HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

FISH SCARED AWAY BY THE STORM—WORK FOR CITY PHYSICIANS—SWEET CORN IN MARKET.

The riotous conduct of the elements through the middle of last week must have scared away all the fish from their accustomed haunts, for every variety except salmon was scarce yesterday in Fulton Market. The Restigouche and the Columbia rivers, though far apart, have emptied their finny denizens into this city's markets, and the salmon season is at high tide. They cost 15 and 25 cents a pound. Dressed eels, white halibut and green turtle sold for 18 cents, while blackfish, lobsters alive or boiled, weakfish and bluefish could be had for 12½ cents a pound. "Help fish," like cod, flukes, flounders, porgies, etc., are worth 8 cents a pound. Red snapper, sea bass and fresh mackerel of medium size could be had for 15 cents, while Spanish mackerel and striped bass cost 25 cents a pound. Clams are taking the place of oysters as clambakes on the seashore for picnic or excursion parties become popular. They cost from 40 to 75 cents a bushel. Crayfish bring $3 a hundred. Soft crabs are hard to find and are worth $1 50 a dozen, and hard crabs $3 a hundred. Frogs' legs are 40 cents a pound. There has been on exhibition for a few days in Fulton Market a beautiful specimen of a German carp weighing four pounds which was taken from the pond of Ruppert, the brewer, of this city, on Lloyd's Neck.

Grass plover is the favorite bird of the game variety at present. They sell for $6 a dozen, while golden plover are 25 cents each. Squabs bring $3 50 a dozen. Frozen wild turkeys are worth 25 cents a pound and refrigerated English pheasants $3 a pair.

The poulterers exhibit Boston goslings as their daintiest food, excelling even spring chickens in tenderness. They weigh ten pounds and cost 35 cents a pound. Small spring chickens can be had for 75 cents, and "roasters," weighing from one to two pounds, cost 45 and 50 cents each. Ducklings sell for 25 cents a pound.

Hindquarters of spring lamb are as cheap nearly as ordinary mutton. The former are worth 25 cents a pound, while the latter bring 18 cents. Fresh pork is worth 14 cents, fresh ham 16 cents, and smoked ham 18 cents a pound. Calves' livers cost 50 and 75 cents each, and sweetbreads 40 cents a pair.

The appointment by the Health Board of a number of visiting physicians to the city poor is coincident with the appearance of the harvest apple from the South. Parents cannot be too careful, for much of the fruit, and especially peaches and apples, coming by steamers from the South, is only half ripe. It is picked green in the expectation of its maturing in transit. Notwithstanding this the quality of all kinds of fruit grows better every day. Northern New-York is now sending the finest strawberries to the market. They retail at 40 cents a quart. Another week will about wind up the strawberry season, which was hurt badly toward the close by the frosts. Some blackberries are to be had for 20 cents a quart. Antwerp raspberries cost 50 cents, whortleberries 20 cents, and red currants 15 cents a quart. Watermelons are 30 and 60 cents each, and muskmelons 25 cents. Cherries will be gone in another week. They cost 20 cents a pound for the best. Southern peaches bring $2 and $5 a bushel.

Green corn can be had for 25 cents a dozen ears. Vegetables of all kinds are cheap, cucumbers and tomatoes selling for less than 1 cent each. Next week new potatoes will be coming in from Long Island. Bermuda and Southern potatoes are worth $4 and $6 a barrel.

MENU.

Little Neck Clams.
Soup. Cream of Rice.
Halibut Steak. Tomato Sauce.
Roast lamb. Cauliflower. Green Peas. New Potatoes.
Plover. Lettuce. Mayonnaise.
Cheese. Wafers.
Orange Bavarian Cream. Banana Fritters.
Fruit.
Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

DELICIOUS CHOCO-CREAMS.—Take 1½ gills of cold water and mix with it 2 ounces of Bermuda arrowroot and 12 ounces of pulverized sugar. Stir up smoothly and boil about ten minutes, stirring all the time. Take off the fire and stir till a little cool, put in a few drops of vanilla extract and continue to stir until it creams. Then roll into little balls and put aside. Cut up some best vanilla chocolate into bits and melt over steam (can put on dish over boiling teakettle). Put in no water. When the cream balls are thoroughly cold roll them one by one in the melted chocolate and put them on a buttered plate to cool. Part of the cream, if desired, can be mixed with grated cocoanut or with chopped almonds or pistachio nuts.

APPLE JELLY.—Take red-skinned apples, wipe clean, and cut into quarters but do not peel them. To each pound of fruit put three pints of cold water, bring to a boil, then boil rapidly for thirty minutes. Strain, and to every pint of juice allow one pound of loaf sugar, return to the pan and again boil rapidly for thirty minutes.

COCOANUT DROPS.—Scrape or grate two or more cocoanuts, weigh and add an equal amount of powdered sugar. Beat the whites of two or three eggs to a froth, and keep adding it, and beating it in with the cocoanut and sugar, until it forms a rather soft but thick paste. Use a wooden spoon for beating it. Drop small portions of this paste upon wafer paper, and bake them in a slow oven; they should be a pale cream color. When done, break away all the wafer paper excepting that which adheres to the cakes; let them remain until cold, and they are then ready for use.

COCOANUT CANDY.—Place in an earthen pipkin a pound of best loaf sugar cut as for table, with a breakfast cupful of cold spring water. Let it remain until the sugar is dissolved, and then set it on a clear fire to boil for about five minutes, or rather more. As the scum rises carefully skim it away until the sugar looks quite white and thick, and then stir into it a quarter of a pound of grated cocoanut, taking care that it is a nice fresh one. Again set it on the fire, and with a wooden spoon stir it continuously until it rises quite up in the pipkin, then at once spread it out on well-dried sheets of writing-paper, which should be warmed before the fire before putting the cocoanut upon them; the paste should be rather more than half an inch thick. Let it remain in this way until nearly but not quite cold, when the paper must be removed, and it can then be cut up into small squares. Let it get thoroughly dry before storing it in tin boxes for use. It is an improvement to give it a slightly pink color by adding a few drops of cochineal to the sugar just before putting in the cocoanut. Some people grate this, and spread it out to dry for a day or two before it is used for candy.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—This is a nice breakfast dish for a hot summer morning. Peel a large, firm, fresh tomato and chop it up small, chopping with it a small bit of delicate white onion; put into a hot saucepan with plenty of fresh butter and pepper and salt to taste. Stir on the fire until the onion and tomato are thoroughly cooked; then pour in four well-beaten fresh eggs and stir quickly until the eggs are nearly set. Serve quickly on a hot dish surrounded with little dice of bread fried in butter.

STUFFED EGGS.—This is also a good breakfast dish. Cut some hard-boiled eggs in half; take out the yolk and mash it smoothly with an equal quantity of grated ham, a little chopped parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and a small lump of fresh butter. Fill the cup-like whites of the eggs with this mixture, pour over them a little melted butter and heat in the oven. Serve with each half-egg placed on a neat square of bread nicely fried in butter.

COUNTRY GRIDDLE CAKES.—Sifted flour, one pint; soda and salt, one teaspoonful each; one pint sour cream. Make a smooth batter with the flour and milk, and beat till frothy and light. Melt the soda in a little warm water, and add to the batter. Heat the griddle and grease well with butter. Drop some batter in spoonfuls well apart on the griddle; when the cakes begin to bubble or blister all over, turn each quickly with a griddle spade and bake the other side, and serve in batches on hot plates.

GRAHAM PUFFS.—Graham flour, one and a half cups; sifted flour, one cup; sugar, two teaspoonfuls; salt, half a teaspoonful; new milk, two cups; eggs, three. Mix salt and flour; add the milk, and beat smooth; froth the yolks of the eggs separately from the whites; cream the butter and add the egg and then the batter. Bake in buttered stoneware cups or gallipots from thirty to forty minutes, but do not keep them in the oven after they have well popped over the cups. Serve at once, as they collapse. Baking powder or soda should never be used for these light, delicate breakfast cakes.

MELONS (ANOTHER WAY.)—Pare the melons and cut into thick slices, make a syrup with one pound of sugar to every pint of water, boil and skim this till clear then put in the melon and boil for ten minutes; take up the slices carefully and set away till the next day, when again boil and skim off all impurities from the syrup, put in the melon again and simmer till it looks clear, then carefully pour up into glass jars. The action of the light is said to affect all fruits exposed in glass jars, therefore, when storing, it is well to cover these.

YALE MEN ENTERTAINED.

After the victory of Yale over Harvard in the boat-race at New-London, some of the Yale graduates invited some of the Yale crew to come to this city and witness the ball match between Harvard and Yale. Six of them came and were present when Yale won in the match on Friday. After this latter victory the members of the Yale crew and the Yale nine were invited to dine with a few of the members of the University Club, who are graduates of Yale. About forty sat down to dinner. James M. Varnum presided. Among others present were Chauncey M. Depew, George A. Adee, Louis Hull, the ball nine, and the following members of the crew—Messrs. Peters, Flanders, Sturrs, Patton, Scott and Hobbes. Speeches were made by Mr. Depew, Mr. Varnum, George A. Adee, Horace Fowler, P. H. Adee, Gerald Hoyt, Dr. George A. Peters, C. H. Farnum, Louis Hull, E. A. Merritt, A. W. Evarts, Frank Jenkins and others. The tenor of the remarks all pointed to compliments of Mr. Cook, the coach. Toasts were given to the three victories—boating, football and baseball. The occasion was one of good-fellowship and conservative hilarity.

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.

THE INSTRUCTORS' CONVENTION ENDED.

PROFESSOR BELL ON LINE WRITING—FUTURE MEETINGS PROVIDED FOR.

The convention of teachers of deaf mutes by the improved oral method held its final sessions yesterday at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, in Lexington-ave, between Sixty-seventh-st. and Sixty-eighth-st. Professor A. Graham Bell, who presided, announced as the committee on a training school for teachers of the deaf and dumb, besides himself, Frederick H. Wines, and D. Greenberger. He also called attention to the coming National Teachers' Meeting at Madison, Wis., at which he will make an address on "Articulation Teaching," and spoke with commendation of a project to form a National association for the promotion of articulation teaching. After a general discussion of methods of instruction, in which Mr. Greenberger, Professor Gordon, Paul Binner, D. L. Elmendorf, Miss Wooster, the Rev. Mr. Stanier and Professor Bell took part, the latter read a paper entitled "Line Writing a Modification of Visible Speech." He explained to the convention the reasons that had led him to suggest the use of phonetic shorthand and a phonetic manual alphabet in connection with articulation teaching. From the statistics of articulation he believed that of 397 deaf-mute institutions in the world in 1882 there were no less than 239 in which speech and speech reading were used as a means of communication between teacher and pupil. "That is," he continued "the vast majority of the deaf-mute institutions in the world are oral schools. But we find great differences in the proportion of oral schools to the whole number of institutions in different countries. In that year out of 55 of these schools in the United States there were only 12 in which instruction was given orally, while in Germany all of the schools, numbering 90, were oral. That is, all the deaf mutes of Germany are taught to speak and to understand speeches. What is the cause of the difference between the two countries? Are the Germans inferior to us in intelligence? No. Are the Americans inferior to the Germans? No. An examination of the subject in relation to all the countries lead to a discovery of great significance. It was that those countries had the largest proportion of oral schools in which the written languages were phonetic, while in English-speaking and French countries where words are not spelled according to sound the proportion of oral schools is much less. This is probably the true cause of the difference. In America the child learns words from the teacher while in Germany every shop, every sign, every newspaper gives a lesson in articulation, because there the language is phonetic. Let us then use a new alphabet, one that can be used rapidly, one that is simple; in short, a system of phonetic short hand or line-writing. Deaf children should be taught to speak as children who are not deaf are taught by their mothers to speak, not with elements and syllables, but by speaking sentences to them."

Professor Bell illustrated his remarks on the blackboard on which he drew the symbols of the phonetic alphabet invented by his father, Professor Melville Bell. Mrs. Gertrude Bacton, who had charge of Professor Bell's experimental school in Washington, gave some illustrations of practical results attained in teaching young children through the system of line-writing in connection with kindergarten training. She wrote several sentences on the blackboard which she said that the children readily understood after short training. The subject was further discussed by the Rev. Mr. Stainer, Mrs. Bingham and Professor Gordon. The last paper read was that of Miss Caroline A. Yale, assistant principal of the Clarke Institute, Northampton, Mass., in which she suggested a few exercises which have proved of value in the task of giving spoken and written language to deaf children, especially to those in the primary classes. The greatest difficulties to be overcome in the acquisition of our language," she said, "are connected with its verbs. It seems wise that much direct work should be put on the forms of pronouns. It is a great help, in teaching young children, to ask questions about pictures of single objects, which surround the child in every day life. Of course, if possible, the objects themselves should be used instead of the pictures. In regard to letter-writing it is wise for the teacher to ask questions on the letters received to be answered by the child."

A resolution was adopted declaring it advisable for the articulation teachers of America to occasionally assemble together in convention, and appointing Professor Bell, Miss H. B. Rogers and Miss Sarah Fuller a committee to call the convention to meet at such time and place as the committee may deem expedient. A resolution was adopted expressing the convention's "appreciation of the generous hospitality extended to it during its session by the Board of Trustees of the New-York Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf." A vote of thanks to the officers of the convention was adopted.

STABBED IN A STALE BEER SHOP.

Thomas Sweeney, a thief who finished his latest term in prison about three weeks ago, went into the beer shop at No. 54 Thompson-st, shortly before 10 a. m. yesterday in the company of another thief known to the police as "Plum." The beer shop is kept by Antonio Bellatori, an Italian of middle age, and has been frequented by disorderly men and women. A French man was standing at the bar drinking some stale beer when the thieves entered. Sounds of a conflict in the place attracted the attention of the police soon afterward. Bellatori was on the floor with a stab wound in his left temple, and Sweeney, with a knife in his hand, was defending himself against several Italians who were trying to disarm him. Sweeney was arrested and locked up in the Wooster Street Police station. He asserted that he had been attacked by Bellatori and that he had used the knife in self-defence. His comrade and the Frenchman disappeared when the police entered the shop, and they could not be found afterward. Bellatori said that the thieves tried to rob the Frenchman, and when he interfered Sweeney drew the knife. Some of the other Italians said that sweeney's dissolute sister was in the place and that her presence there led to a quarrel. Sweeney's home is said to be at No. 787 Greenwich-st. Bellatori was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, but in the afternoon his relatives took him away against the advice of the surgeons, who said his injury was dangerous. At the Jefferson Police Court Sweeney was held to await the result of the stabbing.

RUFFIANS IN THE ANNEXED WARDS.

NOT ENOUGH POLICEMEN—WOMEN INSULTED—MEN WAYLAID AND ROBBED.

The people of Mott Haven and Morrisania are again complaining of the nightly raids of ruffians from the slums in the lower part of the city. The police of the Thirty-third Precinct seem unable to cope with the rascals, and in consequence from Harlem Bridge to the two or three picnic grounds and Oak Point, the streets are lined with men who seem bent on mischief and make it dangerous for persons who are compelled to be out after dark. Repeated efforts have been made to get from the Police Commissioners a more efficient force. There are now nearly 150,000 persons living in Mott Haven and Morrisania, and the population is steadily increasing. Yet to protect the lives and property of this large population, Captain Bennett has only twenty-four patrolmen under his command. The precinct extends from Harlem River to One-hundred-and-seventieth-st., and from Fifth-ave. to the Sound, including the flourishing little town of Port Morris.

Scarcely a night passes that is not disturbed by some ruffianism. The law-breakers go about in gangs and defy all attempts of the score of policemen to restrain them. East of Alexander-ave., many houses are owned by wealthy persons, who prefer the fresh air of the Sound to the vitiated atmosphere of the city, and some of them have been wanted, and others have been frightened into leaving their houses and renting them at a loss. Only a few nights ago, Patrolman Maldoon tried to arrest one of a gang of ruffians, and he was beaten into insensibility, and would have been murdered had it not been for the opportune arrival of a fellow officer. Women have met with such treatment that they are compelled by a regard for their personal safety to avoid leaving their houses after dark, and they are not even safe on their own door-steps from the insults and ribaldry of stragglers from the picnic grounds.

THE BEST CUSTOMERS OF THE HOTELS.

"The boarders of changeable minds, irregular habits and irregular dispositions, are our best customers," said an uptown hotel clerk to a TRIBUNE reporter. "This seems like a contradiction of terms, but it is a fact. They constitute the class that are called 'hotel habitues'; they seldom complain in summer they do not demand a room with all windows, nor in winter make other unreasonable demands, like many, with whom putting up at a hotel is an event in their lives. Why do they leave a hotel? It is their restless disposition, which leads them to make a change. Then again, they do not want to be termed 'regular boarders'; though the reason for that feeling we don't understand. They try housekeeping, private boarding-houses, and every other plan, but they return to the hotel at last. These irregular customers are as regular as the seasons. The ladies are the moving spirits in these periodical flittings."

NO END TO THE PLUMBERS' LOCK-OUT.

There are no evidences of an early termination of the plumbers' lock-out. The bosses are defiant, asserting that they are bringing enough men in from the country to enable them to do the most urgent of their work, and that they are prepared to keep up the fight until the men see fit to give in. The journeymen say that they get nearly all the out-of-town men to join the union and leave work. In a number of cases the other union men working on jobs where non-union men have been employed have struck against them and forced them to leave work. Last night the journeymen's union distributed $10 to all the married men and $7 to all the single men who are out of work.

IS CARPENTER INSANE?

HIS DEFENCE ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

STRANGE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER—TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

Recorder Smyth and a jury listened yesterday to additional testimony in regard to John Carpenter, who is on trial for killing his wife on May 26. The evidence already given showed that the prisoner had threatened many times in the last ten years to kill his wife, and that he at last accomplished his purpose by stabbing her repeatedly with a sharpened shoemaker's knife. Policeman Charles T. Shaw, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified yesterday to seeing Mrs. Carpenter's body in Sweeny's liquor store at Third-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st. on the afternoon of the murder. He had the body removed to the Morgue. Dr. Messemer received the body and examined the wounds.

S. S. Blake, of Knetes & Blake, Carpenter's counsel, opened the case for the prisoner. He outlined a defence of insanity. He said that Carpenter had been a fireman for many years and in the discharge of his duties had received blows on the head that had unsettled his reason. The prisoner believed that his wife had been unfaithful, and by constant brooding came to have an insane dislike to her. The counsel called as his first witness Mrs. Anna Ralston, the sister of Carpenter's first wife. She had known Carpenter for thirty years, since the date of his first marriage. The witness had known of a blow with a fire trumpet received by Carpenter many years ago. The prisoner, she said, was subject to "tantrums," and was then uncontrollably violent. It was impossible for him to tell a story clearly. He was frequently under delusions, declaring at times that the house was on fire. Carpenter, the witness said, was not in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Two of Carpenter's sons by his first wife were called as witnesses in his behalf. John Carpenter, jr., age twenty-six, is a bar-tender. He testified to many strange acts on his father's part. On some occasions he had seen his father go into the street in an almost naked state. The prisoner had so many delusions that the witness was compelled to leave home for fear he would be injured. He had consulted with his aunt as to having his father committed to a lunatic asylum, but she said it was unnecessary, as he would do no harm.

James H. Carpenter, another of the prisoner's sons, testified as to some of his father's strange acts. He said: "At one time father got excited and ran out into the street with only his shirt on. He broke up a lot of the furniture once, and threw some of it out of the window. He frequently did not seem to know what he was doing. He struck me on the head with a stick and when I spoke to him about it he denied it. I remember that at one time he brought home a poodle-dog out of the street and washed it, and then put it in a red-hot oven, and then did not seem to know anything about it. I had my father stay with me for a time after he was released from prison. He would frequently walk about the room at night and forget about it the next morning. He acted so queerly that I thought my wife was frightened and went out for an officer. The next day I had to ask him to leave the house."

Thomas Carpenter, the prisoner's uncle, was called to testify to strange actions on the part of the prisoner and his maternal uncle. Dr. Moore, of No. 138 East Thirty-eighth-st., who visited Carpenter in his cell in the Tombs, testified, as the result of an interview of an hour and a half, that Carpenter was suffering from melancholia and maniacal delusions. The witness in one part of his testimony said: "I noticed while I was talking that Carpenter continued to look in one direction. I asked him what he was looking at. 'A horse,' said he. I asked him to describe the horse, and he said it was of a dog color. I asked him to show me just where it was, and he took me over to the wall of his cell and outlined the features of a horse. I asked him how old the horse was. He said he could tell by the teeth, and he looked and said the horse was eight years old. I asked him to look at the teeth on the other side and after gazing for a minute he said that the teeth on the other side were the same. He said in answer to my questions that the horse was harnessed to a cart and stood on Rivington-st. He had other delusions. He did not appear to be simulating."

Dr. Moore thought that the prisoner's evident indifference to his fate was a sign of insanity. Dr. Mesellinsky corroborated the testimony of Dr. Moore. The counsel for the defence put long hypothetical questions to the medical witnesses, reciting the facts which the defence attempted to show, and on such a state of facts the witnesses thought that the person described was insane. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

ANOTHER VICTIM TESTIFIES.

HOW GRANT & WARD DEALT WITH ALMON GOODWIN.

Another chapter illustrating some of the peculiar, but now familiar, business methods of Grant & Ward was made public yesterday. Almon Goodwin, a lawyer at No. 2 Wall-st., the building in which Grant & Ward have their office, thought they might help him to make some money. So he bought stocks through them, and imagined all was going well and that he was making money, until the firm collapsed, revealing the true state of affairs. He claims that Receiver Davies in collecting together as much of the wreckage as he could for the benefit of the firm's creditors, raked into the heap certain securities that were his own personal property, and therefore he brings suit to recover them. The testimony was given before Referee Hamilton Cole, at No. 110 Broadway. William B. Hornblower attended to the interests of the general creditors for Receiver Davies, and Robert S. Green presented Mr. Goodwin's grievance to this effect: "In October, 1882, Mr. Grant directed Grant & Ward to purchase 300 shares of American Cable Telegraph stock and 300 shares of Western Union, and gave them 180 other shares of the same stock as a margin. They reported to him that they had purchased the shares. In January, 1883, he directed them to purchase Texas and Colorado Improvement scrip of the nominal value of $30,000, but for which they paid only $5,000. He deposited with them as a margin for this 100 other shares of cable stock. In October, 1883, they called on him for more margins, and he gave them three first mortgage bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad, known as the Belt Railroad, of the par value of $1,000, but of the actual value of $1,200. Last January they demanded more margin, and he delivered to them the Texas and Colorado scrip which they had bought by his order and handed over to him. It has since turned out that the reported purchases of Cable and Western Union stock were entirely fictitious. They bought nothing for him excepting the Texas and Colorado scrip. The firm used for their own profit the shares which Mr. Goodwin had put up with them as margin. Two hundred shares of the cable stock were hypothecated with Ladenburg & Co., and on April 28, 1884, Ladenburg & Co. sold them out for $11,000. Assuming that they did not buy the cable stock and the Western stock, all the money that Grant & Ward expended for Mr. Goodwin was $6,000 for the Texas and Colorado scrip, which was more than repaid by the sale of Ladenburg & Co. Grant & Ward hypothecated 80 additional shares with the United States Trust Company, in whose possession they still continue. The three bonds of the Belt Railroad were hypothecated with the Union Trust Company on May 2, as part of a loan from that company. It was supposed that the Union Trust Company still held them, but it had been ascertained that they disposed of them in some way. The certificates of the Texas and Colorado Improvement Company are still in the hands of the receiver, and we hold that they ought to be returned to Mr. Goodwin, the whole possible indebtedness having been covered by the sale of the stock by Ladenburg & Co. At the time of the failure Mr. Goodwin had also $1,732 20 on deposit with Grant & Ward."

Mr. Goodwin in his testimony corroborated all the above statements in detail. The reports as to the purchase of stock for him by Grant & Ward were made by Mr. Smith or by Ferdinand Ward. He had never given them permission to hypothecate the stocks. In the reports made to him from time to time it was represented that they were carrying them.

George Spencer, formerly a cashier of Grant & Ward, testified as to certain entries in their ledger. If any stock had been purchased by or on account of the firm in the usual course of business he would know of it.

"Can you tell by reference to those books whether on the 26 of October, 1882, 300 shares of American Cable Telegraph stock and 300 shares of Western Union Telegraph stock were actually purchased by the firm for the account of Mr. Goodwin?"

"No such stock came into the office."

"Did you ever have any conversation with either of the partners with reference to the alleged purchase of these shares?"

"When we collected our Western Union dividends we went through the ledgers to find out to whom they belonged, and we discovered we did not have enough money from the company. I went to Mr. Ward and told him I was short on the dividends and pointed out these entries to Mr. Goodwin's. He told me that that stock was not bought and that he had gone short of it to Mr. Goodwin; he told me to charge his account for the dividends and give Mr. Goodwin credit for it, which has been done from that time on."

It appeared from Mr. Spencer's testimony that Mr. Goodwin's dealings with the firm were kept in the name of Ferdinand Ward until January 1, 1883, when the account was transferred to Grant & Ward.

The hearing will be continued on Wednesday at 11 a. m.

PARK DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT.

THE COST OF RUNNING IT—MR. GRANT'S ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

The screening and the palæontological formation of Boa Hook and Caldwell gravel came to an end yesterday in Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the endeavor of Lawyers Banes and Hawes to sift the management of the Park Department. Civil Engineer William H. Grant, a heavily gray-whiskered man, twice over an employe of the Department, as superintendent of Parks and topographical engineer, took the stand and unfolded a prolongation of manuscript which would remind one of the bill of fare used in farcical comedy. By means of this document Mr. Grant proceeded to act as a Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He declared that Central Park was in a horrible condition. Then he told how that pleasure-ground might be kept in a much better state by a much smaller expenditure of dollars. He went on to put an estimate on the proper expense of keeping the walks in order, and told how much should be spent on feeding the hippopotamus and the kangaroo, and how many dollars should be spread over the annexed district. His total estimate of the cost of running the department aside from special appropriations was $405,158.

President Viele was greatly pleased over this result. "That estimate," said he, "leaving out the two museums, over the appropriations for which we have no control, is just about the sum for which we are carrying on the department. So much," said he triumphantly, "for expert testimony." Mr. Grant told how he had smelled the pond water of Central Park, and had turned up his nose in nausea; how he had tripped up in holes in the walks where there should have been asphalt; how the underbrush had choked off the tall trees; how the green sward had been worn bald in places where the grass should have been; how he had nearly fallen through the bridges because they were so rickety.

Lawyer Parsons, also deacon in the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, and Lawyer Strong, deacon in the Church of the Covenant, watched the witness closely in his iconoclastic assaults in the Park Department, and prepared an inquisition for him. When Mr. Parsons got his chance he said to Mr. Grant:

Are you a disappointed applicant for office in the Park Department?

Mr. Grant—General Viele did me the honor to nominate me for a post. I did not receive it.

Mr. Parsons—Then you are a rejected candidate?

Mr. Grant—I was not appointed.

The witness said that all the work in the Park, of whose dilapidated condition he had complained, was done originally under his supervision. Mr. Bangs then took up the catechism as follows:

Have you ever heard that Mr. Wales had an education as an agriculturist, a landscape gardener, a civil engineer, or as anything qualifying him especially as a Park Commissioner?

Mr. Grant—No.

Mr. Bangs—How about Mr. Comstock?

Mr. Grant—The same.

Mr. Bangs—Isn't Mr. Olliffe a dealer in drugs?

Mr. Grant—I believe so.

Mr. Bangs—Do you know, in your own estimate of yourself, of anything in your character or business in which you would suffer by comparison with any of the Commissioners?

Mr. Grant—No, sir.

Mr. Strong characterized this phase of the examination as "trivial," and Mr. Bangs asserted it essential matter, in view of attempts to discourage the testimony of the witness. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 a. m., after General Viele had in vain asked that it might go on to-day, as his duties as Commissioner were so arduous that all he could spare was taken up by them on week-days.

COMMODORE GARRISON'S ESTATE.

COMPLICATIONS THAT VEX THE SOUL OF CONSIGNEE TERRY.

John T. Terry, in a petition yesterday to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, stated that he had found the estate of C. K. Garrison in so complicated a condition that it would be impossible for him, as the assignee, to file his schedules for some time. A large part of the liabilities of the estate, Mr. Terry says—over $1,000,000—is for indorsements on paper of the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the greater part of which is secured only by the indorsement of Mr. Garrison and others, and the rest of it by first mortgage bonds of the company, worth not more than 75 cents on the dollar. The bonds are now not marketable at that or any fixed price. Considerable of the paper has gone to protest and the rest is falling due from time to time. Several actions against Mr. Garrison have been begun and judgments secured.

Mr. Garrison, the assignee states, has large claims against the railroad, and it is important that they should be adjusted. Mr. Terry believes he can effect a settlement in favor of the estate, provided he can remove some previous obligations which obstruct all efforts to relieve the estate. He asks permission to remove these, believing that this in a reasonable time will discharge all of Mr. Garrison's obligations to the company.

The assignee's proposition is that the company shall so dispose of its road as to provide it with revenues sufficient for all its expenses. This is possible only with the consent of persons holding its bonds and stock on collaterals, and of indorsers.

The company, with the assent of others interested, offers to cause $150,000 of its paper bearing the indorsement of Mr. Garrison, to be paid immediately. For this purpose a considerable amount of bonds and stock which has been pledged must be redeemed. The assignee will be required to advance $130,000—$50,000 in August 1, and the rest within from sixty to ninety days. For the money advanced, the company will transfer to the assignee, to become part of the Garrison estate, its bonds and mortgages so redeemed, of greater value than the amount advanced. This settlement, Mr. Terry thinks, will discharge the liabilities of the company to Mr. Garrison, and also those of Mr. Garrison growing out of his indorsements. The assignee will have sufficient funds to meet the proposed payments. He is satisfied that the stock and bonds are of much greater value than the amount of money to be paid.

Judge Van Hoesen authorized the proposed settlement and compromise, instructing the assignee not to dispose of the assets until his bond is approved.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS ENJOINED.

The Land Company of New-Mexico (limited) has secured a temporary injunction from Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court Chambers, restraining Stephen B. Elkins, Samuel S. Smoot, Elnid W. Darling, Thomas B. Catron, Paul Butler and Bronson Murray, as the executors of T. Rush Spencer, from interfering with or disposing of lands known as the Mora grant. This grant, embracing 827,000 acres in New-Mexico, was created by the United States Government in June, 1860, and a patent was issued in August, 1867, to Jose Tapia, a wealthy Mexican speculator, who, in 1870, transferred it to the defendant, Mr. Elkins, the complaining affidavits set forth, had the title deed of the grant made over to him in his own name, and bought the land for himself and his associates.

The land grant company seeks to establish its title to a one-fifth interest in the Mora grant, on the claim that it advanced $6,000 to one Samuel Blackmore, of London, who purchased Mr. Smoot's share with the money, and subsequently assigned it to the company, on February 2, 1875. Mr. Elkins, it is alleged, assented to this. He afterward, as the result of several lawsuits, acquired a title to more than two-thirds of the 827,000 acres. A railroad was run through the tract, and timber privileges amounting to $200,000 were sold.

The company charges that Mr. Elkins now proposes to sell the land at seventy-five cents an acre, which is declared to be below its value. The company therefore asks that he be compelled to fulfil his agreement to carry out his trust for the benefit of all the shareholders in the Mora grant, to give an accounting, and be temporarily restrained from disposing of the property until the interest of the land grant company shall be determined. Justice Lawrence made the order to show cause returnable on July 21.

GEORGE WILKES ADOPTS TWO CHILDREN.

George Wilkes, the former proprietor of *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times* yesterday, on the order of Judge Van Hoesen in the Court of Common Pleas, adopted as his own children George and Allen McKay, aged respectively thirteen and four. Mr. Wilkes in his affidavit stated that he is a bachelor sixty-seven years old, with no nearer relative than a sister. He has an income of at least $10,000 a year. The mother of the children died in May 30 last; their father abandoned Mrs. McKay some time ago and is supposed to be dead. The children are without means of support and Mr. Wilkes proposes to leave them the greater part of his property.

AN ORDER OF ARREST NOT VACATED.

Justice Lawrence yesterday refused to vacate the order of arrest in the case of John A. Owens, the lawyer who defended Kate Laird and who was sent to jail on the charge of false representations in procuring rooms at the Albert Apartment house. Theodore Sutro, in behalf of the proprietor, argues that Owens, Mrs. Haines, his mother-in-law, and Laura Haines, her daughter, were guilty of conspiracy to defraud the proprietor of the Albert. Mr. Sutro states that some proceedings were begun against Owens, he has been called upon by a number of people who were cheated, they said, by Owens and his alleged accomplices.

SHALL "HARRY" HILL HAVE A LICENSE?

TESTIMONY AND ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Excise Commissioners yesterday listened to testimony and arguments concerning the issues kept by "Harry" Hill, at Houston and Crosby sts. Hill's license expired several weeks ago, and his application for a renewal was opposed by Commissioner Morris. Ex-Senator Covert appeared as counsel for Hill yesterday, and Dr. Howard Crosby opposed the granting of the license. Captain Murphy, of the Mulberry-st. police, testified that the place kept by Hill was not known as a disorderly house, although women of bad reputation went there. Hill and his employes complied with the law. No boys or young girls were permitted in the place, and thieves were kept away. No complaints against Hill had been made by his neighbors. Similar testimony was given by Detective Moran and others.

Ex-Senator Cornell, counsel of the Board of Excise, said that the question on which the board wished to be informed was whether the place was a nursery for crime. Persons of bad character went to the leading hotels and theatres in the city, but that fact cast no discredit on such places. If youthful persons of either sex were permitted to frequent Hill's place and were tempted to evil there, a license ought not to be granted.

Hill then took the witness stand and testified that it was a rule of his house that no person under twenty years of age should be permitted to enter. He had held a license for twenty-five years, and his place had always been kept in an orderly manner.

Mr. Covert spoke for half an hour in favor of a license for Hill. He said that the Commissioners had no evidence that Hill's house was disorderly, or that it was a place where crime could be encouraged. Hill, he said, was known throughout the country as a man of good character, who kept his word and obeyed the laws. He always was ready to assist the police against the criminals in the city. A petition urging the granting of a license to Hill, signed by forty-five persons whose places of business are near his, was presented by Mr. Covert, with the remark: "The testimony of Mr. Hill's nearest neighbors ought to be worth more than that of sentimental persons who are strangers to him."

Dr. Crosby said: "The evidence in favor of granting a license is all of a negative character. I am not sentimental. I claim to be practical, and I have lived in this city long enough to know it thoroughly. Mr. Hill's place has been notorious for years as a resort for lewd women. Against Mr. Hill's character I have no complaint to make. The Board of Excise need not have legal proof that a place is disorderly in order to withhold a license. There is sufficient reason for belief that Mr. Hill's place is disorderly. Neighbors will sign petitions like the one just presented for two reasons: they have not the public spirit to oppose a wrong and they are governed too often by abject fear. This is a test matter. If it is understood that places like that kept by Mr. Hill are to be licensed there will be a revolution in the whole system of excise."

The Commissioners announced that they would give a decision at an early day.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From The Weekly Tribune, June 26.

LOCUST CULTURE FROM THE SEED.

By Waldo F. Brown.

I advise that the farmer who intends to plant largely of locust raise his own trees. If in a locality where the tree abounds, he can gather the seed any time from October to April, as the pods hang on all winter. It can be threshed with a flail and cleaned with a coarse sieve. If he must buy seed, most seed dealers now keep it and retail at $1 per single pound, post paid, or sell in quantity at 50 to 60 cents per pound. The plants should always be grown in the nursery and transplanted at one year old. I am often asked "Why not plant where they are to grow?" There are several good reasons why this should not be done. (1.) The labor of cultivating would be many times greater. I can grow enough plants for an acre on four square rods, or one-fortieth part of the land they will occupy in the plantation. (2.) We should not be sure of a perfect stand. Many hills would be vacant and others crowded if we planted where they are to grow. (3.) The plant comes up as weak and delicate as a melon and requires rich mellow soil, while we usually want the plantation on poor land and often on heavy, wet soil where it would be difficult if not impossible to grow plants from the seed.

The plants should be grown quite thick in the nursery, for if thin they grow large with side branches and sharp thorns that are disagreeable to handle. When grown in rows two and a half feet apart, and from six to ten plants to the foot of drill, if on good land and well cultivated, they will grow two and a half to three feet high and the thickness of the little finger at the ground and with no side branches, and this is the best size to handle. From 500 to 1,000 can be grown to the square rod. The seed must be scalded to make it grow. Put it in a tight vessel and pour over it water near the boiling point. It is best to have the water boiling and then add a quart of cold water to each gallon, which will reduce the temperature to the right point. Let the seed stand twelve hours and then separate those which are swollen from the remainder. Some times nearly half the seed will swell from the first application of hot water, but usually much less. The swollen seeds must now be separated from the others, and if there is much of it a sieve will greatly facilitate the work. A screen or sieve with five meshes to the inch is just right. The seed may be spread in the sun and partly dried before sieving.

Apply hot water again to the seed that has not swollen and keep it where it will remain warm and a large per cent of it will soon swell. This swollen seed germinates as readily and comes up as quickly as corn. It should not be covered deeply and if on clay land and a heavy rain falls soon after planting the young plants will often perish under the weight of earth. If the weather is not suitable for planting when the