Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

SUNDAY ISSUE.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1889.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 160.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

A Few Rosebud Chiefs Holding Out, But Their Brethren Are Signing.

A Generous Response to the Call for Seattle's Relief.

The Grand Jury Adjourns Till Monday, But Dr. Bowers Is Still on Deck.

Two Deperadoes Given Long Time in the Wisconsin Penitentiary.

ROSEBUD, S. D., June 8.—The commissioners held a council with the Indians this afternoon. Hollow Horn Bear, Two Strike and High Hawk made speeches in opposition, basing their objections on the ground that the treaty of 1868 had not yet expired. Nearly all the Indians are in favor, but prominent chiefs have been unquestionably influenced by some persons to oppose it. Efforts are being made to prevent individuals signing and to keep bands intact. If the source from which this influence emanates can be found, there can be no question that the Indians will sign it, almost to a man. The commissioners appreciate the importance of success here as influencing the result elsewhere. The Indians are now signing at two tables, and while the indications are favorable, it is impossible to predict the result. At 5 p. m., 600 have signed.

SEATTLE'S LOSS.

A Mile of Charred Piles—Relief Pouring In.

PORTLAND, Or., June 8.—It is safe to say that 25 per cent of the loss will fall on insurance companies. A spectator looking southward from Union street can see for a distance of one mile. Nothing but a field of charred piles of bent rails, warped corrugated iron, blackened telegraph and telephone poles, twisted wires and uniformed guards. As far as possible to estimate at present, not less than 280 firms and persons doing business have suffered a loss, the majority of them total. There is general determination felt and expressed by citizens of Seattle to rebuild the burned district as rapidly as possible with brick, iron and stone. Relief in the way of money, provisions, of all kinds, bedding, tents, etc., is pouring in from all directions by boats and trains. There will be no suffering with such ample donations. The citizens of Portland have sent car loads of provisions and to-day forwarded $5,000 in coin. No lives were lost in the great fire. During the fire a man was seen carrying a lighted torch across an alley between Third and South Fourth streets. He was seen setting fire to a house that had escaped the flames when a special policeman fired a shot at him, but he darted into a house he had set on fire and never came out alive.

TAKING A REST.

The Grand Jury Not Yet Through With the Asylum Investigation.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, June 8.—The excitement over the asylum affair has worn itself completely out here. The grand jury visited the asylum in a body this morning, and after inspecting the institution adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday. It was thought that this would practically be the end of the investigation, but it has been learned that there is considerable more work, and a report can not be expected on Monday. Dr. Bowers is still at the asylum assisting Dr. Melburn in the management.

DESPERATE DESPERADOES.

Two Noted Burglars Given Long Time in the Penitentiary.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 8.—Samuel McDonald and John Graham, two of the most desperate and daring criminals that ever served a term in prison, were sentenced by Judge Parish this afternoon. Feb. 5, 1887, they entered the saloon of Alfred McDonald at Pence, and after beating Pence and wife into insensibility, they robbed him of $250. They were captured a few days later, but broke jail, when there was a general delivery. Sheriff Breen caught them at Spokane Falls, Wash. They escaped again last February, and were once more recaptured. Motions for a new trial of their case were denied, and Judge Parish sentenced Graham to thirteen years at Waupun, and on McDonald he imposed all but one year of the maximum penalty, fourteen years. Thus two of the toughest highway robbers in the country are disposed of for a long time. Frank G. Martin, who with his pal, James O'Brien, now at Huntington, Ind., on the charge of murder, robbed half a dozen stores here last winter, got four years; John Berry, larceny, two years.

SYMPATHY FOR DR. BOWERS.

Feeling of the People of Rochester Turning in His Favor.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, June 8.—During their ten years' residence in this city Dr. and Mrs. Bowers have made many staunch friends, who, now in the time of their distress, are standing firmly by them, and as the sympathies of the business men have been with him all through, the tide of public opinion among the citizens here seems to be turning more and more in his favor, and he has more friends every day. The community has now almost unanimously taken up for him, and but few are heard to censure, although many feel that his suspension pending an investigation is perfectly right and proper. There was a project on foot yesterday to send a delegation of prominent citizens to St. Paul to confer with the governor in his office at the capitol, for the purpose of expressing to him the sentiments of the people here. It was decided, however, late last evening, not to go.

Postmasters Named.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—John Rice has been named for postmaster at Tower, Minn., and the case will probably be acted upon by the president next Tuesday, when the case of Albert Lea is taken up. Jacob Stadtfeldt, of Minnesota, was to-day appointed watchman in the treasury department upon recommendation of Congressman Snyder and Committeeman Evans, in place of Walters, of Madelia, declined. Delegate Matthew has recommended the appointment of Herman Sheldon, post master at Hecla, Dak., and Theophilis Sargent at Emery, O. These will be acted upon by Clarkson, Monday.

Stopped by a Highwayman.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 8.—Ed Pettingill, a farmer, was driving to town at 2 o'clock this morning for a doctor, and was halted in a lonely patch of woods by a highwayman, who began searching him. Pettingill took the robber off his guard, whacked him with his whip and whipped the horse to a gallop. The robber fired, but the ball whizzed past Pettingill's head. Officers searched the brush at daybreak, and routed out three men in ambush by the side of the road, and gave chase, but they escaped

Charged With Murder.

Special to the Globe.

SIOX CITY, Io., June 8.—The coroner's jury in the case of Michael Cain, whose body was found in the Missouri river, last night returned a verdict charging William Cavanaugh with murder. It will be remembered that Cain was last seen with Cavanaugh and a man named McSwigan on the river bank near where the body was found. McSwigan proved that he left Cain and Cavanaugh there, and was discharged. Cavanaugh is in jail.

On the Anxious Seat.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 8.—A council, to be composed of all Indians at Crow Creek agency, has been called for this evening. It is for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the Sioux bill and the position to be taken by Chief White Ghost, who has not as yet plainly stated his attitude in regard to the Sioux bill. The Indians there and at Lower Brule are eager for news of what the commission is doing, and are in the city daily for the purpose of finding out.

Rather Have Flour.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., June 8.—At a meeting of the board of trade and citizens in general of Fargo and Moorhead it was decided to at once ship a carload of flour to the Johnstown sufferers. The city council of Fargo will be requested to appropriate $350 and Moorhead $150. The mayor read a telegram from the mayor of Johnstown expressing a preference for flour.

Rain and Hail.

BOONE, Io., June 8.—The heaviest rain storm this section has had since the flood of 1881 occurred Thursday night and yesterday morning. The creeks and water courses are full. For the first time in over three years, one or two slight washouts have occurred, but no serious damage was done. During the height of the storm, the rain changed to hail for half an hour, which did some damage to growing crops.

Lost Everything.

FERGUS FALLS, June 8.—The residence of John Drexel, north of the city, was burned to-day. A little three-year-old child was left alone while the parents worked in the fields, and it is supposed that it set the fire. When the mother reached the house the child was nearly suffocated, and when Mr. Drexel reached town for a physician the child had not recovered consciousness. Everything was burned, save the clothes on their backs.

Delegates Elected.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., June 8.—N. Whitman and S. T. Satterthwaite were elected delegates to the territorial alliance meeting in Fargo June 26 by the Cass county organization. Two special trains containing officers and their guests of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and Central Pacific railway passed east to-day.

Pierre Jubilant.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., June 8.—A private dispatch late to-day from Rosebud states that over 400 Indians have signed the Sioux treaty, and that the rest would sign readily. Pierre is feeling jubilant, and the people are in better spirits than for years. Real estate changed hands lively after the news of the Indians' signing came.

Tendered a Reception.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, June 8.—A reception was tendered by the members of the high school graduating class to their many friends at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. Allen on Fourth street this evening. At least 200 were in attendance, many from outside the city.

Closed Them Up.

Special to the Globe.

WAUSAU, WIS., June 8.—Reid, Murdock & Co., of Chicago, took charge of the grocery stere of George E. Fernald to-day by reason of a chattel mortgage. The collapse is a great surprise to citizens here. The goods will be retailed out.

Jumped Through a Window.

Special to the Globe.

WORTHINGTON, June 8.—As the train from Sioux Falls was leaving Rushmore this forenoon a prisoner, in charge of a constable, jumped through a car window and escaped without serious injury while the train was running twenty miles an hour.

Struck by a Squall.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 8.—Arthur M. Lewis, aged twenty-three, was drowned in Lake Winnebago to-day. He was overtaken by a storm while out rowing, and his craft was upset.

Gone to Lake City.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, June 8.—Company E, Third regiment, M. N. G., left to-day for Lake City, where they will camp for the next ten days. There are sixty-five in the company.

A Soaking Rain.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., June 8.—A heavy, soaking rain is now falling and bids fair to continue. Immeasurable good must follow as the ground was exceedingly dry.

Acquitted.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 8.—The Italians who have been on trial for the murder of Charles Hubbard, the Omaha railroad foreman, were acquitted today.

Out of Danger.

FORT YATES, Dak., June 8.—Sitting Bull, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is much better, and is considered out of danger.

Dollars or Jail.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, June 8.—Mark Clarke was sentenced by Judge Start this afternoon to a fine of $60 or ninety days in jail for larceny.

HID UNDER A BUSHEL.

Alarming Increase of Disease at Johnstown Which the Officials Conceal.

No More Clothing Wanted, but Money and Food Greatly Needed.

The Authorities Dazed and Make Little Progress in Clearing Debris.

A Revised List of the Dead Places the Loss at 8,000 to 9,000.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 8.—Affairs at the tremendous stone bridge wreckage pile seem to have resolved themselves into a state of almost hopelessness, and at the rate they are now proceeding, it will actually be months before the debris is cleared away and the last body found. Fortunately the wind is blowing away from us or we would have olfactory evidence that what is not found is far worse than what has been exposed. The fact of the matter is simply this: They are not attempting to recover bodies at the bridge, but as one blast tears yards of stuff into flinders, it is shoved indifferently into the water, be it human or brute, stone, wood or iron, to float down towards Pittsburg, or to sink to the bottom, may be a few yards from where it was pushed off from the main pile. Up in the center of the town debris is piled even higher than at the stone bridge, but the work is going on fairly well. As to the conditions the bodies are in, that has become almost a matter of indifference, except as to the effect upon the health of the living. It is said that many cases of fever, diphtheria and pneumonia are being concealed from the people here for fear a panic may seize the workers, and if that should happen now probably no one would attempt to touch the work here perhaps for mouths. Sorrowful as it may seem, disease has infected the district, notwithstanding the denials of the sanitary and health officials. Dr. Hess, of the Red Cross society, to-night stated that the contageous diseases were more prevalent than the authorities allowed them to be. "In our temporary hospital at Grubtown," said he, "we have numerous cases of sickness resulting from the frightful flood. There are now under our care about forty cases of sickness. The diseases from which the patients are suffering are as follows: From diphtheria, 10; nervous prostration, 25; pneumonia, 2; one a broken limb and another one driven insane by the loss of his family." Sisters of the Red Cross are also taking care of eight cases of ulcerated tonsilitis, which they say are

NOT DANGEROUS

now, though a change for the worse may occur. Miss Jerome, the famous nurse who so heroically worked at Jacksonville during the yellow fever epidemic is here, and said she was ready, and waiting for any outbreak of disease. The number of bodies taken to-day from the ruins was thirty-one, of which only nine have been identified. The citizens of Kernville have been making complaints that they were not permitted to cross Stoney creek into Johnstown. A citizen from there went to Gen. Hastings' headquarters and made a formal and vigorous complaint. He said that owing to the unusually rigid orders the guards had refused many citizens whose houses and families had been carried across the creek into Johnstown, permission to pass over. He further said that he believed the reason so many dead had been unidentified was that the only persons who could identify them were in Kernville and were not permitted to cross the river, and that if permission was given many of the dead could be recognized. Gen. Hastings at once gave the necessary orders to permit all such persons to pass the lines, and this, it is believed, will result in a speedy identification of the dead. The number of persons who have so far registered is 20,110. The population of Johnstown and the neighborhood effected by the flood is about 35,000. The registration of 20,110 leaves almost 15,000

TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

It is not claimed that those who have not registered are dead, for many had left this section before the system of registration began. Already from 12,000 to 13,000 passes have been issued to persons wishing to leave Johnstown and vicinity. In some cases passes were issued to the same persons twice, those who were compelled to return for some reason, but it is safe to say 8,000 people have left this section. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the alleged syndicate to purchase real estate here. It has been said that a syndicate of sharp and unscrupulous real estate men from a distance were scheming to take advantage of the impoverished condition of property owners here, and buy their property for much below its value and hold it for a rise and handsome profit. It turns out that the so-called syndicate consists of several wealthy residents here who are individually buying property. They are among the most worthy citizens here and their object is to encourage the disheartened people here and show them that they still have faith in the future of this section. They are paying full and fair prices for the property or loaning money on the same, with a view of enabling the property owners to get on their feet. There has been no disposition on the part of any one here to take the advantage of the condition of the people who have suffered from the calamity. The Pennsylvania railroad company has tendered the use of their wrecking machinery with which to tear apart the masses of material that are piled up in various sections of the town. Contractor Flynn has put 150 men to work setting up stationary engines, and these will be ready for use on Monday. The present plan of blowing up the wreck by the use of dynamite is too slow, and the work of a week in one end of town is scarcely noticeable. The members of the state board of health deny that there is an epidemic, or any prospects for one. The committee requests the Associated Press to ask the public to withhold for the present further shipment of clothing. Nothing is so much needed now for Johnstown as money and food.

In the Genessee Valley.

OLEAN, N. Y., June 8.—The loss and destruction by the flood in this section proves to be greater than at first supposed. The people living on the low lands have been cut off from all supplies for nearly a week. An aged couple were discovered in their cottage near the river to-day lying upon a water-soaked bed, almost starved to death.

THE EMBALMERS STRIKE.

The Undertakers Object to Their Director and Quit Work.

JOHNSTOWN, June 8.—The Pittsburg undertakers' strike against Dictator Devore has not yet been settled, but Devore received word to-day that Mrs. Spencer and William P. Lowrey, W. Temmelrock, Dennis Boyle and P. Hersberger would be up to-day and go to work in his department. The bodies found near the Pennsylvania railroad station this morning were nearly all removed to the church morgue. Every man in the Pittsburg committee yesterday suddenly discovered that they were wanted at home and left at once. It was on business they said, but Mr. Devore declares that it was nothing more than the breaking out of an old sore; just because some men could not run things to suit themselves, they quit. Devore explained the matter to-day. He said. "James Flannery was disgruntled because I was given charge of the work by the state board of health, and he showed it on every occasion. Yesterday he asked to see my credentials, and I showed them to him. An hour afterward the men quit, and I am told that when they left there were five bodies at the church morgue which needed attention. Perhaps I made myself obnoxious by making them behave themselves and prevented their drinking. I forcibly ejected from the building one young man who, though he may have been an embalmer, was a blackguard. I claim that there was a better system in effect here than at any morgue in the town. We can get along without the kickers."

CONDEMNING THE GOVERNOR.

Unseemly Bickerings Over the Disposition of Relief Funds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—The uncertain relations of Gov. Beaver and the Pittsburg committee for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers has given rise to a great deal of discussion and no little expression of feeling the past few days. The Leader instituted an investigation, and publishes to-morrow a long article condemning the governor's seeming neglect in withholding large sums of money now in his possession, and his tardiness in heeding the popular call for a special session of the state legislature for the purpose of appropriating funds sufficient to meet the cost of public work. But $6,000 of the $360,000 subscribed in this city has so far been used as the donors intended—relief of the personal necessities of the victims. The balance is held as a reserve fund for the payment of the wages of Booth and Flinn's laborers. This part of the work, the contributors very freely confessed, was, in their opinion, the province of the state, which has a health bureau. They blamed the governor, not the relief committee for the diversion of the funds to the laboring gangs from the sufferers, and were practically unanimous in demanding that a special session of the legislature to appropriate money for the removal of refuse and ruin and consequent protection of public health be convened without further parley. If this be done within the next couple of days, the relief committee can release for the sufferers' benefit the sums it is now, in expectation of being compelled to pay Booth and Flinn, holding in reserve. If it is not done, the sufferers will probably continue suffering with meager assistance. The relief committee here has telegraphed Gov. Beaver to send no more money to Johnstown until they know what disposition is to be made of it. They say the state must pay for clearing away the debris.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

President Harrison Replies to a Message of Sympathy From Queen Victoria.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, called on the president this morning in company with Secretary Blaine and delivered a message from Queen Victoria expressing her deep sympathy for the sufferers by the recent floods in Pennsylvania. The president said in reply:

Mr. Minister—This message of sympathy from her majesty, the queen, will be accepted by our people as another expression of her own generous character as well as of the friendliness and good will of her people. The disasters which have fallen upon several communities in the state of Pennsylvania, while extreme and full of the most tragic and horrifying incidents have fortunately been limited in territorial extent. The generosity of our own citizens will promptly lessen to these stricken people every loss that is not wholly irretrievable, and these the queen of the English people will help to assuage. Will you, Mr. Minister, be pleased to convey to the queen the sincere thanks of the American people.

A DECREASED DEATH LIST.

Probability That the Death List Will Not Exceed 8,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—The Times presents to-day the first accurate list of the identified dead of the Johnstown valley—or those virtually known to be dead—published. This list was prepared by a careful comparison with the roster of the living, as compared by the bureau of registration. By this it is learned that fully fifty persons heretofore accounted as dead are really alive. The number of the discovered dead is constantly increasing, but the estimate of 9,500, as published, is the highest possible limit according to all reports, and the decreasing death list of Johnstown proper may possibly reduce the total to nearer 8,000. The number of bodies unidentified to date is 3,344, and there are hundreds of victims yet whose bodies will never be recovered.

A Wide Swath.

WICHITA, Kas., June 8.—This section was visited yesterday by a most severe storm. The Western part of Sedgwick county and the Eastern part of Kingman county suffered most, and there is a space twenty miles long by five miles wide swept over by the cyclone. A farmer named Rogers and his family were killed and many others are homeless. The heavy rain was followed by hail, which laid low the grain and fruit crops. In West Sedgwick county, many houses and barns and acres of crops are leveled to the ground.

Everybody Destitute.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., June 8.—The suffering in this vicinity is very great. The principal places in need of help are Millheim, Coburn and vicinity, in Penns valley; Center City, Bald Eagle valley, and along Fishing creek, in Nittanny valley, where everybody is destitute. The citizens of Bellefonte are doing all in their power to relieve distress, but they are unable to cope with it.

The Railroad's Loss.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Times this morning, upon the authority of a high official of the Pennsylvania railroad, states that the company's loss in property destroyed by the flood and by the suspension of traffic will reach $13,000,000.

BISMARCK IMPATIENT

At Blaine's Delay in Assenting to the Provisions of the Samoan Treaty.

Strained Relations of the Berlin and Vienna Governments Toward Russia.

The Strike Spreading, and Many Workmen Have Left the Country.

Russia Will Overwhelm Persia if Any Concessions Are Granted to England.

BERLIN, June 8.—A delay in the transmission from Washington of assent to the Samoan treaty, originated rumors that Mr. Blaine desired a revision of several points. Inquiries at the foreign office and the English embassy elicit the information that nothing has occurred that is likely to retard the exchange of signatures or requiring further reference to the committees on plenary conference. Mr. Blaine has been in communication with Mr. Phelps regarding verbal amendments to the protocols, which were submitted to Count Herbert and Sir Edward Malet and accepted without comment. The official irritation over Mr. Blaine's cautious scrutiny of the protocols is abating, with a growing recognition of the justice and value America places upon a final and decisive settlement of the Samoan questions. The impatience of the foreign office to close the matter has not hastened the action of Lord Salisbury any more than it has Mr. Blaine. Up to last night Sir Edward Malet had received no instructions to sign. Lord Salisbury appears to be awaiting the final action of Mr. Blaine. The English commissioners do not attach the slightest importance to the dilatory procedure of their foreign office. As soon as the Washington government cables "sign" Lord Salisbury's assent will be ready. From the nature of the latest communications to the American commission, it is expected that the conference will meet Wednesday for the last time. Mr. Blaine has asked concerning the arrangements for the return to Malietoa. It is settled that an electoral decision of the natives will be taken some time after Malietoa is reinstated. Prince Bismarck's period of repose at Schonhausen was probably cut short by advices from St. Petersburg showing a renewal of the openly hostile policy of the czar. The emperor's programme for his visit to England and for the reception of Emperor Francis Joseph, and other plans, remain uncertain through the czar's tacit refusal to settle the preliminaries for the projected interview with Emperor William. Prince Bismarck sent to St. Petersburg asking the appointment of a date and place for a

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The czar declined to appoint a date further than that on returning from Copenhagen he might meet Emperor William at Kiel, and he desired that the interview should be without ceremony and attended with no naval or military demonstration. The tame response from Russia renders the sending of a formal invitation from Berlin doubtful. Semi-official newspapers say that the cordial personal relations between the czar and Emperor William are unchanged, but they ignore the fact of the renewal of the strained relations of the Berlin and Vienna governments towards Russia. Apart from the czar's ominous toast to Prince Nicholas of Montegenero, and his sending of Prince Nicholas on a special mission to Paris, followed by the grand duke, George, who will sail on a war ship from Cronstadt for Havre, and thence proceed to Paris, there are signs of activity rising in response to the activities on the part of the triple alliance. Prince George, the czar's favorite son, and probably his successor, in view of the weak brain and general debility of the czarewitch, begins a tour of the world, starting from Paris, where his presence is intended to mark the czar's adhesion to the French alliance. It is denied that the Prince of Montenegro is entrusted with the mission, but it is admitted that he will attend the conference of pan-Slavists and Servians, at which his son-in-law, Prince Peter Karageorgevies will be declared the legalized claimant to the Servian throne, with the re-establishment of the old Servian empire, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Cologne Gazette declares that the czar is definitely committed to a pan-Slavist policy involving critical developments which are bound to have a violent end. Prince Bismarck next rests at Varzin. He leaves Count Herbert to receive the shah. He will remain at Varzin until the advent of Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky at the end of the month. Until the interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, Austria's attitude toward the German-Italian convention is undetermined. Signor Crispi appears to have obtained a definite

PLEDGE OF GERMAN AID

in the event of hostilities with France arising from colonial or any other dispute. Meanwhile Austria is only committed to the first treaty, and is not bound to make common cause with Italy in every quarrel with France. There is no abatement in the general strike movement. The masons and carpenters of Berlin are steadfast in their demands, and are confident of final victory. The printers in the book trade threaten to strike. The Volksblatt announces combined action among the workmen on the royal estates, coachmen, stablemen and gardeners, for increased pay. The emperor has already ordered that the wages of the married men be raised. 12,000 masons have gone to seek work in the country. Only 9,000 are left in Berlin. The police are more offensively active to suppress workmen's meetings everywhere. The inquiry ordered by the emperor will proceed into the grievances of the miners. Conservative journals bitterly comment upon the imperial protection of workmen. They declare that it is misplaced, and that the workmen are being corrupted by socialism and the friends of France. The Kreuz Zeitung announces that the socialistic members of the reichstag favor organizing visits to the workmen's delegates to Paris and urge the government to suppress their arrangements. The dispute of the German socialists with the French is settled. The Paris congress is likely to have a large German representation. Count Frankenberg, a member of the oberhaus, who is ambitious to create a party of state Catholics, in letters to the Post attacking the German ultramontanes, holds that the true German Catholic policy is to cooperate with Prince Bismarck. He severely criticises the resolutions of the Austrian Catholic congress, and the attitude of the Centrists toward the Italian government. His declarations begin to derive importance through the growing adhesions of Catholics who are deserting Dr. Windthorst. The reichstag will meet for a short session in October. The Dr. Peters expedition has collapsed, owing to an epidemic among the Somalis. The expedition has disbanded and the munitions have been shipped for Germany. Emperor William's review of the English fleet off Spithead has been fixed for Aug. 5.

THE CZAR WAS HOT.

The Shah of Persia Given a Gentle Reminder.

BERLIN, June 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette says that the czar told the shah, and hotly, too, that if while in England he should make any concessions unfavorable to Russia, 100,000 soldiers now on the frontier would be made to march into Persia.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

Details of the Bill Approved by the German Federal Council.

BERLIN, June 8.—The German federal council has approved the bill for the compulsory insurance of workmen in old age, and it has at length become law. The bill was before the reichstag in various forms for two years, and even among some German Conservative politicians the wisdom of the project is considered questionable. German Liberal circles are confident that it will be a trump card for them in the impending general elections. The bill compels every workman to contribute throughout his working life to a fund which will provide a very small pension in old age to those who survive and do not emigrate or become social Democrats. The fund will draw some of its resources from national taxation and some from contributions of the employers. The Liberals, Poles, Alsatians and Social Democrats and a few Conservatives opposed the bill, and their opposition was denounced by Prince Bismarck as unpatriotic. The insurance bill is a part of an extensive scheme to modify the traditional social system to suit the changed conditions of modern trade and labor. It was a counter scheme of reform to cut the ground away from the socialist propaganda by making the position of the workman all that it should be. But the result will undoubtedly be to cause socialists' opinions to spread and multiply, so that if the general elections are deferred until April the German chancellor will certainly meet with defeat at the polls.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Lively Debate in the French Chamber Over the Educational Budget.

PARIS, June 8.—The discussion of the educational budget was continued in the chamber of deputies to-day. Count Alber de Mun, of the Right, referring to ex-Premier Ferry's speech of Thurday, in which he said he desired to see peace between church and state, repelled the advances of M. Ferry; made a savage attack upon him. The count's allusion to the ex-premier as a man whose name alone caused the country to shed tears of blood, was received with frantic applause by the members of the Right. The country, continued the count, was tired of M. Ferry's intolerable dictatorship, which rendered France uninhabitable to half of its population. M. Falliers, minister of education, said he was confident that an appeal to the country would justify the government's policy. M. Clemenceau repudiated the policy of M. Ferry. It was better, he said, to wage war with the church frankly, since it was chimerical to dream of a reconciliation. The church must not be begged to tolerate, but must be compelled to obey the laws. (Applause on the left.)

AN ADVANCE INTO THIBET.

An Important Order From the British War Office.

LONDON, June 8.—England is about to begin active operations in what has heretofore been called the Little Thibetan war and which has been smouldering for several months. Indian officers now predict that it will turn out more serious than Lord Salisbury anticipates. They say that the Chinese officials are highly incensed at the action of the British government in not granting concessions in the matter of restricting Chinese immigration to the Australian colonies, and the Thibetans will receive such powerful aid from China that defeat to the British army on the Burmese frontier is not only probable, but that the overrunning of the whole of whole of Burmah by Dacoits is also within the possibilities of the result of an order issued to-day from the Indian office. The order is for the whole force of the British troops in Sikkim to advance on the 15th inst. across the Jelapla pass and the Choombi valley up to the borders of Thibet proper. In plain terms this means an advance into Thibet.

ADDRESSED BY GLADSTONE.

Decrease of Crime Due to the Influence of Irish Members.

LONDON, June 8.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a Liberal meeting at Weymouth to-day. He said the Liberal party was moving in th right direction and at a fair pace. He spoke in favor of limiting the length of a parliament to four or five years. Referring to Ireland, he admitted that crime had decreased there, and attributed the improvement to recent remedial measures, to the beneficial influence of Irish members of parliament and the priests, and, above all, to the knowledge possessed by the Irish people that a large majority of the people of England sympathized with them. It remained for Englishmen to say whether they would do a further act of justice, which alone would give a true and indissoluble union of the various countries comprehended under the designation of Great Britain and Ireland.

A BOULANGIST PLOT.

Attaches of the French War Office Under Arrest.

PARIS, June 8.—M. Reicher, a sous intendant militaire, one of the attaches of the ministry of war, has been arrested. It is believed that the papers seized in the houses of two Boulangist leaders yesterday showed that he was implicated in the Boulangist plot. Owing to the revelations in the seized Boulangist papers, the high court has ordered the arrest of Capt. Fleuchat, of the war office.

A Viscount in Disgrace.

LONDON, June 8.—The public prosecutor has ordered that another police summons be issued against Viscount Mandeville, the oldest son of the Duke of Manchester, whose bankruptcy was announced about three months ago. The viscount is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

SECRETS OF THE CLAN

The Cronin Case Still Dragging Along Without Material Aid.

A Member of the Clan-na-Gael Gives Up Some of Its Secrets.

Two Brutal Murderers Taken From a Tennessee Jail and Lynched.

An Innocent Man Lynched and Riddled With Bullets in Virginia.

CHICAGO, June 8.—John Moss, a member of Camp No. 21, of the Clan-na-Gael, was put upon the witness stand in the coroner's investigation into the manner of Dr. Cronin's death, this morning. At a meeting subsequent to the murder a resolution was presented in this camp, denouncing the deed. Moss moved that it be tabled, remarking that "perhaps Dr. Cronin's removal was ordered by the executive committee." When called to the witness chair this morning and asked to give the name of the presiding officer of the camp he refused to do so, and, by order of the coroner, was ordered into custody. Pending the arrival of the sheriff's deputy, the witness gave evidence of great mental distress, and finally signified his willingness to testify. He then said that the name of the presiding officer of his camp was William H. Joyce.

"When you made your motion on the Cronin resolution, did you believe that the executive had the power to order the removal of any one?" queried the coroner.

"I had not the faintest idea of the powers of the executive."

"If you had been ordered to remove any one, would you have done it?"

"No, sir," said the witness, after a long pause.

Peter McGeehan was the next witness. He testified that he came to Chicago last February from Philadelphia: that he did not say before leaving that he was going on dangerous business for the executive. He came because he had had a row with a young fellow about a girl. Dr. Cronin came up to witness on the street once and accused him of being in the city to murder him (Cronin). Subsequently Cronin wrote the witness a note telling him to get out of the state or he would have him arrested. The witness declared that he was in Pullman on the night that Dr. Cronin was murdered. As soon as McGeehan had finished testifying and the coroner had announced that the inquest would stand adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the witness was taken into custody. He was asked what number he took when he left Philadelphia. He replied that he did not take any number. He retained the number he previously had, which was No. 1. No. 2 was John O'Neill. No. 3, the witness did not know. McGeehan was taken to the chief's private office, where the Carlsons, Dinan and Mrs. Conklin were allowed to take a look at him. None of them, however, identified him, and he was allowed to go.

VALUABLE CLEWS.

The police at last have the clothes worn by Cronin when he last left his office. The garments, all blood stained, were in a lot of garbage found by a scavenger, just where, the police refuse to say. The scavenger gave the ill-starred apparel to a neighbor German, who washed out the blood as best she could and gave them to her husband to wear. The husband's new suit excited suspicion of some of his associates who informed the police. Cronin's coat, when found and before being repaired by the house wife, had been slit from neck to wrist. The vest had nearly been severed in twain, and the under-clothing had been cut in a similar manner. If an inference can be drawn from the conduct of the police, it may be assumed as true that valuable clues have been developed by the discovery of the uncanny relics.

BURNED THEIR VICTIMS.

A Mother and Son Killed by Robbers and Their Bodies Cremated.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 8.—E. R. Reynolds and Thomas J. Lloyd, both noted hard cases, went to the house of Rev. Jacob Harness, a Baptist minister, late Wednesday night for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. Harness and a half-witted son aged sixteen, were alone in the house, the minister being away. The robbers broke down the door, rushed in, shooting the old lady dead in her tracks. The boy, awakened by the noise, rushed out at another door. They followed him out and overtaking him, beat him to death with a garden hoe. They carried him back and laid him in the doorway. They next ransacked the house, securing $74, and then to cover up the horrible crime applied the torch. The house and contents were completely burned. The murderers were arrested in a saloon at Jellico last night and the officers started to Huntsville, the county seat, with the prisoners. It is reported here to-night that they were taken from the jail at an early hour this morning and lynched. The rumor has not been confirmed.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

A Bank Robbery Which Was Kept a Profound Secret.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 8.—A $23,000 bank robbery occurred in this city in September last which has been kept a profound secret until to-day. During that month two men drove up in a buggy to the First National bank. It was about noon and one man alighted, and entering the place, told the cashier, who was alone, that a man wanted to see him outside. While the cashier was gone the stranger went behind the counter and picked up bonds and money to the value of $23,000. The bank kept the matter quiet with a view to recovering the securities, which, it is learned to-day, they did last March. The bonds were handed over in Denver by a go-between. It is not known what price the bank paid. The cash secured by the robbers was small and $800 of it was in bills which had not been signed by the president of the bank. The thieves succeeded in placing all of it in circulation, however, and the treasury department held the bank responsible for the amount.

Lynched the Wrong Man.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 8.—John Forbes, a negro, indicted by the grand jury of Nottoway county for criminally assaulting a white woman at Crew, was taken from the county jail last night and lynched. When discovered this morning his body had eighteen bullets in it. There is a rumor to-night that he was the wrong man.

INSPECTING THE MINES.

A Distinguished Party of Capitalists Taking in Minnesota Mines.

Special to the Globe.

TOWER, June 8.—H. H. Porter, of the Duluth Iron Range road, paid a visit to the mines to-day accompanied by the following: P. P. Flower, A. R. Flower and wife, J. J. Hill, H. B. Stone, Henry Seibert, E. D. Adams, A. Anderson, George H. Ball, H. R. Bishop, R. R. Cable and wife, John B. Carlson and wife, J. H. Chandler, M. J. Carpenter, Mrs. W. H. Emery and daughter, H. H. Fligter, H. H. Fligter Jr., John S. George, Mr. Gordom, Miss Wadsworth, C. W. Hilliard, C. A. Hickox, R. M. Hoe and wife, H. Hollister, Evan Powell, P. Johns, O. S. Lyford, Samuel Mathers, J. C. Morse, John Newell Jr., H. S. Pickands, City Engineer Rundlett, of St. Paul. They visited the mills, inspected the railroad and took in the town. Some think their visit has something to do with a new railroad project that has been talked of so strongly of late. Mr. Flower thought developments in the Northwest remarkable, and predicted a great future.

STRUCK A REEF.

Ship Altmore Sunk Off Fiji Island—Several Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Mail advices from Auckland give the particulars of the loss of the steel ship Altmore, bound from Sydney to San Francisco. The ship struck a reef off Fiji island on the night of April 22. The boat's crew attempted to make a landing on the shore but were prevented by the natives. The next day the second mate, with several passengers, including a woman and four children and six of the crew, left in the ship's life boat, and cutter for the Island of Suva, one hundred miles distant. As they had not reached that point up to the latest advices, it is feared they were drowned. The captain and the remainder of the crew were starting for Suva, when they were sighted by a schooner and taken on board with the exception of R. B. Turnbull, the chief officer of the Altmore, who was drowned.

A DAY OF REST.

An Order From the President That Will Be Welcomed by the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The president has issued an announcement to the army which will be greeted with pleasure by both officers and men. In it he abolishes Sunday duty with the exception of inspection parade without fire-arms. The barracks inspection, which usually takes place on Sunday, will hereafter occur on Saturday. In his order the president recalls the facts that Washington and Lincoln, in times of war, omitted the week day ceremonies and duties on Sunday, and he thinks that if this plan was carried out successfully during such times, it can very well become a practice in time of peace. He states further that he wants the soldiers to have the Sabbath as a day of rest.

Commuted His Sentence.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the case of Capt. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, sentenced by general courtmartial to be dismissed from the service, the president has commuted the sentence in consideration of the good service which this officer has rendered, and of some mitigating circumstances connected with the offenses of which he was found guilty—to confinement within such limits as the secretary of war may prescribe, and of deprivation of right to wear the uniform and insignia of his rank in the army for a period of five years.

The findings of the court show that it acquitted Capt. Armes of the first specification, which charged false prosecution of Capt. Bourke, Third cavalry; but found him guilty of the remainder of the charges of preferring malicious charges against Col. Gibson and Capt. Bourke, with defamatory publications, and with assaulting Gov. Beaver.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The signal office furnishes the following weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, June 8: The rain-fall for the week has been generally less than usual throughout all agricultural districts except New England, although well-distributed rains occurred generally throughout the wheat and corn states and over the lower and northern portion of the cotton regions. In states bordering on the great lakes and in the upper Mississippi valley the seasonal rain-fall exceeds 75 per cent of the normal, while from the Ohio river southward to the gulf coast only from 50 to 70 per cent of the seasonal rain-f