Daily Globe.

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JUNE 30 AT HAND.

GUITEAU LOOKS HIS LAST ON EARTH AT NOON TO-DAY.

All Interest Centering on the Looks, Words and Actions of the Assassin—A Pathetic Interview With Mrs. Scoville—Payment of a Laundry Bill On Demand—Guiteau's Will and Last Wishes—Other Washington News.

United.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—This afternoon John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville and her daughter, Bertha, arrived at the jail. Mrs. Scoville sent a bouquet to the prisoner in his cell. He was much affected by the attention, and was moved to tears for the first time in months. He appreciated keenly this token from the outside world. The prisoner had been in the corridor, but was locked in the cell just previous to the arrival of his relatives. They were not allowed to enter the cell, but communicated through the bars. When his sister, brother and little neice visited him the scene was very affecting, owing to the state of rage he was thrown into by being locked in the cell while they visited him. Guiteau stormed furiously at Warden Crocker for this act and shouted:

"Let it go down to history that I kissed my sister through the bars."

The prisoner turned to his sister and said, "You will think of me in glory to-morrow at this time."

She replied, "Yes, you will get there all right and see dear mother."

He answered, "I don't remember much about mother. I don't take much stock in my relations any way. I don't mean you, Frankie. You are my sister in Christ."

Mrs. Scoville added, she was a good mother and she will be glad to see you.

The prisoner quickly retorted, "I will be glad to make her acquaintance," [Smiles by attendants.] Turning to his sister he added, "You have always stood by me, the only one who has." Guiteau said good-bye many times during the interview and repeatedly kissed his sister and little Bertha.

Mrs. Scoville's eyes were red with weeping. Mrs. Scoville, holding his hand through the bars, said, "Charlie, I want you to send me a sign when you get to paradise."

He replied with much feeling, "Yes I will send you a sign when I get there."

Mrs. Scoville is a firm believer in the theory that disembodied spirits can hold communion with friends on earth and she seemed much comforted by the readiness with which Charles promised to materialize to her after his demise. The prisoner again vented his rage upon Crocker and said, "God Almighty will curse you for this. They are going to hang me to-morrow, but the wrath of God will come down on them and, like Judas, they will want to go and hang themselves. Then suddenly and nervously seating himself in the corner of the cell he muttered, "Well, I have got through; there is no use talking any more."

He seemed, at times, in a violent frame of mind, and brother John said but little. Mrs. Scoville again commenced with, "These are nice flowers, Charlie," when he replied, "Yes, but I'll be in paradise to-morrow and that's much better. Everything is beautiful there."

She inquired, "You are glad to go there, are you not, Charlie?" He quickly answered, "Yes, you bet your life I am. I am glad to get out of this." She then arose and coming to the grated door, he said, "I go to paradise not to heaven. In the final resurrection we will all go to heaven." She naively suggested that paradise was pretty good for man and he added: "Yes, a big improvement on this world."

After finally shaking hands with his relatives and again kissing his sister and little niece, the visitors withdrew.

Mrs. Scoville and John signed a memorandum consenting that Rev. Mr. Hicks should have the Bible and copyright of Guiteau's book, and also that the physicians should perform an autopsy of the executon, and that the body should be buried in a secret place in the jail yard.

After the lapse of a few months the authorities will then allow of the removal of the remains to Mrs. Scoville's cemetery lot at Waukegan, Ill. John has decided to witness the execution, but Mrs. Scoville will not. Mrs. Scoville went to the White house but the president was not in. She left a letter of appeal for him.

STILL SERENE AND SMILING.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Guiteau told his guard this afternoon that he felt first rate and had no idea of being hanged Friday. The president has decided not to enter into the correspondence with Mrs. Scoville and he will not answer her last letter published this forenoon. It is represented that Mrs. Scoville intends to call upon the president to make an appeal in her brother's behalf. Guiteau eats and sleeps well and is apparently unconcerned. A colored woman called at the jail to collect sixty cents, which she said Guiteau owed her for washing. One of the jail attendants passed into the corridor and communicated the message to Guiteau, who handed out fifty cents with the remark, "All right. Please give her that and tell her I will pay the balance Monday."

GOODBYES TO GUITEAU.

U. S. JAIL, WASHINGTON, June 29.—At 1:30 o'clock Guiteau's counsel, Rev. Dr. Hicks and Dr. Beard arrived at the jail. Hicks reported that the president now declines to see any person in relation to Guiteau's case, and he (Hicks) should announce to the prisoner that no earthly hope remains. After an interview with Warden Crocker Reed and Hicks were admitted to Guiteau's cell. A small table was taken in upon which Reed will write Guiteau's last will and testement. Soon after Reed entered the prisoner's cell John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter arrived at the jail and were taken to the warden's private office, where at this hour they are still waiting an opportunity to take leave of the prisoner. When told by the warden that his sister wished to see him, Guiteau remarked that he did not want any crazy talk, but if she could restrain herself he would be pleased to see and would give her an effectionate brotherly farewell.

DETAILS OF THE LAST DAY'S DOINGS.

UNITED STATES JAIL, 3:35 p. m.—While Reed, counsel for Guiteau, was in the cell with Guiteau, an attendant came in and presented Guiteau with a large and beautiful bouquet. "Where did that come from?" asked the prisoner. "From your sister," the guard replied. Guiteau pressed it to his lips and wept bitterly for a few minutes. Then he suddenly exclaimed, "This does not become a man who is about to meet his God for doing God's will." This was the only exhibition of tenderness he has given way to. At his request and dictation Reed then drew up a will, in which he desires his body shall be given to Dr. Hicks, but on no account be used for any mercenary purposes. He also gives to Dr. Hicks his books and other papers, to be used in writing his biography.

Reed also drew up the following paper at Guiteau's request, which was presented to Gen. Crocker:

"Washington, D. C., June 29, 1882.—To Gen. John S. Crocker, warden of the United States Jail: We, Frances M. Scoville and John W. Guiteau, sister and brother and only heirs of Charles J. Guiteau, to be executed on the 30th day of June, 1882, in the United States jail, in the District of Columbia, hereby request you to deliver the body of said Charles J. Guiteau to Wm. W. Hicks after such execution.

[Signed] FRANCES M. SCOVILLE, JOHN W. GUITEAU.

[Witness] CHAS. H. REED, ALSEIRE A. CHEVAILLIERE, W. W. GOODING.

Guiteau thanked Reed for the efforts in his behalf, and then growing greatly excited, he exclaimed: "As for President Arthur, he is a coward and ingrate and he will be punished hereafter."

Reed started to go when Guiteau said, "Wait one moment. I wish to say something more." He then sat down at the table and in a firm, bold hand wrote the following and handed it to Reed, who came from the cell deeply affected.

"To my dear friend, Charles H. Reed, I am only too glad to express to you my unbounded appreciation of your services in my behalf. You did splendidly. May God reward you for it. Meet me in heaven."

[Signed] "CHARLES J. GUITEAU,"

United States Jail, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1882.

Dr. Hicks remained about fifteen minutes longer with the prisoner, but was unable to turn his thoughts away from the consideration of his immediate surroundings.

When he retired from the cell Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter and John W. Guiteau were admitted. Their interview with the prisoner lasted fifteen minutes, the warden and deputy being present. Guiteau was at first much excited and

ROUNDLY ABUSED

the president and "those wretches," as he termed those who had hounded him to the scaffold, "and you, too," he cried out, pointing his finger at Gen. Crocker and deputy, you will be both sent to hell."

In a few minutes he calmed down and said he was ready to die and wanted to be hung at 12 o'clock sharp. At parting he said, "Let me kiss my sister through the grated bars and let it go on record." After kissing his sister and little niece, he turned to his brother and handing him a dime said, "There is the ten cents due the washerwoman, I guess you had better settle that balance to-day." Mrs. Scoville and her brother John then took leave of him and passing directly to their carriage were taken back to the city.

AN AUTOPSY TO BE HELD.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following invitation to attend the autopsy on the body of Charles J. Guiteau was issued to-day:

Washington, June 29, 1882.—Doctor Hicks, custodian of Guiteau's body, invites you to attend the autopsy to-morrow at 2 o'clock, at the jail.

[Signed], GEORGE M. BEARD.

The above invitation was sent by telegraph to many physicians. Dr. Beard, who leaves for home to-night, says he feels no interest in further proceedings. He expresses his firm conviction that he has fairly predicted Guiteau's action to-morrow. He does not believe the post mortem examination will reveal the true condition of Guiteau's brain, or sufficiently demonstrate his insanity. Dr. Beard says that in selecting the names of those to be invited to the autopsy, he tried to cover persons of all shades of opion which had been expressed with regard to the prisoner's mental condition.

THE SCOVILLES.

Mrs. Scoville said to-night in further support of her opinion that Scoville had no intention of coming to Washington at this time, that just before her departure for the east Scoville had announced his willingness to pay the expenses of herself and daughter to Washington provided she (Mrs. Scoville) would surrender certain papers. Recurring to the letter which she had received from Scoville, last evening Mrs. Scoville said there were inclosed therein a number of self addressed envelopes which Scoville wished handed to his little daughter Bertha whom he desired to hear from, a request, Mrs. Scoville added, which would be complied with.

Mrs. Scoville also added that there was absolutely nothing in the contents of the letter to indicate that her husband contemplated coming to Washington and she expressed the opinion that the telegram announcing his intention of doing so, was made up by some person or persons desirous of making a sensation. She says she is firmly decided to retain the custody of the little girl and irrevocably fixed in her determination to obtain a divorce from her husband. When asked if the near approach of her brother's doom had caused her to lose hope she replied, "No, and I venture to say that Friday will bring with it a great surprise."

She is very hopeful that the hand of the executive will yet intervene to prevent the killing of an insane man.

It can be stated authoritatively that the president will not see any more persons in reference to Guiteau's case, and it is useless for any one to send any more letters, appeals or petitions to him on the subject, as he has acted finally and does not propose to reconsider his action.

There were a number of queer people at the White house to-day to see the president in Guiteau's behalf. None of them were accorded an interview.

They were all referred to W. H. Crook, one of the executive clerks, who received them in an ante-room, and he heard their requests. Three woman and one man wanted to have him persuade the president to see them, but to no purpose. They came separately, but were all on the same errand, to ask that Guiteau be respited because of his insanity. One man was a Frenchman and wanted Guiteau pardoned outright. When Crook told one woman of the visitors that it was useless for her to trouble herself further about the case, as the president had decided not to interfere with the execution of the sentence, she was very much overcome with grief and burst into tears, and had to be led out of the building. She sadly bemoaned her unhappy lot, and said it was a shame for the country to allow "poor brother Guiteau" to be hanged.

The letter in the nature of a will by which Guiteau disposes of his body is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—To Rev. W. W. Hicks: I, Charles J. Guiteau, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, now under sentence of death which is to be carried into effect between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1882, in the United States jail in said District, do hereby give and grant you my body after such execution, provided, however, it shall not be used for any unnecessary purpose, and I hereby, before God and for sufficient considerations, give, deliver and transfer to said Hicks my books entitled "The Truth and Removal" and the copyright thereof, to be used by him in writing a truthful history of my life and execution, and I direct that such history be entitled "The life and Work of Charles J. Guiteau;" and I hereby solemnly proclaim and announce to all the world that no person or persons shall ever in any manner use my body for any mercenary purposes whatever, and if at any time hereafter any person or persons shall desire to honor my remains they can do it by erecting a monument whereon shall be inscribed these words, 'Here lies the body of Charles J. Guiteau, patriot and Christian. His soul is in glory.' [Signed] CHARLES J. GUITEAU."

Witnesses—Charles H. Reed, James Woodward.

In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to night Reed, counsel for Guiteau, said: "I have seen nothing as yet to shake my conviction that Guiteau will die tomorrow without weakness or faltering. His courage is not that of an ordinary criminal, a mere ruffian who takes pride in dying game. It is rather that of a martyr, of a man who suffers and dies for the sake of some religious principle. I thought at one time he was beginning to show weakness. I saw in the newspapers that a spiritual adviser had been called in, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps Guiteau had begun to realize that he had committed a crime and needed divine forgiveness, and that he wishes to make prepration for death. The next time I saw him I said to him- "Charles, I see by the newspapers you have called in a minister. Do you feel as if you needed to prepare for death? Do you repent of what you have done?"

He looked at me with a wild expression in his eyes, and shouted, "no I haven't called in any minister. I haven't done anything wrong. The minister came of his own accord, I didn't send for him."

Two or three days after I was introduced to Dr. Hicks, whom I had never previously met, and I said to him, "doctor, has Guiteau ever shown in his talk with you any consciousness of having done wrong; any feeling of repentance or desire for forgiveness?"

"None, whatever," he replied; "he has maintained constantly throughout that he has done no wrong; that he has simply done God's service and has nothing to repent of." Up to the present time, Reed added, Guiteau talks of his death without any manifestation of fear of death. He said to me, "To-morrow, Mr. Reed, what are you going to do with my body?" I told him that was a very painful subject to talk about, and that I would rather not go into it, but that he might rest assured his body would be properly cared for. He said, "I don't care particularly what is done with it so long as it is not used for gain." I assured him again his body should not be diagnosed or used for mercenary purposes. "What do you mean by that," he inquired. I explained to him the meaning of the word "mercenary" and he said, "that's all right. Perhaps that's a better word. I don't want my body used for gain."

In handing to Reed to-day the farewell letter which he wrote just before bidding him good-bye Guiteau said, "This, my best friend, is the only compensation I can give you for your services to me. You have never lied to me nor deceived me, while nearly everybody else has. I am going to heaven to-morrow at 1 o'clock and I wish you were going with me."

Guiteau about 6 o'clock took a supper of broiled steak, potatoes and raspberries. He was then shaved by Capt. Torrens. At 7 o'clock Deputy Warden Rush visited him. The latter found him quieter, but he talked in his usual vein and exhibited some nervousness. Lying down he slept about fifteen minutes. About 8 o'clock he requested Dr. McWilliams to see that the "machine" should be in working order so that he might "go off" at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Dr. Hicks and John W. Guiteau called at 10:30. Dr. Hicks was admitted but he declined to see his brother. Dr. Hicks spent but ten minutes in the cell. Guiteau introduced the topic of "simplicity," saying he felt like a child going home to his father; that he would see his heavenly father in the morning. He read a short poem on simplicity and then joined the doctor in silent prayer. He was at midnight in a better frame of mind than during the day and said he expected to enjoy a good rest during the remainder of the night.

In the early afternoon Guiteau received Dr. Hicks and counsel with a cheerful salute, and when the former announced his failure to see the president, Guiteau replied, "That is all right. That settles it. I want you to examine the scaffold and make sure it is all right, too, so that there will be no bungling. I want to be hanged at 12 o'clock sharp.

Reed says Mrs. Scoville promised him she would not go to the jail to witness the hanging of her brother.

It has been decided, Reed says, Guiteau will be buried in the east wing of the jail. The execution will take place about 1:30. Guiteau has prepared and will read at the proper time, what he calls "my dying prayer." Reed says it is a remarkable document.

The Route Robbers.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the star route trial another Peck route was taken up and a large batch of petitions for increase of expedition, indorsed by members of congress and other prominent persons, with other documents, were exhibited

After recess Bliss read a letter from the postmaster at Greenwood, Colorado, to Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, recommending the discontinuance of the route from Pueblo to Roslte for the reason that sufficient service was secured through other routes. This letter is dated March 17, 1879, and the July following the order for expedition and increase was made.

James A. Geoch, postmaster at Rosite, testified concerning the route, the time of arrival and departure, course followed, etc. A debate of length arose upon an attempt by Wilson to question the witness in relation to the petitions concerning this route. His right to do this was finally sustained and witness identified a number of signatures affixed to the petition.

General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The house committee on ways and means directed Mr. Kelly, chairman, to prepare a joint resolution to be submitted to the committee at its next meeting providing for the issuance of $2,000,000 United States bonds bearing interest at 2 per cent. per annum exchangeable with outstanding 5's.

COLORED JOURNALISM.

The colored journalists adopted a resolution using constant efforts to secure the largest benefits of education for the colored people, condemning as unjust the dismissal of Lieut. Flipper from the army. The delegates paid their respect to President Arthur.

A VACANCY UNFILLED.

Gen. Freeman says he will not fill the vacancy on his staff occasioned by promotion of Col. Dodge, as he thinks he has aid de-camp enough for his term of office, which is getting shorter and shorter every day.

A SAD DEATH.

Representative Hawk, of Illinois, died in this city this evening after an illness of ten days.

BREVITIES.

Nominations for two members of the court of Alabama claims, (re-established) Hezekiah G. Wells (Mich.) presiding, Judge Jas. Harlan, Iowa, and Asa French, Mass., judge.

The naval board recommend congress to appropriate $2,500 for the removal of the remains of DeLong and company to their homes.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Rain At Grand Forks.

[Special Telegram to the Globe]

GRAND FORKS, D. T., June 29.—Rain commenced falling about 3 o'clock this morning and continued almost uninterruptedly up to 10, saturating the new track and rendering it impossible to give the racing programme announced for to-day. After consultation with the horsemen interested, the association decided to postpone until to-morrow. The decision of the association is after the same liberal policy pursued by it all the way, as it is certain to entail a loss thereto of $500, as but a meager attendance is ever secured at a postponed race. Most of the visitors from outside points leave for home this afternoon and two car loads of horses, which have already filled their engagement, will be attached to the St. Paul train for Minneapolis.

Running at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The day was bright and warm, track heavy as a plowed field, attendance and betting good.

First Race—The starters numbered seven. Pools sold, John Davis $125; field $175. There was much delay at the post, an even start being had finally. Metropolis took the lead to the half when John Davis began his run and won in a canter by two lengths, Metropolis second. Time 2:11.

Second Race—Illinois stakes, three year old fillies, one and one-half miles, with six starters. Belle of Runneymede was the favorite, but was defeated by a length by Katie Creil. Time 2:45.

Third Race—Merchants' stakes for all ages, mile and a quarter. Nine starters made a lively field. Checkmate sold highest in pools. The lead was taken in turn by Checkmate, Blazes, Intrinsic and Lida Stanhope, Checkmate finally winning by a neck. Time 2:22.

Fourth Race—Steeple chase, all ages, short course, mile and three-quarters, four starters. Guy won in a canter by half a dozen lengths. The track was covered with water for half the distance, but there was no accident.

Fifth Race—Handicap race, all ages, three-quarters of a mile; ten starters. Saunterer and the Tom Bowling colt got away from the rest and raced in front of the field to the head of the stretch, where Saunterer took the lead and won easily by a length, Jack Haverly second. Time, 1:19½.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Coney Island course, five furlongs for two-year-olds—Baron, the favorite, won, Owen Bowling second, Gertie M. third. Time, 1 04.

One mile—Monk won, Ida B. second, Sportsman third. Time, 1:45.

Seven furlongs—Arsenic won, Elector second, Watchman third. Time, 1:30¾.

One and one-half miles—Brambalieta won, Ballast second, Keno third. Time, 2:38.

Steeple chase over short course—Buster won, Dirlgaison second, Raven third. Gift fell at the last jump. Time, 2:53.

Harvard vs. Yale.

NEW LONDON, Ct., June 29.—Cabot of the Harvard crew gives place to Mumford as bow oar in the race with Yale to-morrow. Chalfant has an inconvenient abscess on the back. Yale has the choice of position. No special interest in the race is apparent in the streets or hotels.

Base Ball

At Detroit (June 28)—

Worcesters	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—4
Detroits	0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1—5

June 29—

At Chicago—

Chicagos	1 0 0 1 7 0 0 0 0—9
Bostons	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

At Cleveland, O.—

Clevelands	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 0—6
Worcesters	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

At Detroit—

Detroits	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—4
Troys	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, June 28.—At the request of County Commissioner How Dr. J. H. Dunn visited a family in Credit River, eighteen miles from town, yesterday and found seven cases of small-pox. One died yesterday. No physician was in attendance, and, though it has existed for eighteen days, it was not suspected till two days ago, and not determined to be small-pox until Dr. Dunn's visit. The state board of health has been notified, and the authorities are doing all they can to prevent spreading. The people ridiculed the doctor for care in changing clothes and disinfecting, saying a doctor should not be afraid of disease, said they were not afraid, and are doing nothing to disinfect premises or prevent spread. C. JOS. STRUNK.

For Sale,

A house with ten rooms, lot 79x150, barn, well and cistern. Located within 200 feet of the street cars. Possession given immediately. Price $4,500. Terms of payment moderate. Apply to R. W. JOHNSON, Real Estate Agent, room 11, ec nd floor, Mannheimer block.

Phillip Storehouse yesterday afternoon, at Wabash, Ind., called his daughter Eva from the house where she was working, and telling her he was going to shoot her, fired seven shots from a revolver at her without effect, and then started to get more ammunition. He was arrested but soon released, though he continued to threaten to take his daughter's life.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Thin Denial of Bill Washburn that He is Supplying Funds for Knute Nelson.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MOORHEAD, June 28.—The Washington special to the *Pioneer Press* of to-day, 27th, suplemented by an editorial from his old time fugleman of the same tenor causes a general laugh. The idea of a Washburn who does not covet the magic letters U. S. S., which are always so near and yet so far from the entire family, is decidedly rich. Especially hollow and empty does the denial sound when we remember that, at least, at two separate senatorial contests within the last ten years has "little William" by ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain been busy intriguing for senatorial honors. That this oily politician has not voluntarily assessed himself in Nelson's interest there may be some little morsel of truth in, for our little William never willingly assessed himself for anything except for the small moiety which he threw to his creditors a few years ago, about as you would throw a bone to a snarling yellow dog as the only means on earth to keep him quiet. Then, too, William (the small) is out of the railroad business, and that exchequer is not so handy now to draw from as it was a few years ago for campaign purposes. But this fact remains that the "pine land ring," which the virtuous William does know something about, are just as anxious to provide for future steals as they have been in the past to prosecute them, and have as much, if not more, funds to accomplish it with. One thing is absolutely certain. An obscure country lawyer has not the financial surplus to prosecute such a canvass as is being carried on in the Fifth district in aid of the Scandinavian candidate, and people have a right to surmise as to the source from which it springs. Nearly all of the pine lands in Minnesota are in the Fifth district, and should a congressman be elected not *en rapport* with the Minneapolis gang of pine land sharks who have so long been plundering the government and enriching themselves, it might go hard with them. It is thus very hard to prevent a surmise as to where the campaign fund being used for the Scandinavian hero so liberally comes from. Pending the time when the people of this district shall have had time to believe that little William has not written any letters or expressed any preferences for Knute Nelson would it not be well for some letters from Slippery Bill to certain parties not over one hundred miles distant from here to be offered for publication. No doubt he would relieve the recipients from any obligation to regard them as private. All things, however, have their day, and the time has now fully come when the people of northern Minnesota want relief from the rule of the Minneapolis pine land ring, and unless the signs are all wrong they are going to have it. The people of the Fifth district are as much capable of selecting their own representative as any other district in the country, and the time has now about come when they will not brook outside interference. Although a Republican district, a bolt might not be quite so safe as imagined by those who are openly threatening it. As Mr. Washburn has, after denying that he had a preference and then coming out for the Scandinavian lawyer, declared through his mouthpiece that he not only has no senatorial ambition, but that in this Fifth district fight he is also to be counted out, it is to be supposed that his hand will no longer be traced in the figuring now going on. Still no one is compelled to believe the absurdity.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The democrats of Rockville, Ill., nominated Jno. E. Lamb for congress yesterday.

An earthquake was felt in the Rhine valley Sunday. It extended to the north of Sweden.

At Portlaud, Me., Annie Louise Carey was married yesterday to C. M. Raymond of New York city.

The total period of service in the German army is reduced from fourteen to twelve years, beginning autum next.

In an explosion in Vienna in a chemical warehouse, yesterday, seven persons were seriously injured. Three are not expected to live.

The Republican congressional convention for the Eighth district of South Carolina, yesterday nominated W. P. Hepburn by acclamation.

At Renova, Pa., Guiteau was hanged in effigy by the employes of the Philadelphia and Erie shops last night in the presence of a multitude of people.

Last evening 350 Russian Jewish refugees arrived in Milwaukee, completely destitute. The mayor called a relief meeting and they will be cared for.

Michael Davitt left Philadelphia on the midnight train for Chicago last night. He had a large and enthusiastic audience at his lecture in Philadelphia.

It is stated that a regiment of heavy dragoons and four battalions of infantry at Aldershot, Eng., have been warned to be prepared to go to the Mediterranean.

"Guiteau was hanged" yesterday at Las Vegas, New Mexico, in effigy, in celebration of a victory achieved by American residents over the Mexicans, in contest over incorporating the city.

The four cases of yellow fever on the brig Emma at Philadelphia are reported convalescent. The national board of health has received from Havana information that there are about 225 cases of yellow fever in that city, with a strong tendency towards an epidemic.

Since January 28 last, or in just five months, eight deaths have resulted from collisions with the cable cars on State street, Chicago. These mostly have been caused by the carelessness of the people themselves, but the latest was due to the carelessness of one of the conductors who was arrested yesterday.

The opening of the great national sangerfest brought great crowds to Philadelphia. The Academy of Music, yesterday, was crowded. The chorus, "Welcome" was sung by Philadelphia singers and addresses made by Wm. Mechelke, president of the sangerfest, by Mayor King and Dr. G. Kellner.

Several prominent members of the St. Louis merchants' exchange, who own property and do business in East St. Louis, have organized an association to be known as the East St. Louis produce exchange, and have applied for a charter vesting in them the same rights and powers possessed by the Chicago board of trade.

In Milwaukee, yesterday, a negro, named Oscar Perkins, sexton of the African Methodist Episcopal church, induced a thirteen-year-old girl, named Susan Johnson, to remain in the church, after the congregation had gone, until he put out the lights, and he would escort her home. He put out the lights and then brutally ravished her.

A sensational suicide occurred yesterday ae Belleville, Ill. A well-dressed man registered as A. Kelly, of St. Louis. The landlord became suspicious from his actions that something was wrong. His chamber door was forced open, whereupon he flung himself from the window, crushing his skull. His real name was Gossman. A faithless paramour caused his despondency and suicide.

W. L. Clark, editor of the *Republican*, of Atlanta, Ga., was cowhided by Ed McCantess. Clark published that in the Shields trial the evidence of McCantess and Venable were not genuine, but strained and improbable.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Law, wife of a well known citizen of Flag Springs, Gentry county, near St. Joseph, Mo., committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Cause, mental derangement. She was fifty-five years of age.

Officers left Fort Thomas yesterday with the noted Mexican horse thief, Epifance, in custody. Two miles from Smithville, Utah, a band of masked men took the prisoner and hanged him. The lynchers are supposed to be Mormons.

Thomas Daniels, a brakeman, was killed yesterday afternoon in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yards, at Milwaukee, while coupling cars.

It is estimated that not less than 130 persons have been killed by the recent tornados in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, and that the total amount of property destroyed exceeds $3,500,000.

President Angell, of the Michigan university, was prostrated by the heat while preaching the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, and is still so weak as to be unable to take part in the commencement exercises this week or see visitors.

At Chicago yesterday Judge Blodgett sentenced the following to three years each in the penitentiary for counterfeiting: George Ellis, alias Webster, John H. Clark and Fred Leland. The sentence of David Arado was deferred on account of his youth.

The Lake Shore road yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Late last night Samuel Clipples, acting president, and John H. Mason and E. C. Simmonds, members of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, sent their resignations to Gov. Crittenden by special messenger. This action was because the governor pardoned the gamblers without consulting the officials.

The prosecution began its closing arguments. The claim of the prosecution chiefly was that the Malleys having brought a New York prostitute here to assist in ruining Jennie Cramer, and having accomplished her ruin had become alarmed and feared she would make public the fact that she had been outraged, which would land them in state prison, had determined to get her out of the way and so poisoned her.

BAD LUCK AT LARIMORE.

A Terrible Fire Which Will Seriously Retard the Boom of That Enterprising Town—Loss $50,000—Loss of Life in the Ruins.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

LARIMORE, D. T., June 29.—One-half of the business portion of the town was laid in ashes this morning. The fire originated about 3 o'clock in an uncompleted building among shavings, between Flint's saloon and Union hotel. It was probably the work of an incendiary. Several persons are missing but they will probably cover the number of lives lost. One young man, just arrived from Harvard or Woodstock, Ill., is known to have perished. He was dragged partly out, but his partner was obliged to jump for his own life, and he dropped back in the flames. The wind was blowing a good stiff breeze from the south, causing the fire to sweep everything in its course, until it struck an open space. All the buildings that were burned were against the wind or the loss of life would have been much more. The buildings being all wood burned very rapidly as it was. It commenced to rain just as the fire was over, thus almost ruining what few goods were saved.

Those that perished in the flames were in the Union hotel and a frame building two and a half stories high not plastered. A great many escaped from it by jumping with their undercloths on only. A number were more or less injured and burned. One of the worst was Dan Smith, a wagon maker. He had his hands and feet burned but will probably recover. He was taken to Grand Forks for treatment this morning.

This is a sad blow to the young town, but the burned district will be rebuilt. The losses as near as can be ascertained at this hour are: O. G. Robinson, stock of hardware, loss $4,000; insurance unknown. N. A. Noltimer & Co., general merchandise, stock and building, $6,000, probably half insured. George Schoitz & Co., general merchandise and stock, $3,000; insurance unknown. G. A. Strutter's restaurant, loss about $600; insurance unknown. Osborn & Wright's dry goods and boots and shoes, stock and building. Stock saved in a damaged condition; loss about $2,000; insurance $1,000. Lynch's barber shop, building and stock, loss $300; no insurance. J. A. Lock, boots and shoes, harness stock. Loss $500 by goods being taken out in a damaged condition. No insurance. A. Johnson, new store, building not finished; no insurance. Loss $500. D. Jaques, saloon and building; loss $1,000, insurance unknown. Naylor & Estes, hardware stock and building stock saved in a damaged condition; loss about $2,000, insurance $1,800. Store & Wright, flour and feed and a few groceries, stock and building; loss $2,500, insurance unknown. M. Sullivan, saloon building and stock; loss $1,500, insurance unknown. Union hotel, C. McDonald proprietor, building and contents; loss $5,000, insurance unknown. M. J. Flint, saloon, building and contents; loss $1,500, insurance $1,000. C. & H. Aders, stock of general merchandise; loss $8,000, insurance about $5,000. Geo. Ames, building Aders' store was in; loss $3,500, no insurance. Kirk & Regan, new store for general merchandise, building not quite completed and only part of stock in it; loss $3,000, no insurance.

The flames made a clean sweep of a block on both sides of the street taking everything to the railroad track except N. S. Nelson & Co.'s general store, a blacksmith shop and two saloons.

From Another Source

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MOORHEAD, Minn., June 29.—The town of Larimore, twenty-eight miles from this city, this county, suffered a most disastrous conflagration this morning, in which property to the value of $50,000 was destroyed, and at least two persons, and it is feared more, lost their lives.

Larimore has been in existence only about six months but already numbers a population of from 2,500 to 3,000, and was growing very rapidly. The buildings, of course, were all wooden and very few even were painted, so that the flames once started had plenty of material upon which to feed, while there was nothing to stay their progress.

The only water supply was from a few wells, and nearly all that was soon rendered useless by the rapid spread of the fire. The fire broke out about 2:30 a. m. in the Union hotel, in the very center of the oldest and business portion of the town, through which it ran with such rapidity that at least two of the occupants are known to have perished, and one or two others are thought to be missing, while many others had very narrow escapes, several suffering more or less serious burns. Owing to the loss of the hotel directory it is impossible at this time to tell just exactly how many did perish, but the remains of a man named Frank Harris, Woodstock Ill., have been recovered, and also another man not yet identified. Harris was a young man of sixteen years and had but just arrived in town. The other man who perished was seen at a window with a woman. A ladder was quickly raised and

THE WOMAN RESCUED

by a citizen who was badly burned, but before the man could be reached, he had been overcome by the heat and fell back into the flames and perished.

Daniel Smith, formerly of Tiverton, Ont., an occupant of the hotel, escaped from the burning building with great difficulty, precipitating himself at last from the second story window sustaining severe bruises in the fall, besides being burned badly about the face and arms. He was brought to Grand Forks by the early morning train and is being cared for by Doctors Collins and Wheeler, who do not anticipate fatal results from his injuries.

From the hotel the flames spread to the adjoining buildings, and favored by a strong wind, rapidly spread, until every building but one on the west side of the street, and half of those on the north were consumed.

Had the wind been from the west instead of the east, as it was it is hardly possible a building would have been left to mark the spot where the flourishing town of Larimore of the night before stood, for owing to the inflammable character of the buildings, even with the head wind the fire fiend took in all in its reach without making a jump of more than half a block. As it was the fire would have been still more disastrous had not the citizens very wisely gone ahead of the flames and torn down buildings a quarter of a block away.

There is some doubt as to the origin of the fire, some ascribing it to incendiarism, in setting fire to shavings in an addition being made to Union hotel, and others to the overturning of a lamp in the hotel. The latter theory seems most plausible, from the statements of those who were on the ground.

The following is the correct report of losses and insurance as near as could be ascertained up to this writing.

Union hotel, owned by Marshall & McDonald, loss $5,000, insurance $3,450.

Krefli & Regan's unfinished store, loss $2,000, no insurance.

G. H. Ames' store building, loss $6,000, insurance $3,500. The general stock of merchandise in the same, owned by Adler Bros., $1,200, insurance $1,000.

Wm. Flynt, wholesale and retail liquors. Loss $800. Partly insured.

J. C. Strathers, four store buildings. Loss $7,000. Partly insured.

John Sullivan, saloon. Loss $2,100. No insurance.

Storer, feed store, building and stock. Loss $3,500. Partly insured.

Naylor & Estes, hardware, building and store. Loss $10,000. Insurance $3,000.

Sheths & Co., building and stock of general merchandise. Loss $2,000. Insurance $1,000.

Moltimer Bros., store and stock of general merchandise. Loss $3,000. Insurance unknown

O. J. Robinson, harness shop, loss $1,200; insurance $800.

C. Hanson, stock of groceries, loss $1,500; insurance $800.

Saloon, name unknown, loss $1,200; insurance unknown.

Two barber shops, names unknown. Loss light.

Colman house, hotel, loss $2,500; partially insured.

Mr. Johnson, unfinished store building, loss $400; no insurance

Several other small buildings.

The insurance companies losing the heaviest are, the German American and the Phœnix of London.

Small Pox.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The British steamship Belgic arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama with fifty-nine coolies. One case of small pox is reported and the steamer was quarantined.

THEIR RIGHTS.

A Delegation of Chippewas Going to Washington to Protest Against the Washburn Bill.

[Moorhead News, 27th.]

Saturday afternoon a party of Chippewa Indians arrived in the dual city from the Red Lake reservation, and this morning a representative of the *News* paid them a call with a view to ascertaining their mission. The party consists of eleven men and one woman and are led by their interpreter, a half-breed, who gave his name as J. B. Russell. There are three chiefs among the number, who are known near and far as The-Man-who-walks-where-the land-meets, Little Thunder and Little Rock. They are certainly an intelligent looking lot of men, and seem determined to be heard in behalf of the tribe. They are en route to Washington to oppose the Washburn pine land bill. They intend to make the trip at their own expense, asking no favors other than what is justly due them. Mr. Russell, the interpreter, is a fine looking young man who has a good understanding of the English language, and re-asked the questions and returned the translated the sentences in a kind and gentlemanly manner. Little Thunder seemed to be the spokesman of the party, and to the question as to what was their errand in Washington replied about as follows:

"We hear that Washburn is going to sell our land to the highest bidder. That isn't right. We want to sell it ourselves and to the government. If the land is sold as Washburn wants it should be, we will get cheated; the agents are dishonest, they lie and cheat. We want to deal with the government direct, then we will have our rights. We want to sell one-half our land and keep half. We want to stay on our own reservation. Don't want to go on to the White Earth reservation. If they will let us alone we will do well enough. We farm for ourselves; raise wheat, corn, potatoes and such vegetables as we want."

"Is your reservation prairie or timber land?"

"Mostly timber—pine."

"How many acres are there in the reservation?"

"About 3,200,000."

"Do your people find plenty of game on their own lands."

"Yes, we find bear, moose, elk, deer and small game in abundance."

"What we want is our rights," volunteered Little Thunder. "The lumbermen are

STEALING OUR TIMBER,

and floating it off down the Stillwater. We compained to the agent. He said I must attend to it myself. Our people have written time and again to Washington, but got no reply. Walker has a camp on our reservation now, and has many men at work cutting our timber on the Clearwater. Lots of white men come up and look around to see timber. I don't want to hurt any one for enc