MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Boy and a Bear.

James, the 9-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gregerson, is the hero of the hour, on account of having saved his baby sister from the clutches of a hungry bear, and then, with his father's rifle, killed the brute. The Gregersons reside a few miles from Olga, and left James to keep house and care for the baby while they did some shopping. During their absence, the bear made its appearance at the house, driving James from the room where the baby lay. The boy recovered his nerve in a few moments, and on returning to the room was horrified to see the bear clawing at the bed clothes on the crib, where the baby was screaming with terror. The boy, without a moment's hesitation, dashed into the room past the astonished bear, and catching the infant in his arms, made a race for the door, reaching it just ahead of the now angry bear. Slamming the door shut James deposited it in a place of safety, and returning to the house by the back way secured his father's rifle. Poking the muzzle through the window of the room in which the bear was caged, he fired several bullets into the animal's body. When Mr. and Mrs. Gregerson returned, an hour later, they found James hiding in the barn with the baby, while the bear lay dead upon the floor of the house. Beyond a few scratches the baby was unhurt.

Officially Notified.

Gov. Clough was officially notified by Judge S. H. Moer, of Duluth, that Joseph Soular and William Verrill had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged.

Both of the condemned murderers are boys, Soular being but 17 and Verrill 18 years of age. The crime of which they are convicted is the murder of Samuel DeMars, who was found lying dead on the road near Biwabik, on the Gogebic range. Separate trials were demanded and had, but on April 10 both were convicted and sentenced.

In both cases a plea of extraordinary circumstances was entered, but Judge Moer does not recommend clemency in either.

It now remains for the governor to set the day for the execution of these two youthful criminals.

No Strike Probable.

Advices from Masaba say authoritatively that there will be no strike by miners' unions on the Masaba and Vermillion ranges this year if wages are at all fair, neither will an attempt be made to enforce the eight-hour rate. It is the purpose of the unions to work slowly, gaining strength by adding members, and to work for needed reforms. Two things are to be asked of the legislature this year—first, a law providing for a mining inspector, to be elected by the people of the county, and providing penalties for mine owners who do not take every possible precaution for the safety of their workingmen; and another law, making heavy penalties for blacklisting union men simply because of their membership in a union.

Mahagey Arrested.

Herbert Mahaffey was brought to Mankato, before United States Commissioner Ogle by Deputy United States Marshal Sheehan, who arrested him at Albert Lea. He is under indictment by the United States circuit court in Nebraska on the charge of forcibly breaking into the postoffice at Red Cloud, Neb., and taking a letter addressed to another party which contained a postoffice order for $15, forging the signature of the person to whom the order was payable, thereby securing money on it. He was bound over to appear before Judge Nelson at St. Paul, who will issue requisition papers to the Nebraska authorities. The bond was placed at $1,000.

Interstate Veterans.

At the meeting of the Interstate Veterans' Association, Ortonville was selected as the place for holding their annual encampment, and June 16, 17, 18 and 19 fixed as the dates. The last day will be devoted to excursions on Big Stone lake. Among the prominent speakers who will be present are Governor Sheldon, Maj. Pickler and Judge C. S. Palmer, of South Dakota; and J. J. McCardy, Ell Torrance, Capt. Van Sant and J. K. Mertz. A large number of posts from Minnesota and North and South Dakota will be represented. It will be the largest encampment ever held in that part of the state.

News in Brief.

Fire damaged the steamer Northland $3,000 worth while she was lying at Duluth.

Hokah votes to allow the board of trustees to proceed to put in waterworks at a cost not to exceed $5,000. A special election to vote bonds will be held later.

The railway locating party under charge of Assistant Superintendent Smith, the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota will establish a stage route to Bemidji from Lathrop. This will give the road a direct route to the Red lake reservation lands.

Junot D. Buxton, cashier of the Minneapolis postoffice is under arrest charged with a shortage of $2,151.77.

Fred Johnson, the young man who escaped from the sheriff by jumping from a swiftly running train while on his way to St. Cloud to serve out a sentence for burglary, was recaptured in Minneapolis.

Word is received that 200 log drivers of C. B. Buckman, Hillman and Skunk brooks have struck for $2 a day.

ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

Resolutions Adopted by the International Arbitration Congress.

Washington, April 24.—The international arbitration congress which began a two days' session Wednesday was a distinguished gathering of prominent men from all parts of the country. Senator Edmunds was made permanent chairman. Thursday afternoon the committee on resolutions presented the following report as a substitute for the several propositions referred to them:

"This national conference of American citizens, assembled at Washington, April 22, 1896, to promote international arbitration, profoundly convinced that experience has shown that war, as a method of determining disputes between nations, is oppressive in its operation, uncertain and unequal in its results, and productive of immense evils, and that the spirit and humanity of the age, as well as the precepts of religion, require the adoption of every practicable means for the establishment of reason and justice between nations, and considering that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, bound together by the ties of a common language and literature, of like political and legal institutions, and of many mutual interests, and animated by a spirit of devotion to law and justice, have on many occasions, by recourse to peaceful and friendly arbitration, manifested their just desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of their differences, and to establish a reign of peace among nations: that the common sense and enlightened public opinion of both nations is utterly averse to any further war between them; that the same good sense, reinforced by common principles of humanity, religion and justice, requires the adoption of a permanent method for the peaceful adjustment of international controversies, which method shall not only provide for the uniform application of principles of law and justice in the settlement of their own differences, but shall also, by its example and results, promote the peace and progress of all peoples, does hereby adopt the following resolutions:

"1. That in the judgment of this conference, religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

"2. That it is earnestly recommended to our government so soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British government to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies.

"3. That a committee of this conference be appointed to prepare and present to the president of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view."

During a protracted discussion which followed ex-Senator Edmunds left the chair and addressed the conference in favor of offering arbitration to all civilized nations. He contended that unless some expression were adopted looking to the fate of other nations it would be felt that England and the United States were allies and that other nations were excluded from the alliance. Mr. Edmunds suggested adding after the word Great Britain: "And as far as possible with other civilized nations." Mr. Graham, of Virginia, proposed to modify the amendment of Mr. Edmunds so as to provide the opportunity of extending arbitration to all civilized nations at the earliest possible day. Mr. Edmunds accepted the amendment and it was adopted.

The appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Curry, Angel, Hubbard and Hitchcock, to lay the resolutions adopted before the president ended the business of the conference.

STREWN WITH FLOWERS.

Graves of Confederate Dead Are Decorated in the South.

Jackson, Miss., April 27.—Decoration day was celebrated here Sunday. The procession and crowd were the largest ever seen here on a similar occasion. Several old federal soldiers joined in the ceremonies, and graves of northern as well as southern soldiers were covered with flowers. Capt. W. A. Montgomery, of Edwards, was the orator of the day.

Lake City, Fla., April 27.—The usual programme for confederate Memorial day here was carried out Sunday afternoon. Music was furnished by the Cadet band. The cadets of the state college, public school children, veterans of both armies, town officers, fire department and citizens joined in the procession, and the attendance was large. The floral decorations were pretty and appropriate. A salute of three rounds was fired over the graves at the conclusion of the exercises by the cadets of the college.

NINE PERISH.

Great Loss of Life by a Cyclone in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., April 27.—A cyclone passed over Clay county Saturday at midnight. Nine persons were killed and 50 injured. The cyclone wrought great destruction of property and a great deal of live stock was killed. The dead are Frank Peterson, wife and child, Eli Balthazar and wife Julius Trembly, Jesse Hazen, Mrs. Halverson, and a grandchild of Peter Anderson.

The cyclone started about six miles south of Clifton and went in a northeasterly direction for 12 or 15 miles, and then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville. Its track varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. It tore through a farming community and left nothing standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees torn up or broken, fences leveled and haystacks blown in every direction. The cyclone was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district. The cyclone took the people unawares.

LUNATIC MURDERS FIVE.

Terrible Tragedy Enacted in the City of Rockville, Ind.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 27.—Dispatches from Rockville, county seat of Parke county, give fuller details of Saturday's tragedy, in which Peter Egbert, a youth of 23 years, apparently insane, killed five persons and then committed suicide. His victims were Mrs. Herman Haschke and her two children, Aggie and Herman, aged ten and eight years respectively, Sheriff W. D. Mull and Constable William Sween. The Rockville dispatch says:

About seven o'clock young Egbert was sent into the back yard to saw some wood for family use. Shortly afterwards, while Mrs. Haschke was out milking her cow, Egbert secured a double-barreled breech-loading shotgun, and going into the Haschke house, which was next door to his home, shot the little daughter, a child of ten years, dead, and wounded the boy, two years younger, who ran out on the porch, where Egbert shot him again, killing him instantly. The murderer then went out into the alley and leveled his gun at Mrs. Haschke, who, seeing his intention, attempted to escape. He shot her, however, the charge taking effect in the top of her head, removing part of her skull. Mrs. Haschke lingered in an unconscious state for about two hours, when death ended her sufferings.

Having completed this work of butchery, Egbert shouldered his gun and deliberately walked up into the business part of the town. Sheriff Mull and Constable Sweem were planning a means of capturing the murderer. Egbert was walking across the north side of the square, holding his gun in position, with both barrels cocked, when he saw Mull and Sweem crossing the street towards him. He called out to them that they had better not come any nearer. The two officers retired into a stairway in the national bank building for a moment's consultation, when Egbert turned and, coming upon them suddenly, shot and instantly killed both men.

The murderer then started to run, taking a westward course towards the fair grounds, a number of citizens in close pursuit. He ran like a deer until, while crossing an open field just west of town, a shot from his pursuers took effect in his heel. This crippled him, and though he managed to scale the inclosure of the fair grounds he was unable to run further, and crawling into a stall in the fair grounds, he shot himself in the right breast. The fire from his gun ignited his clothing which was partially burned when he was found.

BASEBALL.

The Standing of Clubs of the More Prominent Leagues.

The following tables show the standing of the leading baseball organizations at the close of Sunday's games:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	6	1	.857
Pittsburgh	5	2	.714
Washington	4	3	.571
Cleveland	4	3	.571
Chicago	5	4	.555
Cincinnati	5	4	.555
St. Louis	5	4	.555
Baltimore	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
New York	1	6	.142
Louisville	1	8	.111

Western association:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Dubuque	3	0	1.000
Peoria	3	0	1.000
Des Moines	2	1	.667
St. Joseph	2	1	.667
Cedar Rapids	1	2	.333
Rockford	1	2	.333
Burlington	0	3	.000
Quincy	0	3	.000

Western league:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Kansas City	4	1	.800
Columbus	3	1	.750
Detroit	2	2	.500
Milwaukee	2	2	.500
Minneapolis	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	1	2	.333
Grand Rapids	1	2	.333
St. Paul	1	3	.250

THE WEATHER HELPS.

The Hopeful Feeling in Trade Circles Continues.

New York, April 25.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Business has been favored by seasonable weather and the distribution of products has made fair progress, not yet reducing retail or wholesale stocks far enough, however, to materially improve the position of industries. Money markets have grown more favorable, as well as the state of foreign commerce, and until an apparently groundless revival of discussion about the Venezuela difficulty there was a brighter prospect of European investments here. The belief that agitation for cheap money will be permanently laid at rest this year is gaining ground, and in financial quarters causes more confidence for the future. Prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before, having declined about two per cent. since April 1 and 17 per cent. since July, 1890, or October, 1892. The fall in manufactured products is a little less than it was April 1, but in farm products greater.

"Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 230 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 37 last year."

DISASTER IN A MINE.

Sixty-Seven Men Buried Alive and Nearly All Are Probably Dead.

El Paso, Tex., April 27.—News has reached here of a horrible catastrophe at the Santa Eulalia mines, near Chihuahua, Mexico, Thursday night when it caved in, burying alive 67 of the men, all of whom were Mexicans. Gov. Ahumada is on the ground with a large force of men working to recover the buried. Thirty-seven men have been recovered, ten dead, seven dying and 20 fatally hurt. There are 30 men still in the ruins and no hope is entertained of recovering them alive.

HERO HONORED.

Fine Equestrian Statue of Gen. Grant Unveiled.

Brooklyn, April 27.—The fine equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, which the Union League club, of Brooklyn, has bought for presentation to that city, was unveiled Saturday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. The veil was lifted from the statue at about three o'clock by the hand of little Ulysses Grant, grandchild of the general and third son of Col. Fred Dent Grant, of New York. The statue, reputed judges say, is a beauty of its kind. It is of heroic size, 16 feet high, made of bronze and weighs 110 tons. William Ordway Partride was the sculptor.

The statue stands on Bedford avenue at the corner of Dean street just in

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

front of the main entrance to the Union League clubhouse. It makes an imposing spectacle.

Aside from the unveiling the great feature of the celebration was the military parade. About 6,000 men were in line. The veterans of Grant post, G. A. R., constituted the guard of honor about the statue.

The presentation exercises were begun with a prayer by Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends. Then Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made a short speech, presenting the statue to the city. Mayor Wurster accepted the statue on behalf of the city. At this point the veil was lifted. Bishop John P. Newman delivered the dedicatory prayer. Gen. Horace Porter then delivered a eulogy on Gen. Grant and Bishop McDonnell pronounced the benediction.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

British Troops Meet the Matabeles in Battle—Conflicting Reports.

Cape Town, April 25.—Dispatches from different sources in Buluwayo give information somewhat conflicting in character, but the main fact seems well established that the British have made a sortie in force, encountered large numbers of Matabele, inflicted great loss upon them, suffered in return, were at one time in danger of annihilation, and finally retreated. Other dispatches say that there is no truth in the report that the British were defeated. The only basis for it was a statement in the first dispatches that the British had been driven into the river. Later details make no mention of this, and it is thought that the statement was a mistaken one, for the British crossed the river to reach the enemy at close quarters.

The loss of the enemy is said to have been very great. No correct estimate could be made, but the reports place the number of Matabele killed at anywhere between 400 and 1,000. The loss of the British is not stated, but is believed to be more severe than the commanders at Buluwayo are willing to admit.

FISTS AND INKSTANDS.

They Figure Prominently in a Dispute Between Congressmen.

Washington, April 24.—A desperate and sensational encounter took place just before 12 o'clock Thursday in the house naval committee-room between Representative Hall (dem., Mo.) and Representative and Senator-elect Money (dem., Miss.). Representative Money had his head badly gashed above the right temple. Representative Hall is unhurt save a a bad bruise on his neck. The weapons were fists and heavy cut-glass inkstands.

The fight was over the Wilson bill for reorganizing the personnel of the naval engineer corps. Representative Hall said the statements made by the line officers of the navy against the bill were false and without foundation. Representative Money took offense at this, and asked if that assertion applied to all who took the same view as the line officers.

Representative Hall's reply was unsatisfactory, and Representative Money called him a "d— liar."

Strike Rumors False.

Chicago, April 25.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in this city. In an interview he denied that an industrial upheaval has been planned for May 1. The report that he had said that on that date 500,000 men would be on strike he pronounced false. He said that he did believe, however, that before the second week in May 100,000 workingmen will be working from one to two hours less a day than they are working at present, but it was his belief that for the most part the shortening of the working day will be with the consent of the employer and without resort to the strike.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Cullen were burned to death in their home near Chester, N. Y.

BOURGEOIS IS OUT.

France Once More in the Throes of a Cabinet Crisis.

Paris, April 24.—The Bourgeois cabinet has resigned. The resignation was announced by the premier immediately upon the reconvening of the chamber of deputies Thursday, and at the conclusion of the announcement M. Bourgeois and his colleagues withdrew.

Bourgeois, in announcing the resignation of the ministry, read the statement contesting the right of the senate to overthrow a ministry or to be the sole interpreter of the constitution, but he added, in view of the improbability of securing proper military reliefs for Madagascar, the cabinet was compelled to resign.

The premier was frequently interrupted with cries from the extreme left of "Down with the senate!" and when the ministers filed out of the house there was loud applause from the right and center, to which the left replied with loud cries of "Turn out the senate!" "Down with the senate!" A scene of prolonged tumult followed.

London, April 24.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, who contends that there is no escape from a deadlock, except a dissolution of the chambers or President Faure's resignation as a means to secure a speedy revision of an unworkable constitution. The president, it is added, will be in a tight place if he has the weakness to go with society and the senate. The ministers are mutually pledged not to enter any cabinet unless it is distinctly radical.

Paris, April 25.—President Faure Friday consulted with MM. Loubet, Peytral, Brisson and Poincare in regard to the formation of a new ministry. The radicals advocate the premiership of M. Brisson, now president of the chamber of deputies. The opportunists demand a ministry under the premiership of M. Constans and the dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Thursday's vote in the chamber of deputies on the question of adjourning the sitting and upon the motion offered by M. Henri Ricard reaffirming the chamber's right of preponderance in the representation of the principle of universal suffrage has made the constitutional conflict still more acute. The moderate organs expect that the chamber will be dissolved.

The Gaulois declares that President Faure is determined to uphold the constitution despite the rancor of the socialists. The radical newspapers declare that revision of the constitution is inevitable, and the socialists demand the convening of the national assembly. The conservatives predict a crisis in the presidency of the republic.

London, April 25.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent hints at the beginning of a revolutionary era. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the crisis is the most acute of any that has prevailed since 1877.

Paris, April 27.—M. Sarrien, minister of the interior in the retiring Bourgeois cabinet, who had been summoned by President Faure to form a ministry, has finally informed President Faure that he finds himself unable to form a conciliation cabinet.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S FIRE.

Colorado's Famous Mining Town Visited by Incendiaries.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 27.—With the aid of dynamite and giant powder a fire which started at one o'clock p. m. Saturday, and which threatened to wipe out of existence the town of Cripple Creek, was overcome, but not before at least a million dollars' damage had been sustained by the town. Some estimates put the loss at $1,000,000, but these are wide of the mark. The insurance will reach $250,000. The buildings occupying eight blocks of street, together with their contents, were utterly destroyed. One hundred and fifty business houses, the post office and a bank are in ashes. Five or six hundred persons will have to find new homes.

Positive evidence has been secured to prove that the fire was the work of an incendiary for the purpose of making a raid on the First national bank, which now appears to have had on deposit something over $100,000 on account of the near approach of pay day at the leading mines. Chief Marshall has revealed his reasons for keeping a heavy armed guard on the town. He said he had positive information that the city was in the hands of one of the boldest gangs in the country, and that the fire was started to loot the bank during the excitement. In support of this theory the chief says that the fire broke out in several places at the same time and all were just to windward of the bank.

Vote to Keep Women Out.

Baltimore, Md., April 24.—The proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has been defeated by a narrow margin. The vote of the North Dakota conference, which has just been received, was the last to be taken on the proposition. With that vote included in the table the vote is shown to be 7,515 for the admission of women and 2,529 against. According to a provision of the discipline it is necessary for a proposition to change any of the restrictive rules of the church to receive the support of three-fourths of the members of the annual conferences voting on the proposition, and two-thirds of the members of the general conference.

DEFECTIVE PAGE