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MORE CONFIDENCE.

A Large Line of Transactions in Grain, but No Marked Advance.

Reports of a Heavy Export Demand Cause a Better Movement in Wheat—Corn Lifeless.

Pork a Shade Higher and Moderately Active Lard Dull and Unchanged—Cattle in Good Demand.

No New Features of Interest in Wall Street and the Prospects Are for a Period of Inactivity.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 21.—The markets on 'change showed a large line of transactions in grain, and although no very marked advance was secured on any article dealt in for future delivery, there was a steadier tone, with indications of increasing confidence, while the movement in provisions was moderate, and closely confined to the ring of speculators from the so-called provision crowd, who represent the packing interest, either as packers or brokers, and outside speculators were not disposed to touch any article on the list and the demand for shipment to consuming points is small. It is proper to say, however, that the small receipts of hogs and the very low quality of the bulk of the arrivals coupled with the fact that nearly all the marketable hogs received are taken for the eastern markets is favorable for reduced stockers and better prices were it not that the speculative manipulations have driven legitimate dealers entirely from the trade.

Wheat was the leading speculative article and trading was heavier than on any previous day this week, and at times in large blocks. Poole, Kent & Co. were heavy sellers early, and among the buyers were Kershaw, Walker, Lester, Lindblom, Driver, Brega and the "big two" Jones and Ream. Armour and Kent were also reported to be in the market and to have taken a good line for a bulge, but just how much it is impossible to state. Both of these gentlemen are at present in New York and the latest gossip is that they have formed a pool for a bull movement in wheat and on every break liberal purchases will be made. About 2:30 Mat. Janes, who had bought 750,000 bushels of wheat early, entered the pit and sold 500,000 bushels, 300,000 bushels to Brega & Co. at 95⅜c and 200,000 bushels to Driver & Co. at the same price. Brega has been heavily short and was covering. The same may also be said of Walker, Lester, and Kershaw, but Driver's purchase was for an upturn, which came not, and after the call he sold it back to Jones at 95⅛c. Lindblom also turned seller before the close on 'change, but his largest sales were on the call, where he let out 1,250,000 bushels at 95⅛@95¼c, and on the curb 250,000 bushels more at 95@95⅛c. On the curb the purchasers were Brega, who took 250,000 bushels; Jones, 200,000 bushels; Lester 100,000 bushels; Jonnie Bearan, who trades through Fleming & Boyden, 250,000 bushels. The remainder was in small lots. Jonnie Bearan tried to bull the market and bid for 250,000 on the bluff, but got it so quick that it made him turn pale, and he went out and dumped it in the corridor in small lots at the same price he paid for it. There was also a number of smaller lots bought for a bulge by other operators who followed the example of Driver and Bearan and sold their purchases at a loss.

Corn showed less life than any day this week, and the market had a tired look. Many longs became frightened, and unloaded their holdings while they had a profit. Among whom were Comstock, while the most prominent buyer was Lindblom. The feeling was weak from the start, and fluctuations confined to a ⅝c range. The weakness was due to the report of hot corn in one of the vessels in the harbor, loaded with 80,000 bushels of rejected, put in last fall, and was the first vessel loaded. Inspectors say, however, that the corn was cooled off and dried out when discovered and will not have to be unloaded. The decline in rail freights 12½@15c to New York has increased the inquiry from shippers for wheat and corn, and a number of trades have been closed, Kershaw taking over 75,000 bushels of No. 2 spring for which he gave May at 4⅞c difference or 90¼@90½c for winter receipts.

David Dows & Co. have purchased corn for shipment east and south, and have got engagements for 500,000 bushels with the privilege of making it 1,000,000. Rumors of engagements of from 2,000 to 4,000 cars of flour and grain and provisions were freely circulated, and a railroad official who was anxious to know exactly how much had actually been taken figured up 2,850 cars, after consulting the agents of the different railroads, and his statement is believed to be nearly correct. The loadings of wheat and corn to-day at the elevators were the heaviest for months, especially at the Rock Island, where the shippers are allowed a rebate on all rail shipments. The commission men and brokers are working harder than usual to secure business and spend their afternoons and evenings in the corriders of the leading hotels looking for customers, and whenever they are fortunate enough to meet one he is immediately taken to the theatre or shown the town at the firm's expense. Last evening a broker who boards at one of the leading hotels, went into the corridor to look up a customer, and found him surrounded by sixteen commission men and brokers, all trying to get a word with him. The outside speculators who want to have a good time with the "boys" should come in now, as they will be treated better than after trading becomes brisk, as the traders will not have as much time on their hands then.

A. M. Wright & Co. furnish the following from a London letter, dated Feb. 29: "While we have apparently heavy wheat reserves, a majority of the surplus is of a nominal or uncertain character, so far as the milling supply is concerned, a very large per cent. being low grade India wheat, although it figures as stock, not much over half is really fit for grinding for flour and the good can only be utilized by mixing with higher grades from other countries."

Wheat in Liverpool and London was dull. Opening quotations in New York also noted a decline of ¼@⅜c from yesterday's close, and the general character of the weather was favorable for the winter wheat, but these influences were balanced by reports of large export purchases yesterday afternoon, and a further inquiry for that purpose to-day. Opening sales for May were at 95⅝@96¼c; sold at 95⅜c, which brought out large offerings and fell to 94¾c, which checked selling, and for a time ranged at 94¾@95c. The shorts covered freely, and with a better demand prices were forced up to 95¼@95⅜c, and closed on 'change at 95⅛@95¼c. On the call prices weakened, under increased selling by Lindblom, to 95@95⅛c, and closed steady. June ranged 1¾@1⅞c under May, and considerable business was done in selling May and buying June. The long futures were quiet.

Corn was quiet and the feeling in speculative circles was easier. The general action of the market showed that values were more largely dependent on the course of wheat than a confidence on the part of operators, and the sales showed a slightly lower average of prices, although there were rumors of large shipping engagements, and the demand for low grades for that purpose was brisk at an advance of ¼@1c. May opened at 56⅞c or ⅛c over last night's close, quickly fell to 56¼c, but rallied in sympathy with wheat to 56⅝c; weakened and closed at 56⅜@56½c.

On the call trading was light, 365,000 bushels being sold at the same prices as the close on 'change. June ranged at 1c and July at 2⅝c over May, and August at ¾c over July. Car lots of No. 2 sold at 54@54⅛c for strictly gilt edged receipts.

Oats were more active for future delivery but the market was destitute of new features and prices are unchanged. Samples on track were more plenty and in fair shipping request. Rye was firm 1¼@⅜c higher.

Pork was moderately active in the way of scalping transactions between brokers, and although prices averaged a shade higher the market failed to develop either spirit or strength. Opened at $18.17½@18.20 for May; sold down to $18 and closed on 'change at $18.10.

Lard was dull, and showed little change. Opened on a basis of $9.62½ for May; declined a shade, and closed on 'change $9.57½@9.60, the chief sales being between a few local operators.

Short rib sides were quiet and dull, with transactions confined to a few lots for future delivery, and trade throughout the session lifeless, closing about the same as yesterday.

Receipts of cattle were 3,000. The demand was good, with offerings smaller, and the markets firm, with sales at an advance of 10@15c on good shipping and dressed beef grades. Butchers' stock was also firm, and even stockers and feeders brought better prices than at the openeng of the week. Light steers of 900 to 1,050 bounds sold at $5.25@5.50; those averaging 1,100 to 1,200 sold at $5.50@5.80; averages of 1,250 to 1,350 at $6.00@6.25, and good exporters of 1,400 to 1,500 at $6.40@6 50.

Receipts of hogs were 8,000. Shippers bought as freely as the light supply would allow, but packers took very few. The market was firm and a shade higher. Sales ranged at $7.75@6.10 for averages af 130 to 150. Assorted light of 160 to 200 pounds sold at $6.15@6.80; mixed packers at $6.25@6.80, and shippers at $6.75@7.20.

Arrivals of sheep were 700, against 3,114 lest Friday. Local butchers were the only buyers, the offerings being too light to attract shippers. The market was steady and common sold at $3@4; medium to good $4.50@5.25; good Nebraska and western stock, $5@5.50.

R. Lindblom & Co. say: "Wheat opened strong, but some big local operators who got short below 95c sold a few millions and broke the market ⅝c, from which it rallied and closed ¼c higher than yesterday. There is a real good inquiry for wheat, and we expect to see our stock decrease right along. With the immense trading going on, it would be a misfortune to have our stock decrease below 7,000,000 bushels as it would result in manipulation and stop business. It now looks probable that Canada will take nearly all the spring wheat we have to spare here, and under these circumstances wheat looks reasonably cheap. The stock in sight and afloat is not as large as it has been for several years, and very little larger than the average for seven years, while prices are decidedly lower. Corn is very dull and decidedly heavy considering the strength in wheat. The 75c prophets are now predicting 50c and selling short. They may be wrong now, too. Provisions show no life; quotations are a shade higher but the situation is unchanged.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "There has now been a decline in freignts to the seaboard within the past ten days, equal to 9c per bushel in wheat, but still the demand for export has not materially improved. and with all the rumors and talk of large blocks taken for export the past few days we doubt if there will be shipped out of store as much af 500,000 bushels on recent purchases, and we record this as another significant fact and confirmo us more than ever in the position we have long maintained in these letters that our prices are too high for any legitimate use, and this decline in rates of 9c has fully proven the correctness of our position, and we doubt very much if a further reduction of 5c per bushel would induce an export movement suffieiently large to warrant a boom. We still think prices too high, and the long futures a safe sale on the bulges.

Chicago Financial.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 21.—Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Bankers report large engagements for April 1 at 5 per cent. on grain and provision collaterals. The requests for fresh loans from other classes of borrowers are scarcely up to payments on maturing paper. New York exchange was firm, and sold between bankers at 25 cents premium per $1,000. Shippers' sixty day documentary sterling on London was $4.85¼@4.85¾. Bankers' sight drafts $4.89¾@4.90, and sixty days paper $4.86¾@4.87.

NEW YORK,

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 21.—The sudden reduction of freight rates on the trunk lines, had a depressing effect this morning and the coalers were weak on reported decrease in earnings. This it was known would be the cause until April, when working full time will be resumed. Northern Pacific preferred was the card during the day. The stock was very active and is oversold, loaning at 1-64, as did Michigan Central. Oregon Transcontenental was strong in sympathy with the first named. Canadian Pacific continues firm, though the earnings for second week in March show a falling off of $7,000. Mr. Gould was reported as desirous of controlling the Mexican National. Mexican Central stock was consequently firm, also the bonds. Mobile and Ohio came to the front to day with considerable activity in it. Pullman Palace continued strong, advancing to 112⅞. Business was light during the closing hour and at the finish there was but little life, though prices were as a genal thing well sustained. We may be treated to a period of inactivity for some time, but prices of good stocks are more likely to be higher than lower in the near future. They are in strong hands, and their dividends are satisfactory to the holders.

Three quarters of the new $300,000 loan of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company were subscribed for to-day at par. The bonds bear 6 per cent. interest and will be known as Oregon Railway and Navigation debenture 6s.

Henry Clews & Co. say: "The market to-day was fairly strong at the close, though more of an improvement would doubtless have been recorded had an additional reduction of rates been ordered by the Fink pool roads at the request of the Pennsylvania Railway company. The main feature was the strength and activity in ex-Villard properties. Their recent advance, however, does not carry the look of stability, owing to the suspicion that the movement is what is known on the street as a margin turn. Before it is ended the gentleman engineering it will be very sure to be the first out, as he has been the first in, and the final result will be a division, not of profit, but of the pool stock to the parties in interest. The closing was sufficiently hesitating to diminish some of yesterday's ground for encouragement.

COPIAH INVESTIGATION.

Representative Barkesdale Gives His Testimony.

He and Senator Hoar are "Diamond Cut Diamond."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Major E. Barksdale, member of congress, from Mississippi, who, according to the testimony taken by the Copiah county, sub-committee, made a speeech at Hazlehurst, advising the Democrats to carry Copiah, county by the shotgun, if necessary, and hang Buffton, the Republican candidate, was before the senate subcommittee this morning, and made a statement under oath, in his own vindication. He denied the charge in toto. He said his stay in Copiah has always been characterized with love, law and order, and in the events of last election, there was nothing inconsistent with that record. He made two speeches in Hazlehurst, in one day, before the last election; one in the afternoon, to a procession of country people on horseback, and the other in the evening to the local Democratic club. He could not remember whether the mounted men in the afternoon procession were armed with shot guns. His attention was called to the statements of witnesses about his speech, and he pronounced all the assertions that he had encouraged violence, as false.

Senator Hoar asked, "if, in the witness' opinion allusion to his peaceable and law-abiding conduct in his county, he included the killing of Matthews."

"I have nothing to say in reference to that. That was a personal difficulty between those two parties. It is before courts there and I express no opinion.

"You have said the people in the county stand high in general character, and you have announced that there is nothing in the conduct of this election inconsistent with their past history. Now I wish to ask whether if this mounted crowd went about to the houses of colored men, whipping them, shooting one of them, declaring as they did it it was to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket, and compel the negroes to flee to the woods in large numbers, and that Matthews was shot because of his influence as a Republican leader, whether that would change your mind as to the character of the People."

"Well, now I object. Your inquiry has been accomplished by your statement. You are yourself giving testimony in a matter which you propound to me. I think that after the trial of Whalen for killing Matthews, and the facts are brought to light, then I will answer the question."

Senator Saulsbury asked if it was right and fair, when a person was likely to be placed upon trial for his life, to ask a witness of Barkdale's prominence to express an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of a party and that the party give an opinion upon an entirely suppositious case, assuming that the facts should be so and so.

Senator Hoar rejoined that Major Barksdale had testified in regard to the character of the elections, and the committee had evidence which he supposed was overwhelming in support of the assumptions he had made. He therefore propounded the inquiry of his opinion remained the same in view of that testimony. Addressing the witness Senator Hoar continued: "Did you read some of the resolutions purporting to have been passed after the election at a public meeting?"

"Yes, sir; I have them here."

"Well, now, may I inquire whether you approve or disapprove of the resolution?"

"I will not answer that question further than to say the resolutions have not been properly understood by the public, and have been misrepresented. If you will permit, I will refer to them, so that my understanding of the purport of your question may be clear. Will you permit me, sir?"

"No, sir; you have stated you declined to answer."

"I decline to answer without an explanations of the reasons that influence may reply. The resolutions are on these words (witness read the copiah county resolutions). I regard these resolutions simply as a reply to threats that had been made by Matthews himself and the clan he was at the head of, against the citizens."

"Then you mean to say you do not approve them?"

"I mean to say they have been misrepresented, and in my understanding."

"My question was not, whether the public has been properly informed, but whether you approve of the resolution."

"Well, my answer has been given."

Senator Frye—"Does he know of any threats made by Matthews? I want to know whether the witness in his statement means to testify he ever heard Matthews say anything of the kind he has referred to?"

Witness said, "he had not heard Matthews make any threat, but had heard them from others.

Frye—"You have no right as a witness to make that answer, and you know it."

"Witness—"Well sir, when you say you did not know it, or you did know it, then it is not the manner in which gentlemen address each other.

Hoar—"Did you not know when you are asked, as to a fact, whether you know it or not, that you are not entitled to tell what you heard others say."

Witness—"But you asked my opinion, when I am called upon to testify to facts."

Hoar—"You have no right to put in hear say testimony, when you are asked as to knowledged of facts. You say you are familiar with the political history of Mississippi. There is one resolution to the effect that Copiah shakes hands with Yazoo. Do you know what that means?"

"Well, no sir, I will not undertake to interpret that."

"You had no knowledge of the facts?"

"I had nothing to do with getting up the resolutions."

"Do you remember any public fact on the history of Yazoo which might help to interpret that resolution?"

"I will not answer that question. I will not undertake to interpret that resolution." Witness further said "the people of Yazoo were a law-abiding people. He knew nothing in the history of either Yazoo or Copiah, which would compare with the 'Tewksbury horror.'"

Hoar—"That you know all about."

Witness—"I have seen it stated officially.

"You are acquainted with Tewksbury and not well acquainted with Yazoo?"

"Pretty well acquainted with both, and do not know anything so much to the discredit of Yazoo as to Tewksbury."

Senator Hoar expressed the hope that the official investigation of affairs of Yazoo county would show them to be as false as those respecting Tewksbury.

After some further colloquy, Senator Hoar said: "You have said the people of Copiah county were a law abiding people, and at the last election they did no discredit to their history, in that respect. I call your attention to the public meeting, largely attended, the day after the election, at which the people were congratulating themselves upon the result, pass resolutions that Copiah county shakes hands with Yazoo, and I ask you if you con tell what that means."

Witness—"I cannot sir. I cannot interpret it. It seems to me it is wholly irrelevant, and I will not attempt to interpret it. I decline to interpret the resolution."

Senator Hoar—"That is all, sir."

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Attitude of the Democrats Still the Leading Topic.

Belief That a Caucus Will Be Held Tuesday, and the Morrison Bill Recommitted.

The Kansas Foot and Mouth Disease Declared by An Expert to Be Due to Local Causes.

Gen. Averill Placed Upon the Retired List As a Reward For Services and Sufferings.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Commissioner Loring, speaking with the GLOBE correspondent respecting the telegrams received to-night from Dr. Salmon, the expert sent to Kansas to investigate the foot and mouth cattle disease, who reported that the infection did not exist, and was attributable to local cause only, said that this demonstrated the necessity for passing the Hatch pleuro-pneumonia cattle bill, so that the agricultural department might have authority to act promptly in matters of contagious diseases among domestic animals. The commissioner, was specially desirous that the cattle growing interest might be adequately protected.

THE AVERILL BILL.

The house was more favorable to Gen. Willian W. Averill than to Gen. Pleasanton, both of whom resigned from the army, and asked to be restored and placed upon the retired list with the pay, and emoluments of a retired colonel. Gen. Pleasanton's bill was incontinently knocked in the head a week ago by stricking out the enacting clause but Gen. Averill's passed to-day by a considerable majority after two hours' debate in which it was stubbornly opposed by Representatives Brown, of Indiana, and Dibbrell, of Tennessee, and supported by dclegate Maginnis, of Montana, and Representatives Woolford, Henderson and others. The application of Gen. Averill was based chiefly on the ground of disability and incapacity, resulting from long and arduous military service. His resignation, the military committee say, occurred May 18, 1865, and not until he had passed through all the perils and exposures and hardships of the entire war, having written one of the most brilliant chapters in his country's history. He resigned on account of failing health from honorable wounds. Fourteen months after he resigned congress passed an act under which he would have been entitled, had he been then in the army, to retire with full rank and pay. A statement from the war department accompanying the report, shows that Gen. Averill participated in twenty battles and other engagements. He was wounded in a battle with the Navajoe Indians in New Mexico in 1857 and suffered a number of severe wounds during the rebellion.

THEY CRITICISE BLAIR'S BILL.

There has not been a bill in the senate for a long time that has received such merciless criticism for the language in which the author has striven unsuccessfully to express his ideas, as has been showered upon Senator Blair's educational bill. Senator Ingalls called attention the other day to the fact that the bill allowed states to retain in their treasuries, or apply to any purpose they chose, two-thirds of the money given by the government during the first five years, the language being "that no part of the money appropriated under this act shall be paid out in any state or territory which shall not during the first five years of the operation of this act annually expend for the maintenance of common schools at least one-third of the sum, which shall be collected to it under the provisions hereof."

Mr. Blair explained that what he meant was that each state should expend on common schools not one-third of the federal bounty, but a sum raised by its own taxation equal to at least one-third of that bounty. He consented that the bill should be amended to make that clear. Another point that invites criticism is the provision that no part of the money appropriated under this act shall be paid out in any state or territory, not to any state or territory. This seems to mean an attempt to restrain the states in certain contingencies from spending any of the money after the government has given it to them. To-day Senator Harrison declared that under the bill even as amended to cover the objection raised by Mr. Ingalls, no state could receive any money till the end of the first five years, because not till after the five years had elapsed could it be known whether any state or territory had complied with the conditions. Senator Hoar said that it was worse yet; the condition covered the whole ten years, and under the terms of the bill, ten years must elapse before any state could get a cent. Senator Hoar offered an amendment to make the intent of the bill clear. During the rattling fire of criticism that was kept up, Senator Blair got considerably irritated and angrily defended his bill, but the senate concluded to have the bill printed with the amendments so far adopted before going on with the debate.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF CAUCUS.

More than half of the Democrats whom one meets at the capitol, tell you that they don't know when their party will hold a caucus on the tariff. Some say it will be a mere conference for the purpose of trying to smooth over the differences with respect to the Morrison bill, but others assert emphatically that it will be a caucus at which a majority will determine what shall be the party policy, and all who take part in it will be expected to support its decision, and Mr. Post, of Pennsylvania, who is secretary of the caucus, said to-day that the conference will be held some time next week, after Tuesday. Mr. Morrison said to-night in answer to a question as to when the conference would be held, "The caucus will be held next Tuesday." In saying this he significantly emphasized the word "caucus" and walked away. There is a great deal of speculation about what will be the character of the possible compromise between the free traders and protectionists. Some of the farmers say there will be no compromise and that the bill must stand or fall upon its merits, while others of that class and the incidental protectionists who have to hear themselves called, "Conservative tariff reformers," are positive that the Morrison bill must and will be materially modified. It was observed to-day that some of the prominent tariff reformers agree with Mr. Randall in earnest opposition to the bonded whisky bill, have paid him marked attention and the frequent animated conversations between them and Mr. Randall during the day are interpreted to mean that their purpose is to avail themselves of their mutual interest with respect to the whisky bill, to bring about an understanding with him. It is suggested to-night that it is likely that Mr. Randall and a probable majority of the Democrats, will favor the recommittal of the Morrison bill as the surest way of adjusting the difficulties of the situation so as to get a bill that will receive the support of a clear majority of Democrats over the Republicans and high tariff Democrats. It is barely possible that this may be agreed upon in caucus, but it is not supposed that Mr. Morrison will consent to it willingly, although the defects in the bill growing out of the attempt to apply the rule of a 20 per cent reduction without regard to the inequalities of the existing rates are assigned as a good reason for the recommittal. Mr. Randall, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Converse have agreed upon a resolution to be offered in caucus which they claim embodies the sentiment of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Ohio. The resolution will recite in a preamble that the same necessity for a revision of the tariff now does not exist as it did in 1882. That there has not been sufficient time since the passage of the act of March 3, 1883 to test its workings and that it would be futile to attempt legislation in the face of a hostile senate and president. The resolution declares the sense of the majority of the house that there should be a tariff for revenue sufficient to provide for the needs of the government economically administered with incidental protection for American industries and labor.

STORRS ON THE CATTLE BILL.

Emory Storrs says the pleuro pneuemonia bill will be defeated in the senate, and that no measure at all similar in character will pass that body. He is very severe against the board of officials created by the government to investigate diseases among cattle. He says in their efforts to perpetuate their positions, and give out the impression that their services are really of value, they have entailed a loss of millions of dollars upon the cattle interests of the country. If Mr. Storrs shall make his argument to-morrow against the bill, he will pursue this subject at very considerable length, and argue against the further retention of these gentlemen in office. He said to-night that one thing was certain, if the board was not abolished there would certainly be no further additions to it.

PERSONAL.

Major Edwards, of the Fargo *Argus*, left for home to-night.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The investigation of the failure of the Pacific National bank, Boston, was begun by the house committee on banking and currency. Lincoln and Frost appered in behalf of the stockholders of the bank, and charged that the directors of the bank had been guilty of fraud toward the stockholders, and Knox, comptroller of currency, and Needham, bank examiner, made this possible by their dishonesty or incompetency. Knox appeared in vindication of his action, and denied having done anything to justify the accusation against him. To-morrow Needham, bank examiner, will be heard in his own behalf.

The house committee on patents decided unanimously to report adversely on Representative Anderson's bill to limit the life time of patents to five years.

STATE OF TACOMA.

The bill introduced in the senate for the state of Tacoma, provides for the erection of the present territory of Washington and part of Idaho, into a state, and its admission to the Union, subsequent to the formation of a state government, and its adoption of a constitution by a convention of delegates representing the electors of the proposed state, to be held at Walla Walla, and the ratication of the actions of that convention, at a special election of the electors residing within the limits of the proposed state. It provides, however, that the admission shall not take place until after March 4, 1885.

The house committee on territorial affairs, adopted a resolution, asking the Secretary of war for all the information he has regarding the investigation into the removal of Payne from the Oklahama lands.

CABLE CARS FOR PARIS.

The right to the Lighthall patent, for cable tramway's for France, was sold to H. C. Woodrow, formerly of Cincinnati, who will shortly leave for Paris to introduce the cable street railway system there.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Representative S. S. Cox, chairman of the house Democratic caucus, issued a call for a caucus of the Democratic representatives on Tuesday evening next. The call is signed by John Hancock, Jas. T. Miller. J. R. Tucker, Burr W. Jones, Jas. M. Riggs, J. N. Burns, J. C. S. Blackburn, A. G. Curtin, H. W. Slocum, W. R. Morrison, W. S. Holman. Patrick A. Collins, F. H. Hurd, E. J. Ellis' J. K. Jones, W. S. Rosecrans, Geo. W, Geddes, N. B. Eldridge, T. W. Robertson and W. H. M. Pasey.

RETALIATION BILL.

The house committee on commerce considered the bill, authorizing the president to prohibit, by proclamation, the importation of articles of food or drink, when satisfied the same are adulterated in a mannar injurious to health, and prohibit the importation of such articles as he may deem proper from any foreign country, which exercises unjust discrimination against American products. It was decided to postpone voting on the measure till next Tuesday, but there was an understanding that the committee report to the house a bill substantially of this character. Instead, however, of limiting the operation of the act by the year 1887, the committee will reccommend that there be no limit.

CUSTOMS UNION LEAGUE.

Consideration was given to Representative Townshends joint resolution, authorizing the president to invite the co-operation of governments of the American nations, in securing the establishment of a commercial league, to be known as the Customs union of America, the object of which is to strengthen commercial intercourse. Ryan, Woodward and Davis were appointed a sub-committee to obtain the views of the secretary of state, and the secretary of the treasury on the proposed union and report on Tuesday. Townshend was invited to appear before the committee next week, and supporting the resolution by agreement. The Southern Pacific Railroad company has notified the secretary of the interior of the completion of another section of the road, 242 miles in length from Mohave, Arizona, to the Needles, Cal. The company ask to have this section examined by the commissioner who may be appointed to examine the sections completed last year. Pending congressional action in this matter it is not probable that this late application to the department will be more successful than the preceeding one, as the appointment of a commissioner might be construed into a recognition of the validity of the claim of the Southern Pacific to the land grant of the Texas Pacific company.

The number of postoffices in the United States on March 20, was 48,993, an increase of 1,135 in less than nine months. If the same rate of increase is maintained the remainder of the fiscal year the postoffices will number 50,000 on July 1, next.

NOT THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Commissioner Loring received a telegram from Professor Salmon, veterinarian of the department of agriculture, stating that after a thorough investigation of the disease at Neosho Falls, Kansas, he has concluded it is not the genuine foot and mouth disease, but is due to local conditions and there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The commissioner accepts this canclusion as final.

Heating the Dakota Capital.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, Dak., March 21.—The lowest bid opened to-day for steam apparatus for the new capitol building was by Samuel I. Pope & Co., Chicago, for $10,640.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Thompson-Sullivan Match Likely to Come Off.

CLEVELAND, O., March 21.—Sullivan's dispatch to the Associated Press was shown Duncan C. Ross to-night. Ross said: "That's right, we'll fight. What Mr. Sullivan says, we're agreeable to, except we want three months to prepare Thompson for the fight, otherwise its all satisfactory. The *Clipper* will not hold the stakes. I sent $2,500 today to Richard K. Fox, with the articles of agreement drawn to suit Sullivan's wishes." A copy was exhibited, reading as follows:

Articles of agreement entered into by D. C. Ross, in behalf of Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland, and John L. Sullivan, of Boston:

We, the said Thompson and Sullivan, hereby agree to fight a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the prize ring, for $5,000 a side, and the championship of the world. Said contest to be with or without gloves, at the option of said Sullivan. It is also agreed that the battle ground shall be tossed for, the party winning to give the other notice of the state of either Louisiana, Texas or Kansas. In accordance with the wishes of the said J. L. Sullivan, only six persons on each side to be allowed to witness the contest, which shall be three months from signing the articles. The referee to be mutually agreed on. In the event of a referee not being appointed, Richard K. Fox shall name the time and place for the fighting and appoint the referee. A second deposit of $2,500 shall be posted before the battle ground is tossed for. The party failing to make good the deposit, or conform with the stipulations herein, forfeits.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Journal of Commerce* will say to-morrow: The coffee invoice market for Brazils is completely upset on the demoralization in options. It is impossible to give the prices that would be of any service. To sell probably ½ cent decline would have to be accepted. Options sold off fully 55 to 65 points under much excitement in unloading, closing weak. One small failure is reported. Rio is weak, as well as other foreign points, and there is a complete loss of confidence with a desire to sell, without regarding price. East India grades have a considerable movement on the pressure to sell which have established the decline.

Bank President Arrested.

[Special Telegram to the Globe]

VALLEY CITY, March 21.—The arrest today of Herbert Root, president of the Farmers' National bank of this city, on the complaint of Chas. A. Pollock of Fargo, upon the charge of embezzlement, is supposed to be in some way connected with the case of Capt. Northrop of Kibby, who has been in jail at Fargo several days charged with taking $1,775 of school moneys which he claims to have lost. The facts are not fully developed. The standing of the parties gives the matter interest.

Tammany Hall Crowded.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The announcement that several prominent public men including Speaker Carlisle and Senator Thos. F. Bayard, would speak upon the tariff issue. crowded Tammany hall to-night, at the meeting of the Tammany general committee.

Harriet Martineau.

Harriet Martineau gives a very frank and pleasing account of how she felt when she saw that her first newspaper contribution had been printed:

There is certainly something entirely peculiar in the sensation of seeing one's self in print for the first time. The lines burn themselves in upon the brain in a way of which ink is incapable in any other mode. So I felt that day when I went about with my secret.

My brother had asked me to tea at his house that evening and taking up the magazine he began to read my article, saying.

"Ah, this is a new hand. They have had nothing so good as this for a long while," and "what a fine sentence that is? Why, Harriet, what is the matter with you? I never knew you so slow to praise anything before?

I replied in utter confusion:

"I never could baffle anybody. The truth is that article is mine."

When I rose to go he laid his hand on my shoulder and said, gravely:

"Now, dear, leave it for other women to make shirts and darn stockings. Do you devote yourself to this."

I went home in a sort of a dream, so that the squares of the pavement seemed to float before my eyes. That evening made me an authoress.

Bishop Hennessy Ill.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 21.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessy, of the diocese of Dubuque, is lying dangerously ill in this city. His condition is critical.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned liverymen of St. Paul, having the finest carriages and hearses in the city, do hereby agree to furnish carriages and hearses for funerals at the following prices, viz:

Morning's carriages, $2.00 each.
" hearses, 3.00 "
Afternoon's carriages, 3.00 "
" hearses, 4.00 "

KIMBLE P. CULLEN, 23 & 25 West Fohrth St.
W. L. NICHOLS, 34 West Fourth street,
J. F. ALEXANDER, Cor. Eighth and Sibley Sts.
E. W. SHIRK, Overpeck's old stand.
GEO. W. TURNBULL, 343 Exchange street.
HEWSON C. SEMPLE, Cor. Tenth and Pine.
32

QUINBY & ABBOTT,
(Successors to Stees Bros.),
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS
AND
Funeral Directors,
Corner Third and Minnesota Streets.
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BEHR BROS'
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Patent Cylinder Top,
Bessemer Steel Action Frame,
End-Wood Bridges,
"Milton Shield" Case.

The most unique and beautiful instruments ever seen in St. Paul.

DYER & HOWARD
148 & 150 East Third St.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.
GRAND SUCCESS!
Family Matinee To-day at 2 p. m.
TO-NIGHT.
THE MONARCHS OF FUN,
BARRY AND FAY
In their New Musical Comedy.
IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
Hugh Fay as Michael Muldoon.
Billy Barry as Michael Mulcahy.
Seats now on sale.
Seats $1, 75c, and 25c. Standing room 75c and 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
3 Nights and Matinee, commencing, Monday, March 24.
THE FAMOUS
Madison Square Theater Co.,
In the greatest dramatic success of America, having been presented consecutively in the United States over 3,000 times. With a specially great cast:
HAZEL KIRKE
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HAZEL KIRKE
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ANNIE RUSSELL,
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT
ADA GILMAN,
Mrs. CECILE RUSH,
C. W. COULDOCK,
J. G. GRAHAME,
DE WOLF HOPPER,
W. H. CROMPTON,
W. B. CAHILL,
And others, forming one of the strongest companies traveling. A beautiful domestic love story. Alternate tears and laughter.
Elegant embossed Souvenir Tiles presented to all ladies attending on Tuesday night.
Sale of seats commences this morning.
Reserved seats $1.00 and 75c.

OLYMPIC THEATER!
Arlington & Field's
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
22 First-class Artists!
The Largest and Best Show in the Northwest!
Family Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2:30

NATHAN FORD
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LAW OFFICE.
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Corner of Wabashaw and Fourth streets.
Over Express Office. 270

LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1882, 300 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instructions and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

CLOTHIERS.

Spring Overcoats!

You had better think about your Spring Overcoat now, you will need one very soon and it is much better to purchase one a litle while before you actually do need it than to wait until an assortment is broken. If you will come now we can show you the largest, handsomest, and most complete stock of Spring Overcoats ever shown in St. Paul. Remember, we guarantee the material, trimmings and make up to be fully equal to "made to order goods," while the prices are one-half lower. The prices are $7, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $19, $20, $22, $24, $25, $28.

If you cannot come yourself, send us your size and price you wish to pay and we will forward one on approval.

BOSTON One-Price CLOTHING HOUSE
Cor. Third and Robert Streets, St. Paul.