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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.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 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	29.61	42	SW	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.71	45	SW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.79	27	SE	Clear
Ft. Garry	29.70	17	SE	Clear
Minnedosa	29.66	22	NW	Clear
Moorhead	29.72	25	N	Cloudy
Quapelle	29.56	30	SW	Clear
St. Vincent	29.71	22	Calm	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinniboin	29.80	42	Calm	Clear
Ft. Buford	29.72	36	NE	Clear
Custer	29.82	32	SE	Clear
Helena, M. T.	29.80	40	SW	Clear
Huron, D. T.	29.85	30	NW	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	29.50	36	S	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.62	34	NE	Lt. Rain

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.798	41.4	35.8	SE	Cl'y Rainy

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .18 maximum thermometer, 45.0; minimum thermometer, 33.0; daily range, 12.0.

River, frozen.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi, clearing and fair weather, westerly winds and slight changes of temperature. Missouri valley, fair weather, westerly winds and falling, followed by rising temperature.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The grain and produce market at St. Paul was dull and inactive yesterday. At Milwaukee wheat was weak, and fluctuating, closing 1 @ 1½c lower than on Friday. At Chicago the bears had matters all their own way although an attempt was made several times to rally the sinking market. The market closed weak and lower all round, wheat being from 1c to 1⅝c, corn 1c and 1⅜c, oats 1⅛c and pork 12½c lower than on Friday, The eastern grain markets were also lower. On Wall street money was easy at 1½@2 per cent; exchange was steady. Bonds were strong; government four's advanced. The stock market was dull, and weak, declining on account of trunk line reductions, rallied a little and closed with the general list a shade lower than Friday.

THE Salvation Army, upon its crusade of disorder have come under police discipline at Kingston, Ontario. There ought to be an edict abolishing the intolerable cranks.

IN the Carpenter trial for the murder of Zora Burns, at Petersburg, Ill., the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, a finding that appears to accord with the fact in the case.

AT Cleveland, Ohio, last night, the authorities stopped a sparring contest which had begun before an audience in a public hall. It is high time the authorities of all cities suppressed these brutal exhibitions, which are a blotch upon humanity, and antagonistic to good morals.

THE Minnesota delegation in Congress unitedly favor the appointment of Colonel Lounsberry as Governor of Dakota, and for this spark of wisdom they are entitled to due credit. The colonel's friends increase daily, and they are not such bashful men that the President will not hear from them.

THE incompetence of the experts of the Agricultural bureau has a fresh illustration in the hue and cry they have raised over the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia among western cattle. The wise-heads should be given a dose of ergot, and their pleuro-pneumonia bill for the benefit of cranks, fired into the congressional waste basket.

AFTER many days, much praise and anxiety, investigation proves that the cattle plague is not a plague at all; that the entire trouble is caused by the consumption of ergat by the cattle. This poisonous, norcotic prasite exists in rye, and this season its presence is in such volume as to affect the blood and produce the condition which caused the alarm.

THE House of Representatives at Washington, continued on Saturday the debate began Thursday upon the bonded extension bill. The opposition to the bill is sentimental and the arguments in its favor are founded upon business principles. The United States recognizes the manufacture of whisky as legitimate. The relief asked for is proper and should be granted.

OUR special telegraphic advices from Washington indicate that there is some chance for Gen. Sanborn receiving the vacant United States judgeship. It is evident that the GLOBE's withdrawal of the Minnesota delegation to the Republican national convention from the support of Arthur, is having its effect. The President may as well understand that that is the ultimatum. No judgeship, no friendly delegation.

A CALL for the formation of an Independent Republican Association is issued at Chicago. The gentlemen engaged in the movement are eminently respectable, and mean well. They annually say a few words before the conventions are held, but after the nominations are made, meekly fall into line, hold their peace, and vote the regular ticket. Nothing amuses the machine regulars more than the zig-zag marching of the Independents.

THE Republican National committee met in Chicago yesterday with Senator Sabin in the chair. The object was to arrange the exposition building for the convention. It is presumable that the senator acted on the suggestion of the GLOBE and arranged the building large enough to accommodate the conflicting elements in the party in Minnesota. In that event the man who begged so hard but ineffectually to be put upon the national committee in 1880 will be left out in the cool weather.

THE London *Star* of June 12, 1792, contains a poem about the whiskey jug, one verse from which is enough to show that it was full of evil then, as now.

"Within these prison wall repose,
The seeds of many a bloody nose,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fist for fighting nothing loath,
The nose with blossoms glowing red
The bloated eye, the broken head!"

Many a community, rural and urban, is graced now, as in old time, with the fiery red nose, the product of the jug, from which neither all the waters of the ocean, nor all the oleagenous out-puts of Pennsylvania can discharge the stain.

THE outcry *against* the fast mail in this locality is absolutely universal. St. Paul has very intimate business relations with Chicago, more so than with New York. Heretofore the Chicago mail left at 9 p. m., arriving here at 2:25 p. m., and was delivered at 4 p. m. Now, in order to use the humbug fast mail, the 9 p. m. train comes without a mail and the Chicago letter mail of the previous night is held until 3 a. m. in that city in order to be "fast." It now reaches St. Paul an hour later than before and is not available the day it is received. The loss of three hours in Chicago by the "fast mail" in waiting for the Chicago papers to go to press is positively ruinous to the entire project, and the business public will greatly prefer to see the "fast mail" withdrawn if it cannot be remedied.

SPEECH.

Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt. Colossians IV—6.

St. Peter in enumerating the beauties of Christ's character gives this as the supreme excellence, "He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth."

Christ told his disciples, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man, but that which cometh out of the mouth, that defileth a man."

Many good and worthy persons, exemplary in every other respect, are guilty in this "their speech betrayeth them." Without doubt more sin is committed in conversation than in any other way. If the unhappiness and sorrow produced by talking could be withdrawn from the sum of human misery, there would not remain one-fourth of the amount.

"Let your speech he always with grace." By grace is not meant grammatical correctness, polish or elegant diction. The biblical meaning of grace seems to be love—Christ like. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," "the grace of God that bringeth salvation," all indicate love. Not courtly, after the ways of the world, but gracious after the Great Exemplar, speaking at the dictation of the "spirit of Christ which dwelleth in you" is the meaning of "speech with grace." Certain traits must enter into the composition of such speech. The first and most indispensible is truth. Nothing can compensate for its absence. A false tongue can never be a gracious tongue. Truth, the exact truth is the essential grace of conversation. To take a surmise for a fact; a report for authentic information; or to utter lies spoken by others, is lying, careless, unintentional it may be, but lying all the same.

To speak only of what one positively knows to be true is the rule; within such limits all gracious speech must come. Of course there are many temptations, to a talker, to stray beyond the actual into the regions of fiction, to give zest and brilliancy to his conversation, but he can do so only at the expense of his conscience, and by becoming an accomplice in the wrong done by repeating the false reports.

Speech is like coin, the true may be circulated with impunity and men gain by the circulation, but the passing of the spurious is a crime attended with severe punishment. The man who passes counterfeit money shares the crime and disgrace of the coiner. So a person, who repeats a story ignorant of its truth or falsity, becomes a partner of the one who first told it. By repeating it he gave it new life, increased its circulation and made it his own. It is a critical experiment for a man to trust to his ignorance to shield him in passing counterfeit money. It is his business to know the genuine, as it is ours to know the exact truth of what we speak.

Another essential of "speech with grace" is cleanliness—purity. Taking mankind as a unit with all their peculiarities, their imperfections and sins, there is nothing more unaccountable than vile conversation. That there should be beings capable of seeing and hearing the beautiful sights and sounds of nature, and the sweet harmonies of music; with minds to comprehend in some measure, the wonderful works of God, and yet could delight in low, filthy conversation, and be willing to reveal themselves to all who hear them, as the possessors of such vile thoughts, without shame enough to hide them; is as inexplicable as those convulsions below the surface of the earth, which find vent in eruptions of sulphuric gases attended with noisome smells. Of course there is no grace in such speech.

Sincerity is another virtue of gracious speech. Not only to speak the truth, but to have a courageous sincerity in expressing one's opinions. This is a very different thing from the offensive thrusting of one's opinions upon others on all occasions. What we think or believe is of more importance to ourselves than to any one else, and to come to the front every time with our beliefs is only an exhibition of our ignorance and self-conceit.

Our opinions are entitled to our support and defense when the vital principles to which they assent are called in question. That a Christian should hear the truth of his religion, or any of its details denied or ridiculed without his free outspoken defense is incredible. That man can know little of that "hope which is an anchor to the soul," who can hear the honor of his Savior impeached, unchallenged.

Sincerity of opinion goes further than this. It means the duty of every man to do his part in forming public opinion. There is an old story which shows pretty clearly how public opinion is manufactured at the present time. According to that, "all the inhabitants of the earth once agreed to raise a shout at a certain specified moment, that the blended voices of the whole human race might reach the moon; but when the designated moment arrived, every man, woman and child, except one man in China who was stone-deaf, stood silent, each one waited to hear the rest." So do we, when we see things deserving of censure, evil things which have become monstrous abuses by public indifference, wait for the voices of others to condemn them.

There are abuses and wrongs in this community, there are shams tolerated at the expense of the public weal, that would perish like Jonah's gourd by plain honest effort.

Take the subject of Temperance, what might not be accomplished by the strong and full utterance of the honest convictions of all sober men and women.

Instead they pause to listen to the voices of those who are interested on the wrong side. Money interests, the worship of the god of gentility, all speak out for their side like the deaf man in China, and the other side wait for each other. If our speech possessed the grace of sincerity, would we praise a man whose only merit was money made dishonestly, when our inward conviction was that he was a thief? Would we welcome a genteel libertine to our homes if we dared to be sincere? Should Mrs. B—— request the pleasure of his absence, how soon would our doors be closed to him!

Sincerity of opinion does not require the expression of all our angry, bilious feelings. Thousands of unhappy homes, of estranged husbands and wives, of alienated friends, of bitter enemies, the results of sincere speech, witness against it. But when we praise or blame let us be sincere. When we flatter a person to curry his favor, or to gain some point for ourselves; when we blame another for faults of which we know he is guiltless, we are flunkies and paltroons. Praise when we can, it gives others pleasure, and binds them to us with strong bands, and when we must find fault, do it with charity—which is the most gracious grace.

Another source of gracious speech is sympathy. The lexicographer defines sympathy as the quality of being affected by the same feeling as another. It is sympathy that makes charity lovely and precious. Alms-giving has lost its vital essence without sympathy. A modern writer ysas, "There are words which bless even the very poor more than gifts, which call forth in them slumbering resources for their own relief, lifts them up toward the condition from which they have fallen, revive a hope that is often the earnest of its own fulfillment, and supply the healing for the broken spirit without which mere alms-giving but prolongs the death struggle with adversity."

Of course, possessing sympathy, our words will always be kind. We are all struggling along the thorny road of life, pitfalls and danger on every hand; the best we can do is to help each by word and deed. Many a soul has been lost by words spoken by professing Christians. Words of calumny, insinuating whispers, careless criticisms, have wounded or hardened many a sensitive heart.

If our speech be gracious, it must be reverential. Flippant mention of holy things is one of the evils of modern times. Christians themselves often speak lightly of the things they profess to reverence. Profanity is but levity gone to seed, and the effect of irreverential conversation is to beget a contempt for sacred things. "Let your speech be with grace, and seasoned with salt." The kind of salt meant here is the salt used by the Athenians—Attic salt. It redeems conversation from stupidity and tameness, and gives to words a vital meaning. It is this salt which makes the difference between "small talk" and entertaining instructive conversation. It is this salt which makes the difference between cant and "words fitly spoken."

Cant is simply stringing good words together as a garment for a weak or inapt thought; "words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Good words are not necessarily quotations from the Bible, or some theological writings. Any word that instructs or amuses, that elevates or refines the hearers is a good word. It may prove a lamp to those "who sit in darkness," a ray of sunshine dispelling the clouds, or the clue to a lost trail for a wanderer. Only the judgment will reveal the value of speech seasoned with salt. How much good might be done, how much evil averted if really good people would use more of this salt.

Unsolicited advice and counsel are very unpalatable when given by a person of judgment and blameless life; but when they are proffered in the usual canting terms by self conceited persons of mediocre ability, they breed a disgust not only for the speaker, but for what he says. Christians have need to set a double guard at the door of their lips.

To the grace of truth, purity, sympathy, and reverence, add the salt of knowledge and practical experience, and opportunities will come, where in common conversaiion "a word in season" may be spoken, "which shall prove a seedling for spiritual harvest."

CURRENT COMMENT.

IT is to the credit of President Arthur that, as one of the executors of the estate of the late Hugh Hastings, he not only did nothing to prevent the sale of the *Commercial Advertiser*, but in fact he encouraged it, when he understood that Mrs. Hastings desired to convert the property. It turned out that the purchasers who would pay the most for the property were men not inclined to grant any political favors to Mr. Arthur, as they belong to the wing or faction of the Republican party hostile to the faction with which Arthur is identified. While he could, of course, have prevented the sale of the establishment, and so retained a journal that would favor him, he said he was in favor of the best disposition of the property, entirely regardless of his personal interests, and with his approbation the sale was made.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has raised a case of international law that may prove more intricate than all the perplexity over the Lasker resolutions. Charles Werner arrived at that place recently from Hamburg, Germany, and has been harboring with relatives. The man is insane, and at times very dangerous. At the holding of an inquest of lunacy it was developed beyond a reasonable doubt that the man had been sent away from Germany to get rid of him, and the United States commissioner at Toledo has sent the insane man to the German consul at New York to be returned to Germany. The question involved is, can Germany or any foreign country send its insane to the United States to be cared for at the public expense. As congress has now about disposed of the Lasker business, it might be well to look into this matter a little.

IT is amusing to read in certain eastern Republican prints startling paragraphs announcing that Mr. Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary Blaine, has been sent as minister—plenipotentiary to ex-Gov, Foster, of Ohio, to negotitate a treaty (vulgarly called a political trade) whereby the Ohio delegation is to be ostensibly for Senator Sherman but really for Jim Blaine, of Maine. The treachery of 1880, was so fatal to Sherman and so potent for Garfield that the Maine statesman has the poor wisdom to invoke a repetition of the process in his own behalf. If Mr. Blaine has not acquired the information that the same things never work twice in politics, he has been a dull observer. If John Sherman does nothing more, he will see that Charley Foster does not trick him again.

MRS. RONALDS, of London, before her marriage was Fanny Carter, a dashing society belle of Boston, and it seems she is a dashing lady yet, and enjoys a conspicuous society position in her English home, At a recent charity fair she appeared in a costume the skirt of which was fringed with a tiny set of cooking utensils and her headdress was of intertwined American and British flags. Fanny as a matron loves sensation as dearly as she did when a maiden.

THE ex-BOSTONIAN. Rev. E. D. Winslow, who was famous for his bold forgeries immediately preceding his departure for his native heath, is now residing at Buenos Ayres, where his genius for affairs has made him the owner and editor of the *Herald* newspaper, the proprietor of several valuable blocks of buildings, and enables him to drive the handsomest and fleetest horses in the city. He ranks as an estimable citizen, has unlimited credit and lives in ease and luxury.

GENERAL LOGAN's friends desire the choice of David Davis as one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention. That may turn out to be a very dangerous thing for Logan. Ex-Senator Davis' name has been pretty close to the Presidency, and it may come closer again. Sherman's experience in sending Garfield to Chicago in 1880 should be an "awful warning," esecially to such weak candidates as Logan.

THE statement is made with a slight flavor of vanity, that upon the occasion of the visit of Miss Francis A. Willard, the world-famed temperance advocate, at Cleveland, Ohio, 1,200 people shook hands with her. But Cleveland is a town of 180,000 inhabitants, so there were 178,800 who did not shake hands with her, still there may be the useful grain of salt in the twelve hundred.

NOW we know what sort of manner of man Bismarck is. Tom Ochiltree himself has said it. In the greatest effort of his life, as he discussed the insolence of the German Prince regarding the Lasker resolutions, he declared upon his honor as a congressman and Texas Republican that Bismarck is "the very alcohol of egotism." What a monster, to be sure.

VINNIE REAM, conspicuous if not famous before her marriage, has quite passed out of sight as Mrs. Hoxie. The features of her husband are said to be like a cameo, his hair absolutely snow-white, and his eyes, which are purple-blue, the only vivid color about his face—Vinnie must have chosen him for his statue-esque contour.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

Collision of Passenger and Emigrant Trains, C. M. & St. P. Railroad at Red Wing.

Thirteen Injured, One of the Number Seriously—Conductor of the Emigrant Train Charged with the Misfortune.

Care For the Injured, and Other Details.

At 12:30 yesterday afternoon an accident occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, at Red Wing, by which thirteen persons were injured. The injuries received by twelve of these persons are not considered serious, being mostly confined to scalp wounds, and cuts and scratches about the head and face and arms. One only out of the twelve injured, is thought to be seriously hurt, and this is an infant only six or seven months old. Considering all the circumstances it is a wonder that all or nearly all that were injured were not killed. Everything about the accident was very conveniently arranged, and located for a very serious loss of life; and when the report reached St. Paul, the general impression was, and it was so reported, that a considerable number of people had been killed.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

At the hour named, a special emigrant train, consisting of twenty freight cars loaded with emigrants' movables. two coaches filled with emigrants, and a caboose, the last three being the last of the train, was standing on the main track in front of the Lagrange mill, just opposite the steamboat freight shed. The locomotive was taking in water, and had supplied itself and started up. As it did so, the train broke in two and the locomotive moved on some distance. When it was discovered that the train had parted, an attempt was made to run back and pick up the part that was left behind. Just at this moment, the regular train, due here at 2:25, came around the curve, and having no knowledge that there was a train on the track, ploughed right into it.

THE COLLISION.

As soon as the train came around the curve, it was evident that a collision would occur, and in less than a minute after it was seen, the locomotive struck the caboose, knocking it all to pieces, and passing on ran into the last passenger coach. In this car were those that were injured. When the locomotive struck this car it threw it clear off the track upon its side, and of course all in the car were pitched forward and thrown upon their heads and shoulders, and this accounts for the uniformity of the injuries they all received. The rear end of the next coach was driven against the steamboat freight shed and damaged a good deal. In this car were seventy emigrants who escaped without injury.

THE INJURY TO THE LOCOMOTIVE.

The pilot and all the front part of the locomotive was smashed all out of shape. The locomotive, however, maintained its position on the track. The tender was split wide open, and the caboose got on fire, but the citizens and the people generally around the depot went to work in a very lively manner and put out the flames.

HE STOOD AT HIS POST.

John Johnson, the engineer of the passenger train, stood at his post through all the difficulty, and attended faithfully to his duty. He has been an engineer for twenty-five years, and it is claimed he never had an accident before.

TRAIN NOT FLAGGED.

There was a good deal of talk about the conductor of the emigrant train not flagging the passenger train, but he claimed that he complied with the rules and regulations of the company.

NAMES OF THOSE INJURED.

The party that was injured is from Durham county, Ontario, on their way to Winnipeg. Their names are as follows:

Alexander Payner, arm hurt; Mrs. Alexander Payner, ugly scalp wound; Emma Payner, injured in the face; Minnie Payner, cut ouer right eye; Matilda Payner, bad scalp injury; John Payner, hand cut and wrist sprained; Wm. Buddy, scalp wound; Mrs. Wm. Buddy, severe scalp injury; Maggie Buddy, slight wound in the face; Buddy, infant, seven months old, back and spine injured; John Doak, ankle sprained and a cut in the head; W. G. McBain, face and head cut.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE INJURED.

All the injured people were taken as quickly as possible to the hotel, the rooms of Drs. Phil. Jones, Leininger, and J. H. Sandberg, where they were given the kindest attentions that it was possible to extend to them, while the physicians were unceasing in their efforts to take the best of care of them. Everybody in Red Wing that was present did all they could for the sufferers.

SENDING PHYSICIANS FROM ST. PAUL.

As soon as information of the accident was received in St. Paul, a special train was made ready, and Mr. Prior, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Quinn and other physicians started for the scene of the accident.

CLEARING THE TRACK.

The accident occurred at 12:30, and everybody was put to work that could be got, to clear the track, yet so great was the wreck that the train did not start for St. Paul till 2:45, over two hours after the accident occurred. It did not arrive in St. Paul until twenty minutes of 5.

Augustus Schell Dying.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 22.—Augustus Shell is dying at is home, 9 WestThirty-fourth street. His physician has no hope that he will live through the night. Mr. Schell was taken sick seven weeks ago with Bright's disease and a complication of other complaints. He was attacked severely at first but rallied. Yesterday at noon he believed he was dying and called all the servants in the house to his bedside and bade them farewell. In an hour or so he rallied and told Dr. Guernsey that he began to feel a little better. He saw several visitors in the afternoon, among them Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, for whose father, the commodore, Mr. Schell was best man at the wedding in Canada. Other visitors were Chauncy M. Depew and Walter Hutchins.

The Conspiracy Investigation.

TORONTO, Ont., March 22.—The Ontario parliamentary conspiracy case was continued to-day in the police court. Balfour, M. P., in his cross-examination, admitted that the $800 given him by Wilkinson was not in the form of a bribe, but as a guarantee that he would get the office in the northwest promised him by Wilkinson, when the agreement entered into as to the office was fulfilled. That was the way he looked upon the money transaction. He admitted he pledged his word of honor to Wilkinson that Harcourt's name should not be divulged in the matter, and he had broken his pledge. Balfour said Kirkland told him he would give him $1,000 or $1,200 if he could eonscientiously advocate in his paper. speak in the house of commons and vote for his (Kirkland's) timber policy. Kirkland seemed to think there was nothing wrong in what he was doing, as, he said, he had been used to it on the other side of the line. Before the committee on privileges and elections. testimony was given to the changing by the banks of two $11000 bills.

No Red River Flood.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, March 22.—The water has not yet commenced to run over the ice on the Red river, and it will probably be two weeks yet before a breakup will occur, even with the most fayorable weather. The snow is quickly but effectually disappearing and the indications are against any serious flood.

ANOTHER TURN.

Chicago Wheat Reaches the Lowest Point of the Year.

Total Disappearance of the Bull Element from the Produce Market.

Wall Street Sharpers Have No Occupation but Shearing Each Other.

No Lambs in the Street and Therefor Little Wool from the Shearing.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 22.—The bears were in the ascendency to-day, and secured the decline they have been working for all the week, and they feel unusually jubilant at their success. Prices of wheat touched the lowest point on this crop. The bulls were completely routed, and have disappeared for a time and cannot be found. Even those who talked higher prices yesterday, had nothing to say this morning, and a few of them turned bear so quickly that it was impossible for any of their brother operators to tell what they were about. The chronic bulls were unusually sore, last night, and the downward turn this morning did not improve their feelings any. As an operator who has been a strong advocate of high prices of late expressed it: this kind of a market always disembowels a bull. Everything was favorable for a bear raid—the weather warm, favorable crop reports from the winter wheat sections; dull, weak cables and lower prices in New York.

Wheat was again the chief speculative article and had few friends, many of its former champions having joined the grand army of bears and selling freely. Trading was the largest of any day this week, but mostly of a local character. The bulls who commenced unloading part of their holdings yesterday continued to do so all through the session. The decline also brought out good lines of long stuff held for country account where margins were exhausted. The local crowd were also free sellers, and some good lines were put out. Among the sellers were Schwartz & Dupee, who sold 300,000 bushels of May to Lester at 94½@94⅝c, which was one of the largest single transactions of the day, Brega, who dumped all his purchases of yesterday below 95c, and Hobbs and Cudahy and Stevens. The buyers were Lindblom, Lester, the "big two," Jones and Ream, all of whom were covering shorts—the purchases of the last two named being in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 bushels. All the small operators who always follow in the wake of the large ones also covered freely as the price declined and more shorts were taken in than for months. Talks about the export demand and money were disappointments, the out inspection not showing a heavy increase as predicted. None of the large orders at the elevators were completed, as the inspection department does not make returns of out inspection except as they are loaded, but on Monday the showing will be heavy. A lot of 16,000 bushels No 2 spring was taken at 38 shillings delivered in London. This sale was made by a sample which had been sent a month ago and is the only sale made in that way within ten days. The English buyers are now quite favorably impressed with No. 2 Chicago wheat, though heretofore they had looked upon it as being no better than No. 3, and rejected; as they had seen nothing but a compound of No. 3, and rejected which has for months sold in that market as No. 2 Chicago.

Corn while not showing as much activity as wheat, was traded in more freely than on former days. It followed wheat closely. The small longs became scared, and unloaded freely as also did a number of larger ones, who had a profit in their trades and took it, being willing to run their chances of getting it back again at lower prices. The shorts covered large blocks but could not take it so fast as offered. Baker's corn trader, Fred Morrill, made the largest sale that has been noted in corn for some time, selling 500,000 bushels May at 55⅝c, to Mitchell, who bought it on a brokerage order and had it put down to three different parties who were covering shorts for Fraley of St. Louis. Ream also purchased over 1,000,000 bushels to cover part of his trades, Comstock letting him have 250,000 bushels at 56⅛c. Culver, Schwartz & Dupee were also conspicuous as sellers, while the only other buyers of any note were Counselman and Lindblom.

Closing sales of May were 94c wheat, 55⅜c corn, 34¼c oats, $17.97½ pork, $9.47½ lard and $9.47½ ribs. A decline from last Saturday of 2⅛c on wheat, 1¾c on corn, 1⅛c on oats, 30c on pork, 37½c on lard and 17½c on ribs.

Wheat opened active, the first sales being at 94¾c or ⅛c under last sales on the curb yesterday, with a steady decline to 94¼c when large buying by shorts who were coverning, in connection with rumors that there were large buying orders at that price caused an upward reaction to 94⅝. But the improvement was soon lost and although a number of the heaviest operators on the floor were free buyers, prices receded to 93¾ and closed on 'change at 94@94⅛c May. June ranged at 1¾@⅞c and July 2⅝@¾c over May and closed at nearly the inside prices of the day. Gilt edged receipts of No. 2 spring sold at 91¾@92 and regular do, about 5c under.

Corn opened weak on all speculative futures and declined 1c, values being largely controlled by other articles and the chief demand came from shorts who were covering sales in which they had good profits, while longs were unloading. The opening sales were on a basis of 56⅛@56¼c for No. 2 May and declined to 55⅜c on large selling by longs who were discouraged by the fine weather and prospects of early and vigorous operations in the fields, and closed weak at 55⅜@55½c. June, which is fast becoming the leading future, ranged at 1c, and July at 2½@2⅝c over May. The shipping demand for low grades was active, and prices well supported. The receipts for the week aggregated 997,000 and shipments 761,000 bushels.

Oats were adversely influenced by large receipts and the weakness of other articles. The offerings were large. Prices receded ⅜c and closed weak at the decline. Samples on track were in good shipping demand. Rye was firm and steady.

The receipts of hogs for the week were 54,000 against 65,162 the previous one. The quality was very poor, a liberal percentage being "skips." Shippers took all the good lots, leaving the poor ones, which packers refused to buy and they had to be taken by city butchers and sausauge makers. Only a few packers are at work and they are running in a small way. A portion of them are putting up meats and the others merely working to supply their customers with hams and shoulders. The nnmber of hogs cut here since March 1 aggregates 77,000, against 108,000 in the same time last year.

Pork was weak and trade spiritless. The opening was 5@7½c per barrel lower on a basis of say $18.05 and closed dull at $17.95@97½. The only business was in a scalping way between brokers. Lard was dull, with the demand from all sources small and strictly between brokers. The opening was at $9.52½@9.55. May, and the closing at $9.45@9.57½, showing a decline of 17½c from last sales on the curb yesterday. Short ribs shared in the general depression. The demand was small, and offerings meagre. Prices receded 7½@10c per 100 pounds, and closed at the reduction.

Receipts of sheep to-day, 800 against 441 last Saturday. For the week 13,000 against 16,000 for the same time last year. Trade and market quiet with a steady feeling. Sales at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice; $4.75 @5.00 for medium, and $4.00@4.25 for common. Receipts of cattle the past week 22,000 against 30,986 the previous week, and 34,460 in the same week last year. To-day 900. Trading limited on account of small offerings, and the market steady. Light, lardy steers of 980 to 1,050 pounds sold at $5.20@5.60; good smooth steers of 1,150 to 1,250, made $5.50@6.00. The best cattle averaging 1,300 to 1,400 and upwards made $6.10@6.50. Cows, bulls, stockers and feeders made about the same as yesterday. Receipts of hogs to-day 4,000 against the same number a week ago. Shippers and packers bought fairly, and the market was steady with all sold at the close, at $5.50@6.10 for light and skips; $6.15@6.50 for assorted light, and $6.25@7.30 for packers and shippers.

Chicago Financial.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 22.—Money in fair demand and easy at 5@6c per cent. New York exchange 25 cents premium per $1,000. The supply is increased by free shipments of grain. Sterling weaker; offerings light; shippers sixty day documentary on London and Glasgow, $4.85¼@4.85¾. Bankers' sixty day $4.86¾@4.89. The bank clearings for the week were $38,566,000 against $39,836,000 last year.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 22.—The trunk line stocks were weak at the opening on account of a further break in rates yesterday. The Vanderbilt crowd made quite an effort to sustain St. Paul and Northwestern, but left to themselves they manifested a decided disposition to weaken off. The same clique of brokers were buying New York Central. It was given out that D. P. Morgan had kindly informed the street that the market was a purchase. This does not prove to be a very alluring bait to the lambs. Price and Whitley were steady sellers of New York Central. During the middle hours there was quite a move in Pullman which was occasioned by seller sixty contracts falling due, and on account of favorable contracts recently made in Canada. The deal originated in Chicago, and was started two or three days ago. Points were given out to buy Louisville & Nashville and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis for a good advance. Large orders were executed in Boston for Michigan Central stock, supposed to be for account of a prominent Chicago gentleman, who was one of the projectors, and has always carried a large amount of the stock. The Cammack brokers were sellers during the afternoon. The market closed without any feature, feverish and weak. Reserves show an increase of $1,934,300.

BISMARCK'S BOOM.

Capitol Contracts, Water Works, and Gas Works, Building Association, etc.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, Dak., March 22.—Samuel J. Pope & Co., of Chicago, were to-day awarded the contract for steam heating apparatus for the new capitol building, for ten thousand six hundred dollars. The senate chamber and house will be heated by indirect radiation and the air changed half hourly.

A contract was also entered into to-day, with the National Tube Company of Maine, for the Bismarck water-works, to be completed July first and all rail rates sixty-five cents per one hundred pounds from McKeesport, Pennsylvania, are secured.

H. A. True, of Colorado, is negotiating for gas works here.

There were seventy-five passengers to Bismarck by yesterday's train.

A building and loan association with a half million capital was organized to-night.

The river fell two inches here to-day, and rose four feet at Buford, making a total of eighteen feet. The rise is expected to reach here by Monday morning.

O. S. Joff was nominated by the people's convention for mayor.

Bad Sanitary Condition.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 22.—Dr. Charles L. Gwynn to-day tendered his resignation as a member of the Galveston board of health, saying: "The sanitary condition is deplorable, and the board of health, under the revised ordinances, is only an advisory body and is utterly powerless to help it, although looked to by the people for protection." He states further, "should by any chance quarantine be a failure the germs of the yellow fever will find a rich pabulum to feed upon and become fearfully fatal and epidemic." Mayor Fulton, in accepting his resignation remarks, he does not share in Dr. Gwynn's lugubrious views, and asserts, that the city council, during the last year, has granted everything asked for by the board of health, and says, at all events, more money was spent last year in putting the city in a good sanitary condition than ever spent in any previous year, and expressed his belief that the city will continue as exceptionally healthy as for some years past.

Railway Legislation.

OTTOWA, March 22.—In the commons, Sir Chas. Tupper moved a resolution respecting the arrangement with British Columbia for the construction of the Naraimo and Esquimalt railway. Homer, member for new Westminster, opposed the resolution, because he said the government of the Dominion and British Columbia were giving away $20,000,000 worth of land for sixty miles of railway. He moved an amendment that the resolution should not be adopted, but the whole subjoct be referred to a select committee for inquiry. The amendment was lost, and the resolution adopted, and a bill founded thereon introdueed.

Banker Root's Arrest.

VALLEY CITY, D. T., March 22.—It appears that Banker Root was arrested for grand larceny instead of embezzlement. The warrant was sworn out by Attorney Pollock of Fargo. The circumstances are said to have been as follows: Captain Northrop, a client of Pollock's, gave him a chattel mortgage and then a bill of sale of a quantity of wheat at Kibby, in the western part of Cass county. Two young men whom Northrop owed went to Root for advice, and are said to have been told to take the wheat and sell it. This they did, and Pollock arrested him instead of the young men. The hearing of the case has been adjourned till Wednesday.

A New President Elected.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad company to-day, President W. T. McClintock, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. On motion of Mr. Sloan Capt. W. W. Peabody was then elected president and general manager. He was introduced to the board by the committee sent to notify him of his election, and assumed his duties at once. He will have entire control upon the transfer of the property by receiver Douglas, about April 1st. Captain Peabody not only has fine administrative abilities, as shown by his serving twice as president of the Cincinnati industrial exposition, and his present position as president of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, but he enjoys great personal popularity among the employes of the road. The other officers elected were: C. A. Bearher, general counsel, W. W. Walton, Secretary, A. Donaldson, assistant secretary, C. S. Cone, treasurer. Robert Garrett, James Sloan and F. W. Tracy, executive committee. Considerable time was spent in signing the new 5 per cent. bonds, to be used to take the road out of the hands of the receiver, A large portion has been taken by the Baltimore & Ohio interest. The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad to-day received notice of the favorable termination of the suit against them for taxes pending ten years, amount being nearly $15,000, brought by the treasurer of Roan county, Tennessee.

THE RAILROADS.

Rate Cutting Remains the Sensation of the Day.

Election of President of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

General Railway News and Notes from St. Paul Offices.

Railroad Branch from Thompson Falls.

A company has been formed in Helena, for the purpose of building a railroad from Thompson Falls into the Cœur d'Alene mining district, and the articles of incorporation have been forwarded to Boise City to be placed on file with the secretary of Idaho territory. The incorporators are S. T. Hauser, James Ryan, E. W. Toole, and Henry Klein, of Helena, and Dr. Tiernan, of Spokane Falls. The road is to be a broad gauge, and will be about thirty-three miles in length. The incorporators feel assured of its being a profitable enterprise, even if the new mines do not turn out well, for it will tap one of the finest timbered countries in the world, and will pay an immense profit from that source alone. Construction work is to commence within a few weeks.

Rail Notes.

On and after Monday, (to-morrow,) the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road will receive freight for Chippewa Falls.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul through train that should have arrived in St. Paul at 7:20 a. m. was delayed at Lake City four hours, and arrived here about 12 m.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway company has issued a circular to all agents calling their attention to the rules and conditions governing the transportation of emigrants moveables on that line.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois division of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway company, was held Friday in Chicago, and the same directors as were chosen at the Indianapolis meeting the day before were also elected at this meeting, and the action in regard to the consolidation of the various divisions ratified.

Mr. George H. Crosby has been appointed first assistant general freight agent of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, with headquarters at Denver. He will continue to perform also his present duties as general agent at Denver. Mr. A. B. Smith has been appointed second assistant general freight agent of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, with headquarters at Omaha.

The members of the Chicago freight bureau have issued another circular to their patrons and business acquaintances in the west informing them that arrangements have been made with the Union Pacific whereby that road in Nebraska will ticket them through to Chicago and return via the roads comprising the Western Trunk Line association until March 29 at one fare for the round trip.

The emigration boom is setting in pretty heavy. Yesterday there were four cars of emigrants and forty cars of emigrants' movables at the transfer going west over the St. Paul & Manitoba road, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was at the same time bringing twenty cars of movables and two cars of emigrants. The St. Paul & Manitoba road had over 100 passengers for Winnipeg last night.

Mr. Frank B. Clark, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road, and Mr. Boyden, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road have returned from Chicago, where they went to aid in fixing up the Northwestern freight pool, which is to last for two years. All that was done has been received and published. The rates between St. Paul and Lake Superior points were referred to Messrs Carmen, Clark, Truesdale and Boyden.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that the following rates will be in effect from April 1 to Oct. 13, 1884: Lumber and tenth-class C. L., 30 cents per 100 pounds; rough stone, staves, stave bolts, beading, shooks, hoop poles and hoops, 25 cents per 100 pounds. This is a reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds from the rates heretofore in effect. The above guarantee of time does not apply to points in New England taking Boston rates.

Wm. H. Becker, president and general manager of the Ellendale East & West Railroad company, has issued a circular which says: A change in the corporate name being deemed advisable in furtherance of the future progress of our company, it was decided by the stockholders, at a special meeting held to-day, to make such change, and on and after this date the corporate name of our company will be the Dakota Midland Railroad company, by which name our company will hereafter be known.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state of Illinois, for the Quincy, Jacksonville & Eastern Railway company. Its proposed route is from Quincy through the counties of Adams, Pike, Scott, and Morgan to the city of Jacksonville, Ill. The principal office is at Quincy, and the capital stock is to be $3,000,000. The first board of directors are Henry Root, Isaac Tedsen, and Fred W. Meyer, of Quincy; Chancey L. Higbie, of Pittsfield; Charles B. Hubbard, of Winchester; and Isaac L. Morrison, Lewis Olmstead and William D. Sanders, Jacksonville.

It is rumored that Mr. John McLeod, general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, has been asked to tender his resignation, and that the position had been offere dto Mr. C. C. F. Bent, formerly with the Pan Handle and now with the New York & New England railroad. It is the general opinion that the time is rapidly approaching when the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will be controlled by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Chicago (Kankakee line), and it is said that negotiatins looking to the consummation of that end are again pending.

The following has been issued by the Northern Pacific road:

Taking effect March 20th, 1884, and until further notice, all freight except high explosives and freight classified by joint western classification higher than first class, consigned to points in the Black Hills via Dickinson or Medora, will take the following special rates: From St. Paul, Minneapolis, East Minneapolis, Minnesota transfer, Duluth or Superior, to Dickinson, Medora, or Little Missouri, D. T., 50 cents per 100 lbs. Freight classified by joint western classification higher than first class will be charged accordingly, considering the rate above named first class.

J. M. HANNAFORD, Gen. Freight Agent.

Rates Cut in Passenger Travel.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—It is reported here that the Chicago & Alton has sold 1,000 unlimited tickets from Chicago to Kansas City to Sam Fitte, the Toledo scalper, for $9,000. Sam said he would carry passengers from Toledo to Kansas City via Chicago at a heavy cut to meet the alleged cut by the Wabash company. General Passenger Agent Townsend and General Ticket Agent Chandler, of the Wabash, deny that the Wabash has cut rates, but say the Bee line may look for a cut from Cleveland. General Passenger Agent Charlton, of the Chicago & Alton, will neither deny nor acknowledge the reported cut. Railroad officials here apprehend a rate war.

A Prosperous Administration.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Erie Railway company officials to-day state, in additional to the payment of current running expenses, interest on bonds and other obligations, and three consecutive dividends of 6 per cent cash to the prefereed stockholders of the Erie company has during the past six years or under the administration of President Jewett, expended nearly $14,000,000 in improvements to the road, its property and equipment fully one-half of which was paid out of the current surplus earnings.

Through Pullman Train.

MEXICO, via Galveston, March 22.—The first through train of Pullman cars, with passengers, leaves to-day for Chicago, permission of the government being received. The party consists of fifty distinguished persons, Mexicans and Americans. General Freight and Passenger Agent Parker is going in his private car to Boston to make arrangements to attract summer tourists to Mexico. Five hundred tourists are expected in May.