Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER.

One Year, payable in advance	$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance	4 25
Three Months	2 25
Per Month	75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 50
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All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Seven issues per week by mail at same rates as by carrier.

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By Carrier—per year	$2 00
By Mail—per year, postage paid	1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 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	29.88	62	Calm	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.91	62	SW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather
Bismarck	29.98	57	N	Clear
Ft. Garry	29.99	44	NW	Fair
Minnedosa	30.05	41	N	Clear
Moorhead	29.86	56	S	Cloudy
Quapelle	30.08	44	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	29.95	48	N	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Fort Buford	30.07	56	N	Fair
Fort Custer	30.10	54	N	Cloudy
Helena, M.T.	30.12	54	NE	Threat'ng
Huron, D. T.	29.86	58	E	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.01	56	Calm	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.92	54	N	Cloudy

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather
29.964	61.5	40.2	NW	Fair

Maximum thermometer, 73.3; minimum thermometer 47.3; daily range 26.0.

River—Observed height 9 feet, 11 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 10, 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi: Fair weather, followed by partly cloudy weather and in northern portions local rains, variable winds, slightly warmer. Missouri: Fair weather, variable winds shifting to westerly stationary temperature.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

On 'change yesterday spot No. 1 hard declined 1c; oats were ½c easier; other produce was unchanged. At Milwaukee June wheat went back 1c, and July fell off ¾c. At Chicago June wheat advanced ⅛c; July and August declined ¼c, and September was set back ½c. Corn was very firm and advanced ⅜c for June and August, and ¾c July; oats also advanced, June ½c and July ⅝c. Pork and lard closed steady on Thursday's prices. Stocks opened lower but soon strengthened, and advanced under the lead of Missouri, Pacific, Western Union and trunk lines; but Northwestern and Erie were weak. The general market however exhibited a more settled feeling than has prevailed for several days, although there was considerable fluctuation and irregularity. The market closed generally firm with Erie 2¼ lower, Wabash ⅝. Northwestern, Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental ½ per cent. lower, while Canada Pacific, Omaha and Western Union were ½, ⅜@⅝ higher respectively.

VILLARD, Keene and the Grants. The distinguished roll-call increases.

ANOTHER Beecher is putting his oar into the political waters. This time it is Thomas K., a brother of Henry Ward. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher thinks the Republicans will nominate Gen. Sherman for President. By what logical process he reaches such a conclusion is not known, and he probably does not know himself. His wish, is only father to the thought, or the prediction. Probably "the man in the moon" is quite as likely to be the candidate.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL is to defend the son of Minister Langston who is charged with murder. Mr. Langston is one of the most capable and able colored men that are now upon the stage. He is fully the peer of Douglass, Bruce and Greener. Mr. Langston's son Frank, in a sudden quarrel killed James Spencer, and in palliation self-defense is urged. Since the crime was committed the youth had not been seen until the arrival of his father from Hayti, when he came forward and gave himself up for trial. It is expected that the theory of self-defense can be fully established, but if not, conviction will doubtless go no farther than the grade of manslaughter.

THE death of Judah P. Benjamin in Paris last Wednesday is a living exemplification of the story which became so famous during the war, entitled, "A Man without a Country." He resigned his seat in the United States senate to join the southern confederacy, was secretary of war and finally secretary of state under Jeff Davis, and when the confederacy collapsed he declined to surrender. He became "A Man without a Country," and engaged in the practice of law in London. He had gone to Paris for medical treatment when he died, an exile among strangers. Mr. Hale's leading character in the brochure alluded to was drawn from fancy, but it seems to have been a prophetic portraiture of Judah P. Benjamin.

WASHBURN DEFENDED.

It is not often that the GLOBE has felt called upon to appear as a defender of W. D. Washburn, but the assaults upon him by the *Pioneer Press* are so manifestly unfair that the GLOBE comes to the rescue. The *P. P.* abuses him for misrepresenting his constituents by voting against the Morrison bill when every other member of the delegation was true to the people?

As a matter of fact Mr. Washburn was the only honest, square toed member from Minnesota. He believes in the tariff robbery and is manly enough to say so. He favors the oppression of the many to enrich the few, and boldly declares that he will sustain the Republican party in plundering the people.

It is fair and manly when a man is a robber to say so, and the GLOBE has much more respect for Mr. Washburn than for Messrs. White, Wakefield, Strait and Nelson. They are masquerading as friends of the people, while they stood ready to vote for the tariff robbery if their votes had been necessary to retain it. They dodged the roll call and when the names of absentees were called and the tally showed their votes would not save the Morrison bill from defeat, they gave them in its favor. If their votes had been necessary to defeat the bill the Republicans would have had them.

Washburn's position as a bold tariff robber is more manly than the dodging attitude of the other Minnesota men, who can be counted on to give their votes for the robbery when they are necessary to consummate it.

WHAT SHALL THE NAVY BE?

There is no doubt as to the inefficiency of our navy, and the necessity that something should be done? There has been some discussion lately in congress, and out of it, as to what should occur in case England taking umbrige at something, should send over her largest iron clad and bombard New York. We have no fleet, and there is no way we could prevent any such attempt, say those who advocate the building of a navy, and they continue, in order to meet any such possibility, we must provide ourselves with a fleet. Let us look at this a moment. The largest armed ship in the British navy is the Inflexible.

She carries four eighty-one ton guns, each throwing a missile of nearly a ton in weight. She has two turrets and is so arranged that her guns cover every point of the horizon. Her monster guns are hoisted into place and lowered to be loaded by hydraulic machinery, there is no point at which she is vulnerable. An enemy might be all over her decks, and yet could do her no more harm than a fly on the back of a turtle could reach the life of the reptile below. Her armor at vital points is twenty-four inches in thickness, she has eight thousand horse power, a maximum speed of fourteen knots an hour and cost nearly three and a half million dollars.

Suppose this vessel anchored within shelling distance of New York, and then what are we going to do about it? How large a naval force would it require to destroy the monster or drive her from the position which she has taken before the city?

Suppose we had fifty steel cruisers of what value would they be against this engine of destruction? A score of small ships might surround her and batter her for a week without at all materially damaging her offensive or defensive qualities. Shall we construct a monster of the same dimensions to encounter her! and if we undertake this, how many years will be required to complete the venture?

The English were seven years in building the Inflexible. To accomplish the same end would require us at least as many years, and would probably, measuring by our average rate of expenditures, cost from five to ten millions of dollars. The GLOBE does not undertake to answer its own questions. The duty of doing this belongs to the gentlemen in congress who are announcing as a possibility the appearance of the Inflexible before New York and the necessity of constructing a fleet to meet such an emergency. These are the ones to tell the country what kind of a fleet they would recommend to cope with the Inflexible, or the devastation, which is almost as formidable as the other.

We should have a fleet, beyond all question, but in view of what is placed before the country by the congressional terrorists, who hear in imagination the twelve hundred pound shells of the Inflexible shrieking over New York, the question is what kind of a fleet must we have to meet this possible emergency? Spending a hundred millions or so on light armed, swift sleet cruisers would afford not one particle of protection against the particular danger which is now being aired in congress.

REPUBLICAN AMMUNITION FOR DEMOCRATS.

Should the Republicans nominate in June any of the men whose names are now prominently mentioned as candidates, it will not be necessary for the opposition to spend any time in hunting up Republican evidences of their unfitness for the place. Democratic editors should at the present time preserve files of leading Republican newspapers, and from these, when the time shall come, they will be able to get all the facts they need for demonstrating the entire unfitness of the Republican nominees.

Supposing that Blaine should be nominated, the files of the Chicago *Tribune* of 1876 will furnish all the material necessary to prove Blaine, of all the men in the country, is the one who is least entitled to become president of this country. It will be found in these files that Blaine was mixed up in a half dozen jobbing operations, that he used his influence as a member of congress to make money and that in no essential respect was he any better than a common confidence operator. The files of the paper for that year prove beyond all question, from the standpoint of the editor, that Blaine had not enough honesty to be entrusted with the management of the finances of a junk shop.

In case Edmunds should receive the nomination, the country, in search of information as to his antecedents, will have no trouble in finding all that is necessary. The columns of the Republican newspapers will furnish the facts as to his being a partner with Blaine in trading congressional influence for railway and other stocks. From the same sources there will be no trouble in learning that Edmunds, while professing to be a total abstainer, is in the habit of taking innumerable nips; that he has made a vast fortune by acting as an attorney before the supreme court for great corporations; that he is cold, unfeeling, miserly and devoted only to the acquisition of wealth.

In case Logan should be made the standard bearer of the Republican horde, the Republican newspapers will still furnish all the ammunition necessary for the use of the opposition. The latter can find in these newspapers, the sworn evidence as to his enlistment of men for the confederate service at the breaking out of the war, and in the same direction they can learn that Logan is ignorant as a donkey; that he cannot use decent English; that his speeches are all prepared for him and but for his shrewd and amiable wife, he would scarcely have reached above the rank of a town constable.

What is true of all these men is equally true of Arthur. The opposition will not need to rack its brain or memory to find reasons why Arthur is wholly unfit for the position of president. In the fruitful files of the Republican journals will be found all that is necessary for his condemnation. It will be found on consulting these authorities that Arthur is only a small bummer politician; that he was made president by the pistol of an assassin, and not by the choice or even the desire of his party. The Republican journals will furnish all the information necessary, as to his inefficiency, his ingratitude, his dandyism, his lack of breadth of comprehension, and, in fine, all the numerous reasons there are why he is totally unfit for the occupancy of the White house.

In short, the Democratic press and speakers will find that the approaching campaign will be one of the easiest that the party has known. The men whom the Republicans are likely to nominate are men who, unfortunately for themselves, have bad records, the particulars of which will be furnished by the Republican archives.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE opinions that Mr. Matthew Arnold acquired during his money-getting lecture tour in the United States are pretty well understood. By way of contrast attention is called to the impressions formed by George W. Cable, who was passing from point to point upon a lecturing mission, at the same time that Mr. Arnold was diffusing such sweetness and light us he brought across the waters with him. Mr. Cable returned to his home at New Orleans along in the last days of April, after, as the *Times-Democrat* remarks, a very successful lecture tour through the north and west. "Since the season began," says the paper mentioned, "Mr. Cable has appeared upon the platform seventy-one times, and from first to last read before nearly 40,000 people. He speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the cordial manner in which he was received at every point of his travels, which were extended over a route of more than 7,000 miles by rail alone. He was particularly struck with the amount of culture in the outlying towns, East and West, in a number of which, whose population did not exceed 1,500 souls, he drew audiences of four and five hundred people." The difference between the two men is the contrast between a sunny nature and the walking epigram, utterly devoid of the milk of human kindness.

AN Iowa Judge refused the petition of the wife of a drunkard for a divorce, because it came out in the testimony that the man was intemperate before she married him and she was aware of the fact. In refusing the decree the learned Judge said to the unfortunate wife: "You voluntarily chose a drunkard for a husband, and you should discharge the duties of a drunkard's wife. His failure to keep a pledge of reformation made before marriage does not justify you in deserting him. Having knowingly married a drunkard you make yourself content with the sacred relationship." We understand that justice is always blind, but here is a case where a Judge shows he hasn't got common sense.

THE secretary of the National Temperance committee, Rev. D. C. Babcock, makes the following statement: "I took pains when in Washington to get reliable information about Mr. Edmunds, and I am sure that his personal habits are such that the temperance people of the country will not support him." This is a good deal to the point, though carefully stated. It will be in order for Mr. Edmunds to write a letter to Mr. Babcock, as he did to Mr. Phelps in regard to his railroad bonds. The country would like to know what brand of whisky Mr. Edmunds, in the light of his experience, can most recommend, and any other little particulars it may be his pleasure to add, to elucidate the condition and quality of his "personal habits."

THE ancient Mr. Eaton, of ye woodene nuttmege state, appears to be jealous of the venerable Mr. Kelley, the royal arch protectionist of the House. In the course of a speech opposing the Morrison bill, Mr. Eaton screamed into the ear of the House that "no matter how wrong protection, the fact remains that it has cheapened everything under God's heaven that man, woman or child uses." Such language is as elegant as a Chinese wall and quite as logical.

THE Chamberlain of New York City had a million dollars on deposit in the broken Marine Bank, and Long Island City $200,000. The poor corporations were dazzled by the greatness of the men whose names were associated with the institution, but whose only participation in the management was drawing their salary of $3,000 a month. But that was what they sold their names for.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has the impudence and amazing frankness to say that the Republican leaders have usually calculated that the Democracy will make big enough fools of themselves to insure defeat, but that there is a possibility this year that Republicans will practice Democratic methods. "The New York Republican press are doing their best in that line."

THE establishment of a lace factory at Wilkesbarre, Penn., with the capital of $150,000, with shares at $100 each, is proposed, the idea being to encourage workmen to become shareholders. The factory, when put in operation, will be the only one of the kind in the country.

AN eastern paper cites as favorable to Mr. Blaine that Henry Clay, after being denied the nomination for President by two conventions of his party, and finally securing the nomination without opposition, he was defeated by the popular vote.

A POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) paper says it has hopes "of seeing the New York *Tribune* execrate Mr. Edmunds for his participation in the Electoral Commission fraud of 1877. It would be safe to do so." Vain hope.

St. Paul and Pierre Train.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha is about to put on a train to run through to Pierre. If nothing prevents it will be put on on the 18th inst. The train will connect at Kasota with the Chicago & Northwestern, and will have a sleeping car attached. The same road will put on a train between Sioux City and Alton to connect with the through trains east and west of the Chicago & Northwestern.

Work on the Wisconsin Central.

The Wisconsin Central has commenced work on its road, in Minnesota and just outside the limits of St. Paul. A large number of men and teams commenced work yesterday, at a point near Silver lake, two miles northeast of the Harvester works, and other gangs of men and teams are to be put to work at different points as fast as they can be got. A number of shanties have been erected near Eugene Ide's farm. The work is to be hurried forward as fast as possible, and as stated some weeks ago the trains will probably come in over the St. Paul & Duluth track from a point near Phalen lake, and will be furnished for the present with freight facilities by the St. Paul & Manitoba road. The only matter to be settled is the compensation to be paid the St. Paul & Duluth road for track facilities. This the Wisconsin Central has now under consideration.

Fink, Pool Commissioner.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The trunk line presidents met to-day in Commissioner Fink's office. It was announced after the meeting that the matter of the resignation of Commissioner Fink had been disposed of, and he would continue to act as pool commissioner. It is understood he withdrew his resignation in consequence of the action of the Baltimore & Ohio withdrawing its demand for further reduction of rates.

Paving Third Street.

A large delegation of Third street property owners were before the Board of Public Works last evening in "inquiry meeting" relative to the assessment for paving and curbing that street from Sibley street to Pleasant avenue, which includes also its bringing up to the regulation standard of street grade. The real cause of the excitement was the supposition that the original plan of building up new retaining walls on the side of the street fronting the river at a cost of $15,000 as a permanent and lasting base to the new curbing, was thought to be a rather too heavy assessment load for front foot owners in connection with the cost of the paving and curbing improvement. But all quieted down and went off happy when the Engineer explained that the $15,000 plan had been abandoned and that the cost of the support to the curbing walls which would have to be built would not exceed $2,500.

What now seems to be a vexed question is the necessary construction of stone walks to meet the curbing on Third street in place of the plank nuisance, and which the property owners are compelled to build by ordinance passed by the council last fall. Some of the property owners desire to lay one kind of stone and some another as it now looks, while it is thought that a Joseph's coat of many colors will detract from the appearance of the street improvement. It is hoped, however, that some general plan will be hit upon to secure uniformity in this particular.

President Allen, of the council, who was present, stated that a Pennsylvania stone was being used extensively in New York which was considered vastly superior for walks to the Ohio grey stone, which former could be delivered in St. Paul at half the cost of the latter, and which he was very much impressed with.

Reuben Warner, who is now in New York, having already contracted for the Oakland blue stone to lay in front of Music hall block, the board of public works decided last evening, in answer to his petition, to allow the same to be laid under the direction of the city engineer.

Amusements.

The sale of seats for the return engagement of the "Monte Cristo" company has exceeded expectations, and a season of very successful and enjoyable drama is promised. The engagement commences next Monday evening and continues a week.

The Olympic theater contained another large audience last niggt to witness the comedy of "Yakie, or Only a German Farmer." The comedy is replete with witticisms, odd savings and funny specialty business, and it draws like the proverbial hot cakes. A family matinee is annouced for this afternoon.

A Murderer Identified.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Detective Browning, of St. Louis, who identified John D. Shea, now serving a term in the Western penitentiary for burglary, as the murderer of Policeman Doran, will make application to the state board of pardons for the release of Shea in order that he can be taken back to St. Louis and executed.

GRANT'S LUCK.

In Business as in Politics, Associated With Unprincipled Men.

His Wicked Partners Accused of Many Acts Close Bordering on Swindling.

Widely Varying Estimates of the Liabilities of the Firm of Grant & Ward.

The General and Mrs. Grant Said to Have Surrendered All Their Property to Vanderbilt.

But The Grant Fund, Held by Trustees, Will Yield Them Over $15,000 a Year.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The suspicion grows that the Grant & Ward failure is much more serious than at first suspected. A well known member of the stock exchange to-day said: "For four or five months I have heard rumors of queer transactions by Grant & Ward. I don't think $8,000,000 by any means an extravagant estimate of their liabilities, as my belief is they exceed $10,000,000. When the failure was announced I said it would be the largest Wall street ever saw, and I am more firmly convinced than ever of the truth of the estimate. What the assets will be no one can say, but they are comparatively small, and the result of the investigation will cause surprise."

A clerk of Grant & Ward said the amount of liabilities would undoubtedly be very large, as they are discovering new business every day. "Yes, I know the names of some persons caught, but I cannot give them. Some gentlemen are in for $500,000 and others for still larger sums."

William C. Smith, the stock exchange member of the firm said: "I do not think the statement of the assignee will be reached till the latter part of next week. I don't think the amount of the liabilities will reach $800,000, although that is a matter of which I have no knowledge. The figures are all gossip, and are, I think, extravagantly large. The railroad companies which have received loans on securities which have been transfered to other persons, are amply protected and lose nothing. The loss fall chiefly on individuals who have invested money with the firm. This business was conducted by Ward. Of course Gen. Grant and son have known these transactions, but I don't think they were fully aware of the large amount involved. They have been led on by Ward, and will, of course, lose very heavily.

Fred Grant was interviewed, and said he was looking for employment, as he had nothing to do now, and it would depend on whether anything was saved from the wreck whether he went into business for himself.

The Marine bank has begun suit against Ferdinand Ward to recover $700,000, the amount of over drafts paid out by the bank on Ward's account.

WARD'S HOME ATTACHED.

The furniture, and all the effects, with residence, in Brooklyn, of Ferdinand Ward, of the wrecked firm of Grant & Ward, has been attached.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Persons passing along Pierrepont street this morning were startled to see two well dressed persons grasp the head of a horse attached to a coupe, and order the carriage to stop. Many thought they were to witness a highway robbery, but they were mistaken. The men were detectives, and the inmate of the coupe was Ferdinand Ward. The detectives produced papers from their pockets, and evidently could not find the one they were in search of. One of the men said to Mr. Ward, 'You are our prisoner,' and it was when Ward asked for proof of their authority the search for the warrant was begun. A troubled look overspread the countenances of both men, and the pockets of each were turned inside out and the bundle of papers they carried was examined about seventeen times to no avail. They gazed disconsolately after the coupe as Mr. Ward was rapidly driven toward the New York ferry. Ward had not been out of the house more than half an hour when the deputy sheriff arrived with a writ of attachment for the furniture and other effects. As Ward could not be served with the paper it was nailed on the front door and excited curiosity. The deputy made an inventory of the articles in the house, while the family commenced to prepare to depart. The house is elaborately and expensively furnished. The Wards have lived in the house about five years, and four weeks ago their only child was born, He was christened Ferdinand Grant Ward, after Gen. Grant. The refuge of the Ward family will be the home of Mrs. Ward's mother, Mrs. Green, 37 Monroe place, and thither the dispossessed ones journeyed. Mrs. Green is the widow of a former cashier of the Marine bank. The suit on which the attachment was issued is brought by the Marine bank against the firm of Grant & Ward, and Gen. Grant is made co-defendant. The suit is for $700,000."

THE GRANT FUND SAFE.

George Jones, of the New York *Times* says: "Gen. Grant's fund of $250,000 is absolutely safe. Hitherto we have paid the interest annually. After the 1st of May each year has found the general in possession of $15,140 interest, in full, on the investment. Hereafter we pay him quarterly, not only because he needs money, but because we do not mean that any one else shall lay hands on it. I was with Gen. Grant on Sunday last, and he was in complete ignorance of the impending disaster. Other than this fund he does not possess a dollar, and more than that, he is deeply and almost irretrievably in debt. What he did in Wall street he did for his sons, and it seems too sad that this man, who has done so much for his country should be left in his old age dependent on the nation he helped to save."

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Judge Donahue, of the supreme court, appointed Julien T. Davies receiver of the partnership property and assets of the firm of Grant & Ward, in the suit brought against the members of the firm by John H. Morris. The property which Davies will thus have charge of, includes that which he took as assignee. He qualified in the sum of $50,000, with Thomas Defining and Bradley Martin are sureties. Hamilton Cole is appointed referee to take an account of all assets. The plaintiff alleges that the assignment did not operate the pass of the share of Jos. D. Fish in the firm's property, and also that at the time of the assignment there was in possession of defendants a large quantity of property which they had as bail or in trust for other persons, and the legal title to which did not in fact pass by assignment, but the loss or misappropriation of which would result in creating liabilities against the firm, and the firm's members, to which the estate of Fish might be compelled to contribute, or in which he might be required to share. He therefore claimed that the estate of the firm was practically without a custodian.

Judge Donahue also granted an attachment against the property of Ferdinand Ward and Jas. D. Fish, in the suit of the Marine bank against the firm of Grant & Ward, to recover $700,000, which amount the complainant alleges was paid the defendants by the bank.

The resignation of Jas. D. Fish as receiver of the insolvent Globe Life Insurance company was accepted by Judge Donahue. In his letter of resignation, Fish says: "I am very deeply involved and busied with business complications in which the public has such interest as calls for all my energy and time. I have carried forward my trust as receiver of the Globe Life Insurance company to a point where another can take up and close it up. I therefore respectfully pray the honorable court to release me from said receivership of such company, and herewith tender my resignation of such trust, to take effect upon acceptance of the court. The letter was presented to the court by Deputy Attorney-General Post, and accompanied by a petition, stating, that there remained about $200,000 assets on the Globe Insurance company to distribute, and repeating the reasons why the resignation should be accepted. Judge Donahue appointed Alden S. Swan, receiver of the Globe Mutual to succeed Fish, and directed an examination of the accounts of Fish to proceed before E. N. Hobbs as referee.

The record in the register's office to-day show that Ulysses Grant, Jr., has made another transfer of property, situated in 39th street, to Jerome B. Chaffee, his father-in-law, for the consideration of $60,000.

[From the Tribune of Saturday.]

NEW YORK, May 9.—A meeting of the committee appointed by the clearing house association to report such amendments to the constitution and by-laws as will prevent the recurrence of the case of the Marine and First National banks, was held yesterday. The committee consists of Frederick D. Tappen, chairman; Jacob D. Vermilye, George S. Coe, G. G. Williams and Jas. D. Woodward. President G. F. Barker, of the First National bank, appeared with counsel. He protested against the First National bank being held responsible for $215,000 of worthless checks drawn on it by Grant & Ward, which came through the Marine bank. Ferdinand Ward had only $1,200 to his credit in the bank. It was agreed that this course placed the First National bank at great disadvantage, in fact, if this thing were allowed, any bank would be at the mercy of any one of its depositors, no matter how small his deposit, who could get another bank to accept his checks for a large amount, and others send theirs through the clearing house. The only proper way it was argued, was to assess the amount drawn by Grant & Ward on the First National pro rata on all the banks in the clearing house association. All the members of the committee give their full views for what was necessary to be done to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of a case like that, from which the First National had suffered. Requiring that all checks above a certain amount, to be certified, was suggested as one means to lessen the risk. So much of the business of the city and country, and especially Wall street, is done on credit, it was thought advisable to go slowly in the matter. The individual case of the First National bank against the Marine bank, it was decided, would have to be disposed of by the Clearing House association. The matter will be discussed at length there. The committee will meet again on Monday, nothing definite having been determined upon.

"The failure of the Marine bank will be as complete as ever you saw," said Cornelius Morrison, of the firm of Wait, Creighton & Morrison, 87 Wall street, who has been a depositor in the Marine bank for over twenty years. "Fish owned five-eighths of all the stock in the Marine bank, and owned of course by that board of directors. Fish and Ward have been into the wildest wildcat schemes. One thing they were about to go into when this crash came was to purchase the old exchange buildings. I know of forty persons sent there by us who will lose all they have in the world, or nearly all. Our neighbor, John Wood, an Irishman, who has $3,500 deposited there, the savings of a life time, losses all. I know a young business man, just starting in, who loses $5,000 deposited on Saturday, and he will have to give up business. In my opinion about all there will be left, when we know it all, will be the safe and the office furniture. Fish removed away from the bank over two weeks ago and went into apartments at Mystic flats. He knew the crash was coming and so did Ward.

Many hard things are said of Fish. A depositor whose place of business is within sight of the bank, said to a *Tribune* reporter: Much comment has been caused by the fact that Fish had such a large number of visitors in his private rooms, over the bank, especially in view of the character of many of them. I have, said he, seen six or seven persons, such as I speak of, go to his rooms in one day.

Bird W. Spencer, treasurer of the Erie company, said last evening, when he left the office of the Erie road he knew of no depreciation in value of second mortgage bonds, and information had not reached him of the least. If there was any falling off it was simply a Wall street matter and had no substantial basis, because the value of property was unaffected. Any decline was not due to the fact that the road had a balance of money in its favor at the Marine National bank. Spencer added, "President Jewett has made his official statement that less than $100,000 of the company's money is in the hands of the bank, and he declares that he has no fears of the safety of the funds. No unfavorable effect is to be anticipated from any possibility, that the June interest on the second mortgage bonds will not be paid. The meeting of the directors regarding the passing of the June interest has been held, and none will be held for that purpose. As sure as the world goes around, and the sun rises on June 1, the interest on the bonds will be paid.

Sympathy is felt for Gen. Grant, who has transferred his property to Wm. H. Vanderbilt to protect him on a worthless check for $150,000 accepted by him in return for his own. The general's transfer includes two houses in Washington, a house in Philadelphia and a farm of considerable size in the suburbs of St. Louis. Miss Grant is also said to have transferred her property to Vanderbilt. It includes a cottage at Long Branch, and her house in East 66th street.

Instances multiply of deceptive practices in the name of the firm, to carry on wild schemes in which interest on "profits" were paid. Those who invested in them are out the principal they paid in. Mr. Chaffer's deposit of securities to the amount at least of $500,000 was secured from him within a recent date, Ward depicting the great prosperity of the firm. J. H. Work, secretary of the Mexican Southern railroad and nephew of Frank Work, the Wall street operator, is said on good authority to be a creditor of Grant & Ward to the extent of $1,000,000, and his friends are also victimized to the extent of about $1,000,000. It is asserted by Gen. Grant's friends, that he supposed, up to the time of the collapse, he had to his credit in the firm profits of $240,000. Ward lived in a style that would require a larger income than $36,000 a year. Persons who ought to know, said, Fish insisted on receiving his "profits," and drew out of the firm $500,000 in 1883 and $390,000 this year.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 9.—The following transaction is recorded in Suffolk county court to-day. U. S. Grant to A. H. Jonas, N. Y., deed of farm and country seat at Half-way hollow, Hillstown, Huntington, dated Feb. 23, 1884. The expressed consideration is $60,000.

Mrs. De Long the Last Witness.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Before the Jeanneatte committee the cross examination of Dr. Collins was continued. He re-affirmed the statement that Lieut. Lumly told him he would object to any question before the court of inquiry which might reflect on a dead man. He also affirmed his statement that Lieut. Lumly told him it was Secretary Chandler's wish that the investigation be hushed up, and also stated that he was told the charges against his brother would not be presented to the court of inquiry unless he persisted in his course.

The evidence the witness gave of the conversations he had with Newcomb was also reiterated, and he declared he believed Newcomb had wilfully misstated their conversations.

Mrs. Emma De Long, widow of Capt. De Long, testified that her husband studied the provision lists of other Arctic expeditions before obtaining provisions for the Jeannette and endeavored to secure the best. His idea was that the officers and men should fare alike. The route of the expedition was chosen by Bennett, after consultation with Dr. Petermann. Witness thought the ship was as carefully and completely furnished with clothing and provisions as was possible. She felt perfectly satisfied that everything was done for the relief of her husband that could be done. She had a conversation with Bennett about the expedition the day Danchower reached New York. Bennett told her he had heard that very strict discipline was enforced on the Jeannette, but he wanted the expedition to be strictly military. He also said, some criticisms had been made upon Capt. DeLong for stopping on the way for the purpose of exploring Bennett island, but DeLong would not have been the man Bennett took him for if he passed by any undiscovered land without examining it. In conclusion Bennett said he considered Capt. DeLong's death the most heroic thing he knew. This closed the testimony and the arguments will be heard to-morrow.

Board of Public Works.

At the regular meeting last evening all the members were present but Mr. Terry and, Mr. Farrington presiding, the following business was transacted:

The following assessments were completed any the clerk authorized to give confirmation notice; grading Payne avenue from Minnehaha to Magnolia street, assessment $8,822.40; grading Iglehart street from Mackubin to Dale street, assessment $2,037.95; grading Marion street from Como avenue to Fulton street, assessment $3,054.25; grading McBoal street from Seventh street to Douglas street, assessment $637.55; paving Third street from Sibley street to Pleasant avenue, assessment $52,682.25; grading Carroll street to north line of Mackubin & Marshall's addition, assessment $2,246.50.

The specifications for the construction of a sewer on Mississippi street from Nash to Williams street, and on Williams street from Mississippi street to a point opposite lot 7, block 3, De Bow, Smith, Risque & Williams addition, were approved, and the clerk authorized to advertise for bids.

The petition of Charles C. Fox for the abatement of $90 sewerage assessment on Walnut street on the ground that by a sewer completed by himself he had fully satisfied the assessment on his property for the improvement was denied.

The objection of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad company to its assessment upon lot 8, block 20, Rice & Irvine's addition for paving and curbing Third street, on the ground that the same is exempt from all assessments and all taxation, was placed on file.

The petition of Reuben Warner to construct a stone sidewalk on Third street and Wabasha street in front of lot 12, block 22, under the direction of the engineer, using therefor Oakland Blue stone of such dimensions to length, breadth and thickness as the engineer shall designate, was granted and the engineer instructed to superintend the work.

MISS ANTHONY says the young men of to-day do not look like those of her girlhood dreams and days. Alas, no dear Susan. Young Mr. Grimes is just about the sort o' chap, old Mr. Grimes was not.

THE SPORTING RECORD.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Both Badly Beaten on the Diamond.

Commodore Kittson's Flyers—The Chicago July Trotting Entries.

A Serious Accident at Chillicothe, O.—All Over the Field.

The Minnesota base ball men met with defeat again yesterday, the Minneapolis club at Milwaukee, by a score of 9 to 0, and St. Paul at Peoria, by a score of 15 to 4. The Stillwaters played at Quincy on Tuesday, losing by a score of 7 to 4. The telegraph failed to report the game for some reason.

The Minneapolis club made very bad work of it and apparently went all to pieces. McCormick, the great Syracuse Star pitcher, upon whom they relied with so much confidence, was compelled to quit the box and give way to Caruthers. The changes made during the game did not help them much. The first two games played by the Minneapolis club with the Milwaukees were so close that many believed the former would take the last game. In this they were disappointed. The last game was the worst game the Minneapolis men played, and they fared worse than the St. Paul men did.

MINNEAPOLIS SHUT OUT.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Minneapolis failed to make a run to-day, but Milwaukee scored 9. Two runs were made in the first inning, one in the third and six in fourth. The visitors had McCormick, the Syracuse Star pitcher, in the box for six innings, but he retired to left field and Caruthers took his place. Morrissey pitched for the home team. The Milwaukees lost the toss, and Hogan opened the game and got a life on a fumble by the third baseman. The second baseman muffed a fly popped up by Behel, and two Milwaukees were on bases. Hogan was put out in running, and Behel came in collision with Miller, the Minneapolis catcher in running home, injuring him so severely that a brief cessation in the game was necessary. The plate was reached in safety, however. Sexton made the other run. In the fourth inning the Minneapolis team made several changes, Reid to second base, and Fisher coming in to catch. Griffin, of the Milwaukees, went out on first, but Dunn and Morrissey made bases on the third baseman's wild throw. Loftus struck to shortstop, who threw to third, but struck the Milwaukee runner in the back, and three men were safe on bases. Broughton hit a grounder to short stop, who fumbled it, and Dunn scored. Again the bases were full. Roberts struck to center field, bringing in Morrissey and Loftus. Hogan made a clean hit and Broughton and Roberts scored. Hogan got home on Behel's base hit. This ended the scoring. Fisher, of Minneapolis, got to second in the fifth inning, but was retired at third. Miller got to second and Nichols to first on balls, but Isaacson, Nichols and Baker went out, leaving the two men on bases. The rest was a succession of whitewashes, without particular incident. The following is the score:

MILWAUKEE.

	R	B	PO	A	E
Hogan, r. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Behel, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Sexton, s. s.	1	1	1	1	1
Griffin, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Dunn, 1st b.	1	2	12	1	1
Morrissey, p.	1	1	0	11	2
Loftus, 2d b.	1	0	1	2	0
Broughton, c.	1	0	5	3	1
Roberts, 3d b.	1	1	2	2	0
Totals	9	8	27	20	5

MINNEAPOLIS.

	R	B	PO	A	E
Murray, s. s.	0	1	2	2	3
Reid, r. f. & 2d b.	0	1	5	1	0
McCormick, p. & l. f.	0	0	0	2	1
Caruthers, l. f. & p.	0	0	1	2	0
Fisher, 2d b. & c.	0	1	3	4	2
Miller, c. & r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Nichols, c. f.	0	0	3	0	1
Isaacson, 1st b.	0	0	10	2	0
Baker, 3d b.	0	1	1	4	2
Totals	0	4	27	17	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Milwaukee	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0—9
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0