# New Ulm Review.

BRANDT & WEDDENDORF, Publishers.

NEW ULM, - MINNESOTA.


A NEW enterprise at Bangor, Me., is the shipping of sawdust in bales to various cities.

PETER LAING, who is 104 years of age, has recently been admitted to church membership in Elgin Scotland.

THE Argentine Republic has been using 35,000 tons of wire fencing annually, none of which comes from the United States.

COL. KEATLEY writes that slavery, polygamy and polyandry have not entirely disappeared from among the natives of Alaska.

A WOMAN and her husband are master and engineer respectively of a trading steamer on the Columbia River, Washington.

BOB INGERSOL said in a recent lecture: "What do I believe in? I believe in what I see before me. I believe in these 2,000 people at $1 a head."

LET it be set down to the enduring credit of the Salvation army that it is daily providing 8,000 of the London strikers with food at merely nominal prices.

MISS MOROSINI and Miss Wilson, guests at the United States at Saratoga, have introduced there the fashion of wearing wreaths about their heads. Not so good, young ladies, as faces wreathed in smiles.

P. B. D. M. COLUMBANI, who claims to be the only surviving lineal descendent of Columbus, has written to the mayor of New York placing himself at the latter's disposal in connection with the projected celebration in 1892.

EVERY day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of $2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the United States, which is equal to one-third the daily accumulation of all mankind outside the United States.

THE Bradstreet agency has probably the largest printing office in the world. Thirty tons of type are kept standing on galleys the year round. On one occasion, when in a hurry, the agency printed, bound and shipped 575 books, each containing 1,200 pages, in ten hours.

LOCOMOTIVES in England are not supplied with headlights or bells. Headlights are not used because guards are stationed along the road at intevals of one mile, and no living thing is allowed to go upon the track. Bells are unnecessary, as there are no crossings at track level.

DR. HENRY GLUTZ, of Louisville, aged 72 years, married Mrs. Mary Inhausen, aged 60 years. The doctor has already buried four wives. He has three married children, all by his first wife, nine grandchildren, and so many step-children and step-grandchildren that he can scarcely enumerate them.

LEWIS PURDY, postmaster at Shrub Oak, Westchester county, N. Y., was appointed by President William Henry Harrison in March, 1841, and has served continuously from that time. Though now in his 85th year, he is vigorous, his memory and vision are clear, and he still receives and distributes the mail twice a day, as he has for long years.

THE number of women who hunt in England is year by year on the increase, and the latest variation of the sport is otter hunting. Otter hunting is done on foot and requires an equipment of short petticoats and thick boots. The otter is almost the only existing species of the wild fauna of England, with the exception of the badger and the roe deer.

SAMUEL COLT, the inventor of the revolver that bears his name, was originally a blacksmith, rough, uneducated, coarse, but a genius in his way. A company was formed for the manufacture of the pistols, but Colt had so terrible a temper and was so unreasonable that no person could get along with him, so he bought out the company for a song and set up for himself. A lucrative contract for the government during ths Mexican war was the foundation for a magnificent fortune.

# RESUME OF THE NEWS

## A Condensed Summary of the Important Telegraphic News of the World.

### In Washington.

The controller of the currency has authorized the First National Bank of Marinette, Wis., to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

### The Casualty Calendar.

Orange, N. J., was visited by the worst rain storm in years, and much damage was done to property, but no lives were lost.

At Lake Chabel reservoir' near Oakland, Cal., four Chinamen were killed by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

Frank Hanssen of Avondale and a companion, name unknown, were instantly killed by a Northwestern train in Gross Park, near Chicago.

The residence of Mrs. A. Senbower, near Oakland, Md., was destroyed by fire, and two children, aged three and six years, were burned to death.

A frame dwelling in Pasadena, Cal., occupied by a widow, Mrs. Beacon, and her four children, was destroyed by fire, and three children were burned to death.

The non-arrival of the three-masted schooner B. Frank Neally at Philadelphia is the cause of much alarm, as it is believed that she has been lost in the recent storm with her crew of seven men.

The British war ship Lily struck a rock off Point Armor, N. S.; and sank. Seven of her crew were lost. The vessel is a total wreck. Considerable money and valuables went down with her. Nothing whatever was saved.

The east-bound St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train was derailed near Leon, Kansas, by the spreading of the rails. Three passenger coaches left the track while the train was going thirty miles an hour, and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. R. M. Beemiss was instantly killed, being thrown through the roof of the car. Isaac Dean was fatally injured, having his breast crushed in by a car timber, and Mrs. Matzka was fatally crushed by the weight of a car. Mrs. John Mitchell of Fort Smith, Ark., had one arm and one leg broken; Mrs. R. A. Hodges of Arkansas City had an arm and several ribs broken and may die; R. L. Lathrop of Kansas City had his right leg broken in two places and received internal injuries. About ten more were slightly injured.

### Criminal Doings.

Herrick Lopez, aged thirteen, was stabbed and instantly killed at Wareham, Mass., by Joseph Le Barron, aged eight years.

John P. Parker, a prominent colored man and proprietor of the Phœnix foundry at Ripley, Ohio, was fatally stabed by William Frye.

Mrs. Patrick Farrell, a boarding house keeper at Jermin, Pa., was killed by being stabbed to the heart while trying to separate two fighting boarders.

At Louisiana, Mo., Samuel Murray was shot and killed by his son, aged eighteen years. He was drunk and trying to maltreat a younger son when he met with his death.

Rev. S. H. Crouch, a Methodist minister of Little Rock, Ark., who recently forged drafts amounting to several thousand dollars, was arrested while making a prayer at a camp meeting.

At Decorah, Iowa the house of Julius Meyer was burned. It was supposed the owner had escaped through the back door, but on examination after the fire was extinguished his charred remains were found on the floor of the second story. An overturned lamp is supposed to be the cause.

The deed is done, and Joseph Thomas Raymond, alias Thomas Brown, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Johnson, et al, has paid the penalty of murdering Policeman Peter Poufl on the night of Oct. 17, 1888. He was was executed according to law at Moorhead, Minn., between three and four o'clock in the morning of Friday, Sept. 20th.

6 The Pacific Express company was robbed of $10,000 at Belton, Texas. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas train, on which the money was, arrives at 2:35 a. m., and is being customary to do so the money was left in the safe in a box car used for express purposes. The car was entered through a window in the rear of the car and the safe unlocked. No clue to the robbers.

Frank Lewis shot and killed Steve Johnson at Butte, M. T. The men were butchers and worked and roomed together. Trouble occuring during the afternoon resulted in the killing. Lewis surrendered and is now in jail. The murderer claims he did it in self-defense, but no weapons were found on the dead man. The killing took place at the room.

Simon Garrison was found on the levee at Red Wing, Minn., in a dying condition, having shot himself in the breast with a revolver. He was removed to his home, dying a few minutes after being brought there. He was thirty-four years of age, and of late has been staying at Minneapolis. He leaves a wife and one child. It is supposed that he committed the act while temporarily insane.

Daniel Allgrier was found lying dead at the foot of the stairway leading to the third story of his residence in East Dubuque. His swollen face and a box of Rough on Rats told the story of suicide by poison. Allgrier was fifty-five years old and a hard drinker. His wife was taken sick a short time ago, and she was removed to the residence of her son-in-law, leaving Mr. Allgrier alone in the house.

Deputy Sheriff George Seiger brought to Fargo, N. D. from Casselton a girl named Jennie Markham, who had been arrested and bound over in $1,000 on a charge of burglary. One night, according to the accusation, she entered the residence of E. W. Chaffee, a prominent farmer near Amenia, and stole several silk dresses, and when arrested, she had these and other articles in her possession. After being taken to jail she was again searched, and in a pocket of one her underskirts was found concealed a loaded 38-caliber revolver. The girl states that she formerly lived at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer, living near Rosalie, Kansas, left their three-year-old child with a Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, who had been hired by a farmer named Dudley. Upon their return the child was missed, and, Mrs. Edward's actions arousing suspicion, she was charged with making away with it, which she denied. A rope was procured and a feint made to hang her, when she confessed that she killed the child in a fit of anger, and gave the body to her husband, who threw it in a creek. Her husband denied this, when the same means was used to extort a confession from him. He said his wife killed the child and threw the body in the creek, he being a witness only of the deed. A committee was formed to search for the body, and the couple was given into their charge. If Mrs. Edwards' story is verified, both will probably be lynched.

### From Foreign Shores.

In the Belman (Mex.) prison are fifty-four murderers condemned to death.

A monument to the republic erected in the Place de la Nation, Paris, was unveiled by President Carnot.

The marquis of Londonderry, the retiring lord lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech at Stockton said he believed that twenty years of coercion would pacify Ireland.

According to advices from Madrid, the government intends to lay a cable between the Canary islands and Porto Rico, thus connecting Spain with Porto Rico and Cuba.

The military supreme court of Mexico has sentenced Capt. Munoz and Lieut. Cabrera to ten years' imprisonment for having crossed into United States territory in search of deserters.

The Chick-Sgort Method Smelting and Refining Company of Kansas City, Kan., with a capital stock of $15,000,000, has been granted a charter, and will build one of the largest refineries in the United States.

A cable dispatch has been received at the department of state at Washington, from Consul Allen at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that a riot occurred at Navassa, an island in the Carribbean sea, in which a number of Americans were killed. The consul says that at his request a British warship had left Jamaica for the scene immediately upon receipt of the news of the trouble. The dispatch contained no further information. The United States steamer Galena is now probably at Navassa. She was at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, when news of the riot was received at Washington and was at once ordered to Navassa. This island is under no particular jurisdiction, but is regarded as under the protection of the United States. It is said to be owned by an American company, of which Gen. B. F. Butler is a member. It is about 250 miles from Kingston and is known as a guano island.

### Miscellaneous.

The heaviest shock of earthquake experienced at Healdsburg, Cal., for several years, occurred Saturday. No damage is reported done.

John A. Greenlee, a prominent Mason of Kearney, Neb., left Belle Plaine, Iowa, for Des Moines, May 6, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

A dispatch from Monteville, Ala., a town near the scene of the receht race trouble in Bibb county, says the negroes have all resolved to do no more work for white people.

The steamship England will sail for Liverpool with 1,022 live steers and 1,700 quarters of beef being the largest cargo of the kind ever carried out of an American port. The value is $110,000.

Eight cotton mills in Preston, England, and fourteen in Blackburn have shut down, and as a result 30,000 looms and a million spindles are idle. The depression is spreading in all the cotton centers of Lancashire.

Ministers from all parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Iowa and Minnesota were present at Willkesbarre, Pa., to attend the tenth convention of the Welsh Presbyterian churches of the United States.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors closed its first annual convention at Los Angeles, Cal. The headquarters will remain in Los Angeles for the ensuing year. The next session will be held in Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1890.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga Gen, Muzzy presented a memorial as to the death of Judge Stanley Mathews. Toledo, Ohio, was selected as the place of the next meeting, which will be held Sept. 17 and 18, 1890. The following officers were elected: President, W. S. Rosecrans; corresponding secretary, Gen. H. M. Cist; recording secretary, Col. John M. Steele; treasurer, Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton; first vice president, Maj. W. J. Colburn of Chattanooga. Among the vice presidents by states are: Dakota, Capt. Lewis R. Tobin; Iowa, G. S. Robinson; Minnesota, Gen. J. W. Bishop; Wisconsin, Gen. H. C. Hobart.

Senator Gibbs spoke in the legislature of Georgia in favor of forcing the negroes to leave the state. He referred to the whole race as vagabonds. "Emancipated," he said "the negro becomes useless and dominant, and lapses into barbarous voodooism. The lives and honor of Southern women are in constant danger at the hands of the scoundrels. The time will come before long when the white people of the state will rise as one man and demand the banishment or extermination of the race. I approve of the whipping of the negroes at East Point. When white men strike for their home and fireside I am with them every time. The time has come when the whites must stand up and defend themselves and their families. There is not room enough in this country for both the negro and the Yankee. The negroes are always at the call of the carpet bagger. I want to see this state at least rid of the whole race." The vote on the question was a tie, and the president gave his vote against Gibbs.

### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 83¼@83¾c.; No. 3 red 80½c.; ungraded, red, 77@85¼c.; corn, No. 2. 42¾c. No. 2 white, 42½@43½c.; ungraded mixed, 42@43¼c.; Oats, No. 2 white 27¾c.; mixed Western, 25@28c.; white do, 28@38c.; Eggs, Western, 17@18¾c.; Butter, western dairy, 9@12½c.; do creamery, 11@19c.; cheese, Western, 6¾@7¾c.;

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady. No. 2 spring wheat, 75⅞c; No. 3 spring, 67@69c; No. 2 red, 75⅞c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c: No. 2 oats, 19c; No. 2 rye, 41¾c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 1 flax seed, $1.28½c; prime timothy seed, $1.31@1.32; mess pork, per bbl, $11.40@11.50; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.02½@6.05; short rib sides (loose), $5,05@5.10; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), unchanged; short clear sides (boxed), unchanged; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal. $1.02; sugars unchanged. Butter, creamery, 18½@19½c; fair to good, 12@13c: finest dairies, 13@14c; fair to good, 9@10c; Eggs, 15c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, 78½@79; No. 1 Northern, 75@77½; No. 2 Northern, 72½@74c. Flour, Patents in sacks to local dealers, $4.70@4.90; patents to ship, sacks car lots, $4.50@4.70; in barrels, $4.70@4.90: delivered at New England points, $5.35@5.50; New York points, $5.25@5.65, delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.20@5.60; bakers' here, $3.20@3.50; superfine, $1.90@2.65; red dog, sacks, $1.10@1.35; red dog, barrels, $1.35@1.60. Bran, $6.50@7.25; Shorts, $7.25@8.50; Corn, 31@33c; Oats, 18@22c. Hay, $5.00@6.50; Feed, $13@13.50. Flax, $1.22.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 78@79c; No. 1 Northern, 75@76c; No. 2 Northern, 73@74c. Corn, No. 3, 31@33c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 18@20c. No. 3 mixed, 17@19c; No. 2 white, 21@23c; No. 3, 17@19c. Rye, No. 2, 35c bid; No. 3, 40@45c; No. 4, 30@32c. Ground feed, $13.50. Corn Meal, Unbolted, $13.50. Bran, $7.75. Malt, 70@75c. Hay, No. 1, upland, $6@7; No. 1, $5,50@6.50; timothy, $9. Timothy seed, $1.60. Eggs, $4.50@4.80 per case. Flour, Patents, $5@5.25; straight, $4.40@4.60; bakers', $3.25; rye, 2.75@3.20; buckwheat, $3. Butter, creameries, 12@17c.; extra dairy, 14@16c.; medium, 10@14c., packing stock, 7@7½c.; grease 3@5c.

# THE QUEBEC HORROR.

## Twenty-Five Corpses Taken From the Terrible Landslide at Quebec.

### Willing Hands Still at Work Extricating the Victims From the Debris.

QUEBEC, Special—The loss sustained by the surviving victims of the disaster is great. Some of the working men who are deprived of homes lose all their furniture and other effects, even their scanty earnings. Many are left virtually penniless at the commencement of a Canadian winter. The injured have been nearly all removed to the Hotel Dieu, where they will receive all possible care and attention. William Powers, wife and child, were saved by men of the battery, who, aided by a detachment of the cavalry school, effected quite a number of rescues. The members of the Black family were buried alive twelve feet below the surface of the debris. On being asked if they were safe, Mrs. Black answered: "My husband is killed at the door. The rest are safe, but we are suffering from wounds and bruises on our limbs." Shortly after Miss May Cauldwell, a niece of Mr. Black, was extricated from Mr. Black's house. Her limbs were so stiff from inaction that the least touch on them caused excruciating pains. The next person taken out was Thomas Berrigan, whose wife was taken out of the ruins dead. He was so disfigured his friends could hardly recognize him. He was removed to the hospital muttering a prayer of thanks for his miraculous escape. The next to follow was an eight-year-old boy, also named Berrigan. His left leg was crushed to a jelly. Then came Mrs. Black. Her bosom, neck and face were dreadfully swollen.

THE SITE OF THE LAND SLIDE

is almost identical with that of the one which occurred in 1841, when eight buildings were crushed and thirty-two persons were killed. The houses destroyed all stood on the other side of the roadway and were not thought to be in danger, but the immense mass of rocks swept clear across the roadway and over the brick buildings, demolishing them as if they were made of cardboard. The mass of earth and rock moved is, roughly speaking, about six hundred feet frontage by eighty in depth. Some of the masses of fallen rock must weigh nearly twenty tons, and there are so many huge blocks that it makes the work of clearance very difficult. It is feared that a large part of the rock adjoining the site of the slide will come down, as large crevices have appeared and the rain is still falling and may repeat the operations which caused last night's disaster. The people are moving out of the threatened houses. There has been no lack of volunteers for work at the ruins, but there is a lack of intelligent direction, as there is no person in authority. Citizens are sending in money to relieve any immediate distress among the homeless women and children. The shipping office in the dominion government building has been turned into a temporary morgue, and over twenty bodies are lying in it. It is difficult to identify some of the bodies, so much have they been disfigured and crushed. Several of the persons reported missing have turned up, but it is thought that there will be ten or more victims to be added to the list. A complete list of the injured cannot be made up yet, as they were removed to different hospitals and to friend's houses as soon as they were taken from the ruins. Preparations are being made for

THE FUNERALS OF THE KILLED,

who will be buried at the joint expense of citizens and the local government. Among those buried by the rocks are a young couple named Nolan, who were married a few weeks ago. Nolan could have escaped, but he lost his life in trying to get his wife out of the house. It is thought that the king's bastion on the citadel will have to be removed, as it is now near the edge of the rock, with unsafe crevices in front of it. As a precautionary measure all communication with the bastion has been cut off, and the morning and evening guns will no longer be fired from it. About twenty thousand persons have visited the scene of the disaster during the day. Thousands crowded into the morgue and seized every point inside and outside the building where a glimpse could be had of the bodies of the victims. Many women who obtained an entrance had to be removed in a fainting condition, the mangled bodies being a sight to try the nerves of the strongest men. It has been decided to use small charges of powder to break up the hugh boulders covering the roadway, as it is certain that there can be nothing living beneath them. The horrors of this dreadful day are still succeeding each other. While the workers were busy clearing away the debris of crumbled buildings faint groans were heard at intervals from under huge pile of rocks. The efforts of the volunteers were concentrated to that point, and after three hours hard work

THE BLEEDING BODY

of Joe Kemp was extricated from the mass of rock. The poor man is in a most pitiable condition. Both legs are broken at the knees, the left arm is fractured above the elbow and several ribs are fractured. He cannot live many hours. Two hours later his wife's body was taken out of the wreck. Her head was almost severed from her body. Farther away another hideous spectacle was offered to sight—the corpse of a young woman (Mrs. Lauson) who had been admired in her lifetime for her beauty. Her body had been crushed almost flat. Shortly after viewing her remains her husband became a raving maniac. It is doubtful if he will recover his reason. A man named Michael Bradley, who has gone almost crazy when told that all his family had perished in the land slide, discovered, while working over the wreck of his house, his five-year-old daughter, still alive. His joy was indescribable. It is thought the child will live. Up to this time the number of corpses found is twenty-five and the number of wounded eighteen. The city is thronged with strangers coming from all parts of Quebec district to witness the effects of the terrible avalanche. The following is a list of the killed and wounded so far as is known:

Killed—Thomas Farrell and three Farrell children, two children named Burke, one child named Bradley, child of P. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Stephen Burke, Henry Black, William Black, Thomas Nolan, Mrs. Ready, Mrs. Thomas Berrigan, Mrs. Lauson, Mrs. Kemp.

Injured—Mr. and Mrs. Calson, Mr. J. O'Neill, Mrs. Luke Kerwin and child, Thomas Berrigan, Denis Berrigan, James Hayden, William Stevens and son, Nelly Deehey, Patrick Fitzgerald, Martin Ready, three Maybury children, Stephen Burke and his mother, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Thomas Graham, William Power, wife and child, Mrs. Thomas Farrell, Miss May Cauldwell.

## MORMONS VS. GENTILES.

### Annual Report of the Utah Election Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Special.—The Utah election commissioners were at work here on their annual report to the secretary of the interior The full board was present, consisting of Col. G. L. Godfrey, chairman, of Des Moines, Iowa; ex-Lieut. Gov. Robertson of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Judge A. B. Williams of Arkansas, ex-Senator Alvin Saunders of Omaha and Gen. John B. McClernand of Springfield. Gov. Robertson and Judge Williams, the subcommittee on the preparation of the report, were engaged all morning finishing their work. They completed the report this afternoon and submitted it to the committee for adoption or change. The report is a formidable document of forty-eight pages of legal cap, not differing in length from the previous annual reports. It is understood that the report will reflect very largely Gov. Robertson's views. A subject that will be treated in the report is the recent Salt Lake City election, in which, owing to the peculiar municipal election regulations, the council members are compelled to secure election by a majority of the votes cast in the entire city. For this reason the Gentile wards have not been able to obtain representation. It is also understood that other recommendations may be made, as follows:

That many of the territorial and county officers and superintendents of the district schools be appointed by the president or governor. That the district courts be given greater powers of jurisdiction in cases of polygamy anywhere in the territory. Exempting prosecutions for such offenses from the statute of limitations. That it be a penal offense for a woman to enter the polygamous relation, and extending the term of imprisonment for such offense. Depriving polygamists from entering and acquiring public lands. Forbidding the immigration of those believing in polygamy and the adoption of a law similar to what is known as the Idaho law, disfranchising persons who belong to an organization which teaches and upholds polygamy.

## BLOOD ON THE MOON.

### Six Georgia Legislators Liable to Meet on the Field of Honor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Special.—The Georgia legislature has been quite belligerent and three couples of representatives have been negotiating through friends. These negotiations may end in explanations on the floor or in visits to the surrounding states for fighting. The first bout was between Mr. Tignor and Mr. Atkinson and it happened during the debate on the proposed industrial school for girls. The second row was between ex-Congressmen Felton and Mr. Humphreys, the latter saying that Dr. Felton had refused to shelter wounded soldiers from the Confederate army who had come to his house for shelter, The battle of Chickamuga occasioned the third disturbance. The legislature was considering a proposition to visit the battlefield to-day. Mr. Foute of Barlow said that twenty-six years ago he was on the field of Chickamauga. There was no barbecue then, although there was great slaughter. He ate roast turnips for breakfast that morning, and before night some of those fellows shot him in the foot. He did not blame them. He was trying to do worse for them. But he had business there then, and he had none there now. He did not think that the legislature or the committee should go away from their work to attend this barbecue. He loved those men who had tried to make peace since the war, and despised those who were always striving to keep alive the bitter feelings of the war. Mr. Thurman of Walker took exceptions to these remarks and a bad feeling was engendered between the two men.

## NOT THE FIRST ONE.

### Brown Confesses to Another Murder to His Attorney.

FARGO, North Dakota, Special Telegram,—Taylor Crum, who was attorney for Brown, the murderer of Policeman Poull of Moorhead, in speaking of the execution, said: "I saw Brown last night and had a long conversation with him before midnight. Some of the matters we talked of were confidential, and I cannot divulge what was said. He told me that he had given the priest, Father Augustine, the names of his people, with the understanding that after the lapse of a year he should notify them of his death. He requested me to deliver verbal messages to some of his friends and acquaintances and said if I desired it he would make a statement on the scaffold in reference to O'Hare and the killing of Casey at Hillsboro, reaffirming all the statements contained in his (Brown's) deposition, which was taken at the time of O'Hare's trial. He expected to do so when I left him. In that deposition you remember Brown swore that he himself killed Casey. During my interview with him last night he also told me that all the parties who were to witness his execution except the priest, the sheriff and his deputies were strangers to him; and he desired me to be present at his death. The sheriff and the priest had selected the full number permitted by the statute to be present, and Brown's wishes in the matter were ignored or disregarded by the sheriff."

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

### Canadian Provinces Having a Tilt Over the Use of French.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Special Telegram,—Attorney General Martin, of the Manitoba government, returned to Winnipeg not very well satisfied with the result of his mission to Ottawa, where he had hoped to secure the assurance of Sir John Macdonald that the federal government or parliament would not veto the measure he proposes introducing in the Manitoba legislature shortly, doing away with the French language in that province. Members of the Quebec province threaten that if the French language is abandoned by the Manitoba government, and as it would have to be by the federal government, Quebec will refuse to respect the language of the English-speaking minority in that province, and for the future have all official documents printed in French only, in which language also every member would have to use when speaking in the legislature. The changes the Manitoba government desire, namely the abolishment of dualism in education and language, can only be done by an address to the British parliament, and, as it must pass through the Dominion parliament first, no matter how Sir John Macdonald might be able to help it through, there will be a solid French vote against it. There will be little chance of its passing. The war of races in Canada is only now beginning between the two elements—English and French—but where it will end no one dare to predict.

## SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

### Rules Laid Down by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Special.—Judge Schoonmaker, Judge Bragg and Mr. Veasey, of the interstate commerce commission, have been in St. Louis the past few days but have left here for Kansas City, Mo., where they have several cases to hear. From there they go to Chicago and thence back to Washington. In an opinion rendered by Commissioner Bragg, on application for subpœnas duces tecum for the production of books, contracts, vouchers, accounts and papers in the suit of George Rice versus various Western railroads, oil companies, etc., that gentleman lays down several rules to be observed in such cases, the following being the principal one:

In laying down rules upon the subject of what an application shall contain for the compulsory production of books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements and documents relating to any matter under investigation, the commission is governed by the provisions of the act to regulate commerce and the objects and purposes of this statute, but in connection with these will also consider the practice in the courts of the United States, as well the rules provided by federal statutes, in proceedings which seem to be most nearly analagous to proceedings in which such applications to the commission is made.