaine meant every word he said. In fact he aspires to be the Secretary of State again. He would like to answer Bismarck's letter on the Lasker resolutions, and what a ringer it would be." No better reason can be offered for not making Mr. Blaine President, and for defeating any man who would make him Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine is a very there let him stay there. His book-writing won't embroil the country.

A HINT TO JEAN CHAPEAU.

The French have made an effort to sell bacon in the American market. The effort was a failure owing to the fact that the duty on foreign bacon is so great that the French product can only be placed here at a loss. What is the duty but importation? There is no law forbidding the importation of French bacon, but there is the duty which answers all the purpose of absolute protection. Here is a hint for French statesmen. Let them withdraw the obnoxious proclamation and place a duty on American pork just large enough to prevent the American dealer from selling in France save at a loss. This will kill the exportation of American pork quite as effectively as a prohibitory tariff. Then there could be no complaint in this country. We cannot grumble at taking a dose of our own medicine.

untrained in schemes of demagogues and unpracticed in the arts of politicians. He has been a Senator, Governor, a General, nor a Judge. He was, however, honest and fearless, able and patriotic, without enemies, and of a homely sincerity which made him a popular idol wherever he was personally known.

"This was Abraham Lincoln, and the country knows the rest. Mr. Flower's position is almost precisely analogous. Like Mr. Lincoln, he has served one term in the lower house of Congress, and only one. He was, however, a far more conspicuous and useful member of Congress than his great predecessor. His speeches, broad in breadth and depth and grasp of the statesman. They were all upon the live subjects of the present, and their most distinguishing characteristic was the manifest sympathy of their author with the toiling, struggling millions of his countrymen, and his hatred of all the forms of oppression from which they suffer to-day."

Situated as is the GLOBE with "no friends to reward or enemies to punish" the selection of a candidate does not so much require of it preference for an individual, with a view to promote his personal fortunes, as to assist in the choice of the man who will most certainly combine all elements of opposition to the present long ruling and corrupt dynasty. Cherishing no narrow views, but in the broad spirit of fairness, with the desire to reach the best results, the preferences of others for the nominee are considered in our columns, accompanied by their reasons for such preferences, in the belief that in open discussion and candid consideration of the subject, an acceptable and wise conclusion will be reached and the proper man for the time will be selected at Chicago. To the Democratic national convention this matter must be finally entrusted, and in the great work of selection it should be endowed with such patriotism and wisdom that when its choice is announced to the country, the name of the chosen-candidate will be a perfect assurance that the Democratic party is going forward to triumphant victory.

PARNELL AND DYNAMITE POLICY.

The recent denunciation of the dynamite policy by Parnell and his followers provokes any one who could ante-date his claim. Already 500 demands have poured in upon him for the reward, and only a small part of the kingdom of Great Britain has been heard from. Pride often gets a tumble.

DREAMS do not all go by contraries, it doth appear, and as the recent marriage of Bishop Warren of Colorado with Mrs. Hill proves. The romantic story goes that before the Bishop met his bride her late husband appeared to him in a dream and it agreed to place it where it belongs in the catalogue of unwarranted assassinations, of pure wanton murder. It is in this country that this form of murder receives its sole support. It is here where the funds for the campaign are raised, where the explosives are manufactured, and whence the men are dispatched on their mission of destruction. The people who contribute the money are composed of two classes, Irishmen and Americans, some of whom possibly sympathize with the condition of Ireland, but a majority of the latter have no other purpose than to conciliate the Irish vote. They care nothing for Ireland, but they contribute whenever there is a request for money, with the expectation not that Ireland will be benefited, but that they may secure a return from the investment, in the shape of votes at the next election. What is needed is the creation of a public opinion against this great enormity by which an assassin will not be mistaken for a patriot, or a vulgar murderer, or would-be murderer, for an upright citizen. The ward politician who has hitherto contributed to the skirmishing of all the respectable following of the leaders of Irish reform have repudiated and denounced the dynamite movement, the mass of Irish Americans will occupy the same position, and hence neither their sympathies nor their votes can be secured by contributions to the dynamite fund. Hence forth the nearest method of attaining the respect of the Irish voting element in this country, will be found in following the lead of the patriot Parnell, rather than in supporting that vaporing, drunken, tramp O'Donovan Rossa. To sum up, on the side of Parnell are decency and lawful agitation, and the respect of the world; on the other side are intended murder, illegality, the contempt of decent men and the certainty of an end, so far as the participants are concerned, in the prison and on the gallows. Possibly nothing more unworthy the name of political reform has ever had an existence outside of this than this dynamite organization. Nihilism is a body which labors for sensational reform. It has its platform of principles, and among its leaders are some of the brightest men of the age. It plans and labors in the country which it aims to reform. It does not sneak into a friendly country and there levy contributions to carry on the work of murder. It boldly locates itself on the spot where it contemplates reform, and is always brave enough to risk the consequences of its efforts. Its leader does not have his headquarters in a foreign run shop and thence between drinks assert his plans and determines and proclaims his mission. By the side of the dynamiters of this country, the Nihilists with all their long list of assassinations are as a Washington to a Gouleton. Compare such men as Bakurin, Dragomiroff and Krapotkin, with the ineffectual Rossa, the illiterate Crowe and others who have assumed to lead this dynamite movement. It is higher intelligence, patriotism, dignity and courage, and a more noble and brave, illiterate, poltroonery and sneaking murder. Let this country take every opportunity to convince these self styled patriots who are working a huge confidence game on credulous people that they are understood, and that they must either cease their impositions or be sent to the workhouses and bridewells where such persons properly belong.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Some analysis of the book in which the record of compensation paid to senators for the period of ninety years has come to public notice. The book needed re-binding and was sent to the government printing office for that purpose, where some curious soul peering over its pages touched upon some items which are now public property. The record begins October 1791, with the first session of the second congress. Philadelphia ends with the session which expired July 3, 1851. The records of the earliest session are approved by Samuel A. Ois, the first secretary of the senate, and added as correct by John Adams, vice-president. In the early days the senators were paid in the form of money when they were actually present at the sittings of the senate, and all days of absence were deducted. The foot-notes of the record show some of these deductions, as follows: Deduct Mr. Bayard, absent ten days, \$60; Mr. Bradley, absent forty-nine days, \$294; Mr. Franklin, absent fifty-eight days, \$294; Mr. Calhoun, absent one day, \$6; Mr. Giles, absent thirty-five days, \$180; Mr. Hunter, absent thirty days, \$150; Mr. Lambert, absent twenty days, \$100; Mr. Lloyd, absent twenty-two days, \$110; Mr. Turner, absent twenty-eight days, \$140. Total, \$1,515.

Mr. Worthington returned \$6 for one day's pay to be deducted from the foot of the above account. Mr. Turner also returned \$12; total, \$18. The later records contain no entries of this nature. Indeed, it is notorious that Senators may be indefinitely absent, as in the case of Senator Cameron, who is spending a year in Europe, and yet drawing his pay with mathematical precision. While the early practice was wholesome, and the present one altogether vicious, perhaps the country is not much the loser, and it would be money in Uncle Sam's pocket, if some Senators would simply draw their pay and not meddle with and muddle the public business by their presence.

FORTY-six widows and other dependents of officers of the government of high rank are carried upon the pension rolls for sum exceeding \$80 per month allowed by the general laws. Twenty-nine are placed to the army, including the widows of twenty-six general officers, the mother of Gen. McPherson, the daughter of Lieut. Col. Z. Taylor, and the widow of the Indian Commissioner Meacham, who was by exception added to this class. These pensions amount to \$1,000 a month. The widow of Gen. Shields, who, though her husband died out of the service, receives double the sum, or \$100 per month. Thirteen widows of navy officers receive \$50 per month each, while one, the widow of Lieut. Collins, receive \$40 a month. The widow of Admiral Farragut has \$2,000 a year. Pensions of \$200 a month each, except the widows of Presidents James K. Polk, John Tyler, and James A. Garfield.

The citizens of Uniontown, Pa., have made an application for the appointment of Lizzy Watt as postmistress at that place. Capt. Nutt, who was murdered by Duke, was a member of the republican party, but even if he were not, there is probability in giving the post office position and its modest income to assist in her support and that of her widowed mother. The people of Uniontown show their humanity in the stand they have taken for the lady so deeply and irreparably wronged.

It would seem as if the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, of New York, made a very pertinent criticism in a sermon upon gambling, when he said that a systematic effort is being made to stop raffish gambling, and for ladies to give up offering small odds on races in yonder park. No minister who could justify these as a harmless form of gambling is in a condition to cry out against gambling saloons. These little things are the devil's kindling-wood.

A SPECIAL effort is being made to restore to Christianity the 50,000 Scandinavians and Lutherans attached to the Mormon church in Utah. In England, the Wesleyan Presbyterians are working through Norwegian evangelists. The Methodists have appointed a Norwegian missionary to Salt Lake, where he erected a church edifice and opened a school. The Swedish Lutherans have sent a minister, who has gathered a congregation, and a Danish Lutheran clergyman will soon commence operations.

THE RAILROADS.

The Northwestern Pool Awaits Approval.

But the General Managers' Progress of the Milwaukee & Northern—Reduction of Rates.

Annual Reports of the Union Pacific and C. C. & I. Roads.

Trouble in the Traffic Alliance Between the Monon and the Big Four.

Milwaukee & Northern's Progress.

With no heavy snowstorms to interfere, the Milwaukee & Northern's extension north from Ellis Junction to a point about a mile beyond Pike river, in all a distance of twenty-two miles, will be completed and ready for opening to regular traffic within two weeks from the present time. The grading was completed several days ago, and so systematically had the work of rail laying been carried out that but a few miles of rail remained to be put in place. The completion of this extension brings the Northern to a good terminal point as it can be desired. From the fact that it is the very heart of an extensive timber country, and with an abundance of business "within arm's reach" to keep the road employed for some time to come. Just west of the terminal point, no more than ten miles distant, there is, according to the statement of one of the leading and reliable timber hunters, not less than 2,000,000,000 feet of fine standing pine as ever grew in Wisconsin. It will be an easy matter for the Northern to reach this rich section, by a branch, if it is not desirable to do so with the main line, by the use of a few preliminary lines from the pike in various directions, but as yet the company had not decided by what particular route it will direct its advance steps for the coming season. The recent fight made against the Northwestern (Omaha) land grant by congress, is likely to alter the company's plans in the way of extensions. Far more desirable routes can be followed, in running through northern Michigan, than that required by the land grant, and should the grant be declared void, there would be little to be done for the railway company to build the road as prescribed in the grant's requirements. It is not likely that further extensions of any great length will be made north, until this land grant matter is settled; and it is probable that the Northwestern should it declare the grant forfeited, will be accepted as final. The courts will unquestionably be called upon to decide the rights of the railway to the grant, as such a decision will be final and lasting. When it is given, the Milwaukee Northern will be enabled to announce by what route it will complete its connection with Lake Superior.

Reduction in Rates.

The St. Paul and Manitoba Road has taken hold of the matter of reducing the rates on its road to various points. This reduction for freight's movables will be a decided benefit to the farmer, and the business interest in the Red river valley. This is done for the purpose of aiding the emigrant, with a view to settling up the country and also with a desire to show a disposition to be liberal to those who are seeking homes in the northwest. The following is the substance of what will be the official announcement: On March 10, the St. Paul & Manitoba railway publishes large reductions in rates on emigrant movables, the new rates from St. Paul to Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Larimore, Grafton and St. Thomas, D. S. are reduced to forty dollars per car. Fargo, Moorhead, Casselton and Glynndon, thirty-five dollars. Fergus Falls, Wahpeton and Breckenridge, thirty dollars. Crookston, Warrent, St. Hilaire and Stephen, forty dollars. The reduction in rates from \$1,800 per car to \$400 per car, is a considerable one. The application as to what articles constitute emigrants' movables has been liberally increased, compared with other roads, such more latitude being allowed than roads opening to Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and southern Minnesota. The rate on emigrant movables from Chicago, Milwaukee and Peoria to St. Paul, will reduce their rates ten dollars per car on all emigrant traffic, so that settlers can locate in the Red river valley at fully as low rates as are charged by Chicago to southern Dakota points.

St. Paul's Chippewa Valley Line.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul's Chippewa Valley extension, from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls, is completed to a point where a connection is made with the Wisconsin Central, over which line entrance to the city of Chippewa Falls is to be made. The Milwaukee & St. Paul's road between the two cities closely follows the course of the Chippewa river, touching a number of excellent farming lands, and placing itself in a position to command the business from them. It will use the Central's new bridge across the river, near Chippewa Falls, and road of that company into the Falls from that point. It is a somewhat singular fact that the Milwaukee & St. Paul's road, which is projected from the large mills along the river between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, has to every appearance been overlooked by the two roads running between the two points. The Wisconsin Central and the Omaha, in making the distance between these cities, running the line parallel to a distance of twenty miles of the river and the mills, an air line having been sought and found by both roads. In following the river the Milwaukee & St. Paul has necessarily been compelled to build a few more miles of road, but it runs to the very doors of establishments, and will supply a heavy and profitable traffic. It is expected that the new road will be in operation into Chippewa Falls in about a week.

Manitoba Railway Gross Earnings and Expenses.

The following is the return of the gross earnings and expenses of 1883 and 1884 of the St. Paul & Manitoba railroad to State Railroad Commissioner, Gen. Jas. H. Baker:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Gross Earnings, Taxes. 1883, \$5,544,135.83, \$194,748.30; 1884, 7,927,515.94, 230,340.78.

Emigration on the Northern Pacific.

Emigration to the Pacific coast is steadily increasing over the Northern Pacific road and the emigrants' operations are active. Yesterday a party of twenty-five came from Kansas, twenty-nine from Illinois, and fifty from other states, making up a party of nearly 200 who left last night for Portland and other points on the Pacific coast. The union depot was swarming with them last night, and it was necessary to put on three extra trains in order to accommodate the crowd.

The Union Pacific.

BOSTON, March 5.—The annual report of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad company, gives the length of the road at 1820 miles. The gross earnings for the year was \$21,022,541, the operating expenses including taxes, \$10,365,540. Surplus of earnings, \$10,657,000. Interest and dividends collected on invested securities, \$2,086,088, making a total surplus of earnings of \$12,743,088. The total payments were \$11,452,809, showing a surplus for the year of \$1,290,279. The funded debt table shows the balance outstanding of \$54,506,323. Compared with the year 1883, the previous year, there was a decrease in the earnings of \$1,821,342. The aggregate amount of passenger and freight traffic for 1883 exceeded the amount for the previous year, but the diminished earnings were caused by a reduction in rates. The total number of passengers carried in 1883, was 1,350,000, an excess of 21 per cent, and of tons of freight carried, 2,583,385, an excess of 23 per cent over 1882. The business depression in Colorado for the greater part of the year, together with the Northern Pacific road, and the entire diversion from our lines after September 15th, of the passenger business, between Oregon and Washington territory and the east,

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