Daily Globe

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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 8, 9:56 p. m.

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

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.96	63	NW	Clear
La Crosse	29.85	70	W	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather
Bismarck	30.07	55	NE	Clear
Ft. Garry	30.07	44	N	Clear
Minnedosa	30.07	47	SE	Clear
Moorhead	30.06	53	NE	Clear
Quapelle	29.99	52	Calm	Cloudy
St. Vincent	30.06	48	NW	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	30.02	64	SW	Cloudy
Fort Buford	30.02	56	NE	Fair
Fort Custer	29.98	64	SE	Clear
Helena, M.T.	29.93	61	SW	Clear
Huron, D. T.	30.02	59	NE	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.99	68	Calm	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.93	58	NW	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather
29.974	64.9	48.5	W	Clear

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .00; maximum thermometer, 81.0; minimum thermometer 49.8; daily range 31.2.

River—Observed height 10 feet, 1 inches. Rise in twenty-four hours, 0 inches. Fall in twenty-four hours, 2 inches.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi, fair weather, variable winds, slight rise in temperature. Extreme northern portion slight fall. Missouri fair weather, westerly winds, becoming variable; stationary temperature.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

Wheat advanced 2c on 'change yesterday: all other produce was steady. At Milwaukee wheat went back ⅜c, ½c for June and July. At Chicago June wheat closed steady, July ½c lower, August ⅝c and September ½c lower than on Wednesday. Corn advanced ⅜c, ⅝c, ¼c for June, July and August respectively; oats also closed ¼c better. Pork was firm and a shade higher; June 5c and July 8c; lard made the same advance as pork. The stock market opened weak and depressed with coalers lower. The exceptional strength of Western Union and Northern Pacific, which were in demand, strengthened the market. At midday quite an excitement was raised by a rapid rise caused by bears trying to cover; advance ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. The market quieted down in the afternoon and the bears hammered the market down; a rally was made in the last minutes and the market closed firm with twenty shares from ¼c to 1½c higher than Wednesday, including St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental and Western Union; five were lower, including Omaha. Government securities were lower; railroad bonds stronger and states dull. Mining stock showed increased activity, with firm prices.

THE Hon. Sam. Randall is proposed as a Republican "dark horse." Nothing could be more appropriate.

THE failure of the Grant family is sweeping, involving the father and all his sons. The GLOBE special this morning gives details of the wreck that will surprise many.

THE cholera pestilence is producing a scare in Europe. Several well defined cases of the dread disease have occurred. A commission has reached Berlin, to inquire into the cause and prevention.

DULUTH suffered from a heroic fire yesterday afternoon, in the progress of which seventeen horses were burned. A cyclonic breeze augmented the hungry tongues of fire.

While the Republican party is broken up into warring factions, the Democracy is not in harmonious. Their choice is settled on the ticket," with a unanimity that presages success in November next.

BLAINE said if he did not secure every delegate in Maine he would refuse to be a candidate. This is supposed to have been meant as a drive at Arthur, who came far short of securing the unanimous delegation of his own state. But the incisive dig falls far short of its mark.

THE Philadelphia *Press* in speaking of Henry Ward Beecher's advocacy of Arthur, and his bitter partisan criticisms on Mr. Blaine says: 'The man who is admitted to no pulpit but his own and whose name is never mentioned without recalling a great sorrow ought to be the last to throw a stone.

The N. Y., *Sun* with its customary political presience says, Roswell P. Flower is "the biggest and manliest among the New York aspirants for the Democratic national nomination," and adds, "if he is not elected President this year, the chances are that the man we get will not be half as good."

MR. EDMUNDS is in a sympathetic mood. He is pressing the proposition to put Gen. Grant upon the army retired list. "You all know the reason why" the Senator said to the Senate. Almost any "retired" Wall street stock gambler would like the same favor. Mr. Edmunds should hang out his "shingle" as special attorney by senatorial courtesy, for that class of people.

BLAINE, alluding to fierce personal assaults made upon him by scores of the Republican journals, the organs of the God and morality party, plaintively exclaims with a sigh: "Thank heaven we are to have only four weeks more of this," and then with a shudder added: "what can't they say in four weeks?" No man ever needed more than Blaine to be saved from his (political) friends.

IT is not forgotten how the N. Y. *Sun* damaged Gen. Hancock in the midst of the campaign of 1880, among other things sneeringly stating his avoirdupois weight to be 200 pounds. Now the *Sun* has changed its wind and in a late issue paid a well deserved tribute to the ability and patriotism of Gen. Hancock. It is a pity the *Sun* could not have appreciated this and published it four years ago, instead of its ruthless sarcasm.

The N. Y. *Times* is of the opinion that the votes in the early ballots of the June Republican convention will stand about as follows:

Blaine	340	Sherman	21
Arthur	287	Gresham	7
Edmunds	66	Unknown	15
Logan	58		

The *Times* thinks that neither of two principal contestants, Blaine nor Arthur, can get the nomination.

ACCORDING to the warring Republican journals, there is not a prominent man in their party fit to be President. They are looking around for dark horses, but when found will they be any better? Did ever a dark horse turn up whose record is not darker. It does seem as if these virtuous Republican journals, who can find none but unworthy, corrupt cranks in their own party, will be driven in their assumed anxiety to find an honest, competent, safe man, to look in the Democratic ranks, and make a selection there. Honest, competent Democratic statesmen are to be found in unlimited numbers. The woods are of full them!.

THE mystery concerning the loss of the State of Florida has been solved. The question now is, what will be done about it by the English newspapers of last Sunday. In them it was announced without any hesitation, and as if there were no question as to the truth of the assertion, that the steamer had been blown up by dynamite placed on board by Irish-American conspirators, and a demand was thereupon formulated that the United States be called on for explanations, and that this country agree to punish all men found engaged in conspiring against England, and to suppress all efforts being made against the peace of Great Britian by Irishmen in the country. The charges made by these papers will never be corrected in their columns. The readers of them will never learn that what was said was simply scandalous falsehood, and there will remain on the minds of the majority of them the belief that the vessel was blown up by dynamite, and that the work originated in this country.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

The suicide of the Ford, who killed Jesse James, eliminates another of the dregs of the late war, and leaves the residum so small that it is incapable of but little more harm, and in a short time will have disappeared. The fate of the elements of brigandage, which for so long terrorized the southwest, is worth examining by the juvenile classes, and even by older people disposed to believe that there may be policies of life preferable to those dictated by honesty. Few, or none of these cut-broats have attained any other distinction than that which comes from the exhibition of exceptional audacity in the perpetration of crime. Not one of them has secured wealth, or even a competency. Several have been assassinated, or shot down by our outraged citizens. Some of them are serving life sentences in prison.

One of the Fords has just taken his own life, and the probabilities are that the other will meet with some equally ignoble end. Frank James is dying as a consumptive and some others who were once so notorious have sneaked into retirement. Nearly all of them have disappeared, and not one of them fill a respected station in life, or occupies an honored grave.

The readers of dime novel literature should take a lesson from this outcome of lives of crime. The bullet of the assassin, the cell of the felon, the grave of the self-murderer are the results which have been achieved by these men; and they are but the inevitable sequences of a career from which integrity has been eliminated.

WALL STREET PAGANISM.

Monsignor Capel preached last Sunday in the church of St. Agnes on East 43 street in New York city. He denounced Wall street as the seat of paganism. The sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, hundreds standing, and other hundreds unable to gain admission. It was the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, and the distinguished ecclesiastic delivered an eloquent address on the thoughts suggested by the day. After referring to the reason for exalting Joseph the Carpenter to the eminent position of patron saint of the Catholic Church, he dwelt on the fact that the heroes of the Church were very different from those of the world. Thence he glided into a short but pithy dissertation on the worship of mammon in that city, as well as in the other metropolitan cities of the world.

"Look at Wall street and Fifth avenue," he said. "The people are steeped in paganism. Everything is sacrificed to the idea of getting wealth, and the women devote all their thoughts to the attainment of elegant leisure."

He deprecated the insidious tendency to immorality in the theatre, the conversation of the stage fraught with so much double meaning, and its whole tendency to weaken the marriage relation.

"Its one great curse," he said, "is its want of chastity. In these times, therefore," he continued, "it is fitting to hold up the character of one who was a model of married life." He then dilated on the way that people were attracted by the materialistic. "People are constantly trying to excel each other in their houses, their furniture and their dress. The world is steeped in the idea of getting luxury."

It may be hoped that the words of the distinguished exhorter did not fall on stony ground, but it is feared whoever else may have listened and heard, Wall street was deaf, and though having ears heard not.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

George W. Smalley, a pedantic American, long a resident in England as a correspondent of American newspapers, and now the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, assails Webster's Dictionary, with a supercilious and superficial pedantry that fairly rivals John Bull himself, and in a style evidently becoming English cockneyism. He writes:

The complaint of "American" spelling is one that is constantly heard in England. Webster and the printers and puolishers who blindly followed him, have a good deal to answer for. Few scholars would now recognise Webster as a scientific philologist. He is out of date; his dictionary is indebted to more modern men (one of them a German) for much of what is valuable in it; and yet his editors do not correct his caprices in spelling. A generation of American typesetters and proof-readers have been trained up in the way they should not go, and being old it is not easy for them to depart from it. Vanity and false shame have perhaps something to do with their pertinacity—false patriotism also. The result is that to educate Englishmen American spelling seems provincial. It is a patois, and I do not see much patriotism in perpetuating an eccentricity that establishes or widens the divergence between the English and the American languages. Perhaps it is unpatriotic to say there is a divergence, but there are people who think it extends beyond mere spelling. Said a lady not long since in Paris to a simple-minded French chambermaid in a hotel: "You understand English, do you not?" "Yes, madame," answered she, "but I understand American better."

Thus weak and silly Americans, becoming anglicized basely assail the institutions of their own country. That Webster's dictionary is perfect, no one will pretend, nor has any dictionary of the progressive English language reached perfection. But that Webster's dictionary for its learning, its comprehensiveness, its exhaustive research, the intelligent precision of its definitions and for its philological ability, is a monument of honor to American literature, cannot be successfully disputed.

As a learned presentation of English words their origin, history and definitions, it has no superior, and probably no equal. Since the death of that indefatigable lexicographer, Noah Webster, his Dictionary has been several times revised, by the ripest and most competent, and accomplished English scholars to be found on either side of the Atlantic, and is now as near completeness as any Dictionary of a progressive, growing language can be.

CIVILIZATION IN ARKANSAS.

The state of civilization, public sentiment, morals and a sense of justice, in Arkansas is deplorable enough, at least in portions of it. In Havard county, a colored citizen owned a farm of considerable value. One day his daughter, a girl in her teens was working alone in the field. A white, worthless vagabond assaulted her and left her fainting and helpless. The authorities refused to arrest the villain. Had a colored man assaulted a white girl would they have refused redress? Probably not. On the refusal of the authorities to take cognisance of the case, the friends of the girl, of the same color, pursued the ruffian, and found him. He opened fire upon them whereupon they returned the fire and shot and killed him on the spot.

Upon this, four hundred white friends of the ravisher of the defenseless girl assembled to wreak mob vengeanance upon her avengers. This white mob of ruffians, were on a hunt after the friends of the girl. They killed the first colored man they met, and soon after fired into a company of colored men and killed four more. These white ruffians then appealed to the authorities and had the most prominent colored citizens they could find who were in sympathy with the girl, arrested. They were tried by so called Arkansas forms of law, and three were condemned to be hung, and thirty wers sentenced to the penitentiary for terms ranging from five to eighteen years.

The white mob of four hundred who accomplished this savage brutality and villainy went clear and unmolested, no attempt having been made to arrest them and bring them to justice, nor will there be. Can any thing more outrageous be found among the most barbarous and savage tribes on earth? The history of the world may be challenged for anything more fiendish than this. And yet this occurred in a so-called enlightened and civilized state of the American Union, a land of alleged law and christianity.

Clearly in Arkansas, or portions of it, colored people have no secured rights to enjoy. There is no safeguard for colored female virtue, no protection for the living of colored citizens. If a white man, for any real, or assumed indignity shoots down a colored man, he goes without punishment. The wife, the daughter may be ravished, and if the husband, or father raises his hand in resentment he is shot down in cold blood and that without remedy.

And this is the Christian civilization that exists in a portion of a land supposed to be irradiated by nineteen centuries of religious light and influence.

By all means send missionaries to India, to China, to the islands of the sea, convert, civilize, and christianize the cannibal heathen, but neglect and overlook the barbarous and savage cruelty perpetrated in portions of our land, at our own doors where crimes are committed that would darken hell itself. Have the rulers of the land in their greed and strife for place and spoils forgotten God and the people—will there always be slumbering and toleration over such wickedness?

CURRENT COMMENT.

It seems there is stout opposition in Deleware to the reduction of the Maryland marriage license fee. Deleware has no license fee, but the clergyman's fee is fixed by law. A Wilmington paper explains the secret of the interest taken in the matter across the state line to arise from the fact that if the price of the Maryland marriage license be reduced to the bagatelle of sixty cents, no Deleware clergyman living within ten miles of the Maryland line will be able to depend upon wedding fees to keep him in shoe blacking. The clergyman's fee in Deleware is $2.50.

THE American Medical Association in session the present week at Washington indulged in wholesome criticism upon the loose manner in which many of the medical colleges grant diplomas, and a resolution was adopted enjoining all medical colleges to raise the standard of education, both general and medical. The subject was debated with spirit, and strange as it may seem there were members of the body who were willing the present low standard should remain in vogue.

MR. EDMUNDS has a bill pending to establish a National Park at Milwaukee, which the American Forestry congress is seeking to promote. Very likely a good many towns would have favorable inclinations toward the location of National Parks, and there is no reason why bills for that object should not be as plentiful as pension bills. A matter of this kind should be popularized.

FIVE hundred witnesses have been telling the Cincinnati grand jury what they know about the great riot, but the mayor of the town was not one of them. He was sent for three times, but sent excuses instead. The mayor was visible at the inflammatory mass meeting which started the riot, but offered no protest against the proceedings. His sympathies were evidently with those who sowed the storm.

THE United Presbyterian Presbytery, of Dumbarton, Scotland, has refused to admit a Mr. Gray to the office of elder because he had taken a walk on a Sabbath afternoon and would not give a promise to refrain from doing so in future. It is very evident that Christ and his Twelve Disciples would have failed, had they been now living, to obtain an entrance into this remarkable religious community.

MR. STORRS and Mr. Logan have "made up" and all is sweetness and light between them. But it is too late—Mr. Storrs cannot be made a delegate. The speech he might have made before the nominating convention is dead within him. Mr. Logan will not appoint the next Secretary of State, and Mr. Storrs will continue the practice of law at the old stand.

THE will of Aaron Somers, an old Connecticut farmer, who died in last week in Bridgeport, states that his property shall go "to the worthy poor, deserving, white American Protestant Democratic widows and orphans in Bridgeport until all is expended." His estate is valued at $10,000.

FORTY-three designs for the Garfield monument to be placed in Lake View cemetery at cleveland, will be examined by the Trustees next Wednesday. Five nationalities have responded to the invitation for designs, and doubtless the collection comprises the finest serias of artistic work for monumental use ever produced.

THERE is nothing like adversity to make people truly good. The town of Colchester, England, is recognizing its deliverance from the recent earthquakes by a series of religious revivals, which have crowded the churches of all denominations with devout and truly thankful congregations.

THE New York papers publish portraits of the big red mastiff owned by President Arthur, and on exhibition at the New York dog convention. If Arthur cannot be made President, he may have the luck to be voted owner of the handsomest dog in the country.

THE highest prize attainable to English musical students, the Mendelssohn scholarship, has been won this year by a woman, Miss Mary Wurm. One of her chief teachers in piano music was a woman, too—Clara Schumann.

A WASHINGTON paper thinks that some shrewd member of Congress ought to have the wit to introduce a bill granting a pension to every voter who did not serve in the army? The passage of such a bill would sweep its author into the White House on a tidal wave.

BURGLARS BUSY.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts, But Look Out and Lock the Doors.

During Wednesday night burglars forced open the rear entrance to the clothing store of Mr. Lazarus, No. 21 East Seventh street, and helping themselves to several grip sacks, they proceeded to fill them with clothing.

While so engaged, officer Pendy came along, and his attention was directed to the store by the flickering of one of the lamps. Being on the opposite side of the street, he crossed over to investigate the matter, when the burglars left their booty and made a quick retreat.

On Sunday night, Mrs. Geo. Bacon, residing on Ashland avenue, was aroused from slumber by what seemed to be the running of water, and, becoming alarmed, she awoke her husband. The latter procured a lamp and went into the bath room, but, finding things all right there, he proceeded down stairs. The investigation resulted in no discovery, and he went back to bed quite disgusted. In the morning the laugh was on the other side. When the family went down stairs they discovered that during the night the busy burglar had been at work in trying to effect an entrance into the house by boring augur holes in the rear door, with the intention of sawing out a space large enough to admit the hand, when the lock could have been turned with ease. The burglars were no doubt at work when Mrs. Bacon was aroused by their operations, and they were frightened off when her husband went down stairs.

PERSONALS.

C. W. Darling, Fargo, is at the Merchants.

H. J. Byron, Dakota, is at the Clarendon hotel.

Wm. Sproat, Waseca, was in the city yesterday.

Walter Law, New York, was in the city yesterday.

C. H. B. Carter, of Omaha, is at the Metropolitan.

Fred B. Fuller, Fergus Falls, was in the city yesterday.

Sen. J. Simmons, of Little Falls, is at the Merchants hotel.

Rev. D. F. Johnson and wife, New York, are at the Merchants.

Mrs. J. A. Upham and daughter, of Duluth, are at the Windsor.

Col. Hicks, of Minneapolis, called on his St. Paul friends yesterday.

J. N. Faulkner and A. J. Whitman, Duluth, were in the city yesterday.

N. B. Robert, manager of the Monte Cristo company, is at the Windsor hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clement, of Faribault, were at the Metropolitan yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Rand, of Grand Forks, were at the Merchants yesterday.

Mr. E. A. Kellett, a prominent merchant of Zumbrata, was in the city yesterday.

Col. T. W. Teasdale, of the Royal Route, left yesterday for a short visit to Chicago.

Inspector of steamboats, Gen. Flower, and his deputy, Mr. Scott, left yesterday for Bismarck and other Missouri river points. They are on a tour of inspection.

Adam M. and Herman L. Nichelson and Phillipson Davischonisk, of Berlin Germany, were among the arrivals at the Clarendon hotel yesterday.

D. C. Ashby, the leading insuranee man of Helena, Ma., arrived in the city yesterday. He is at the Merchants.

Mr. A. K. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer of the Dennet Harvesting Machine company, of Milwaukee, arrived in the city yesterday. He is accompanied by Mr. L. D. Wilkes, formerly of St. Paul, and now connected with the concern named.

AT CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe]

J. A. Walkley and H. M. Carpenter of Minneapolis are at the Palmer.

J. H. Parsons, Dakota; E. B. Martin, Minnesota; and C. Hogenen, Montana, are stopping at the Palmer.

Hon. S. P. Child, Blue Earth, is at the Grand Pacific.

Northwesterners at the Grand Pacific: J. J. McDowell, R. H. Harkinson, W. B. Jackson and wife, Joseph E. Badger and Samuel P. Snyder, of Minneopolis; J. A. Small, Valley City; A. P. Samples, Montana.

H. A. Wilson, St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

A. E. Chandler, St. Paul; C. L. Brown, Morris; O. T. Roberts, Mandan; Mrs. L. K. Gray, Minneapolis, are registered at the Sherman.

James McIntire, St. Paul; L. D. Boynton, Minneapolis, and H. P. Graham, Eau Claire, are at the Tremont.

$16,000 Fire at Spooner, Wis.

[Special Telegram to The Globe.]

CUMBERLAND, Wis., May 8.—Spooner, the division on the northern line of the Omaha line, was pretty well burned down this afternoon. The fire caught in John Schonback's hotel at 3 o'clock, and spread to the Railway house, which was also burned. The losses are: Railway hotel with contents, $10,000; Geo. Olson's saloon and contents, $1,200; John Schonback's hotel and contents, $14,000; J. C. Maxfield house and contents, $400; John Breent $300; total $16,000. Insurance $2,500.

The Cumberland fire company went up there on a special train, but got there too late to do anything except eat up what little grub they had left.

O. A. Riten, the principal merchant of this city and assistant foreman of the fire department, helped himself to a bed sheet from the fragments, which amused the boys greatly going back to Cumberland on a special flat car.

An Indian Beaten by a Logger.

PERHAM, Minn., May 8.—At 6 p. m. yesterday, while a party of Indians and two whites were leaving town in a state of intoxication, they passed the drive on the river and two or more of the drivers came ashore, and after a few words an Indian was attacked by a driver, knocked down and beaten in a frightful manner. His cheek bone is crushed, lower jawbone and one or two ribs broken, and otherwise marked up by the corks from the driver's boots.

Your reporter has just visited the wigwam and the Indian is lying in an unconscious state, with blood running from mouth and nose. The tribe of Chippewas swear vengeance and say they will have the man, Joe Gray, and deal out their own law.

Deputy Sheriff Butler visited the scene this afternoon, but without a warrant, purposely for making inquiries. He saw the river men and they swear they will not be taken. Sheriff Brandenburg, of Fergus, was wired tonight to come on the first train. Further trouble is expected. The name of the parties who sold liquor to the Indians has been ascertained.

The Flower Barrel Open.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—In a conversation with a well posted Democratic politician last at the Tammany headquarters, he made this significant statement: "We'll keep up the Tilden talk until we get together at Chicago, then it will collapse, and R. P. Flower, our festive young New York millionaire ex-congressman, will be boomed right along by the boys and he'll be carried in with something like a spontaneous impulse, so to speak. Flower is the coming man, and you may bet on it, if you're a betting man." And then lowering his voice to a whisper he added: "The Flower barrel has been open for three months and is wide open now, and you'll see the result in Chicago July 8. His money has been scattered far and wide, but it will tell when the time comes."

When I assure you that the person who wrote this is one of John Kelly's right hand men and one who is by no means unfriendly to Tilden, you will the better appreciate its full significance. Many men in New York, Democrats as well as Republicans, have ridiculed the idea of Flower for President, but it begins to look more as if, by the free use of his money, he has the entry or the "dark horse" in the Democratic national convention.

THE Mansfield, Ohio, brass band serenaded Senator Sherman the other night at his residence, but he failed to make any acknowledgment, the lights going out as soon as the music began.

DON CAMERON will soon be at home from a foreign shore, Look out, Mr. Blaine!

TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

This is the Latest Estimate Given to the Public of Grant & Ward's Liabilities.

The Nickel Plate Company Wants a Receiver to Look After $700,000 of its Securities.

A History of the Firm's Career, Which Reads More Like Fiction than Fact.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the suit brought by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company against U. S. Grant, Jr., Ferdinand Ward, U. S. Grant, James D. Fish, Wm. C. Smith, Julian F. Davies and John H. Morris, in the supreme court, Judge Donahue this afternoon granted an order requiring the defendants to show cause, on the 12th instant, why a receiver should not be appointed, and also why an injunction should not be issued, and in the meantime and until further order of the court, the defendants and their agents, are restrained from interfering with the partnership assetts of the firm of Grant & Ward, from selling the same, or appropriating the same to the payment of any debts of the firm, without leave of the court. The order and injunction was granted upon complaint, and the affidavit of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad company. In his affidavit, Vanderbilt says, about April 12th, 1884, the railroad company made its promissory note, bearing date that day, whereby, for value received, it promised to pay Grant & Ward, $500,000. The note will become due Jan. 1, 1885. On the 20th of April the railroad company made another promissory note, payable to the same firm, for $200,000, which note also becomes payable Jan. 1st, 1885. As collateral security for the payment of these notes, the plaintiff deposited with Grant & Ward 1,400 negotiable bonds of the railroad company for $1,000 each, payment of which was secured by a second mortgage upon its railroad.

Vanderbilt alleges, on information and belief, that Grant & Ward upon receipt of these notes and securities united these bonds indiscriminately with the securities belonging to other parties for the purpose of borrowing money, and plaintiff's property will become distributed among a great number of persons and corporations, who will have a claim or lien thereon as lenders of money on security to Grant & Ward. By this mingling up the securities become liable to be sold for debts for which they were nor originally pledged to the firm, and their identity is likely to be lost. The defendants in Sent Julian Davies and John H. Morris are assignees. The plaintiff company desires to redeem its property from all lawful liens and claims. Pending suit the plaintiff asks for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Grant & Ward, to take charge of its property.

[From the World of Friday.]

The belief that the affairs of the Marine bank are not in as good condition as expected, is strengthened by the fact that while the bank should have had in its vaults a reserve of $1,800,000 against its deposits of $5,200,000, ye the suspension was caused by its inability to meet a clearing house balance of $550,000, except by throwing over collaterals to the extent of $800,000. If the issue was on the bank as required by law, why should the bank have suspended, and if not in the bank, where is the money? These are questions asked by the anxious depositors.

The veteran banker president, John Thompson, of the Chase National bank, said yesterday: "It astonishes me how the stockholders can suffer their banks to be run by high-toned speculators. Nine out of ten banks throughout the country that have come to grief during the last decade have been brought to grief and bankruptcy by speculating and gambling officials, and the alarm which is now felt in relation to the safety of some of our banks is the natural outcome of this pernicious business."

In consideration of the sum of $300,000, U. S. Grant, Jr., has conveyed to his father-in-law, Jerome B. Chaffee, property on the north side of Seventy-third street, and also in Sixty-third street. Ferdinand Ward has sold W. S. Warren the building and property on the site of the old Booth theater for $285,000. Ferdinand Ward has been speculating almost continually from the time he entered the office of the superintendent of the stock exchage. He was then seventeen. He began with the small speculations in wheat, and produce exchange seats. He bought his first seat twelve years ago for $800. He continued buying seats, which he sold for $2,000 and $2,500. He soon amassed about $30,000. Five years ago, after he had married the daughter of the president of the Marine bank, he bought a house and stables on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, for which he paid $50,000. Then, it is said, he stopped speculating in corn and cheese, to dabble in western mines and government warrants.

"He had a blind pool in warrants," Henry Clews said yesterday, recalling the gossip of Wall street some years ago, "and bought warrants wherever he could find them." His dealings in warrants are looked upon suspiciously, but his mining transactions, as far as is known, were all conducted above board. Ward's last paying investment in mines was two years ago, when he bought largely in the Evening Star mine, and thereby he is said to have made $100,000.

President Baker of the First National bank was seen yesterday in regard to the check of Grant & Ward for $215,000, entered at the clearning house by Ward, when there was only about $2,000 in the First National bank upon which it was drawn. "Do you intend to proceed criminally against Ward on account of this check?" Mr. Baker was asked, and he said, "the bank would not," but added, "I guess other people will proceed criminally against Ward." When asked to explain his assertion he said, such was the rumor on the street.

Mr. Davies, the assignee of the firm of Grant & Ward and of its individual partners, in reply to questions as to the amount and character of its assets, said that having only just taken possession, he was unable to say what they were. "I shall go to work immediately," he said, "to ascertain the condition of affairs, but do not think I shall be in a position to make any statement before Saturday."

Mr. James McNamee, the assignee of the young members of the Grant family, made a similar statement. When asked how these gentlemen, who were not members of the firm, became involved, Mr. McNamee said he presumed their relations with the firm were so intimate in that way they could hardly help being involved in the general wreck. Gen. Grant's name is signed in a clear bold hand to the document of assignment.

Mr. W. C. Smith is not included among the persons making assignments, although he is regarded as one of the partners of the firm. He has had to bear the blunt of the business since the doors were closed, and is the only person accessable to callers. He said yesterday to a reporter, "the assignee has been in possession for some time, and we shall at once get to work and ascertain exactly how we stand, as to this matter of the securities, I think it will be settled satisfactorily. The Erie railroad will take care of all its bonds and stocks which were placed with the firm to dispose of. It will reclaim any that may have been sold without authority from the road. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Rail road company will do the same."

Gen. Grant was at his office for a few hours in the middle of the day and left about 3 o'clock. Between 1 and 2 he held a consultation with Roscoe Conkling, who, it is reported, will act as his adviser in these difficulties. Fred Grant was also present. Both the general and his son declined to make any statement.

[From the New York Tribune of Friday.]

Further details of the transaction between Gen. Grant and Wm. H. Vanderbilt were learned yesterday. General Grant's visit to Vanderbilt was made on Sunday, and the latter's check for $150,000 was given. It is said that at the request of Gen. Grant the check was dated as of Saturday, and the check of Grant & Ward on the Marine bank, Wm. Vanderbilt agreed not to use for a day or two. It is not believed the ex-president knew the state of the firm's affairs, and Ward is credited with furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Vanderbilt's consent was obtained. When presented the ceeck of Grant and Ward had been rendered worthless by the two failures. The day after the failure, General Grant called on Vanderbilt at the latter's desire and it is said that assurances were given that he would be fully protected in the matter, even if great sacrifices were necessary in the drrection of Mrs. Grant's property.

Frederick D. Grant, while not a member of the suspended firm, had his office with them, and has been interested in their operations. When asked regarding his assignment, he replied "I can say nothing about the matter, but I had everything with them and suffer along with them." Jesse R. Grant, another son of Gen. Grant, who made an assignment yesterday, could not be seen. He is not a partner of Grant & Ward but is supposed he has had business relations with them, and that his finances have been involved in the same way as those of Frederick's have been.

A meeting of the executive committee of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad company was held yesterday, to consider the relation of the company and Grant and Ward. A subcommittee was appointed to look after the notes and securities of the company placed in the firms charge. The firm negotiated considerable sums of Erie paper, and held $2,500,000 securities. The extent of the advances made to the company are said to have been about $1,500,000, and the company wishes to protect the remaining collateral.

An enormous amount of unsecured liabilities of the firm of Grant & Ward exists, comprising notes and simple receipts for money received for speculation. A story told yesterday regarding the operations of the firm, by those who are in a position to become acquainted with the facts, is as follows; The firm started with the prestige of Gen. Grant's name to aid the members in securing capital, and in inspiring confidence in their ability and position. The capital was money raised on notes that the ex-president and James D. Fish had endorsed. To what extent the responsibility of the conduct of affairs rests on Fish and upon Ward entirely cannot be learned. It is not believed that Gen. Grant, or U. S. Grant, Jr., paid close attention to the details of the copartnership. The agreement provided that each member could withdraw $3,000 a month. It is said the profits above that sum being retained as capital. Neither of the Grants is believed to have paid closer attention to the details than the regular drawing of their allowance. The scheme carried out to obtain the most funds was based on advances made by the firm to contractors for Indian and other supplies to the Gould firm, taking assignments of claims from these men and collecting upon them when the contracts were approved in regular course of government proceedure. By representations respecting these contracts, heavy sums of money were obtained on notes or receipts giving by the firm or individual members. High rates of interest were paid, and in many cases advances secured for only a few months. Confidence in the house, however, caused many persons to let their money be unclaimed for a long time. It is stated on good authority that there are outstanding, nearly $2,000,000 of these unsecured obligations of the firm held between two individuals. It is said the liabilities of this character will amount to about $5,000,000. The *Tribune* also says: "Not only are they, Grant & Ward, known to have re-hypothecated securities lodged with them on loans by several railroad companies, but they have obtained larger advances on some of these collaterals than the amounts they had advanced. The best information now puts their gross liabilities at not far from $10,000,000. No estimate can be made of their assets exclusive of loans they made on securities they repledged. No statement is yet obtainable respecting the condition of the Marine bank, and the prospect of final payment to depositors will be a matter of guess work until the bank examiner has finished his report.

STILLWATER.

The walk on the north side of Nelson street, near Main, is sadly out of repair.

The St. Croix river, between the foam and Four Mile Island, is already filled with new logs.

Mr. C. H. Staples, of Oceola, Wis., visited the city yesterday.

The Stillwater *Sun* favors the nomination of Albert Sheffer for member of congress in the second district.

Some of the fruit and confectionery dealers are complaining sadly of dull times.

Several important law suits are to be tried at the approaching term of the district court.

The bridge is being thoroughly repaired. New truss braces were placed in position yesterday. The next work will be the removal of the decayed plank, all of which are to be taken up and sound ones laid in their place.

The residence of William Sullivan, in rear of Miller's boot and shoe store, was entered on Tuesday night by a man named Quigley. The inmates of the house were aroused by the noise made by the intruder, who was only persuaded to leave by a revolver pointed unpleasantly near his face. The supposition is that Quigley had no intention of robbing the inmates of the house, which he had probably entered in a fit of abstraction brought on by his frequent potations of the few past days.

The expected change in the running of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad will likely take place next week. It is supposed there will be a later train in the evening than any now run. If it should go on, it will be largely patronized.

The carpenters and others are getting on very well at the state prison with its re-building, under the able superintendence of Mr. Eldred, who has made many improvements in the plans so far. When finished it will be one of the most complete penitentiaries in the country.

The city fathers are mending their ways by building an excellent sidewalk on the street south of the Grammar school. The old one was a very rickety concern what remained of it. The little folks of the school will enjoy it much when they march, with military precision, to the beat of the drum, during their usual outings daily.

The basement of the high school is being still further improved and used, and that indomitable, practical scientist, Mr. Wilson, will soon require the whole of it for his extensive laboratory, which he is getting up for his science classes in the institution. He will soon have it the most complete in the country. Through the energy of Superintendent Curtis, their sensible school board and the ingenuity of Mr. Wilson, the science master, these things are being accomplished with very little cost.

The rowing club was out for a spin on the lake last evening for the first time this season. They have been making several additions to their boats, having two four oared shells, a number of singles, and in a short time are to procure a couple of two oared ones. The club is in a healthy condition, having a goodly membership of first class material. They intend to give the St. Paul club a brush some time during the season.

In an article last week in referrence to the shipment of the Minnesota Chief threshers and motive powers by the Construction and Car Company it was mentioned that only some seven cars were shipped to Dakota, when it should have been twenty-one. Next week they will ship to Kansas City a full train of their excellent threshers and portable engines. This speaks well for our city and the fame of Minnesota Chief Threshers. They only require to be introduced to command a sale. The shops have a full force of men, and large orders are coming in daily. J. W. Stinson, manager and Mr. Goodhue, secretary of the company, keep everything moving in the very best manner for the directors.

NEWPORT.

C. S. Witherspoon, of Omaha, Neb., is making a short visit to relatives in this place.

H. A. Durand and Wm. Moore went as delegates to the grand lodge of A. O. U. W., which convened in