Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City and County.

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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:
NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 10, 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	29.42	32	E	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.50	35	SE	Cloudy

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.46	25	N	Lt. snow
Ft. Garry	29.57	23	E	Clear
Minnedosa	29.59	14	NE	Lt. snow
Moorhead	29.40	23	E	Cloudy
St. Vincent	29.54	24	E	Cloudy
Ft. Assinaboin	29.96	-2	W	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	29.70	11	NW	Lt snow
Ft. Custer	29.86	8	NE	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	29.94	6	S	Clear
Huron, D. T.	29.26	35	W	Lt. rain
Medicine Hat	29.89	-7	NE	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.60	23	NE	Lt. snow

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.624	31.4	24.1	SE	Cl'dy sn'y

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .10, maximum thermometer, 24.0; minimum thermometer, 9.0; daily range, 33.0.

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 11, 1 a. m.—Indications—Upper Mississippi, warmer rainy weather, increasing southeasterly winds, severe local storm diminishing pressure, followed by colder north westerly winds, and increasing pressure. Missouri rain turning into snow, followed by colder clearing weather, brisk and high northwesterly winds, increasing pressure.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The St. Paul grain and produce markets were quiet and dull, with prices about steady. At Chicago the little spurt, made by the bulls on Saturday, was crushed down by the bears and the market, after a dragging, slow day, closed with wheat 1⅜@1½ lower; corn ⅜@⅞c and oats ⅝@¾c below closing figures on Saturday. Pork, in sympathy with grain, declined 8@10c. Milwaukee followed Chicago step by step till it closed with wheat at 1⅜c lower than on Saturday. The price of money was unchanged on Wall street. The stock market was flat and weak throughout the day, excepting Union Pacific, which for a time advanced but later declined. The general list closed 18@18⅜c per cent. lower than on Saturday, the exceptions being New York Central, Michigan Central and Canada Southern, which advanced ¼@½c per cent. The difference between cash and regular was ⅛@¼c. St. Paul sold 23,000 shares and Oregon Transcontinental 7,000. Mining stock opened weak and declined, but improved later in the day and closed trifle better.

THE Princeton boys had to apologize. 'Twas ever thus.

BALTIMORE, though late in the day, is to have a paid fire department.

THE Danville investigation proceeded Monday, but it was the old, old story, more fiction.

AT Boston yesterday, a man seventy-three years old was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, for embezzlement. He had already been in jail five years.

FOUR constitutional amendments made their appearance in congress yesterday, three of them upon the legal tender question, and one limiting the Greenback issue.

THE CITY ENGINEER.

The city council and board of public works are to meet in joint session this afternoon to elect a city engineer. Mr. Somers, the present incumbent, has served so well and so faithfully, that it was not supposed any name would be placed in opposition to him. The Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, however, has come out with a candidate, and as is usual with the papers in that city seeks to regulate a purely local St Paul matter. It will be time enough for the Minneapolis newspapers to interfere when their services are invited.

Mr. W. A. Somers, who will undoubtedly be re-elected to-day, has been connected with the engineer's department ever since it was organized. He has been in the engineer's department for twelve years, having served as assistant under Engineers Curtice, Wellman, and Sewall. He proved so competent that he was very properly promoted to the first place, and has filled it with credit to himself and fidelity to the public interests.

A change at this time would be a positive suicidal policy. There is an immense amount of work in process which no new man can properly complete. The Seventh street improvement alone is sufficient to make Mr. Somer's retention of vital importance, as it has been inaugurated under his direction, and the public interests demand that it should be completed by him. The same remark applies to a large amount of other work in process, and the effort to displace him, simply to give employment to another, is the most short sighted policy possible.

During the past year contract work has been done to the amount of half a million dollars, and $100,000 more of work upon the streets, has been done outside the regular contracts. There is already new work planned amounting to over $800,000, accurate estimates of which have been made profiles drawn, etc., and it is an absolute physical and mental impossibility for a new man to take charge of this work.

It is true that the engineering department costs considerable money, but this is due to the fact that the broken condition of the site of the city requires a vast amount of labor. In Cincinnati, which to some extent is a counterpart of St. Paul, the cost of the engineering department in 1883 was as great as in St. Paul and the work performed was $200,000 less. The total cost of engineering and inspecting is less than four per cent. of the amount expended. On two contracts alone, Mr. Somers saved the city $30,000 the past year by his firmness and good management.

A sewerage resolution was introduced into the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the purpose of influencing the election to-day. This resolution came from the source which formerly sustained Engineer Sewall and it should be borne in mind that the sewerage system now being developed is that for which the city paid Mr. Sewall $10,000. He prepared the system before he was the city engineer and eight years ago he began its development. Mr. Somers has simply continued that system. While there was some diversity of opinion relative to Mr. Sewall as an engineer, it is conceded that his sewerage system is admirably adapted to the needs of the city, and this system is being faithfully and honestly carried out by Mr. Somers.

It is announced that Mr. Wanzer, the candidate of the Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, would, if elected, make a clean sweep of all of the experienced and trained subordinates in the engineers' department, a course that would be a positive public calamity.

Of Mr. Wanzer, personally, the GLOBE has no disparaging comment to make, but it is apparent that neither he or any new man is competent to take up and carry forward the public work in process in St. Paul. He is unfortunate in being championed by such a source and has made a great mistake in allowing himself to be presented for slaughter by injudicious friends. As his uncle, Mr. Whittemore, is chief engineer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, it would seem that his services, if so superior, would be enlisted in that direction. It is evident that he is being pushed, not on account of superior ability, but because interested parties have private ends to serve in making a change, and in doing so they are utterly reckless of the public interests. The council and board of public works too well understand the situation to be swayed by the appeal in his behalf.

TELLING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Springer may have builded wiser than he knew in his endeavor to probe into the iniquities of the Department of Justice—in calling before his committee such a representative class of witnesses as James, Gibson, Woodward, McVeagh and the like. If these witnesses are to be credited the sum of rascality that existed from Grant to Garfield, including the period of Hayes, can never be fully known, and for the reason that nobody made or thought of making a thorough effort to purge the departments of the government, of the abuses and rottenness that were a part of the beautiful system of Republican reconstruction under which everything was "expedited" for the aggrandizement and profit of the sacred circle whose only object in life was to prey upon the public treasury. From beginning to end the testimony of these parties is such a history of sickening duplicity and official debauchery that it is a stigma upon the form of government under which such things may be possible. The testimony of these wilnesses, particularly Gibson, Woodard and James, exhibits these individuals as insincere and contemptible, and unworthy of the slightest respect in any position or capacity. The malfeasance charged was only possible by and with the knowledge and connivance of the legislative department of the government, and there rests a measure of responsibility which condemns the party in power and is notice a thousand fold to a long suffering public that the time has come for the assertion of their sovereign power against the skilled but treacherous spoilsmen.

All events and all witnesses point to one supreme fact that is beyond dispute, that long enjoyment of the cohesion of plunder has engendered fateful jealousies that are no longer possible of concealment, are hastening the downfall of the dynasty that has too long oppressed the people. Under such revelations as the Springer committee is calling out the people can no longer be blind to the real truth.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Multitudinous cases are reported of infamous brutality upon the part of police of New York city, especially in the indiscriminate use of their clubs, very often upon persons not drunk or disorderly, but perhaps the victims of accident or disease. The police appear to act entirely and uniformly upon the theory that their sole duty consists in inflicting injuries. Dr. Holman has undertaken a humane work in the endeavor to instruct the police how to apply primary relief and aid to the injured and particularly in teaching them to distinguish between the unconsciousness caused by drink, or some other cause. The police theory that the best way to assist an insensible person is to club him briskly about the head is not based upon a careful study of physiological and pathological conditions, and their attention is also being called to that other policeman's panacea, which consists in the application of the club to the feet of the patient. What may be the effect of this effort at reform, is a problem, but there will be hereafter less excuse or none for the conduct which has been unspeakably outrageous.

UPON the 22d day of May last year at Niagara Falls the first reunion of the "boys in blue" and "confederates in gray" took place, and was esteemed a memorable occurrence. Preparations are now being made for a return of this courtesy, the survivors of the 28th New York Volunteers and the 5th Virginia being the participants. This time the Confederate veterans will entertain their hosts of last year for a period of three days, in which the noted Caverns of Luray and the great Natural Bridge of Virginia will be visited, and a banquet will be served at Staunton, Va., the headquarters of the Virginia veterans. A large sum of money has already been subscribed by the people of Staunton, Va., and surrounding places to defray the expenses of the reunion, which will undoubtedly be a great success. It will occur either on May 22 or August 9, the latter date being the anniversary of the famous battle of Cedar Mountain, at which engagement the two regiments met fer the first time, the 28th Veterans going to Virginia on a special train.

THE rareness in circulation of the gold dollar coin is explained by a writer in a Cleveland paper. Wishing to obtain one, and having difficulty in so doing, a banker was inquired of for the reason of the scarcity of the coin. The man of monetary knowledge said that although no order had been issued to stop the coinage of gold dollars the government had not produced any for several years and is not likely to, because they are a nuisance to pay out. Their diminutive size makes them objectionable for monetary purposes but they have been so in demand for bangles and charms that they have become scarce and are likely to be more so. He said he had occasional calls for them but had to pay a premium to get them for his customers. Not very long ago he could sell them for $1.05 each. The next time he ordered none were to be found in New York. Recently he procured a thousand gold dollars, paying 7 per cent. premium. They are now sold in Cleveland for ten cents above their face value.

ON the day before he was executed, Guiteau was asked by his friend and lawyer, Mr. Reed, if he had an accomplice, or if any person beside himself knew anything about his intention to kill President Garfield. To this question Mr. Reed says, "with a wild light in his eyes, impossible of simulation, he replied;" "'No, no. No one but God and me know anything about it as I have often told you. That is the truth, as I expect to meet my God to-morrow." Guiteau is quite as worthy of belief as ex-postmaster General James, who insulted common intelligence by insinuating before a congressional committee that the star route prosecution had a direct connection with the murder of the President.

A GOOD anecdote comes from Trenton: One of the clerks of the New Jersey assembly was called upon to read a joint resolution at a session last week. He read it: "Resolved, that the legislature adjourn on March 21 *See-nee-dee-a*." The Solons made a unanimous request for another reading. It was repeated as before. Assemblyman Cole asked: "For what purpose do I understand the clerk to say that the legislature is to adjourn?" "*See-nee-dee-a*," was the reply. The resolution was laid upon the table amid roars of laughter from assemblymen, lobbyists and spectators. The Jersey "legislater" is not up to the continental la-da-da method of pronouncing good old honest Latin.

A NEAT legal *Coup d'etat* took place at Chicago Friday. Mrs. Jane A. Brooks was held a prisoner in her room in a hotel upon a writ *ne exeat* until she should give bond to pay a judgment of $70,000 against the estate of her husband who was surety for a defaulting executor. Judge Shepherd ordered her release, on the technicality that the petition did not properly set forth the indebtedness, nor show that Mrs. Brooks intended to leave the state. Later in the day another Judge issued a new *ne exeat*, and upon the officer going to serve the process, it was found that the lady had left the city for Europe, taking with her $90,000 in cash.

FRIENDS of ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, are asking the President to appoint that gentleman minister to Russia. The principal reason assigned for the appointment is that Ferry is now in Russia, and could enter upon the duties without delay. Of course the thrifty ex-Wolverine would pocket the ample "outfit," the same as if he had to make the journey to the realm of the Czar. The Russian empire must feel highly honored to be obliged to receive as the ambassadors of the United States, one broken-down political hack, after another.

THEY have a few fresh vegetables in the New York market, at popular prices for rich people, as the following quotations show: New potatoes, half peck, ninety cents; new cabbage per head, thirty cents; rhubarb per bunch, thirty cents; radishes per bunch, thirty cents; water cresses per bunch, twenty-five cents; peaches, sixty cents each; strawberries, $4.50 per quart; pineapples, seventy-five cents each. The early "garden sass" is beyond the reach of the citizen who toils for his daily bread.

SINCE the adoption of the two cent postage rate the sale of postal cards has largely declined, and the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes increased 18 and 25 per cent. It is to be hoped the day is not very far in the future when one cent postage will abolish postal cards altogether. The only object of their invention appears to have been to afford postmasters occupation for their leisure time in reading them.

THE city of Lowell, Mass., was named for Francis Cabot Lowell, one of its principal founders. He was a son of Judge John Lowell, of Newburyport, was born in 1774, became a successful merchant and cotton manufacturer, and died in 1817.

BEFORE he left this country for his English home Matthew Arnold gave his solemn pledge that he would not write a book upon America, Allah be praised!

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A Talk With Hon. W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Hon. W. W. Armstrong, of the Cleveland, Ohio *Plaindealer*, is visiting his brother Albert Armstrong, of this city, who is lying quite ill at his residence on the corner of Fifth and Market streets. Mr. Armstrong was visited by a GLOBE representative yesterday, and a very pleasant chat ensued relative to the political situation.

In response to questions Mr. Armstrong said that Hon. H. B. Payne was not a presidential candidate and did not desire the nomination. He disclaimed speaking by any authority, but from his intimate acquaintancee with that gentleman he knows that to be his view. He adds, however, that the Payne element is dominant in Ohio politics, and if he (Payne) should wish the delegation to the Democratic national convention, he would have it beyond question. While Mr. Payne is sincerely not a candidate, Mr. Armstrong is not prepared to say that he would decline a nomination. Mr. Armstrong says that Mr. Payne was not the author of the Ohio platform on the tariff question. It was the work of George H. Barger and General Warner and the tariff portion was taken from Mr. Payne's 8th of January speech in Cleveland in 1883. The only member of congress from Ohio who opposes this platform is Frank Hurd, of Toledo. He thinks the tariff on wool will be restored and in any event says Ohio will be Democratic in October and November. He also says that Mr. Payne never owned a dollar of Standard Oil stock, and twice when he ran for congress was opposed by that corporation.

Mr. Armstrong says that New York, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, the two Virginias and Georgia have secured parlors and rooms at the Palmer house, Chicago for the national convention, New York has the largest parlor, Indiana next, and he significently adds that Ohio has secured the bridal chamber and parlor attached.

A Lamented Death.

A large circle of friends will be deeply pained at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Josephine Bowlin, the wife of Mr. P. J. Bowlin, which took place after a short illness yesterday morning, at the family residence No. 287 Grove street. Mrs. Bowlin was a lady of many noble and womanly qualities of both head and heart, and her pleasing ways and amiable disposition gathered around her many loving friends. She leaves five children, all comparatively young, and to these her untimely death will create a void that no earthly power can make up. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Little Scheme.

W. R. Merriam, Esq., vice president of the Merchants' National bank, returned from Washington yesterday. He met Fletcher there and it is reported made an alliance with him to carry Ramsey county for the congressional convention. Will is to be the candidate, nominally, in this county and if he can secure the delegates, turn them over to Fletcher. This is a nice game for Mr. Fletcher as he has no hope by direct means, of securing any favor here. It is possible that the serene William has amputated a larger morsel than he can masticate.

Sudden Death From Heart Disease.

Late Friday afternoon, Mrs. A. O. Forsland, of 473 Edgerton street, took a walk with her daughter Mary, between nine and ten years of age and her other children to the residence of an aunt on Fuquier street. Mary had not been very well for a year past and was remarkably lively and happy during the walk, but when the aunt's residence was entered suddenly gave two or three short gasps and fell dead. Dr. Quinn was immediatly summoned, but as the cause of the death, heart disease, was so apparant did not think advisable to hold an inquest. The parents were very excellent Swedish people and the little girl was the pride of the family who are very deeply grieved at her sudden death.

Capt. John's Lecture.

A moderate audience gathered at Market hall last night to listen to Capt. H. T. John's lecture on "Blaine and Conkling." It was an able and caustic review of those gentlemen and was received with much satisfaction. As was natural it was warmly but discriminatingly eulogistic of Blaine and the reverse of Conkling.

Good Shepherd Concert.

Society and musical circles are agog with regard to the concert now in course of preparation for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. As the programme is said to embrace distinguished musical talent from "upper tendom," and as the worthiness of the object is beyond question, we bespeak for the concert the most gratifying pecuniary success.

Rain on the Roof.

The welcome patter of rain was heard about 12 o'clock last night for the first time in St. Paul for six months.

Paid Fire Commission.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—An ordinance creating a paid commission, to manage the fire department, has passed both branches of the city council.

IN Rome, President Farine in the chamber of deputies ruled a member out of order, but the members overruled him and he resigned.

THE RAILROADS.

A Lively Breeze Occasioned by Canadian Pacific's Immigrant Cut.

The Northwestern Roads will Meet the Reduction and Hold the Business.

The Trouble About Rates will Probably Result in Resurecting the Colorado Traffic Association.

Complaints of Discriminating Against Chicago in Favor of Other Points.

The Canadian Pacific's Coup.

The Canadian Pacific opened quite a lively ball when a few weeks ago it cut down the emigrant rates so fearfully from Montreal to Winnepeg. The reason why that road made that slashing cut was, as has already been explained, for the purpose of inducing emigrants to go out on the line of the Canadian Pacific to locate. That road has cost a great deal of money. It is too expensive a piece of work for any human being to own, and is badly located, being in a region that gives no chance for the husbandman to gather and ship his crops. The consequence is the government has had to advance immense sums of money to complete it, and therefore desires to fill up the territory with people, the idea being to get back some of the money it has put into the structure. The terrible cut made by the Canadian road has compelled the American roads to make similar reductions.

THE ST. PAUL & MANITOBA.

This road has commenced with a slashing cut. On March 16th it will reduce its emigrant rate from Chicago to Fargo, Moorhead & Glyndon $15 per car. Grand Forks $13, Larimore and Devils Lake $20, Grafton $26, Crookston $13, Hamilton $30, Bathgate, $28, as compared with similar mileage from Chicago to central and southern Dakota points the Manitoba road now publish a less similar rate for similar distances, this taken in connection with the reduction in the prices of land and the greater latitude allowed for articles to be loaded under the head of emigrants movables shows a determined effort on the part of the road to make great inducements for immediate settlement.

The following can only be reached via Devils Lake, Dakota, to which point this company has a completed line. During the season steamers make daily trips from our lake terminus to points on Devil's Lake, and are prepared to transport freight cheaply and promptly. A stage line is also in operation from Devil's Lake to Botineau, located in the Turtle Mountains. Fort Totten, Botineau, Brenner, Broken Bone Lake, Chicago City, Coulee Ferry, Creel City, Fresh Water Lake, Grand Harbor, Irvin or Mauvaise, Locke, Winnewaukan, Odessa, Rogers, St. John, Stump Lake, West End, Villard, D. T., and all points in Turtle mountains and Mouse river country. Freight for Harrisburg, Jerusalem and Wamduska, Dakota, should be manifested to Lakota.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The emigrant rates on this road from Chicago to Carrington, D. T., the nearest point to Devils Lake, was $90 per car; the rate hereafter will be $70. On and after the 15th of March, from Chicago to Mandan, heretofore $90, will be $73. Chicago to Fargo was $80, now $65. Chicago to Jamestown was $80, now $70. Chicago to La Moure was $90, now $70. Chicago to Cooperstown, D. T., was $85, now $67. These rates include passes for one man in charge of a car. A reduction on all emigrant movables of $10 per car has been made between Chicago and Milwaukee, and all points common therewith and St. Paul, and Minnesota Transfer when destined to points on their line. The rate for carload of moveables heretofore to Bismarck from Chicago has been $87, these taking effect March 15 will be $70.

The term "emigrant movables" will apply upon freight properly forming any part of the outfit of an intending settler, and will include second-hand household goods, second-hand farming implements or tools, second-hand vehicles, trees, shrubbery, live fowls, and not to exceed ten head of live stock in a car-load shipment. It will not include merchandise, provisions, grain, (except for feeding animals in transit, or fifty bushels for seed,) or any articles intended for sale at destination. In addition to the articles named above there may be loaded with a car of emigrant movables the following commodities: Lumber (not to exceed 2,500 feet), or a portable house, and billed at same rate as a straight car-load of emigrant movables. Emigrant's movables less than car-loads will be construed to mean household goods, second-hand wagons, second-hand farm machinery, and should be marked plainly. A car-load of emigrant movables containing live stock must be accompanied by a man to take care of them, who will be passed free.

The Land Sales of the Roads.

The land sales of six railways in the northwest during the last year reached the enormous amount of one million, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven acres. As much of this was in eighty acre tracts, and as the number of town lots sold was also considerable, it is safe to estimate the number of families added to the population along the roads by this means at about ten thousand. The entries of government lands in Minnesota and Dakota during 1883 amounted to 15,206,602 acres, or 95,041 quarter sections. The amount of business which will be furnished the railways ten years from now as a result of these entries is almost beyond calculation, and thousands of miles of new roads must be built to accommodate it. The land sales of each road were as follows:

	Acres.	Realized.
Northern Pacific	688,257 18	$2,935,545 99
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	105,741 18	526,018 89
Chicago & Northwestern	142,785 35	615,820 15
St. Paul & Manitoba	67,959 00	311,252 22
St. Paul & Duluth	68,480 07	314,852 47
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	64,614 00	108,816 00
Total for 1883	1,137,836 78	$4,312,305 52
Total for 1882	996,093 00	4,775,909 00

Descriminating Against Chicago.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 10.—The fact that rates are habitually cut eastbound from St. Louis and Peoria, while at Chicago only a few of the largest shippers are thus favored, has caused the transportation committee of the board of trade to post on change a request that shippers file complaints and railroad companies answer them as to why Chicago should be discriminated against. That some shippers at Chicago are getting special rates there is no doubt, and that both big and little shippers at other western points are thus favored is exually true. A case, exciting suspicion, occurred to-day, wherein a large grain commission firm at Chicago shipped an unusually heavy consignment over the Grand Trunk to Detroit. It is a notorious fact that Detroit could no receive so large a consignment, nor is there a demand at that point for the kind of grain shipped, so that the natural inference is that the cargo was way billed to Detroit and from there forwarded to the seaboard at a cut rate.

Colorado Rates.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 10.—Commissioner Daniels of the Colorado pool asked that a joint conference be called looking to the restriction of Colorado rates. General Manager Potter of the Burlington makes reply that the Burlington was not consulted when rates were cut, and he was not anxious to restore them. In conversation, yesterday, Mr. Potter said that the only way the matter could be permanently fixed up, would be to resuscitate the Colorado Traffic association. It was a great mistake to dissolve it, and until it should be reorganized there could be no permanent restoration of Colorado rates that. This will be the final outcome there is no doubt, as all the roads realize that such will furnish the only reasonable solution of the matter.

The Alton and its Tickets.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A meeting of the eastern passenger agents was held this afternoon. The difficulty between the Alton road and the eastern lines, regarding the sale of St. Louis tickets to New York at the lowest differential rate was laid over until to-morrow. It is announced that Commissioner Fink had decided to settle the Buffalo differential matters upon the basis of the business done by all the lines in the interest since last July. To this end it was resolved that all lines report to Fink the sale of tickets of their lines from Chicago to Buffalo since July 1. 1883.

Rail Notes.

P.M. Meyers, secretary of the St. Paul road. and assist to General Manager Merrill is in the city.

M. B. Williams, assistant general freight agent of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, will return this noon.

A car load of silver ore from the Lake of the Woods, Manitoba, came through Monday, this being the first car load from those mines.

E. B. Wishaar, assistant to the president of the Hoals Manufacturing company, railroad supplies, of New York, is in town conferring with various railroad men.

General Manager Finney, of the Wisconsin Central railway, has gone to New York to make arrangements for an extensive increase in rolling stock of his road, which will be rendered necessary by the extensions of the line during the coming year.

The Minnesota Transfer company held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the headquarters building of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road and elected E. W. Winter, president; A. Manvel, vice president; J. G. Odell, director in place of H. Haupt resigned.

Yesterday they had another hard storm upon the Northern Pacific road, which, in some respects was the worst one of the season. The wind blew a gale especially between Helena and Glendive. The trains were somewhat delayed but all managed to get through pretty nearly on time.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad company for the month of February were: Illinois and Southern divisions, $800,092; Iowa division, $127,850; total, $927,912. For the corresponding month last year the gross earnings were: Illinois Southern divisions, $847,430, Iowa division, $126,824; total, $974,263.

The Cœur d'Alene mining excitement is doing much for the Northern Pacific. It is estimated that the increased earnings of the company from this source alone will amount to fully $2,000,000. There seems now to be little doubt that the entire earnings for the year, dating from the opening of the road for through traffic, September 1, last, will amount to $15,000,000.

Mr. W. M. Sage, general freight agent of the Rock Island, informs agents and connections that all tariff circulars and special-rate notices naming rates to and from Sioux City, Ia., via his line are canceled, and all business delivered to his line for transportation to Sioux City will be subject to local changes beyond Worthington. The above will also apply on business to and from Le Mars and Alton, Ia., when originating at or destined to Chicago and points east thereof.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

New Evidence Said to be Obtained by Logan Derogatory to Him.

BOSTON, March 10.—The *Herald* to-morrow will print a long article on the Fitz John Porter case, in which it is stated that evidence of an important character bearing upon the disputed dispatches of the 29th of August has been discovered, and that much-advertised-for and most prominent dispatch bearer in the second battle of Bull Run, who conveyed important orders from Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter has been discovered in the person of one Josiah Getchell, now of Brunswick, Me. The article states that since the passage of the Fitz John Porter relief bill by the house, Senator Logan, with the aid of Congressman Boutelle and other representatives of Maine, has, within the past week, obtained new evidence which, it is claimed, will throw much light upon the question of Porter's guilt or innocence. This evidence has been collected by agents acting under Logan's instructions, and comes from Orderly Sergeant Getchell, above mentioned, adjutant, Thaddeus Little, of the First Maine cavalry, First Lieut. George F. Jewett, of Company K, of the same regiment, who all did service with Pope at McDowell's headquarters during the battle. It is understood that Logan will present the new evidence when the bill is called up in the senate, and will use his newly acquired knowledge as a basis for a request that action on the part of the senate be withheld, or wholly re-opened. The new evidence is decidedly unfavorable to Porter.

Sarakichi Downs Bibby.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.—A big audience assembled at the Clarendon hall last night to witness a wrestling match between Edwin Bibby and Matsada Sarakichi, the champion of Japan. They had previously wrestled in catch-as-catch-can style at Irving hall, when Bibby won easily, the Jap having no knowledge of that way of wrestling. Last night the tables were turned when Bibby undertook to meet the Jap at the latter's own game of Japanese wrestling according to the Japanese rules, the men enter a nine foot circle and the first to go outside the line loses the fall or should either of the contestants touch the floor with any part of the body except the feet it is a fall. There was some difficulty in understanding the rules. Matsada cannot speak English. The services of an interpreter were finally secured and the matter arranged. The match was won by the Jap, securing the best three in five falls. The stakes were $400,

Casualties.

TEN MEN LOST.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., March 10.—Fears exist for the safety of ten men who went to Rathdrum thirteen days ago, to locate the trail to the Coeur D'Alene gold mining district. They left at a point twenty-five miles from Rathdrum, with four days rations, and left other provisions in charge of a man, with instructions to wait six days. They never returned an the man left. It was thought they had reached Eagle City, but a man who arrived on Saturday said, they had not been there. Search parties have been organized and are now out. There is no place where they can stop between the points known, and the snow is very keep. Their names are: Chas Pond, L. Merriam, Chas. Boatman, McNutt Whitsell, Wm. Dean, Geo. Stafford, Wm. Hayes, Peter Esche, and one unknown.

BURNED HERSELF.

UPPER POTTSGROVE, Pa., March 10.—At midnight Mrs. [illegible] Kirklaff, crazed with malarial fever, [illegible] bed and deliberately set her clothing [illegible]. She fought desperately with those who tried to extinguish the flames, and was slowly burned to death.

THE WATER RISING.

VICKSBURG, March 10.—The Tallahassee and Yazoo rivers, from Sharkeye, to the head of Perry Island, is rising with the Mississippi water, at the rate of 1½ inch an hour.

A POSTMASTER FLEES.

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 10.—Postmaster Tiffney fled to-day, while the government officers were making an examination of the affairs of his office at the request of his bondsmen.

OVERFLOWING.

VICKSBURG, March 10.—The river at Greenville is now at the high-water mark of 1883. The crevasse at Hughes is 600 feet wide, and the water is twenty feet deep through the overflowing bottoms, and encroaching upon all low places on the east side. Deer creek is doing more damage thad last year. The Mississippi Valley railroad bed in Tunica and Coahoma counties is swept away, and a large number of plantations are submerged. Very little preparations are made for planting, and the indications are that the crop will be very late.

THE OLD WORLD.

Sargent Placed in an Awkward Position Through the German Press.

The Nihilists, Anarchists and Socialists Making an Active Showing.

The Answer of Osman Digna Has Irritated the British Soldiers in Africa.

THE CARD MARKING.

PARIS, March 10.—Louis, valet of the Petit Circle club, in whose possession the marked cards and money were found, has been confronted with the members present when the card marking was discovered. He began at first making an explanation, but finally refused to speak.

A MONEY DECREASE.

BERLIN, March 10.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has a decrease in specie of 3,207,000 marks.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, March 10.—The race between George Bubear, the well known English oarsman, and Wallace Ross, the famous New Brunswick sculler, occurred this morning The distance rowed was four miles and two furlongs over the regular Thames course from Putney to Mort Lake, Ross conceded Bubear ten lengths. Bubear's lead was 4½ lengths, but at Hammersmith the boats were nearly even. The race was won by the American by six lengths. After passing Hammersmith Ross led in spite of the exertions of Budbear and came in easy. Time 26–10. The contest was virtually over at Hammersmith. Ross paddled home 15 lenghts ahead of Budbear. Great crowds thronged the banks.

GREAT THREATS INDULGED IN.

PARIS, March 10.—An advanced Irish Nationalist declared that the Nationalists are annoyed but in no wise discouraged at the failure of the dynimite attempts. They are determined to persevere. He predicted a large series of explosions in England in the immediate future. Mechanism has been invented which renders the explosion certain, and obviates the use of clock work. Vexation is expressed that the Irish-American waylaid b yfour men early on Saturday morning, did not prove to be the informer McDermott.

At the recent meeting of the invincibles here lots were drawn for men to accomplish the murder of McDermott. This resulted in the selection of four men. It was decided to seek McDermott in the other capitals of Europe, if he is not found in Paris. Tynan, the supposed notorious "Number one" has been writen to and is expected in Paris early in the summer, when he will assume the entire direction of operations.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

VIENNA, March 10.—The murder of a policeman at Grunn, the Capitol Moraria is announced dead, believed to be the work of anarchists. The police at Vienna and Pesth are busy unveiling an extensive anarchist plot.

A CLOSE WATCH TO BE KEPT.

LONDON, March 10.—The Fenian O'Leary, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the doings of the dynamiters are utterly abhorrent to his nature. Seventy picked detectives have been collected in London and instructed in a system of espionage in regard to the dynamiters.

A HEAVY JOB AHEAD.

SUAKIM, March 10.—Osman Digma has written to Sheikh Morghani declaring he is determined to drink the blood of the Turks and their allies. He will strengthen the religion of Islam with the sword of Mahdi. He advises the sheikh to attempt the conversion of the English to the moslem faith.

FATAL WRECK.

LONDON, March 10.—Schooner wrecked last night at Wick and six were drowned.

ADVANCE POSTPONED.

SUAKIM, March 10.—General Graham's advance is postponed until Wednesday, owing to the necessity of forming water depots on the route to Tamanieb. Several battalions of infantry to-day marched to Zeriba, where they formed a small entrenched camp to store water. Osman Digna left Sinkat at the head of 4,000 men, to defend Tamanieb. The Arabs, in bodies, continue to arrive here under flags of truce.

THE ROYALISTS THREATENED.

PARIS, March 10.—President Grevy's organ *LeParis*, contains a threatening note directed against the Comte de Paris. The note says the government is aware that the royalist party is engaging in the active work of a propaganda against the republic, and that the republic has resolved to adopt the most energetic measures against the pretender upon the day that the salon talk passes into a practical organization against the republican forces. The comte has gone for six weeks to sojourn at Cannes, under a private warning that his presence in Paris was fostering Royalist intrigues.

ASKING THE UNITED STATES TO INTERFERE.

LONDON, March 10.—The foreign office has sent dispatches to the British minister at Washington in regard to the dynamite outrages, supposed to be intended as a basis for overtures with the United States government, but no communication on the subject of any kind has yet been received by Minister Lowell.

ON THE UNION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 10.—The newspapers are absorbed in discussing the rise of the new political party, formed by the union of the secessionists and progressists. The Voss *Gazette* says the death of Lasker gave the signal for union, and that formation of the party meets the aspirations long felt by the chiefs of the two sections, who hope the fusion will enable them to fight with advantage against the reactionists. The *National Gazette* says, the impression produced by the union of the liberals of all shades of opinion is most favorable. The *Germania*, an ultramontane, doubts that the new party will attain a membership of 110, and predicts that that number, if reached, will not be long maintained.

WILL NOT RECEIVE THE REPORT.

PARIS, March 10.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, the government declined to accept the decision of the committee appointed to examine and complete a scheme for the classification of the primary school teachers, which should enable the chamber to vote their salaries.

GLADSTONE SICK.

LONDON, March 10.—Gladstone is suffering from catarrh, and is confined to his room.

GORDON GETTING DISCOURAGED.

KHARTOUM, March 10.—Gordon advises the appointment of Zobehr Pasha, to succeed himself as governor of Soudan. He thinks Zobehr, if adequately supported, would dispose of El Mahdi within a year. He strongly denounces the proposal of British expedition to reconquer Soudan, and expresses deep anxiety about the situation at Khartoum unless British act promptly. The victory of Graham will, he thinks, have been useless bloodshed. He does not believe in sending