Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City and County

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WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

The GLOBE can be found on sale at t following news stands in Washington:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 9:55 p. m. }

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	30.05	60	NW	Clear
La Crosse	30.01	59	N	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather
Bismarck	30.06	61	W	Clear
Ft. Garry	29.91	59	NE	Fair
Minnedosa	29.89	53	W	Fair
Moorhead	30.04	58	S	Cloudy
Quapelle	29.94	55	NW	Fair
St. Vincent	29.93	58	S	Fair

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	30.14	59	NW	Clear
Fort Buford	30.05	55	W	Clear
Fort Custer	30.11	55	W	Fair
Helena, M.T.	30.14	58	N	Clear
Huron, D. T.	30.12	55	S	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.77	64	Calm	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.09	50	E	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
30.042	60.2	48.2	NW	Fair

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .03; maximum thermometer, 74.3; minimum thermometer 50.0; daily range 24.3.

River—Observed height 10 feet, 3 inches. Rise in twenty-four hours, 0 inches. Fall in twenty-four hours, 0 inches.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi, fair weather, northerly winds shifting to southerly; in northern portion higher temperature. Missouri fair weather, variable winds, higher temperature.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets yesterday were quiet with wheat unchanged, corn 1c higher and oats ½c advance. At Milwaukee wheat advanced 1c. Chicago closed with June wheat ⅞c, July 1⅜c, August 1½c and September 1⅝c higher than Tuesday's close. Corn was 1⅝c, 1⅝c@1½c higher for June, July and August respectively. Oats were ⅝c for June and ⅜c for July above Tuesday's close; pork gained 8c@10 while lard was steady. In Wall street government securities and railroad bonds were lower and states steady. The stock market opened firm and advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. led by Western Union; a decline set in early followed by a rally at midday with Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon Transcontinental and Western Union as features. Weakness of coal shares again unsettled the market. Compared with Tuesday's close Canadian Pacigc, Oregon Transcontinental and Western Union were higher while the remainder of the active list were lower. The mining market was extremely dull.

THE Logan boom is regarded as already dead.

EIGHT people have died from injuries received in Jamestown, Ohio, at the late tornado, or cyclone.

THE applejack industry of New Jersey has been seriously impaired by the solid temperance wave that has lately swept over the state.

IT is the opinion of many Republicans, that if Mr. Blaine fails of a nomination, he will turn his strenght on Gen. Sherman as he did on Garfield in 1880.

IT is said a confidential circular has been sent to all the delegates of the Republican National convention trying to head off the movement to nominate the son of the late Abraham Lincoln for Vice President

BLAINE is in a great deal better condition than he was four years ago. He not only has more delegates pledged to him than he had then, but he has a book behind him as a prop, whose carefully prepared pages are eloquent with mellifluous taffy.

THE *N. Y. Sun* thinks that when Blaine and Arthur have performed the Kilkenny-cat feat, there may be a chance for even Lucius Fairchild, who would probably be a successful rival of Hayes in weak inaptitude for the position.

A NEW mode of political vindication is to show that of two political adventurers, one is no better than the other. This agreeable task has been undertaken by William Walter Phelps, who vindicates Blaine by showing or attempting to show that "Saint" Edmunds is no better than the Plumed Knight. An admirable mode of vindication truly. If the Plumed Knight is no better than he should be, Saint Edmunds is "another!"

THE pasquinodes of the political press are particularly distressing to the objects of them, especially when they contain "more truth than poetry." The following, doggree is from the Chicago *News*.

John Logan, O, my Jo-John,
When other booms were small
Your boom was fair to gaze upon—
'Twas bigger than them all.
But as the others bigger get,
It doesn't seem to grow—
'Tis but a baby boomlet yet,
John Logan, O, my Jo!

GEN CRANT has gone to the wall, financially. The late big failures in New York have carried him down. He and his sons have lost three or four hundred thousand dollars. He is cleaned out. He is a bankrupt. If he even had had the sense of even Mrs. Hayes' husband, he would have quietly retired to his old home in Galena, and gone to feeding chickens! He was told he was the greatest military chieftan the world ever saw. He believed it in his egotistic simplicity. And he believed he was equally great in all things, and that he could thread the mazes of finance and speculation with equal advantage and success. But now behold the result! He was caught in the financial cyclone, and flattened out like a squeezed lemon. Now, "on to Chicago and on a third term!" Will a broken down Wall street speculator ride the crest of the topmost wave in the political ocean? We shall see.

An exchange says Grant is for Logan against the field. That is unquestionably a mistake, Grant is for Grant every day in the week, Dr. Newman's (his pastor's) secular Sundays included, against all comers. But his little Wall street flurry of $100,000 may bother him now, more than Cæsarism did four years ago.

IT is alleged that William Pitt Kellogg has got clear in a criminal prosecution by pleading the statute of limitations. This is not correct. When a criminal offense it barred by the statute of limitations, no prosecution can be commenced against the alleged offense. The statute itself is operative in wiping out the whole matter. There is therefore, no need in a criminal case for pleading the statute of limitation. However guilty an alleged criminal may be he gets clear without pleading. Have not the government officers been quilty of laches in this case in letting the statute of limitation run its length, without commencing a prosecution? Mr. Kellogg goes clear without a vindication. Better for him, if he has a good defense, to have been tired on the merits of the case, and been acquitted, then to go out smirched under the operation of the statute of limitation.

YESTERDAY morning the *Pioneer Press* waded down through a column of snivel over the St. Paul city election that was such a disguise of the the truth that an old line Republican was heard to remark that nothing could possibly damage a man or a cause so absolutely as the praise of that venal print shop, and that any man is to be commisserated who appears to have its favor. This is a just conclusion. The favor of that concern is as noisome as the hiss of a serpent and as poisonous as the breath of the Upas tree. That the *P. P.*, is in a sniveling mood is ample proof to the people of the city that nothing has transpired that will cause regret. Whenever any measure has the favor of that concern the association proves so unfortunate that respectable people, placing their fingers ou their noses make haste to disassociate themselves with the fetid surroundings its intrusion creates. Whatever it favors is doomed and its opposition is to be courted by those who wish success.

DISHONEST REVENUE REFORMERS.

The Washington correspondent of the GLOBE on yesterday showed the dishonesty of the Minnesota representatives who voted in favor of the Morrison bill, and the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Times* is confirmatory and shows that no injustice was done them:

"The four Minnesota men named above did vote when the vote was taken by tellers, and they did not vote on the roll call until the list had been completed. When they saw that the enacting clause was going to be stricken out anyway, they voted with the majority of the Democrats to save the bill. If their votes had been needed to kill the bill they would have voted with Kelly and Randall."

This shows that Messrs. White, Wakefield, Strait and Nelson are simply masquerading as revenue reformers. To renew the the trite quotation they wanted to "hit it if it was a calf, and miss it if it was a bear." The convention which have renominated Strait and Nelson endorsed the Minnesota vote which saved the Morrison bill when the question of consideration was up and hence they did not quite dare go back to the party fold but if they could vote for the bill and still have it defeated they would curry favor at home without being under the party ban at Washington. This little episode ought to show their constituents how thin their pretended desire to remove the burdens of taxation is.

In fact White, who was at home repairing his fences when the other vote was cast, was paired with a Democrat and would have voted against taking up the bill if he had been in his seat. When he discovered that Strait and Nelson were endorsed by their districts he evidently thought he would take a hand in, provided he could do so without damaging "the grand old party." The ears of the Minnesota members stand up above the lion skins as conspicuous as church steeples among one story houses.

THE DEAD TARIFF BILL.

The defeat of the Morrison bill does not demonstrate that the Democratic party is opposed to revenue reform, but simply that they are not a unit as to the time and manner of doing the work.

It *does* demonstrate, however, the fact that the Republican party is a unit against relieving the people from the burdens of the iniquitous protective tariff system. Only four Republicans voted in favor of the bill, and they dodged until their names were recalled, and they found that their votes could not save it.

The fact is, that the Morrison bill was not a sensible measure, and the only reason that the Democrats rallied so strongly to its support was because they desired some reform, and the majority of them accepted that as the most feasible thing at the present time.

An arbitrary reduction of the tariff without rhyme or reason tapping off some things already low enough and leaving others ten fold higher than they should be is not what the country demands. A discriminating revision of the tariff, which will produce only so much revenue as the expenses of the government requires for its support, and which will produce that from articles which least burden the masses of the people is what this over burdened and tax ridden country demands. It is what they will ultimately secure when both branches of congress and the excutive are Democratic.

The vote of Tuesday shows that there is no hope for relief from the Republican party. They are unalterably attached to tariff robbery. When the Democrats are relieved of such impracticable and blathering idots as Henri [accent on last sylable] Waterson they can get down to business and construct a "tariff for revenue only," on which not only the Democratic party but the great mass of the people can harmonize. The Morrison bill was sufficiently crude and unreasonable to give Democratic protectionists of the Sam Randall stripe a peg to hang on, and they accordingly hung up themselves and the bill simultaneously.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

THE GLOBE yesterday morning published nearly complete with its accompanying tables the quarterly report of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The report shows that the Board and the Secretary are doing a valuable and conscientious work. The high character of the gentlemen under whose direction the inspection of the County jails, infirmaries and other local institutions is being made is an assurance that the work will be honestly and fearlessly done.

The report which the GLOBE furnished to the people of the State yesterday is both important and valuable, showing that in most of the counties visited great defects exist, not necessarily in all cases, willfully so, but from indifference, penuriousness, and in some cases inhumanity and wantonness. That the condition of things that the public are now informed existed led to the creation of the State Board, and the legislature has not in many years preformed a more righteous act.

Without here referring to specific cases attention is directed to all the institutions mentioned in the report. From some personal knowledge concerning several instances cited, and from reports that have from time to time reached the GLOBE it is prepared to vouch for the accuracy and good faith in which this great and humane work is being done through the agency created by the state. Until now the public have remained in ignorance of the methods employed, the inequalities existing, the waste upon one hand and grinding parsimony on the other. It is found when the ability exists for the greatest range of a decent humanity there is the least of that element observable in keeping of prisons and poor houses. Note the case of the largest and richest county in the state, Otter Tail, where there is not the least excuse for the neglect of wholesome public duty, and it is found that Mr. H art says in regard to the poor house that it is so deficient that it is hard for the inmates to observe common decency, and the jail of the same county will always be a public discredit. Somebody is to blame for this and whoever it is should be visited with swift and severe censure. A prison that is a mere cage without provision for light or air and in which prisoners are liable to be burned to death is surely a discredit to the county where it is to be found.

In regard to the maintenance of paupers the investigations made show that the systems in vogue are full of the greatest abuses and in many cases the officials in charge are directly culpable, and in instances have hastily resigned since the visit of the inspecting officer, presumably to avoid investigations.

It is clear the work undertaken by the State Board has not been undertaken too soon nor can it be prosecuted too vigorously. Let the pruning knife be applied fearlessly, and when wrongs are found and remisness is discovered expose it, point out the authors of wrong doing of any degree and apply the remedy.

A notable thing done by Gen. Butler, the late Governor of Massachusetts was the exposure he caused to be made of the malfeasance at Tewksbury Alms house. What was found existing there was an eternal disgrace to the state. Minnesota wants no such shame and will permit none. The taxpayers, humane people and all good citizens should cooperate in the work begun and still to be prosecuted. In our public charities and corrections, let the state have purity and integrity.

THE NEW YORK FAILURES.

The failure of the Marine bank and of Grant & Ward, brokers, of New York, means a good deal more than a mere commercial breakdown. It has a significance which includes political motives and influences, and likewise commercial and moral consequences.

The facts appear to be, in gross, that the Marine bank was forced into suspension by honoring overdrafts of the firm of brokers, Grant & Ward. The latter is, or was, a combination having for its object speculation in stocks and the loaning of money. Additional to this general cause of failure is the speculations in real estate of the president of the Marine bank, who used the funds of the bank in order to carry out various gigantic operations, for whose profit dependence was had on the possible or probable advance in real estate. So far as is known at the present moment, these were the reasons why the Marine bank was compelled to close its doors. In brief, over speculation by the main official of the bank, in which he used the bank's funds, and the support of a firm of brokers engaged in no legitimate business, are the causes of this astonishing failure.

Regarded from a moral standpoint, the failure is one which should bring the responsible managers within the reach of the crim inal laws; that portion of the law which takes cognizance of obtaining money under false pretenses, and the abstraction of money held in trust for others. From this point of view there can be no two opinions, even in these days of lax commercial morality. The officer took the funds of depositors and employed them for his own private uses. If there is any moral difference between taking money in this manner and taking it from the till or the pocket of citizens, without their knowledge or consent, such difference is not perceptible to the vision of the moral observer; and not any less criminal than using the money for private speculation was the loaning of it to an irresponsible firm by honoring its drafts long after the firm had ceased to have any money on deposit. From a moral standpoint, the occurrence is as black and indefensible as that which, in everyday life, is known as breach of trust, or obtaining money under false pretenses.

Commercially the event is disastrous. At the present time there is a wide spread apprehension in the minds of the business world. There is a general feeling that commercial relations are so delicate that a very slight jar may throw everything out of shape and produce wide ruin. These New York failures will have the effect to increase this timidity and apprehension. Business men will hesitate to extend their operations even to the average limit, in view of these failures and the probability that they may be followed by others. The community seeing that these failures are not legitimate will lose confidence in the integrity of bankers and other business combinations and in this loss of confidence the very key stone of the business structure will be loosened, and then the fabric is liable to fall to the ground at any moment.

These occurences are not without a strong political significance. They are the outcome of the loose morality which has come into vogue under Republican administration. That part, through its own representations, and by its own examples, has cultivated a condition of public morals which encouraged precisely such transactions as have been developed in the Marine bank, and the firm of Grant & Ward. Every one of the principals in the bank and the firm are well known and honored Republicans.

Chaffee, whose money started the firm of brokers, young Grant, Fish, and substantially every man whose name is mentioned in connection with these scandalous failures, are Republicans, and are exponents of the morality of the party which has given the country the most corrupt administrations in its history. When star route thieves are not only encouraged to organize for plunder, but are given immunity when detected; when Senators of the United States can receive gifts for the furthering of the schemes of the rascals, and escape all responsibility for the offence; when all this mass of venality, robbery and official demoralization can exist in public affairs, and no thief is punished and no rascal pilloried for his crimes—it is certain that individuals, and many of those of the same political faith, will soon cease to recognize any difference between criminality and probity, and will conduct themselves accordingly.

Having wrecked political and official morality, the Republican party, through its administration of the government, is swiftly and surely undermining commercial moral ity. The result promises to be a catastrophe which will rend this country like an earthquake.

CURRENT COMMENT.

AT Philadelphia, Showman Barnum, sat in his circus tent talking with ladies, a few friends, when the lady equestriennes passed in review. The veteran showman said: "There they go, as brave as lions and gentle as lambs, unthinking of danger. It is just likely one of them may fall and break a limb before the day is over. Last season one of my best ladies met with a serious accident. That is the risk and luck of the show business—the nearer the performer comes to breaking the neck, without actually doing so, the higher the salary."

THE Springfield Mass. *Republican* in its zeal to afford some sort of support to the great Vermont statesman, remarks, that one would suppose from the weight given to the objection that Mr. Edmunds is a "cold man," that this is a nation of old women and that the great purpose of a president is to act as a foot-warmer to be taken to bed with the country o'nights.

WM. BLACK is obliged to call in his daughter to assist in deciphering his almost illegible manuscripts, for he admits that after the ink is dry he finds it hard work to read them. "And even after they are printed some of them are pretty hard reading for the rest of us," says a victim.

SPEAKER MARSH of the Ohio House of Representatives express the opinion that President Arthur will have a majority of the Ohio delegation at the Chicago convention, and that neither Blaine nor Sherman will develop much strength in that delegation when it meets in convention.

A LOWELL paper records that an Andover theological student whose turn came to ask a blessing at a commons dinner suggested that if consistent with the divine will it would be pleasant to have some improvement in the fare. He was suspended for the offence.

A WILD, Wester paper remarks that the American women should not be too previous in feeling flattered by what Mr. Arnold says about their "engagingness." They should wait and hear what he has to say about their "marryingness" and their "divorcingness."

LAST Saturday at Philadelphia, after having previously encountered several rebuffs and refusals, Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas, all because of her woman's pluck and persistence.

IN Boston it is "woman suffrage;" in Philadelphia "lady suffrage;" in St. Louis "female suffrage," and in St. Paul, according to the elegant *Pioneer Press*, it is "the scum of the city, black as well as white."

CHAS. READE had a contemptuous opinion o Tennyson, even before the Laureate dropped into a peerage, and pronounced him a mere poetaster, gifted only with the verbal faculty of measuring and stringing musical words.

THE Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* (Rep.) says: "The *Tribune* has recovered from the set-back, and is counting up Mr. Blaine's votes in a most hopeful mood. The *Tribune* has not yet shown hew Mr. Blaine is to carry New York."

THE estate left by Charles Reade amounts to about $100,000, and is divided among his nephews and nieces with a portion for his brother. His unfortunate theatrical speculations largely reduced his fortune.

ONLY three years ago Mahone said in the Senate that he was a better Democrat than Ben Hill. Now he says he is a better Republican than Dezendorf, the straight-outer, who is fighting him in Tirginia.

A MEADVILLE, Pa., paper, speaking of the doubtful character of the delegation from that State to Chicago, insinuates that Quay, the Cameron boss, has slipped duck's eggs under the Blaine hen.

MR. FREDERICK Harrison admits that Londoners do not love London.

Criterion Concert.

This concert will be given at the Park Congregational church this evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Josephine Rand, soprano; Miss Jingi; Glidden, contralto; Mr. R. J. T. White, tenor. Mr. Chas. DeLacey, basso, assisted by Miss E,. J. Glover, elocutionist, Mr. Arthur E. Holdt 'cellist; Mr. Aug. Schoefler, pianist, and Mr. C. G. Titcomb, director.

Following is the programme:

Piano Duo—Fackeltanz No. 3......Meyerbeer
Messrs. Schoefler and Titcomb.
Quartette—"You Stole My Love"..Macfarran.
Misses Rand and Glidden,
Messrs. White and DeLacey.
Reading—"Rocket's Christmas"
Miss Glover.
Song—"Carrier John"...............Pinsuti.
Miss Rand.
Violoncello Solo—Selected.
Mr. Holdt.
Song—"Arise, My Love, Arise".....Nornendorf
Mr. White.
Reading—"How 'Ruby' Played."
Miss Glover.
Song—"Alla Stella Confidente." (With Cello Obligato..............Robaudi
Miss Glidden.
Song—"Capture of Baccus,"..............Buck
Mr. DeLacey.
Reading—"Rizpah,"
Miss Glover.
Trio—"I Naviganti,"..............Randegger
Miss Rand and Messrs. White and DeLacey.

JOBBERS IN COUNCIL.

A Concerted Effort to Secure Lower Shipping Rates in the Northwest.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—An important meeting of prominent jobbers and shippers of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys has been in session at the Southern Hotel for two days. There were about seventy-five present, and the meeting was held in response to a call by business men of the northwest. Messers P. H. Kelly, Geo. R. Finch, and C. W. Hackett, of St. Paul, were present, representing the jobbers' union of that city.

The meeting was called to order by P. H. Kelly, and R. E. Turner, of St. Joseph Mo., was elected president. H. P. Hoppen, secretary of the St. Paul jobbers' union, was made secretary. The object of the convention was stated by Mr. Kelly to be the consideration of matters pertaining to the interests of jobbers and shippers in the section represented by the delegates.

The following committee on resolutions, consisting of one from each city which had sent representatives to the meeting, was appointed by the president: C. W. Hackett, St. Paul, chairman; W. E. Marks, Davenport; Jas. M. Nave, Kansas City; W. H. McCord, Omaha; R. E. Turner, St. Joseph; Chas. H. May, Fremont, Neb., E. M. Riddman, Leavenworth; Jas. Walt, Des Moines.

This committee reported a series of resolutions reciting the reasons why there should be lower rates to shippers, and why the railroad men should regard the interests of the merchants of the northwest.

A committee was also appointed to present the resolutions to the classification committee and ask for a prompt consideration of the facts therein set forth. After the resolutions had been submitted to the meeting and approved, it was suggested that the gentlemen present should form a permanent organization, and the suggestion was almost unanimously approved.

The resolution or protest was signed by 186 jobbers, doing business in the upper Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, and was presented to the classification committee to-day. The point of the whole matter is that the Chicago and St. Louis men favor the abolition of the present rates of classification to the merchants of the smaller cities, while this new association opposes the abolition of the present reduced rate.

The permanent organization alluded to above was duly perfected to-day, and it is believed it will be able to upset the well laid plans of Chicago and St. Louis merchants, who had nearly perfected a scheme to materially cripple points like St Paul. In fact, the growing importance of St. Paul as a wholesale point has led to this combined movement of St. Louis and Chicago.

River Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The river and harbor bill as reported contains appropriations as follows: Detroit river, $100,000; Hay Lake channel, Sault ste Marie, $125,000: Chippewa river, $15,000; Fox and Wisconsin improvement, $125,000; St. Crox river below the falls, $9,000; reservoirs at headquarters of the Mississippi, $60,000 Mississippi, St. Paul to Des Moines rapids, $250,000: Des Moines rapids, $50,000; Mississippi, from Des Moines rapids to Illinois river, $200,000; survey of the Missouri above Fort Benton, $15,000; Missouri, mouth to Sioux City, $500,000; Sioux City to Fort Benton, $125,000; Yellowstone, $125,000; Red River of the north, $15,000, canal at mouth Columbia river, $150,000; upper Columbia and Snake, $15,000; Willamette and Columbia below Portland, $100,000; Washington territory rivers, $10,000.

Harbor appropriations: Stockholm. Wis., $15,000;Superior, $45,000; Dubuque,$20,000; Duluth, $45,000.

The Hennepin canal appropriation is $300,000. The total of the bill is $12,619,000.

The bill provides for a Missouri river commission.

THE OCEAN COLLISION

Narratives of Survivors of the Sinking of the Two Vessels.

More Might Have Saved Themselves If They Had Known Their Danger.

And Some Absolutely Refused to Leave the Doomed Vessel.

Only One Woman Saved and a Man Lost His Life to Save Her.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The painful suspense that prevailed here all day with regard to the survivors of the disaster to the ill-fated steamer State of Florida, was relieved tonight by the arrival of the Donaldson steamer Titiany, from Glasgow for Montreal, which was telegraphed this morning as on her way to Quebec with twenty-four saved of the party. The steamer Titiana reached port at 8:15, and proceeded to Montreal. The order to land the party saved here, which the river police were prepared to execute by taking them off in mid stream, as she backed to ship her Montreal pilot, having been countermanded by the vesse owners and instructions received to carry them through to Montreal. The Titiana was boarded however, by a press representative, who accompanied her for some distance up the river and gleaned the names from the saved and some thrilling particulars of the disaster. The following is a list of the saved brought by the steamer Titiana:

James Allen, third officer.
Andrew N. Steele, surgeon.
Wm. Armstrong, able seaman.
Francis Graham, able seaman.
David Walker, passage worker.
David Chime, store keeper.
Alex. Mitchell, donkey man.
James Thomas, fireman.
Wm. H. Smith, passage worker.
George Forrester, second steward.
Neal McKellar, assistant steward.
James McKenzie, assistant steward.
Robert Young, assistant steward.
John McDonald, able seaman.
John Sanstrom, able seaman.
John McGaw, assistant cook.
Adam McFarlane, assistant cook.
Wm. Miller, baker's mate.
James Bennett, London, Ont., first class passenger.
Andrew Fairbairn, second class passenger.
David Struthers, second class passenger.
James Patience, steerage passenger.
Jonah Hale, ditto.
Eliza Churchouse, ditto. Total twenty-four.

The following are the names of the remainder saved now on the way to Quebec on board the Norwegian bark Theresa, of Christiana:

James Thompson, chief officer.
Thos. Bair, boatswain.
John Smith, boatswain's mate.
Peter Patterson, carpenter.
Hy. Anderson, lamp trimmer.
John Silverblade, quartermaster.
John Miller, ditto.
John Smith, able seaman.
Charles Love, ditto.
George Armour, ditto.
John Beard, boatswain's yeoman.
Wm. Lawson, able seaman.
Wm. Hyslop, second engineer.
Edward Boyle, fireman.
John McDowell, ditto.
Jane McFarland, stewardess.
Hugh Morgan, steerage passenger.
Peter J. Renning, ditto.
Martin Patterson, ditto.
Francis Watson, steerage passenger. Total 20.

The captain of the Titiana reports that on May 5th, at 9 p. m., while proceeding up the Gulf and off Bird rocks, he observed a vessel exhibiting two bright lights, and thinking he wished to communicate bore down upon him and took off twenty-four passengers and crew rescued from the State Florida, of Glasgow. The steamship City of Rome passed them while on board the ship Louisa, and answered their signals but did not stop.

The following is the official report of the third officer of the state of Florida.

We left New York on the 12th of April with about 167 passengers and crew, and a full general cargo. All went well until the night of the 18th at 11:30, when we came in collision with the bark Panama, of Chatham, N. B., Capt. Helburn. Both ships went down almost instantly and out of the steamer's passengers and crew only forty-four, including the stewardess, managed to escape in boats, and out of the bark's crew of fifteen only the captain and two seamen were saved. Next morning the bark was discovered bottom up. The survivors after being thirty-five hours in boats without food or water, were rescued by the Norwegian bark Theresa, of Christiana, from that port bound for Quebec. On the 22d twenty-four of them were transferred on the ship Louisa, of and from Cardiff for Quebec, where they remained till the 5th of May, when taken on board the Titiana for Quebec. It is believed 135 lives were lost."

The third officer, Jas. Allen, being interviewed, added: "The night on which the disaster occurred was clear, though moonless, and the sea smooth as glass. He retired to his bunk at 8 o'clock, leaving Chief Officer Thompson in charge of the deck. About 11:10 he heard the signal suddenly given to stop the steamer's engineers, followed by a fearful crash. He rushed on deck and the first thing he noticed was a red light pretty close on their starboard bow. At the same moment he heard the chief officer's voice cry "collision," and peceived the bark which had run into them go down. Running to the side of his own vessel he endeavored to ascertain the damage done and perceiving an immense gaping hole into which the sea was fast pouring and feeling, as he said, himself, that the steamer was gone, at once hurried to the captain, who immediately gave orders to get out the boats, four of which were down in fifteen minutes, when the state of Florida just keeled over to port and went down stern foremost. As near as he could calculate the disaster occurred about 120 miles off the Irish coast. As the vessel went down all on deck, including the captain, were washed off by the sea. Allan further stated that the captain was exceedingly cool, too cool in fact, as he did not seem to look upon the danger as serious or pressing, and this, together with the fact that he appeared in no hurry to save himself, was possibly a cause why more of the passengers were not saved. They would not take to the boats as they supposed when they saw him so cool the danger was not so great, and moreover the sea was so calm. Of the eight boats, four were safely launched, and two were mashed by the collision. Of the other two he knew nothing, but believed they were washed away when the steamer went down. He did not believe any one escaped in them. However, if they had, he did not want to raise any false hopes—his opinion being they never would be heard from again. When No. 2 boat was being lowered, the tackle was cut too quickly, and its occupants, all passengers, were upset into the sea. A number of them, including Bennett of London, Ont., clung to the boat's bottom during the remainder of the night, and were picked up in the morning by the other boats.

The members of the rescued party on board the steamer presented a pitiable appearance. So sudden was the calamity, many of them in bunks at the time, had to hurry on deck and into the boats in night clothes. Most of them had but a very confused idea of what really took place. All could distinctly remember, however, the crash and rush for the deck. The survivors also remember, with a shudder the dash for boats as the ship went down amid the shrieks and lamentations of the passengers.

Those on duty at the time, remember seeing the red light flash for an instant, followed by a crash, after which nothing but confusion followed, the steamer beginning to sink and the hurried preparations being made to launch the boats. The bark went down instantly. The frightened passengers rushed on deck in their night clothes, and the scene was indescribable. The women went into hysterics and the men refused to move. The women especially objected to leaving the doomed vessel. Some who could have been saved absolutely refused to budge an inch.

Those who clung to the bottom of the capsized boat all night suffered terribly from the icy cold water, the sea was calm. Nevertheless they did not lose heart. One of their number, a man named Donaldson, was underneath the capsized boat until they were picked up by one of the other boats in the morning. When she capsized he kept his hold and went over with her, managing to secure a position above the bars, where he remained, talking to himself and moaning until he swooned. His companions on the outside were unable to assist him. In the morning, when they were picked up, the bottom of the boat had to be broken through to get him out, when he presented a horrible appearance from his long exposure to the waves and lack of fresh air. A few days after, however, he got all right again.

During the thirty-five hours they were afloat they had not a drop of water to drink, and were beginning to feel all the horrors of extreme thirst when rescued by the bark Theresa.

The seamen all agreed that the loss of the State of Florida was the quickest and most appalling disaster they ever heard of.

James Steele, of Ayr, surgeon of the State of Florida, was of opinion the real inwardness of the collision will never be ascertained as the whole thing was too sudden. The passengers were all in bed at the time and so were the sailors off duty. He says the officers, crew and passengers all seemed to have lost their heads.

James Bennett, of London, Ont., the only first class passenger saved, says when the order was given a rush was made for boats, and a number of persons, including himself, got into boat No. 2. The panic on board the doomed ship was frightful, The lady passengers, of whom there were only three or four, refused to go in the boats and only one woman, Jane McFarland, stewardess, was to his knowledge at the time saved from the terrible fate impending by the self sacrifice and gallantry of James Bain, chief engineer, who lost his life saving hers. He had to use all his strength to tear her from the deck of the vessel and force her into the boat. Just at this moment the ship careened to starboard and went down with her brave engineer and all others remaining on board. Bennett complains that the boats were badly formed, they had no water casks containing water, and he says Allan alone, of all officers, showed any self possession and presence of mind.

The following further detals are obtained from Bennett, whose experience was one of fearful privation, and heroic endurance. He was standing so near the side when the collision took place, that had not a friend pulled him away he would have been killed on the spot. The ship's doctor alongside of him was injured by a broken spar. The crew all rushed for the boats. The passengers appeared to be paralyzed, as also did the captain, who was washed from the deck just before the vessel went down, within twelve minutes of the time she struck. Allan, the third officer was first to give the alarm that the vessel was sinking. Bennett says he pushed a number of friends into one of the boats and jumped in himself.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Three Coaches of the Wabash Fast Line Off the Track Near Decatur, Ill.

Forty Persons Injured, Three of Them Per haps Fatally.

Charles S. Fee, of Paul, Gets a Couple of Bruises, but is Doing Well.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DECATUR, Ill., May 7.—Betweeen 5 and 6 o'clock this morning a broken rail threw three coaches of the Wabash fast line passenger train No. 43 off the track on Boody hill, on the St. Louis division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road, near Decatur. The train was in charge of Conductor Morgan, with Harry Gilly as engineer, and was going at the rate of about forty miles an hour. The engine and forward cars passed over the break, and two passenger coaches and one sleeper left the track, bounding and turning over on their side down an embankment. The cars were filled and the greatest consternation prevailed for a time. Forty persons were more or less seriouly hurt—three perhaps fatally. Messages came from Boody for surgeons to come out at once on a special train, and they went to the scene of the wreck on a special car. Two wrecking trains also went to their relief. Information faom Mound, where all the injured people were taken, is to the effect that the wounded are all doing well under the care of Decatur physicans.

Chas. S. Fee, of St. Paul, General Passenger agent of the Northern Pacific road, was among the passengers on the sleeper. He has a bruise in the back and a severe cut in the leg. While his injuries are painful they are not necessarily dangerous.

J. M. Vincent, of Buchanan, Mich., the sleeping car conductor, had his back broken and will probably die. His condition is very critical.

The family of Aaron Short, of Rochester, Ind., were long on this accident. There were eight on board and five were injured.

The most seriously hurt as follows:

J. M. Vincent, of Buchanan, Mich., sleeping car conductor, paralyzed from fracture of the spine, and two scalp wounds; will probably die.

W. E. Robinson, Silver Lake, Ind.; cut on the face and head.

A. D. Degardus, Highland, Mich.; cut on the head.

Harry Short, Rochester, Ind.; severe cut in the head.

L. W. Flora, Connellsville, Ind.; bad cut on the head and severely bruised in the back.

Mrs. Emma Walker, West Waldsboro, Vt.; severely hurt in the back.

W. F. Briggs, Leada Station, N. Y.; two ribs broken, severe cut on the head.

J. W, Peck, Cleveland; two ribs broken and otherwise injured.

Mrs. S. C. Fairbanks, Lisbon, Ind., left shoulder dislocated, chest bruised, cut on the head.

W. F. Snively, Blair, Ohio, left shoulder dislocated.

Mrs. J. B. Rentz, hurt in the back.

Aaron Short, Rochester, Ind., scalp wounds, badly injured.

W. H. Armstrong, Lafayette, Ind., scalp wound, one rib fractured and bruised in the back.

Mrs. J. S. Wiseman, of Warsaw, Ind., arm severely cut and back badly hurt.

James Van Vleit, Flint, Mich., severely hurt in the chest and other parts of the body.

Those unable to travel were taken to Decatur, where they are being well cared for by the railroad company.

An Organized Band of Incendiaries at Work in the Forest City.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CLEVELAND, May 7.—The barn burners came out in full force in ward 14 last night. Citizens' indignation meetings and vigilance committees have no terrors for the fire bugs. Although a score of residents of that locality are out nightly with loaded muskets and ample supplies of buck shot, the thing is growing worse. At 9 o'clock last night Fred Lester's barn 400 Davis street, was fired, and before the flames were extinguished $75 worth of property was destroyed. The flames communicated to Fred Furst's barn in the next yard at a loss of $500 Two hours later a shed belonging to S. C. Caloun, at 175 Broadway, was set on fire, but was soon put out. Caloun's place is less than 150 yards from Lester's property. Not content with their night's work the incendiaries at 1:20 this morning set fire to Joseph Sogdas' shed, at 55 Lester street. Here, also, the fire was quickly under control. Hardly had that fire been put out when, at 2 o'clock, an alarm was turned in from box sixty-five, which was found to be in A. Newman's barn at 174 Broadway, and a loss of $150 sustained before the fire was conquered. In the meantime E. Dunbar's barn, at 1,461 Forest street, was lighted up, but the damage was slight. So near were all these fires that the alarms for three of them were turned in at the same box. Chief Dickenson says that eighteen barns have been set on fire in that section within a month.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

A General Feeling of Relief Over the Morrison Bill Collapse.

Congress Seeks to Adjourn in June By Dint of Hard Work.

Senator Edmunds the Father of a Bill to Place Grant on the Retired List.

The Republicans of Ohio Open the Campaign With a Hurrah in Washington.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Ma 7.—After the intense excitement of yesterday, heightened by the long debate and conflict on the tariff bill, the proceedings of the house were comparatively uninteresting except to those in whose behalf private bills had passed the senate and were awaiting action on the speaker's table. The final disposition of the Morrison bill revives the drooping hopes of private legislation, and it was evident to-day that the house proposed to buckle down to work and clear the calendar, to the end that an early adjournment might be made possible. As a consequence of yesterday's proceedings the Morrison men were depressed and his opponents correspondingly elated. It will take some time to restore good humor and accord in the house, as the struggle has left ugly scars not easily healed, as doctors say, by first intention.

THE EFFECTS OF DEFEAT.

There was considerable discussion at the various hotels this morning over probable effects of Morrison's defeat. Advices were received from prominent Democrats in commercial centers expressing gratification that the question had been eliminated because of the evil effects which the uncertainty of tariff legislation were having upon business matters. It was not so much a matter of tariff reduction, to which little objection existed, as the over-hanging of a cloud of doubt upon business interests at a period when the balance of trade was largely against us.

MORRISON AND RANDALL.

Referring to the hostile feeling existing between Morrison and Randall, intensified by the defeat of the tariff bill, a prominent western member observed to the GLOBE correspondent that Morrison and Carlisle were blamable for having placed Randall on the chairmanship of the appropriations committee. When Carlisle was constituting the committees Morrison, his chief adviser, consented to Randall's appointment over the protest of Blackburn, who was entitled to this chairmanship. The precedent established by Randall when he beat Blackburn for the speakership was not applied to him, for in lieu of awarding Blackburn the chairmanship of the appropriations committee Randall gave that place to Atkins, of Tennessee, and appointed Blackburn to the chairmanship of an unimportant committee of contingent expenses of the war department. Had Carlisle made Blackburn chairman of appropriations and given Randall some such place as Randall awarded Blackburn, Randall would never have been able to successfully antagonize the Morrison bill. The chairmanship of the appropriations committee was the most powerful position in the house, hardly inferior and in certain regards superior to the speakership. No man understood the extent of this power better than Randall, because of his previous experience as speaker, and it was wielded with great force in the recent tariff foray. In the old times, the chairmanship of the ways and means committee was the vantage ground of the house, but since the appropriations committee not only holds the national purse strings, but incorporates general legislation in the appropriation bills, it practically controls the legislation of the house.

PROBABLY A CANARD.

It is stated that several members who voted to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill were controlled in their action and against their real desire by appropriation committee threats.

MORRISON UGLY.

Morrison was in a very ugly mood this forenoon. Payson, of Illinois, had a little bill, on which he asked the unanimous consent of the house to make a two minute speech. Morrison said savagely, "I object." "Who objected," inquired Payson? Morrison walked half way across the house, assuming a belligerent attitude, as he curtly responded, "I did." Payson was considerably surprised at Morrison's exhibition of ill-temper, and said, "I suppose I had a right to know who it was." Morrison turned on his heel and flung back a parting shot, "Well, you know who it is now."

EMORY STORRS HAPPY.

It seems that Emory Storrs, who is still here in the interest of railroads and stock yards antagonizing the passage of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, boasts that in connection with the Texas senators he has succeeded in so weighting down the house bill by senate amendments he feels confident it cannot be reached in the house at present session. He says there are 300 bills ahead of it in the house and he has arranged to have an objection made when it is called up, and one objection prevents consideration. He regards the bill as practically dead, since he alleges it will never be reached in regular order. The lengthy debates and parliamentary tactics of the bill, engineered by Senator Coke in the senate, operated to put the bill lower on the house calendar for each day of delay, and this was part of Storrs' scheme to defeat the measure.

THE FIRST GUN.

Ohio Republicans fired the opening gun of their state campaign to-night by a reception and serenade at the Ebbitt house, tendered by the state association to Congressman Robinson, who is the Republican candidate for secretary of state. The list of speakers included Congressmen Reed and Kasson, and many other prominent Republicans. It is a significant fact that the Ohio association refused to place Kiefer's name among the speakers, although he lives at the Ebbitt house where the serenade was given.

TO RETIRE GRANT

There was great significance in Edmunds' offering a bill to-day to place Grant on the retired list, which meant simply that he had been ruined by stock speculations of the firm in which his son was a partner. It is said that ex-Senator Chaffee, whose daughter married Grant's son, also had capital in the firm, and that he has also suffered great losses. It may not be so bad as reported, but the belief is that Grant's fortune has been sadly impaired. There will be considerable opposition to placing him on the retired list unless he announces himself positively as out of the presidential race.

DAMAGING TO SWAIM.

The testimony before the Swaim court of inquiry to-day is regarded as very damaging to Swaim, especially in regard to the hypothecation of Col. Morrow's vouchers. In any event, Swaim's standing has been seriously affected among army officers and the public, from which he will never recover.

He's for Blaine, Sure.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dak., May 7.—In a long, personal letter from Hon. N. E. Nelson, of Pembina, to Major Edwards, the writer, who is one of the delegates to the Chicago convention, says: "I also deem it proper to state here that the Huron convention by its instructions and resolutions did no violence to my personal predilections, and hence my vote and work in the national convention will be a personal pleasure to myself as well as a duty to my supporters, through whose kindly suffrages I am permitted to occupy so honorable a position."