

Daily Globe

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. LEWIS HARKER.

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1885. THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTH STREET. THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 127 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH. THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 217 1/2 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with columns: Stations, Wind, Clouds, Temp. (F), and other weather indicators for various locations like Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

THE HOME REPORT. Barometer, 30.17; thermometer, 30; relative humidity, 75; wind, north; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 35; minimum, 25; rain, .00; observations, 11; river—observed height, 1.3; fall in 24 hours, .0; Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATORS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Generally fair; variable; with northwesterly wind; temperature, except in southern portion, where it is slightly cooler. For the upper Mississippi valley: Fair; with stationary front; with slow rising temperature; northwesterly winds, becoming variable. For the Missouri valley: Fair weather and slow rising temperature, with very nearly stationary temperature and variable winds.

THE DAILY GLOBE. First Page—Beecher and Talmage, Washington and Foreign News. Second Page—Paris and Stillwater News Among the Horses. Third Page—Minneapolis and Sporting News. Fourth Page—Editorial, Dakota News and the New York Sun's Wall Street Article. Fifth Page—Northwestern News. Sixth Page—Financial and Commercial. Seventh Page—Want Advertisements. Eighth Page—Story.

AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY. ST. PAUL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Washburn St.—Boston Ideas in "Girland." LYONCE THEATRE, Seventh St. near Jackson—"Olympic Fawcett." SACKETT & WIGGINS' DIMM MUSEUM, 214 and 216 Hennepin Ave.—Museum and Stage Performance.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

Minneapolis French Canadians are impatient at the hanging of Riel. The arguments in the Minneapolis police investigation will occur to-day. The Hennepin Avenue M. E. church of Minneapolis celebrated its tenth anniversary.

J. J. McArthur of St. Paul and others addressed the Minneapolis branch of the Irish National League.

The commissioner of internal revenue's report shows the government receipts for the past year were less than last.

Parnell's manifesto has not created the expected stir, as the English press ignored it almost entirely, not even commenting on it.

The Balkan conference has decided that the status quo ante bellum be maintained in the Kingdom of Serbia will not consent willingly the powers will enforce the rule.

THE CANADIAN PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the Globe: The French in the present highly pleased at the course taken by the Globe in the Riel question. You may rest assured that your paper will always have the hearty support of our people. The French press all through the country is clamoring very hard for the independence of Canada or her annexation to the United States. It is urging the union of the French Canadians with the Irish for the purpose of forming a strong army and kicking John Bull out of America. If such an organization is formed it would certainly be very powerful in numbers and means, and its object could be easily attained. The country is now able to look after her own maintenance, and will soon endeavor to break the link which keeps that miserable colony in slavery. In that event England would not be able to render much help to her allies of Canada. She has already her hands full. It is a known fact that France and Russia are only waiting for an opportunity to settle the routes they have against England, and in case of her fleet being engaged elsewhere, their powers would make it warm on her territory. Let us hope that the French Canadians will succeed in their struggle for liberty. The country was established by their ancestors and by right it belongs to them. The Americans, with their well-known gratitude, would not forget what France did for them in the days of England's oppression, when Lafayette and his bravest lent a generous hand to the noble Washington in driving out the yoke of tyranny and contributing to make this a free country. There is an association being formed, which is to have branches all over the United States and Canada. I believe it is to be called the "Sons of Liberty," and when fully prepared will make John Bull waltz, a very respectfully, VICTOR P. LAYLALE.

The Globe has repeatedly stated in its discussion of Riel's execution and other matters growing out of the Northwestern war that it was not actuated by sympathy for either side of the race contest which is being waged so bitterly in Canada. It has recognized the fact that race prejudices do exist in the Dominion, and that the Indian outbreak occurred to be found in the bitterness of feeling which existed between the French and English Canadians. Subsequent events have only confirmed the correctness of that assertion. When the rebellion was crushed the English faction claimed it as a victory over the French. It is safe to say that Riel would never have been executed if it had not been done in obedience to the clamor raised by the dominant English population, which was peculiarly incensed against him because he had French blood in his veins. While it has recognized all these things as facts, and so apparent as not to be ignored, the Globe has not been moved by them in making its protest against Riel's execution. It was because it regarded his execution on a charge of high treason as a stain

upon our civilization that it entered its protest. So far as the matters referred to in the above communication are concerned the GLOBE will say that while its purpose to ferment discord among the people of Canada, nor has it any desire to rob Great Britain of any of its territory, still, if at any time the people of that province conclude that they would be benefited by being annexed to the United States, the way is open and they will have a cordial welcome. The folds of the stars and stripes are ample enough to protect all the liberty-loving people of the world. We are disposed to think that the Dominion government is undervaluing the effect of Riel's execution on the French population. In an interview published in the GLOBE yesterday Speaker KIRKPATRICK of the Canadian house of commons makes light of the statement that there is any widespread disaffection, and is disposed to think it is confined to a few politicians who seek to make cheap capital. It is possible that the government officials are lulling themselves into a false sense of security. Independent of the revelations which are made in the communication we publish above there are reasons for believing that a revolution of no small proportions has been started in Canada and is gaining headway every day. As has often been remarked the French in Canada are more French than the inhabitants of France. They are just as distinct from the English as they were two centuries ago. They are the direct representatives of the France of Louis XV., living still the hardy, simple lives of the early colonists. This is the element that Sir JOHN MACDONALD has arrayed against his government by the execution of RIEL. At the last census they numbered 1,300,000, while nearly a quarter of a million more of them have drifted over the borders of the United States. With a population of nearly 2,000,000 arrayed against the government, and with its race prejudice intensified and embittered by a cruel assertion of power on the part of the government which was already unwarranted and unjustified, it is a very easy matter to see that it is not entirely smooth sailing for the MACDONALD administration.

THE REAL BENEFICATOR.

In these days when the rich are prone to make a vulgar display of their benefactions it is pleasant to turn aside with Mr. BECHER in contemplation of the life of the merchant prince of the great metropolis, whose charities to the poor are so well known. It is not allowing the left hand to know what the right was doing. The career of Mr. HORACE B. CLAFIN afforded Mr. BECHER a most excellent subject yesterday for a profitable discourse on the proper use of wealth. The sermon, which appears in this morning's GLOBE, is full of instruction. He points out most clearly that the danger of wealth is in the abuse of it. The possession of great riches is a blessing or curse in proportion to the possessor's capacity for using money properly. The accumulation of large fortunes in the hands of men of selfish dispositions is a curse to society. In the hands of men of generous natures wealth is a blessing. In this age, remarkable for the accumulation of gigantic fortunes in the hands of a few individuals, the serious problem is not so much in regard to the amount accumulated as in the methods by which it is obtained. The danger of overgrown fortunes in America today lies in the practices which are resorted to in order to obtain wealth. The man who grows rich by honest methods can be trusted to put his money to good uses. The man who becomes wealthy by dishonesty has not the moral qualities to enable him to become a public benefactor, and consequently is invested with a power which makes him dangerous.

A MONSTER OF FRIGHTFUL MIEN.

Charity suffereth long and is kind, but it is asking a little too much of the celestial goddess to request that her mantle should be cast over the frailty of poor, sinful humanity when it takes the form of a minister of the Gospel seeking to make gain of a scandal, in which he has been involved by his own indiscretions. If the moral sentiment of the country is outraged by the threatened appearance on the lecture platform of a courtesan who seeks to make money out of her notoriety as a contestant for a dead millionaire's estate, what a violent shock it must be to the moral sensibilities of a community to witness the spectacle of one clothed in the sacred garb of a minister of CHRIST appearing in the same revolting role, and that, too, on the Lord's day. Independent of the feature of a gross desecration of the most sacred of the duties of the reverent conscience because of the demoralizing effect upon the community, the important victim of a scandal has a right to vindicate himself in a public manner as long as he does it within the bounds of propriety and decency. But when he seeks to make merchandise of the unenviable notoriety in consequence of his connection with the scandal, he not only robs himself of the respect and sympathy of respectable people, but is an offender against public morals and ought to be squelched. Sunday prize fighting is a virtue in comparison with such conduct.

THE MILK REFORM.

The war between the milk producers and the retailers now waging in New York and Pennsylvania will probably be productive of good results. The consumers are likely to get more milk and less water and chalk in the future. Associations are being formed with the design of protecting the producing interests. The more the retailers dilute the milk the greater the tendency to keep down the price of milk. Consequently the farmers are never benefited by a rise in the price or a scarcity in the market. At the present time the dairymen are unable to furnish only about one-third of the quantity of milk required for daily consumption in New York city. Under ordinary circumstances this scarcity in the milk market would enable the producers to realize three times as much for their milk as ordinarily. But when the retailers dilute it in the proportion of two parts water and chalk to one part milk the market is supplied. The consumers pay the same price for this diluted stuff that good milk would be worth. The retailers make a clear profit of over 200 per cent, while the dairymen's nose is held to the grindstone at the old rates. The agitation which has been produced by this state of affairs will now result in legislation which will drive diluted milk out of the market just as oleomargarine has been. It is time that the milk reform had come.

A PARTISAN'S VIEWS.

Now that his own re-election is concerned, Senator GORMAN of Maryland is disposed to talk plainly on the subject of federal patronage. He says that the meaning of the recent elections is that the reform cranks are to be squelched. His own party has been to do on all the party organs of the past year. Mr. GORMAN'S idea is that a political leader ought to be fish or fowl. He ought either to be a Democrat or a Republican, and he has no admiration for the statesman who attempts the straddling act. The people of Maryland have endorsed his position in this respect, and he thinks that the sentiment of New York can be constructed in the same direction. In a recent interview the Maryland senator says: "There will always be two great parties in this country. One or the other must rule the country. When we acknowledge that

fact and get down to a contest of principles between the parties we have got the country in good shape. It was expected in Maryland that I would get all the Republican offices, but I am an offensive partisan. I haven't turned a man out that way. They shall stay until their terms are out and then walk the plank as Republicans to make room for Democrats. That is the way the thing should be. I don't care how offensively partisan a Republican is. The more offensively partisan men become the better it will be for the country, because partisanship is bred by adherence to principles."

WOORTHY OF IMITATION.

The new GLOBE is the model newspaper of the Northwest. No better evidence of this fact exists than the eagerness with which its contemporaries seek to follow in its footsteps and imitate each new and enterprising feature which the GLOBE inaugurates. A striking illustration of this effort at imitation was furnished by the Pioneer Press yesterday in an attempt to illustrate its columns. It was an awkward attempt, it is true, but, as good intentions always deserve commendation, the GLOBE most heartily commends its contemporary for the effort it is making to copy after a paper which is a worthy model for the study of all ambitious journals. The fact is, our contemporaries never had a conception of what a real live newspaper was, or ought to be, until the new GLOBE took the field.

A CRANK COLLEGE.

A New York crank proposes to establish a college for the education of officeholders. He is sending out circulars to prominent politicians all over the country seeking to enlist them in support of his enterprise. The best school from which officeholders can graduate is an honest ballot box under the control of a faculty of intelligent voters. A diploma from this sort of a school is worth more than a string of college certificates reaching from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande.

FOOD FOR GOSSIPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A writer in the Sunday Herald says: "No incident of the month has created more interest than the message which the earl of Dufferin, governor general of India, sent to our government inviting three officers of the United States army to come to India, as specifically as possible, ostensibly to be present at the Indian mutiny. The three officers, a boy and five divisions, massed into army corps. It is understood, however, that something more is intended than this, and that the real object is to capture the Burmah capital by the troops, under Gen. Prendergast. The American officers will be the guests of the governor general, and will be spared in showing them everything worth seeing in the military establishment of the Indian empire. The interest in this matter is caused by the unusual character of the invitation. What is behind all this is a question that no one seems able to answer. It is the Indian mutiny, and the officers are desired to increase the number of Republican votes in the electoral college. Mr. BLAINE should remember that Dakota may become imbued with the spirit of reform by that time."

Shot His Young Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Samuel R. Smith shot and killed his young wife last night, although the fact of the tragedy was not disclosed until to-day. They were occupying a single room at 310 Monroe street. A shot was fired about 8 o'clock, which alarmed some of the inmates, but their fears were allayed by the fact that the man was in bed and had been peacefully discharged. This forenoon the discovery was made that he had killed his wife and fled during the night. His wife was supposed to be a creole and formerly lived in Cleveland, but ran away with Smith and married him in Chicago. She was more than 19 years of age, and from several letters found in the room appeared to have been engaged to Dr. Bickford of Cleveland, who followed her to Chicago and finally left, declaring in a letter that he intended to commit suicide. Smith at one time lived in Erie, Pa. He was in the employ of the J. O. Schimmel Preserving company in this city, but little else is known of him. Jealousy is supposed to have actuated him to commit the crime.

Sat Upon the Hierbman Order.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—St. Patrick's Cathedral church was the scene of a little excitement this morning, when at the morning services the pastor, the Rev. Father Bloomer, denounced the Ancient Order of Hierbians, characterizing them as wolves in sheep's clothing, and unworthy the association, confidence and respect of good Catholics. Father Bloomer has made the Hierbians the subject of his displeasure on many occasions, usually before the giving of an entertainment by the society, and to-day's assault was on account of the annual ball of the society, which was given last evening. With much feeling he appealed to his hearers not to attend the ball on pain of mortal sin, and the great displeasure that it would afford him. Members of the society, many of whom belong to St. Patrick's parish, and heard the uncompromising denunciation, and endeavored to sell tickets to the ball, meeting with much encouragement. It is thought a most unpleasant phase of the trouble will culminate Wednesday, should there be a clerical interference.

Gov. Hill Makes an Appointment.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Gov. Hill yesterday afternoon appointed George H. Sterling of Brooklyn port warden of New York, vice William H. Learycraft, a Republican politician whose term expired May 28. The position commands a salary and fees of from \$2,500 to \$3,000 and gives the holder a large political patronage. It is not so important a place as the federal position of weigher in a custom house, which Sterling just failed to get. The appointment is to be taken as an expression of Gov. Hill's general political views on the subject of civil service reform rather than a full compensation to Sterling for the place he lost. Gov. Hill was asked if he had anything to say concerning Sterling and the causes which led to his appointment, but he simply replied that Sterling was a good man. The position is not subject to the state civil service rules. The appointment will come before the next senate and will unquestionably be rejected.

Strange Hallucination of a Lunatic

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The insanity of Joe Dion, the billiardist, makes him imagine that he is constantly playing important match games. His first crazy vagary was to fancy that he was engaged in the Chicago tournament. He went all through with games in his billiard rooms, believing that he was in the city and that the noble red men long ago reached the same conclusion. The working people of Philadelphia are more interested in saving the zoologic garden than in obtaining the same for voluntary contributions for that purpose.

MR. FORAKER WILL POSSIBLY EMERGE FROM HIS OBSCURITY

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Already at the Front.

The St. Paul GLOBE is not content to be the front as one of the leading journals of the Northwest. The St. Paul GLOBE is already at the front. Its news columns are replete with matters of interest from all quarters of the globe, and in its pages every item of any general interest is faithfully chronicled. Its news is not only timely, but it is also everywhere, East or West, and all news is invariably presented to its readers in the most attractive manner. Its news is not only timely, but it is also everywhere, East or West, and all news is invariably presented to its readers in the most attractive manner.

DAKOTA DOINGS.

Figures Showing That Dakota is the Wealthiest Agricultural District in the World. The Official Returns of the Late Election Counted and the Result Made Definite. Col. W. F. Steele of Kidder County Said to Have Been Malignantly Assailed.

Matters of General Interest Pertaining to the Great Territory.

Dakota Agriculture. Special to the Globe. FARGO, Dak., Nov. 22.—It is claimed for Dakota that it is the wealthiest agricultural region in the world, and that in proportion to capital and labor invested the earnings of improved land are larger than in any other part of the country. For illustration the census of the territory shows that the six counties west of the Red river are taken, about forty miles east and west by 150 north and south, with a population of 83,000. The Sunday Argus compares these six counties as shown by the census this year with the entire territory as given by the census of 1880 as follows:

Table comparing Dakota R. R. Valley in 1880 and 1885. Columns include: Number of farms, Acres improved, Value of farms, Value of machinery, and Value of crops.

Dakota's Official Returns.

Special to the Globe. YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 21.—The state canvassing board has been at work all day canvassing the returns of the constitutional and general election. The returning board consisted of the following members of the state executive committee: Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton, chairman; H. M. Reed of Sully county, secretary; E. C. Beebe of Sioux Falls, J. Cain of Huron, S. G. Updyke of Codington county, J. R. Hansen of Yankton, and J. W. Steele of Butte. The secretary of the board is Joseph H. Teller, secretary of Dakota; A. J. Edgerton, chief justice; D. Frank Etter, M. D., superintendent of the Dakota insane asylum. The board has received the following returns: For constitution.....25,132 Against the constitution.....6,522 Majority for constitution.....18,610 For prohibition.....15,552 Against prohibition.....15,218 Majority for prohibition.....324 For minority representation.....16,840 Against minority representation.....11,232 Majority for minority representation.....5,388

Assailing Col. Steele.

STEELE, Dak., Nov. 22.—The Jamestown Capital of Friday and Devil's Lake Inter Ocean of Saturday both contain serious charges against Col. W. F. Steele of this place, in that he has been robbing this (Kidder) county; that he carried the recent election by the grossest fraud, and that the county officers probably were brought against him, and that he is in league with the county officers who are under charges before our board of county commissioners. The fact is that Col. Steele is one of the originators of the county officers, and stands at the head of those who are working for the moral tone of our county. When Col. Steele is heard from something will be sure to drop. In four years' services as county commissioner, from the date of the county's organization, Col. Steele has never put in a bill for incidental expenses or mileage, notwithstanding his expenditures. If the county had then to pay they would have amounted to several thousand dollars, and which would have been paid by the county. The expiration of Col. Steele's term of office the county had in the treasury \$5,494.73, with not a dollar of indebtedness. There is no doubt that criminal action will be taken against these papers.

Secretary Teller to Practice Law.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 22.—Secretary Teller has been admitted to practice law in the courts of this territory. He says his resignation was sent to the interior department some time ago, and is now waiting for his successor to be appointed.

Violated the Land Laws.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 22.—I. W. Seaman, a leading and influential citizen of Bon Homme county, was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging him with a violation of the land laws. He gave bonds for his appearance.

An Officer Transferred.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 22.—United States Paymaster Sharp has been directed to move from Yankton to Leavenworth before Dec. 10. Maj. Sharp has been stationed in this city eight years, having succeeded W. A. Elderkin. It is not yet known here who will be his successor.

Illegal Use of the Mails.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 22.—In the United States court yesterday the case of the United States against Montgomery was begun. Montgomery is charged with sending obscene matter through the mail.

Judge Francis' Removal.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 19.—About the first of August last, the department of Justice was charged with writing from Bismarck last winter, during the legislature, to a James Francis, a certain specific and grave charges were filed against Judge W. H. Francis of the Sixth Judicial district of Dakota. The charges were drawn up and attested by members of the bar in this and other counties, and were supported by verified statements in detail from attorneys, litigants and jurors. With, and following the charges, the department of Justice set forth sufficient causes why the removal should be made. The complaints against the judge are not, as has been assumed by his defenders, because of his offensive manners on the bench, but apply to his conduct in the business of the court as it appears in orders, rulings and decisions in a large number of numerous civil and criminal cases. The formal charges were not made public, because those who brought them had no desire to injure the judge personally. It is enough at this time to say that in a fairly organized court of impeachment the facts set forth in these charges would remove and could be applied. Yet three months have passed by since these charges were filed in Washington and no action has been taken to even an encouragement for expecting relief. It is said, in excuse of the administration that under the late tape and civil service act, the removal of a judge for action until the president calls for the papers, which may be filed away without even being read, and that, lacking some influential representation on the spot, the president may not be so inclined to remove him. I should say there was need of reform in the methods of the departments. But it seems more probable that the removal of Judge Francis from office has been authorized at Washington by certain Eastern influences and by professed Democrats from Dakota,

LUCK IN SPECULATION.

What Has Been Done the Past Week in Grain and Stocks. Special to the Globe. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Sun's "In and Out of Wall Street" article to-morrow will say: The stock market reached last week a state in which all generalization becomes impossible, except by way of saying that prices are well sustained and that investors and speculators or both seem still to be willing to purchase stocks at slightest reductions. The issue of the trunk-line agreement, upon which so many castles in the air have been built during the last few months, and a stupendous advance in prices has been effected, does not seem to be very brilliant. At all events all Mr. Depey could affirm on Saturday was that there will not be a railroad war for at least a year from January. As Mr. Garrett has signed the trunk line contract, which is binding for a year, and cannot be departed from until three months' notice has been given at the year's end, that is certainly not much of a step toward the promised iron-clad agreement upon which so much work and talk have been expended. Still, as it requires a year to break up the trunk line, it will probably require about as much time to bridge over Kill Von Hill and to build the eighteen miles of railroad which the Baltimore & Ohio requires to reach to Elizabethport, ample time is secured for Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates to speculate in the market.

BOUGHT AT THE LOW PRICES.

The news in regard to the position taken by the Baltimore & Ohio and the conditional way in which the trunk line agreement was signed by Mr. Garrett, would have been sufficient, at any other time, to demoralize the market utterly. But trunk line stocks are so firmly held by the clique and the speculative portion of the general public has of late so much interested itself in different minor railroad corporations, that the market barely felt the effect of the unfavorable news. In fact, if the trunk line of stocks were weaker, a great many of the so-called wild-cat showed a great deal of strength and recorded handsome advances in prices. It would take more space than the Sun can dispose of to describe the unfavorable movements of many securities which have become favorites in Wall street. Almost everybody who has any connection at all with stock speculation has a pet to nurse and to recommend to his friends, and it would be useless to advise people to examine carefully the papers they are paying their money for. A multitude of men have made up their minds to gamble and they will gamble, and it is, after all, cheaper and safer for them to do so in stocks that cost less than a high-priced trunk line security. Of all the light fancies Kansas and Texas was one that suffered the most last week, dropping as it did about 3 per cent in one day, but this decline was natural, for the stock has doubled in price, advancing from 18 to 26 in less than three months. It is not surprising that the peculiar manner. A great deal of it is in Amsterdam and big blocks have recently been bought by Chicago people. The Dutchmen stick to their holdings, because in most cases they still negotiate at cost prices. It is not surprising that the Dutchmen are so much encouraged by the recommendations of Gen. Sherman in regard to the opening of Indian territory. If his suggestions to the government in this respect are followed out, Kansas & Texas will, of course, greatly benefit. The Indian men immediately connected with its management seem greatly to prefer the bonds of the concern, being of the opinion that a considerable time will be required for the stock to earn something in the way of dividends, and that the opening of Indian territory or not. The grain market continues irregular and most of the time bears in tone, notwithstanding talk about

WAB COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE.

STUPID REPLICAS predicting a continuance of the war in Europe, and that England would be compelled to take a hand, has had the effect of stimulating prices, but the advances were not maintained. The bulls attempted to make capital out of the falling off in prices, but were checked by the fact that the market tends to confirm the bearish view of the situation taken by that class of traders who study the question seriously and do not operate upon what is called sentiment. Wheat speculation in this country is a matter of gambling, and some of the dealers in the country are evidently encouraged by the recommendations of Gen. Sherman in regard to the opening of Indian territory. If his suggestions to the government in this respect are followed out, Kansas & Texas will, of course, greatly benefit. The Indian men immediately connected with its management seem greatly to prefer the bonds of the concern, being of the opinion that a considerable time will be required for the stock to earn something in the way of dividends, and that the opening of Indian territory or not. The grain market continues irregular and most of the time bears in tone, notwithstanding talk about

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LUCK IN SPECULATION.

What Has Been Done the Past Week in Grain and Stocks. Special to the Globe. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Sun's "In and Out of Wall Street" article to-morrow will say: The stock market reached last week a state in which all generalization becomes impossible, except by way of saying that prices are well sustained and that investors and speculators or both seem still to be willing to purchase stocks at slightest reductions. The issue of the trunk-line agreement, upon which so many castles in the air have been built during the last few months, and a stupendous advance in prices has been effected, does not seem to be very brilliant. At all events all Mr. Depey could affirm on Saturday was that there will not be a railroad war for at least a year from January. As Mr. Garrett has signed the trunk line contract, which is binding for a year, and cannot be departed from until three months' notice has been given at the year's end, that is certainly not much of a step toward the promised iron-clad agreement upon which so much work and talk have been expended. Still, as it requires a year to break up the trunk line, it will probably require about as much time to bridge over Kill Von Hill and to build the eighteen miles of railroad which the Baltimore & Ohio requires to reach to Elizabethport, ample time is secured for Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates to speculate in the market.

BOUGHT AT THE LOW PRICES.

The news in regard to the position taken by the Baltimore & Ohio and the conditional way in which the trunk line agreement was signed by Mr. Garrett, would have been sufficient, at any other time, to demoralize the market utterly. But trunk line stocks are so firmly held by the clique and the speculative portion of the general public has of late so much interested itself in different minor railroad corporations, that the market barely felt the effect of the unfavorable news. In fact, if the trunk line of stocks were weaker, a great many of the so-called wild-cat showed a great deal of strength and recorded handsome advances in prices. It would take more space than the Sun can dispose of to describe the unfavorable movements of many securities which have become favorites in Wall street. Almost everybody who has any connection at all with stock speculation has a pet to nurse and to recommend to his friends, and it would be useless to advise people to examine carefully the papers they are paying their money for. A multitude of men have made up their minds to gamble and they will gamble, and it is, after all, cheaper and safer for them to do so in stocks that cost less than a high-priced trunk line security. Of all the light fancies Kansas and Texas was