WE TOLD YOU IT WOULD BE A REGULAR DAISY!

St. Paul Sunday Globe.

COMPARED WITH OTHER Sunday Papers!

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THE KING OF THE RING

John L. Sullivan Given a Continued Series of Ovations in England.

His Wonderful Rushes a Source of Amusement to British Sports.

He Is Ready to Meet Kilrain at Any Time, and Is in Good Health.

Gilmore Sends Meyer a Challenge---Conley, Cardiff and Killen.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—John L. Sullivan's provincial tour this week has been a repetition of his London triumph. The ovation he received at Birmingham on Monday was continued at each town in which he gave an exhibition, the railway stations having been so crowded on his arrival that it was found necessary for the police to clear the way for him. He appeared in the skating ring at Wolverhampton last night, and notwithstanding the short notice given to the people the vast building was crowded. When it became known that the "big un" was coming, he became the sole topic of conversation on the streets, and long before the advertised hour only favored ones were able to gain admission. The champion sparred with Jack Ashton and gave an exhibition of his rushing tactics that surprised the English sports. His onslaughts were terrific, and his wonderful activity was a revelation to men accustomed to boxing from their youth. Scarcely less surprising, however, was Ashton's ability to stand punishment. After the set-to with Ashton in St. James hall on the night of his first appearance in London Sullivan was chaffed considerably about his rushes, many of the spectators expressing the opinion that they were at first too strong. Sullivan replied, "Yes, they were, but I was bound to show you people something, and I did. Ashton looked tired after the first round, so I let up on him somewhat." When Sir John Ashley was introduced to Sullivan in his dressing room the latter

WAS ENTIRELY NUDE,

with the exception of a towel thrown across his shoulders. Sullivan acknowledged the introduction by a bow and a comical grimace, at the same time apologizing for his lack of covering. Sir John Astley said: "You are a fine big fellow. I am glad to see you among us, and hope you will succeed." Sullivan thanked the English patron of athletic sports and assured him that it was his intention to succeed. Sullivan gave an exhibition at Leicester to-night, and in reply to a telegram from your correspondent said: "So far my company has done a very good business. I have no fault to find with anything. With regard to my challenge to Kilrain, stipulating to knock him out in six rounds, I have heard nothing from him and have nothing further to say to him. I don't think it worth while to talk about him. He only desires notoriety, but I will be in London Nov. 28 and if he really wants to meet me we can easily settle matters there. I am in splendid health myself, but Mrs. Sullivan has been ailing since our arrival in Birmingham. I can only tell my friends in America the old story—that

THE USUAL LARGE AUDIENCE

greeted the champion to-night." Sullivan shows in Leicester again Monday, in Bolton Tuesday, Manchester Wednesday, Leeds Thursday, Sheffield Friday, Nottingham Saturday and at the Aquarium in London for two weeks beginning Nov. 28. William E. Harding arrived at Queenstown to-day in the steamship Etruria. He comes to represent Richard K. Fox and direct the affairs of Kilrain. He brings with him a draft for $1,000, which he is directed by Fox to give to Kilrain to back himself against Smith in the ring. Harding states that the fight will occur about Jan. 3 at some place near Madrid, but English sports declare the statement to be a blind, asserting that if the battle takes place at all, which some of them doubt, it will be fought in England, probably at Savernake, Lord Ailesbury's seat.

THE HEAVYWEIGHT'S BANTER

Cardiff Declines to Meet Killen, but Conley Will Accommodate Him.

John Donaldson, Cardiff's manager, said last night: "Cardiff will pay no attention to Killen's challenges for the present—at least until he bests some good man. If he wants to fight why don't he go against Conley, who is anxious to meet him?" Conley's $100 deposited with the GLOBE for a match on any terms Killen may name still remains uncovered. Killen claims the amount is too small to warrant his going into training, and wants Conley to cover $250 he has posted at the Bodega for a fight with kid gloves to a finish for $1,000 a side within eight weeks.

Meyer Hanging Back.

It appears that Billy Meyer, of Streator, Ill., is not inclined to keep his promise to let Harry Gilmore have another "go" at him, and the latter is out of patience. His backer, J. S. Wood, last evening made a deposit of $100 with the sporting editor of the GLOBE as a forfeit for a fight to a finish for $1,000 a side with kid gloves, to take place before Dec. 25, Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern, both men to weigh in at 135 pounds.

CARNEY-M'AULIFFE.

Proceedings on Foot to Have the Contest Settled.

Special to the Globe.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Patsy Sheppard, accompanied by Jem Carney, was at the Tremont house this afternoon prepared to meet McAuliffe's backer and make arrangements for continuing the Carney-McAuliffe fight. The McAuliffe party did not appear, however, and after waiting some time Carney and his backers departed. The propositions that Sheppard was prepared to submit to Colville embody the following: The final stakeholder to appoint a referee who shall see the battle fought next week in his presence, and that there shall be two seconds and five spectators a side, each side to choose an umpire, they to select a referee who shall decide the fight as above; Carney to meet McAuliffe and his seconds in a twenty-four-foot ring in the referee's presence; the final arrangements for selection of referee, etc., to be left to the New York Racquet club. In case the Carney people don't hear from McAuliffe's backers before Monday, they will probably make a formal demand for the stakes.

Dan Needham's Benefit.

In all probability the benefit to Dannie Needham next Tuesday evening at Market hall will be largely attended. The programme presents a long list of names of clever boxers who have volunteered to appear in a number of contests to aid in the benefit. There are also several athletic exhibitions, such as wrestling, etc., but probably the principal feature of the evening will be the sparring match between Patsy O'Leary, who is in training for his fight with Tommy Warren, and Dannie Needham, whose injured hand is again in fair condition.

A SCRATCH FIGHT.

Irish Jack and Montreal Sport Matched to Fight.

A battle is to take place outside of the line of Hennepin county during the coming week, between Irish Jack, owned in Minneapolis, and Montreal Sport, both bull terriers, for $200 a side, the dogs to weigh not over forty-four pounds. Seven minute scratches will be fought with one minute rests, thirty seconds to be allowed to come to the scratch after time is called.

MONTREAL SPORT

is an Irish brindle bull terrier, and his backers are confident he will win, although a hard fight is expected. Irish Jack is well known because of his recent victory over Jumbo and other canine pugilists of Minneapolis.

CHESS.

An Attempt to Organize an American Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—There are promising assurances that the various chess clubs of the country will be successful in organizing an American chess congress to be held in this city some time during the winter. Efforts are being made by the Columbia Chess club of this city to raise $5,000 to be distributed in prizes, and $3,500 have already been subscribed. The principal contributions have been received from prominent chess clubs throughout the country, notably the chess organizations at Baltimore, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, St. Louis and the Columbia and Manhattan Chess clubs of this city. A considerable amount has also been subscribed by chess enthusiasts in Great Britain and Europe, England alone having contributed over $600. In addition to the general open tournament, which is to be conducted on the lines of the London tournament of 1883, a "champion match," which promises to be one of the most interesting features of the meeting, has been arranged. This will determine the real champion of all the contestants, and if four European players enter it will involve the championship of the world.

Already many well-known players have signified their intention to participate in the tournament, and affirmative responses have been received from the following: Capt. George H. Mackenzie, champion of the world; Judge Colmayo, of Havana; J. H. Blackburne, the English champion; Isadore Gunsberg, known as "Mephisto;" Amos Burn, of Liverpool; Englisch, of Vienna; Dr. Nela, of Hungary; the champions Tschigorin and Winawer, of Russia; Taubenhaus and Rosenthal, of France; H. E. Bird and Dr. Pollock, of London, and John D. Chambers, of Glasgow. Zukertort, too, will probably be present.

The Ball Brotherhood.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The committee of ball players which met the delegates of the league in this city, have addressed a letter to the members of the brotherhood, in which it is stated that the latter body has been officially recognized as an organization. The work performed by Mr. Ward and his associates is mentioned, and several sections of the new contract are commented upon and explained. The committee say they have labored for the good of the players and the game in general, and believe that the new contract will prove equitable to both parties.

The Western League.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—The St. Louis Western League club to-day signed Pitcher Ed Sproot, who last year played in Omaha. President Von der Ahe left for the East to-night, and says the matter of the vacancy in the association will be settled in a few days. The only thing that may prevent Kansas City's admission is a question of the amount of money that the association will demand for a franchise. Mr. Von der Ahe thinks the chances, however, are in favor of Kansas City.

Several Players Hurt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—At the polo grounds this morning the Princeton freshmen defeated the freshmen of Columbia by a score of 16 to 0. Several players were hurt. Arnoux, of Columbia, being knocked senseless, and Tuttle, of the same team, having his hip hurt.

He Broke the Record.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—George M. Grey, the Canadian member of the New York Athletic club, broke the record of putting the shot on the New York Athletic club grounds to-day. He put the shot a distance of 43 feet 11 inches. The former best record was 43 feet 5 inches.

Ward Is Satisfied.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—John M. Ward and his wife, Helen Dauvray, left for San Francisco this morning. Ward said he was satisfied with the new contract signed by the base ball league.

A Bad Defeat.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—In the football game between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania elevens to-day, the former won by a score of 42 to 0.

Won by Yale.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—In the game of football here to-day between Yale and Princeton, the former won by a score of 12 to 0.

Scraps of Sport.

A sweepstake shooting tournament will be held by the Northwestern Kennel club at the club grounds in North St. Paul, on Thursday of this week. Refreshments will be served in the club-house. There will be seven events, Peoria blackbirds being used.

There is some talk of a meeting between Gilmore and Gleason, if the latter can secure backing to an amount sufficient to make it an object.

IT WAS A WILD WIND.

The People of Omaha Frightened by the Winter's First Blizzard.

A Further Order Regarding Indemnity Lands in the Northwest.

Aberdeen Experiences the Excitement of a Good-Sized Fire.

Judge Francis at Jamestown --The Arensdorf Trial--General Notes.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—A tremendous northwest wind arose last night shortly after midnight, and sent signs, board fences, empty boxes and building material flying through the streets. Tall buildings rocked perceptibly. The Republican force of editors, reporters and printers deserted their building, believing it in imminent danger of destruction. Several houses and barns were unroofed and many trees uprooted. At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 19 degrees above zero. At 9 o'clock it stood at 9 above. The wind was northwest and blowing forty-six miles an hour. No reports have been received from the adjacent district, the telegraph wires being down.

Those Indemnity Lands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It has come to the attention of Secretary Lamar that in carrying out his directions relative to the restoration of lands heretofore withdrawn for indemnity purposes under the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad company certain registers of local land offices have published lists of the lands to be restored, which lists embrace lands within the lapping or conflicting limits of the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company. He has, therefore, directed the commissioner of the general land office to instruct local land officers that none of the orders of restoration of lands in indemnity lands of other roads were intended to interfere with or affect rights acquired by grantees within the primary limits of any other congressional grant, or rights acquired under withdrawal made for indemnity purposes under grants to the Hastings & Dakota Railway company, the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway company, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company, the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad company, the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad company, the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad company and the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company; the rights of which companies under their indemnity withdrawals have not yet been definitely determined upon.

The Arensdorf Trial.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Nov. 19.—The entire day in the Arensdorf trial has been occupied in the examination of H. L. Leavitt, the informer, who told his story the same as heretofore told in the former trial and also in the trial of Munchrath. A rigid cross examination, conducted by Attorney Erwin, of St. Paul, failed to confuse the witness in any way, but succeeded in establishing the fact that Leavitt had been engaged in disreputable business previous to that date. A good crowd occupied the court room, including many ladies.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—The cook of the Juneau club, of this city, says he can prove an alibi for John Arensdorf, now on trial at Sioux City, Io., for the murder of George C. Haddock. He says he was cook in the Shepard restaurant at Sioux City at the time of the murder, and on the night of the tragedy he served Arensdorf and some companions with a supper. He says that when the fatal shot was fired Arensdorf was throwing dice for the drinks at the bar of the restaurant.

ABERDEEN'S BLAZE.

A Fire Which Could Not Be Subdued by the Department.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Nov. 19.—At 1:15 this afternoon fire broke out in the two story brick veneered block, in this city, owned by C. H. Prior, of Minneapolis. The east half was occupied as the United States land office and the first floor as the residence of C. S. McCoy, ex-register. The fire department was soon on the ground, but no water came from the hydrants. It was soon discovered that the supply had been shut off several blocks down street to make repairs, and, through negligence, was not turned on again. It was fully half an hour before the water was turned on and the fire was then beyond control. The land office records, except a few papers blown away, were all saved. Most of the household goods of McCoy were also saved. The west half of the building had until yesterday been used as county offices since the removal of the records from Columbia. Yesterday these all were taken to the new court house. In cleaning the rooms vacated the janitor built a hot fire in the stove close to the wall. From this the fire caught. The block in 1882 cost $7,000; insured for $5,000, $2,500 in the British-American and $2,500 in the North British and Mercantile. The building was detached and the fire was kept from spreading. The future location of the land office is undecided.

Judge Francis.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Nov. 10.—Judge Francis arrived in Dakota this morning and has made preparations to open court here Tuesday. The judge was seen at the depot, but no intimation in regard to the successor of his Washington visit was obtained.

He Is in Jail.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 19.—Prince A. Deotto, night clerk of the Goldstone hotel, was arrested late last night on a charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. In August last Thomas J. Hall, a citizen of Leadville, who had been on an Eastern trip, suddenly disappeared in Chicago. The papers chronicled his disappearance at the time, and diligent search by friends failed to locate the missing man. Not long ago his son, Joseph W. Hall, received letters from Marshalltown, purporting to have been written by his father. They were couched in ambiguous terms, hinted darkly of some secret that had moved him to leave home, said he was sick and wanted money, giving his address as Thomas J. Hall, care Dr. E. H. Clark, Marshalltown. An investigation followed. "Dr. Clark" was found to be a myth, and suspicion fell on Deotto. The latter was traced to Des Moines, his handwriting was found to resemble that of the writer of the letters, and his arrest followed. Commissioner Jordan held him in $2,000 bonds, and in default of bail he was committed to jail.

Death of a Prominent Democrat.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., Nov. 19.—The most prominent and influential representative of the Democratic party in this neighborhood, Harry Ghostley, died after a short illness Friday night at 9 o'clock at his late residence in Champlin, Hennepin county, just across the Mississippi river from this place. Two weeks ago he had a stroke of paralysis and has been troubled with Bright's disease for some time past. He did not fully recover from the paralytic stroke, which with other complications caused his death. He was a brother of Mrs. James Kerr, of this city, was about forty-five years old and leaves a wife, two daughters and one son, served one term in the legislature, was postmaster at Champlin and has always taken an active part in politics. He belonged to the Minneapolis branch of I. O. O. F. and the funeral will be held at his late home Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Nov. 21. His estate is valued at between $40,000 and $50,000. He was a director in the Anoka National bank.

Wisconsin Lumbering.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Nov. 19.—Men are going by hundreds to the camps. Not much can be done in the way of logging yet, but a few loggers are skidding and will be ready for business when the first good snow comes. Viles & Riley have a contract to put in 10,000,000 feet and have 1,200,000 feet skidded and ready to bank. Scott & Scott have taken a contract of 30,000,000 feet. It has been estimated by some that 200,000,000 feet will be put into the Flambeau this winter. The mills in the region of Rhinelander have turned out between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet of lumber this season. Next year it is expected that one or two mills will be erected at that point.

Prostrated by Paralysis.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—A. Ozmun, one of this city's oldest and most respected citizens, was prostrated yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock by a stroke of paralysis. He was piling wood in the rear of his residence in East Rochester when he was struck. He was carried into the house and his whole left side found to be paralyzed. This is his second stroke, he having experienced another about a year since, and from his extreme age, seventy-nine years, it is feared that he cannot recover.

For Pure Milk.

Special to the Globe.

FARMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 10.—At a meeting this morning of the Milk Producers' association of Farmington much interest was manifested. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we commend the efforts of our dairy commissioner, W. J. Ives, and his corps of able assistants, in faithfully and energetically carrying out the law governing his department.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due the Farmington Tribune, the DAILY GLOBE and the Pioneer Press for the interest they have taken in the faithful execution of this law and for the free space given to it in their columns.

Seriously Wounded.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Nov. 19.—John Collins, a laborer, while in a state of intoxication attempted to force an entrance into the store of T. W. Hopkins early this morning. Hopkins took him for a burglar and fired, the ball striking Collins in the thigh, inflicting a severe, though, it is thought, not fatal wound.

A Blizzard---Ball Players Sued.

Special to the Globe.

NEILLSVILLE, Wis., Nov. 19.—A regular snow storm blizzard set in at an early hour this morning and has continued all day. Trains were delayed and traffic generally suspended.

Mrs. Alice N. Robbins, of the Reddan house, this city, has brought suit against the officers and members of the Neillsville Base Ball club to recover $100 due her on board contracted by the manager of the club during the past summer.

A Second Trial.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, Io., Nov. 19.—The motion in the case of the State vs. Kennedy for a change of venue was overruled. Kennedy, at the last term of the court, was convicted of murder in the first degree, the jury fixing the death penalty, and a new trial was granted because a juror was not a qualified elector of the state. The case is set for a second trial on Nov. 28.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Special to the Globe.

HUTCHINSON, Minn., Nov. 19.—Adolph Crevier, a farmer living near Lester Prairie, was instantly killed to-day by a falling limb crushing him while at work chopping wood in the woods near his place. The deceased has resided a long time in the county and leaves a wife and eight children.

Held to Answer.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 19.—The preliminary hearing of C. A. Fleming, of Lake Crystal, arrested on a charge of perjury, was concluded this afternoon before Judge J. E. Porter in the municipal court. Fleming was held to appear before the grand jury in December, and gave bonds in the sum of $600.

Faribault Criminals.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Nov. 19.—Edward Kelley, tried for burglary in the second degree, was found guilty. John Heath plead guilty to larceny in the second degree. The jury in the case of Overfeldt, charged with larceny in the second degree, is still out.

A Much-Wanted Man.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, Dak., Nov. 19.—S. F. Hale, thought to be the man who stole $450 in Yankton a few days ago, was arrested here by an order from the sheriff of Yankton county. Hale is also wanted at Kimball for a similar crime.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The following Minnesotians were granted pensions to-day: Emma J., widow of Nelson C. Cole. Originals—Jacob Miller, Winona; Frederick Wahl, Minneapolis. Increase—Rudolph M. Carter, Waseca; De Witt C. Clark, Plainview.

Against Division and License.

Special to the Globe.

ELLENDALE, Dak., Nov. 19.—The official vote of Dickey county gives a majority of 801 against division and 200 against license.

Got Eight Years.

Special to the Globe.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Nov. 19.—James Oliver, the slayer of Dr. Kibbee, was to-day sentenced to eight years in the enitentiary for manslaughter.

HIS OWN SWEET WILL

As Long as He Is Premier Lord Salisbury Proposes to Run Things.

He May Make Errors, But They Will Not Be Shouldered on Others.

A Chorus of Protests From Canada Over Chamberlain's Appointment.

A Lively Row in Western Australia--General Foreign Intelligence.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The leading politicians of all classes now take the view that Lord Hartington's policy is simply that of trying to outlast Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal Unionists now realize that their attempt to form a separate party have failed, and are convinced that a general election would virtually extinguish them. They sincerely hold that Mr. Gladstone's return to power would be the gravest disaster which could happen to the country and think his return, if not a certainty, at any rate highly probable as the result of a general election. Thus alike on personal and on public grounds they will do their utmost to prevent a dissolution. Mr. Gladstone will be seventy-eight at Christmas. His opponents calculate with cynical coolness his chances of life and of continued activity and fondly hope that if they can prolong the existence of this parliament until the Liberal leader is well on in the eighties, the general election would take place under circumstances much more favorable to them than any which can occur while he is still in the enjoyment of bodily and mental strength. The government means to take the fullest advantage of the septennial act and to hold on until absolutely compelled by efflux of time to dissolve parliament. Meanwhile the people are to have a taste of the "resolute government" which they have been threatened with. Coercion in Ireland, which, under Mr. Forster, was a kind of grim joke, under Mr. Balfour is to be a stern reality; and the "Kilmainham garden party," at which T. P. O'Connor used to jibe, is replaced by the plank bed and

PURGATORIAL PENANCES

of Tullamore. At home it is difficult to doubt that the schemes of the government to rehabilitate Mr. Matthews, the obnoxious home secretary, and to rub off the public indignation against some recent acts of the police, have failed. Abroad Lord Lytton's appointment is the plainest possible intimation to the world that no amount of political indiscretion in his nominee, no unfitness of character and habits, no force of criticism by political opponents or respectful remonstrances by powerless adherents will deter Lord Salisbury, with his mechanical majority at his back, from working his own sweet will. To round off the cycle of these defiant acts of high prerogative, the prime minister entrusted the most hot-headed and unreasonable politician in parliament with the conduct of negotiations which, if irritatingly or insolently handled, may lead to the most disastrous war which has afflicted the modern world. Such, in brief, is the present outlook. Lord Salisbury's bitter cynicism has at any rate this correlative virtue, that he cares little for success or fame or popular applause, and absolutely nothing for mere place and power. The facts, therefore, that his foreign or domestic policy is not agreeable to her countrymen, or even to his own party

WILL GO FOR LITTLE

in the determination of his course. He will do what he thinks right without regard to consequences, and will contemplate the issues, whether of failure or success, of personal discredit or public disaster, with a calm fatalism which has neither hopes nor fears. That will be Lord Salisbury's course if he is left to himself, but like other great personages of history he may find that events are stronger than men, and that some men are stronger than others. Lord Salisbury keenly realizes and deplores the fact that the most powerful minister cannot nowadays do exactly what he chooses. This is one of the considerations which make him so indifferent to the fascinations of office, and therefore, although his own prediction will certainly be for a defiant continuance of "re olute government," it is possible that he may find himself overruled. If Lord Randolph Churchill rejoins his old colleagues he will back up Lord Salisbury in a forward and aggressive course.

MR. GOSHEN'S DISPLAY

of resolution, enterprise and political courage is merely a histrionic performance decided to serve a party purpose and beginning and ending on the platform where it is exhibited. In reality, in his own character and in consultation with his colleagues, he shrinks by an unchangable instinct from violence, risks and extreme measures. The word "danger," not in its physical, but in its political significance, has supernatural terrors for the seemingly valiant chancellor of the exchequer. If once he begins to fear his chief's policy is dangerous he will waver, and if he can not induce his leader to retreat or his companions-in-arms to mutiny, he will seek some convenient opportunity for deserting. The belief entertained by Gladstone and his intimate advisors that a general election can be forced next year has been greatly increased by events of the past week, especially the refusal of the Tory constituents of Sir John Gorst to adopt resolutions of confidence in the policy of the government. This has also had a depressing influence on the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, and attaches great interest in the meeting of Lord Hartington with his constituents at Rawtenstall on Saturday, Dec. 3. It is believed that he will not venture to challenge their opinion during the existence of this parliament. It is, however, thought that his appearance among his constituents has for its object the forming an opinion as to his

CHANCES OF RE-ELECTION

in the event of circumstances recommending a change of position in the house of commons; that is, the fusion of some, at least, of Lord Hartington's group with the main body of the ministerialists.

Lord Salisbury continues to receive numerous letters from prominent Canadians asking for the recall of Mr. Chamberlain. They say that Mr. Chamberlain has done more than anybody has succeeded in doing before to make the Canadians face the contingency of separating from the mother country as a practical problem. If England, through her commissioner, shows so little understanding of the interests or regard for the feeling of Canadians, it may naturally occur to them, Lord Salisbury is told, that they might better arrange the negotiation for themselves. Canadians, as Mr. Chamberlain will shortly find, are not "mere Irish," to be insulted and trampled upon at pleasure. Mr. Chamberlain has raised up for himself a host of difficulties which he will vainly combat. Upon this question of the Canadian fisheries, and the far greater question of which it forms an integral part, of the commercial relations of Canada and the United States depends the political future of British North America. Upon it also may, in a quite possible contingency, depend the good relations of England and the United States. There is not a single leading English politician who will venture to publicly predict the success of Mr. Chamberlain's mission.

THE BEST THEY HOPE

from his mission is that it will leave things no worse than it found them, and many of them state that if more than this is desired it would be well for the government to find another commissioner.

The administrative crisis in Western Australia is causing much uneasiness to Lord Salisbury and his colonial secretary. For some time the relations between the governor of Western Australia and his judicial staff have been strained. In fact, the continual disagreement between home appointed officials has quickened the desire of the Western Australians for something very like self government, or, at all events, a regime under which they themselves would elect all officers except the governor. The quarrel which now exists between Sir Napier Broome and his chief justice is one in which the former is not on the popular side. The chief justice has time after time differed from the governor as to the degree of punishment which should be visited upon certain criminals. The law officer stood to his guns until the governor, by the advice of the executive council, suspended him. This high handed proceeding fired the descendants of the hardy and enterprising settlers of the Swan river territory with indignation. Public meetings were called throughout the colony to protest against the action of the governor, and resolutions of confidence in the chief justice were passed by large majorities. Meanwhile both parties have appealed to the home authorities. During the interregnum the duties of the first law officer are being discharged by a police magistrate who has been nominated to the post by Sir Napier. The judge, who comes next in order of precedence to the chief justice, refuses to recognize the temporarily appointed official, and so

CHAOS IS SUPREME

among the lawyers and confusion worse confounded by a proposal on the part of the head of the colony to elect Attorney General Warton to the post of chief justice, which suggestion has raised a storm of opposition. The colonists are prepared to admit that the ex-member of parliament for Bridgeport and champion bill-blocker is a very admirable and genial individual, but they have not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the law to sustain his appointment to fill so high an office. Indeed Lord Salisbury is plainly told that as soon as Western Australia becomes a self-governing state Mr. Warton and his snuff box will be returned upon his hands.

The visit of the czar to Berlin is greatly agitating the public mind of Europe. Those who take an optimistic view of the situation profess to believe that the meeting between the German emperor and his brother sovereign will prolong the peace which Sig. Crispi, the Italian premier, has already assured Europe is temporarily secured. Those who have made themselves acquainted with the state of feeling at the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg declare that the visit of the czar to Kaiser Wilhelm cannot be other than an act of courtesy and can have no political significance. The Germans resent strongly the ostentatious patronage by the Russians of that apostle of the revanche, M. Paul Deroulede, and in certain circles in Berlin there have for some time been heard ominous mutterings against

THE INSULTING ATTITUDE

of the czar's courtiers. It was hardly to be expected that the kaiser's subjects would be overwhelmed with joy at the presence among them of the head of a nation which has so recently gone out of its way to show its preference for the friendship and alliance of their bitterest foe. The fact is, the opinion prevails in diplomatic circles that relations are so strained that the meeting between the Russian and German rulers, en famille, cannot improve them. The regrettable indisposition of Kaiser Wilhelm and the crown prince prevented the accentuation of the ill-feeling existing between the German and Russian people. En passant, the condition of the Emperor William and of the crown prince continues to deepen the anxiety of responsible statesmen for the peace of Europe. The kaiser's physicians forbade his interview with the czar, fearing the result of their patient's excitement. An earnest and dispassionate glance at the whole situation must convince the student of continental politics that the most thoughtful statesmen in Europe are aware that they are walking above a huge magazine which any day may explode and deal disaster.

From various quarters in Germany rather ominous reports are being received as to the soundness of business—and banking business in particular—in that country. The immediate occasion of

THESE UNFAVORABLE STATEMENTS

is the recent failure of the Leipsic Discount company. This "bank" had a capital of $2,250,000 and investigation shows that nearly all of it has been lost. Its business was chiefly that of converting private firms into joint stock companies. But it also established current accounts with "oriental firms" and carried on speculation in stocks as well as in grain, coffee and sugar. The investigation also reveals a good deal of irregularity in its management; yet the company enjoyed the confidence of the foremost financial institutions of Germany. The serious feature of the matter is that this failure, through the investigation which has been going on, has revealed the fact that nearly all the banking establishments of the Fatherland are more or less engaged in the kind of business which brought the Leipsic concern to grief. Inducement to share in it has been the commissions paid to the banks for floating the numerous joint stock companies which have sprung up so rapidly in recent years. Not only domestic but foreign undertakings and loans have also engaged their attention. The protectionist policy of Germany has been in no small degree promoted by the banks which were interested in the manner described in a "speedy and forced progress of German industries." Well informed observers predict an industrial crisis owing to the unwholesome impulse imparted to trade and industry by the banks and speculators and by the sacrifice of legitimate business to speculation.

Warmly Greeted.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Princess of Wales and her children arrived at Queenborough this morning from Denmark. They were met by the Prince of Wales, who escorted them to London. They were greeted enthusiastically upon their arrival in this city.

The Bulgarian Question.

Moscow, Nov. 19.—The Moscow Gazette says: The meeting of the czar and Emperor William yesterday must influence the Bulgarian question.

LOST ON CEREALS.

This is What General Manager McLeod Says He and W. R. Merriam Did.

A Suit by the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul Against McLeod

Causes the Latter to Tell the Manner in Which the Debt Was Incurred.

Mr. Merriam's Private Secretary Goes Over the Story of the Transaction.

Special to the Globe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—W. R. Merriam, president of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, is charged by General Manager McLeod, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, in a bill in equity, filed in court in this

city this afternoon, with having attempted to swindle him in the settling up of their partnership in wheat speculation in 1878 and 1879. There was placed on the trial list of Room E of Philadelphia court of common pleas No. 3 for trial on Tuesday next the suit of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul against General Manager McLeod on a note for $6,070.40. The suit had been instituted in March last, but yesterday counsel for Mr. McLeod appeared before Judge Finletter, presiding judge of No. 3, and secured a special injunction against Mr. Merriam forbidding him from proceeding or trying the suit against Mr. McLeod until after an investigation and adjustment of their partnership accounts.

THE INJUNCTION

is good for five days, within which the case must be argued. The bill in equity accompanying the injunctions also asks that Mr. Merriam be required to furnish Mr. McLeod with a full statement of the accounts of the partnership; that he produce all the books of original entry, and that a receiver be appointed to administer the affairs of the partnership. Mr. McLeod's affidavit alleges that he and Mr. Merriam, the cashier of the Merchants' National bank, formed a partnership in November, 1877, for dealing in wheat, which continued until 1879. Mr. Merriam not being willing to be known in the transaction, the business was all done in the name of Mr. McLeod, who was then a resident of St. Paul. The capital for the business was raised by Mr. Merriam from the Merchants' and other banks upon notes signed by Mr. McLeod. Merriam attended to all the financial affairs of the partnership and the bookkeeping. At the close of the partnership Merriam claimed that the accounts showed a loss, McLeod's share of which was

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Without examining the accounts and trusting to the honesty of his partner, McLeod alleges he made two notes, aggregating $3,461.25, giving as collateral bills receivable for $3,510.08 secured by mortgages on lands in Dakota and Minnesota. Shortly after this settlement Merriam handed to McLeod a statement, showing that the notes then in Merriam's possession were due respectively on May 25, 1879, and June 1, 1879. On the maturity of these notes Merriam sent to McLeod renewal notes to be executed by the latter. This was done, and was followed up from time to time by other renewals. On March 17, 1885, Merriam sent a note for $6,070.40, which McLeod signed and delivered to Merriam. McLeod subsequently discovered that Merriam had increased the amount which he had first claimed as due him by the amount of another note, which had been executed simply for the purpose of being discounted for the benefit of the partnership, and that Mr. Merriam had compounded the interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. McLeod's affidavit to his bill in equity further says that he believes Merriam charged against him nearly the whole of the losses sustained by the partnership instead of

DIVIDING THE LOSS

in accordance with the partnership agreement. On account of this discovery McLeod refused to pay the $6,070 note until an accounting of the partner ship affairs had been made and a statement rendered as to what had been done with the collateral which had been given by McLeod to Merriam. The former also alleges that he has repeatedly verbally, in writing and through counsel demanded a statement of the partnership affairs, and has tendered immediate payment of any amount found due, but that Merriam has refused to tender an account and has brought suit upon the note. Mr. McLeod swears also that he believes that upon a statement of the partnership accounts he would be in debt if at all, an amount much less than the face of the note upon which Merriam brings suit, but that he cannot present his defense upon the trial or secure proper evidence as against the note without access to the books and the papers of the partnership, all of which are in the possession of Merriam and to which McLeod is positively refused all access.

LEARNED IN ST. PAUL.

What Various Gentlemen Say About the Matter.

Mr. Merriam left last Monday, with his family, for the East. The family will spend the winter in Washington, and Mr. Merriam is expected to return about Thanksgiving. He is at present a guest at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York.

John L. Merriam, father of the bank president, when shown the telegram at his palatial residence on University avenue, replied: "Say, most positively, for me, that there is not a word of truth in that. William has not been in any wheat speculation for years and years."

CASHIER SEYMOUR'S STATEMENT.

F. A. Seymour, cashier of the Merchants bank, was awakened from sleep at his residence, No. 155 Nina avenue, but he was without any detailed knowledge of the case. He knew that by some deal several years ago McLeod gave notes to Merriam for several thousand dollars, which Merriam had never been able to collect. Suit had been brought by Merriam to recover and he thought the bill of equity and the charges contained therein were McLeod's reply in the suit. Mr. Seymour had heard of the transaction, and thought Mr. Elliott, Merriam's private secretary, or John Quincy Adams, formerly manager for David Dows & Co., in this city, would know all about it.

PRIVATE SECRETARY ELLIOTT.

R. C. Elliott, the bank president's private secretary, was found at No. 535 Robert street. He spoke of the trouble between his employer and McLeod very guardedly. He said: "In 1878 Mr. Merriam furnished McLeod some money for the purchase of wheat in Manitoba, with some understanding as to the mutual share of the profits, but I do not know what the terms of the understanding were. The deal resulted in a loss and Mr. Merriam took McLeod's notes for his proportion of the loss. I think the total loss was $8,000, and Mr. Merriam is now suing McLeod on his note, which, with the accrued interest, amounts to about $6,000. There has been considerable correspondence between the two, and McLeod turned over some collateral to Mr. Merriam in the shape of lands and mortgages on lands in Dakota and Minnesota." In response to further questioning Mr. Elliott went on: "I don't know what the amount of money used in the deal was, but it must have been three or four times the amount of the loss. McLeod thought he saw a chance to make money and came to Mr. Merriam with his plan. McLeod was to buy wheat, which was then selling at abnormally low prices in Manitoba, ship the grain to the United States in bond, and sell it here, expecting to realize

A VERY GOOD PROFIT

on the difference in prices. Some of the wheat, I think about $6,000 worth, was marketed here with David Dows & Co., through their agent John Quincy Adams, but I think most of it was marketed in Chicago. Mr. Adams does not know very much about it. I went to his books hoping to get figures with which to take the case into court, but they made very little showing. Mr. Merriam and McLeod were favorably quite intimate friends, but of late years Mr. Merriam has grown tired of being abused by McLeod, and, after having repeatedly tried to settle the matter, has at last brought it into court. Mr. Merriam once offered to take the collateral lands, securing the note as part payment. As near as we could estimate a fair value of the lands would be $4,000, and Mr. Merriam offered to take them and a new note for the balance. McLeod once wanted Merriam to take the lands and call the whole thing square, but Mr. Merriam refused to do this because, I suppose, he did not feel like losing over $2,000 due him. Mr. Merriam has been in correspondence with a mutual friend, who is a banker in New York, and who, at Mr. Merriam's request, talked the matter over with McLeod, and through him McLeod offered $4,000 in settlement."

THE ANARCHISTS.

They Are Still Engaged in Cowardly Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Capt. Charles Glori, of the Fourth police precinct, who last Sunday complained of Edward Wildms for keeping a