ST. PAUL
Daily Globe.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1885. NO. 117.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Dr. Talmage on the Influence of American Club Houses—The Good and the Bad.

Domestic Shipwrecks Caused by Champagne and Cards—The Hellish Spectacle of a Drunken Son.

Dissipation that Carries Away the Brilliant Young Men, Who Are Prizes For the Devil.

Struggle Out of the Serfdom of Bad Habits and Take the Safe Road.

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 26.—Dr. Talmage preached this morning in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on the subject, What is the Influence of Club Houses in American Cities? Before the sermon Dr. Talmage explained the 22d chapter of Proverbs, on the value of a good name which comes from equipoise of temper and industry. The hymn sung was;

"Before Jehovah's awful throne
Ye nations bow with sacred joy."

The text was Luke vi., 44: "Every tree is known by his own fruit." Dr. Talmage said:

Fall pippins do not grow on a crab apple tree. Choke pears are not found in an orchard of Bartletts. Christ laid down this principle and it is always applicable and everywhere applicable. If you want to find whether an institution is good or bad you have only to examine the kind of character it produces. I remember in my father's orchard there was a large apple tree that yielded luxuriant fruit, but it had a hollow trunk, so that we boys could hide in it. Which was the best position from which to examine the fruit of that tree: in the trunk where we sometimes used to hide, or standing on the outside looking up at the fruit? "Well," you say, "standing on the outside looking at it." And so I really believe that those inside any institution are less competent to judge of its tendencies than those who are standing outside and watching the products perpetually shaken down. I am asked what is the influence of the

CLUB-HOUSES OF THIS COUNTRY?

To the answering of that question I give this discourse. All intelligent ages have had their gatherings characterized by the blunt old Anglo-Saxon designation of "club." If you have read history you know that there was a King's Head club, a Ben Jonson club, a Brothers' club to which Swift and Bolingbroke belonged, a Literary club which Burke and Goldsmith and Johnson and Boswell made immortal, a Jacobin club, a Benjamin Franklin Junto club. Some of these to indicate justice, some to favor the arts, some to promote good manners, some to despoil the habits, some to destroy the soul. So now we have club houses and they are as different from each other as day and night. Look at two specimens: What an imperial hallway! See! Here are parlors on this side with the upholstery of the Kremlin and the Tuileries, and here are dining halls that challenge you to mention any luxury that they cannot afford, and here are galleries with sculpture and paintings and lithographs and drawings from the best of artists, Cropsey and Bierstadt and Church and Hart and Gifford; pictures for every mood, whether you are impassioned or placid, shipwreck or sunlight over the sea, Sheridan's ride or the noonday party of the farmers under the tree, foaming deer pursued by the hounds in the Adirondacks or the sheep on the lawn. On this side there are

READING ROOMS

where you find all newspapers and magazines. On that side you find all books, from hermeneutics to the fairy tale. Coming in and out there are gentlemen, some of whom stay ten minutes, others stay many hours. Some of these are from luxuriant homes, and they have excused themselves for a while from the domestic circle that they may enjoy the larger sociability of the club-house. These are from dismembered households and they have a plain lodging somewhere, but they come to this club-room to have their chief enjoyment. One blackball amid ten votes will defeat a man's becoming a member. For rowdyism, for drunkenness, for gambling, for any kind of misdemeanor, a member is dropped out. Brilliant club-house from top to bottom. The chandeliers, the plate, the furniture, the companionship, the literature, the social prestige—a complete enchantment.

Another club-house—opening the door we find the fumes of strong drink and tobacco something almost intolerable. These young men at this table, it is easy to understand what they are at, from the flushed cheek, the intent look, the almost angry way of tossing the dice or of moving the "chips." They are gambling. At another table are men who are telling vile stories. They are three-fourths intoxicated, and between 12 and 1 o'clock they will go staggering, hooting,

SWEARING, SHOUTING,

on their way home. That is an only son. On him all kindness, all care, all culture has been bestowed. He is paying his parents in this way for their kindness. That is a young married man, who only a few months ago at the altar made promises of kindness and fidelity, every one of which he has broken. Walk through and see for yourself. Here are all the implements of dissipation and of quick death. As the hours of the night go away the conversation becomes imbecile and more debasing. Now it is time to shut up. Those who are able to stand will get out on the pavement and balance themselves against the lamp post or against the railings of the fence. The young man who is not able to stand will have a bed improvised for him in the club-house, or two not quite so overcome with liquor will conduct him to his father's house and they will ring the door bell and the door will open and the two imbecile escorts will introduce into the hallway the ghastliest and

MOST HELLISH SPECTACLE

that ever enters a front door—a drunken son. If the dissipating club-houses of this country would make a contract with the inferno to provide it ten thousand men a year and for twenty years, on the condition that no more should be asked of them, the club-houses could afford to make that contract, for they would save homesteads, save fortunes, save bodies, minds and souls. The ten thousand men who would be sacrificed by that contract would be but a small part of the multitude sacrificed without the contract.

But I make a vast difference between clubs. I have belonged to four clubs— a theological club, a ball club and two literary clubs. I got from them physical rejuvenation and moral health. What shall be the principle? If God will help me I will lay down three principles by which you may judge whether the club where you are a member or the club to which you have been invited is a legitimate or an illegitimate club-house. First of all I want you to test the club by its influences on home, if you have a home. I have been told by a prominent gentleman in club life that three-fourths of the members of the great clubs of these cities are

MARRIED MEN.

That wife soon loses her influence over her husband who nervously and foolishly looks upon all evening absence as an assault on domesticity. How are the great enterprises of art and literature and beneficence and public weal to be carried on if every man is to have his world bounded on one side by his front doorstep and on the other side by his back window, knowing nothing higher than his own attic or nothing lower than his own cellar? That wife who becomes jealous of her husband's attention to art or literature, or religion or charity is breaking her own sceptre of conjugal power. I tell you there are thousands of houses in Brooklyn and New York being clubbed to death! There are club-houses in those cities where membership alway involves domestic shipwreck. Tell me that a man has joined a certain club, tell me nothing more about him for ten years and I will write his history if he be still alive. The man is a wine-guzzler, his wife broken-hearted or prematurely old, his fortune gone or reduced and his home a mere name in a directory.

Another test by which you can find whether your club is legitimate or illegitimate—the effect it has on your secular occupation. I can understand how through such an institution a man can reach commercial success. I know some men have formed their best business relations through such a channel. If the club has advantaged you in an honorable calling, it is

A LEGITIMATE CLUB.

But has your credit failed? Are bargain makers more cautious how they trust you with a bill of goods? Have the men whose names were down in the commercial agency A 1 before they entered the club been going down since in commercial standing? Then look out! You and I every day know of commercial establishments going to ruin through the social excesses of one or two members. Their fortunes beaten to death with ball-payers' bat, or cut amidships by the front prow of the regatta, or going down under the swift hoofs of the fast horses, or drowned in large potations of Cognac and Monongahela. Their club house was the "Loch Earn." Their business house was the "Ville du Havre." They struck, and the "Ville du Havre" went under.

A third test by which you may know whether the club to which you belong, or the club to whose membership you are invited, is a legitimate club or an illegitimate club is this: What is its effect on your sense of moral and religious obligation? Now, if I should take the names of all the people in this audience this morning and put them on a roll, and then I should lay that roll back of this organ, and 100 years from now some one should take that roll and call it from a to z, there would not one of you answer. I say that any association that makes me forget that fact is a bad association. When I go to Chicago I am sometimes perplexed at Buffalo, as I suppose many travelers are, as to whether it is better to take the Lake Shore route or the Michigan Central, equally expeditious and equally safe, getting at the destination at the same time. But suppose that I hear that on one route the

TRACK IS TORN UP

and the bridges are torn down and the switches are unlocked? It will not take me a great while to decide which road to take; now here are two roads into the future, the Christian and the un-Christian, the safe and the unsafe. Any institution or any association that confuses my idea in regard to that fact is a bad institution and a bad association.

I deplore this ruin the more because this style of dissipation is taking down our finest men. The admission fee sifts out the penurious and takes only those who are called the best fellows. Oh, how changed you are. Not so kind to your wife as you used to be; not so patient with your children. Your conscience is not so much at rest. You laugh more now and sing louder than once, but are not half so happy. It is not the public drinking saloon that is taking you down, but it is simply and undeniably your club room. You do not make yourself as agreeable in your family as once. You go home at 12 o'clock with an unnatural flush upon your cheek and a strange color in your eye that you got at the club. You merely acknowledge that you feel queer. You say that champagne never intoxicates; that it only exhilarates, makes the conversation fluent, shakes up the humor and has no bad effect except a headache next day. Be not deceived. Champagne may not, like whisky, throw a man under the table; but if, through anything you drink, you gain an unnatural fluency of speech and glow of feeling, you are

SIMPLY DRUNK.

If those imperiled were heartless young men; stingy young men, I would not be so sorry as I am; but there are many of them generous to a fault, frank, honest, cheerful, talented. I begrudge the devil such a prize. After a while these persons will lose all the frankness and honor for which they are now distinguished. Their countenances will get haggard, and instead of looking one in the eyes when they talk, they will look down. After a while when the mother kindly asks: "What kept you out so late?" they will make no answer or will say: "That is my business." They will come cross and befogged to the store and bank and ever and anon neglect some duty, and after awhile will be dismissed; and then, with nothing to do, will rise in the morning at 10 o'clock, cursing the servant because the breakfast is cold, and then go down town and stand on the steps of a fashionable hotel and criticise the passers-by. While the young man who was a clerk in a cellar has come up to be the first clerk, and he, who a few years ago ran errands for the bank, has got to be cashier, and thousands of other young men of the city have gone up to higher and more responsible positions, he has been going down until there he passes through the street with bloated lip and blood-shot eye and

STAGGERING STEP,

and hat mud-spattered and set sideways on a shock of greasy hair, the ashes of his cigar dashed upon his cravat. Here he goes! Look at him, all ye pure-hearted young men and see the work of the dissipating club-room, and know one such who, after the contaminations of his club-house, leaped out of the third-story window to put an end of his wretchedness.

O, men who are victims of dissipating associations, your sins will follow you! I describe the history of thousands of households when I say that the tea is rapidly taken and while yet the family linger the father shoves back his chair, has "an engagement," lights his cigar and starts out, not returning until after midnight. That is the history of three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, except when he is sick and cannot go out. How about home duties? Have you fulfilled all your vows? Would your wife ever have married you with such a prospect? Wait until your sons get to be 16 or 17 years of age and they too will shove back from the tea table, have an "engagement," light their cigars, go over to their club-houses, their night key rattling in your door after midnight—the effect of your example. And as your son's constitution may not be as strong as yours, the liquor he drinks more

TERRIBLY DRUGGED,

he will catch up to you on the road to death, although you got the start of him. And so you will both go to hell together.

A revolving Drummond light on the front of a locomotive casts its gleam through the darkness as it is turned around; so I catch up the lamp of God's truth and turn it round until its tremendous glare flashes into all the club-houses of our cities. Flee the presence of dissipating club-houses. "Paid your money?" Sacrifice that rather than your soul. "Good fellows," are they? They cannot say what they are when they are under such influences. Mollusca live 200 fathoms down in the Norwegian seas. The Siberian stag grows fat on the stunted growth ot Altaian peaks. The Hedysarium thrives amid the desolation of Sahara. Tufts of osier and birch grow on the hot lips of volcanic Schneehalten. But a good character and a useful life thrive amid

CLUB ROOM DISSIPATION?

—never! The best way to make a wild beast cower is to look him in the eye, but the best way to treat the temptations I have described is to turn your back and fly! Oh, my heart aches! I see men struggling to get out of the serfdom of bad habits and I want to help them. I have knelt with them and heard their cry for help. I have had them put one hand on each of my shoulders and look me in the eye with an agony of earnestness that the judgment shall have no power to make me forget, and from their lips, scorched with the fires of ruin, have heard them cry "God help me!" There is no rescue for such, save in the Lord Almighty.

SICK MILLIONAIRES.

New York Agitated over the Poor Health of Gould, Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field.

Little Jay's Losses—Czar William Missed on the Road—Field's Pile Sized Up.

Religious and Medical Cranks Who Have Annoyed Gen. Grant's Family With Advice.

The Hero, Lively and Cheerful, Spends a Happy Sabbath--His Birthday to be Celebrated.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The bad health of three millionaires is the topic for Wall street talk. The men are Gould, Vanderbilt and Field, and the stories told of their incapacitation are possibly intended, primarily, to affect the prices of stocks in which the three capitalists are heavily interested. The truth in these cases is at the bottom of a well so deep that the job of bringing it up to the surface is almost hopeless. The belief is that Gould is anxious, for the sake of ease in mind and body, to retire from strenuous business and that he will do so as soon as his losses through the

DROP OF STOCKS

after the Garfield assassination, aggregating to him not less than $23,000,000, if the calculation be based on the highest and lowest quotations of securities in which his wealth is chiefly invested, have been made good. Gould's temperament is nervous, and in order to save him from prostration the recent trip in his yacht was deemed necessary. Since his return he has worked very hard, not less than eight hours a day, at most harassing operations. He looks badly, and that is about all that can be positively known about his condition, save that he is under

A DOCTOR'S CARE.

and admits that he means to seek recreation in yachting as soon as he can get away from town.

Vanderbilt is unquestionably ill, but there is no good reason why that fact should have any effect in Wall street, for he is not active there and pays only the most cursory attention to the management of his railroad interests. The people in his offices say that the only instance of his personal interference within months was early this week. when he undertook with success to have the name of

A NEW STREET

alongside of the Grand Central depot changed from the one which the common council had given to it.

But Vanderbilt has for a month been confined entirely to his house. He has been missed from the road on which he is wont to speed his horses. His face shows an occasional twitching and lack of mobility, which is said to come of incipient paralysis. The assertion is even made that he has had a mild stroke of that disease and is in constant dread of fatality from that source. No balls or receptions have been given in his mansion lately. The picture gallery has not been opened to the public and

THE MILLIONAIRE

keeps sedulously out of sight. Dr. Fordyce Barker makes calls two or three times a week, and they are understood to be on Vanderbilt himself, though the physician declines to say yes or no to questions.

The third millionaire to whom Wall street has assigned a physical collapse is Cyrus W. Field, that wily operator who announces that on the completion of a half century of financiering he now retires from activity. He has resigned from the directories of several companies, and there seems to be no doubtfulness that whatever may be the fact as to his health, he means to take a rest. His fortune is estimated at $25,000,000.

CURING GEN. GRANT.

Specimen Cranks Who Have Besieged the Sick Man.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, April 26.—During the stress of anxiety when Gen. Grant's death was a matter of hourly expectancy, neither his physicians, the family, nor the reporters paid attention to the cranks who infested the neighborhood of his residence seeking admission or sent letters in the vain hope that some reply would be given. Now that a favorable turn has come in the disease and weeks or months of life seem to be assured the doings of mild men and women are worth mentioning.

These persons may be divided into the general classes of religious and medical. The former endeavor to make the general and those who have him in charge rely upon a miracle to cure him. The mails which are delivered at the Grant house fall into the hands of one or another of the sons. Scarcely a delivery within the past six weeks has been free of communications from

MONOMANIACS

who counsel the patient to abjure the doctors and place faith in direct divine intervention. A letter purporting to come from Milton Morgan, who describes himself as a Free Methodist evangelist, declared that on a certain day, at precisely 1 o'clock in the morning, the general would experience a sudden and complete relief from pain, and that thereafter his recovery would be rapid, all because the congregation of Free Methodists at Lansingburg, N. Y., would at that instant unite in prayer for his miraculous cure. An equally positive assurance came from Chicago, signed Amelia Congdon, that a band of five prevailing Christians would by their united petitions cause a

FAITH CURE.

Those are samptes of many. Boston is now considerably agitated by a so-called mind cure, and not less than twenty letters have come from disciples of that doctrine. These have been destroyed carelessly, but best recollection of them is that they agreed pretty well in counseling the general to recover by means of an exercise of his reputed doggedness of determination. The letters proffering nostrums were numbered by the hundred, and in a large proportion of cases the medicine was sent along ready for trial. Proprietors of patent medicines, too, took remote chances of getting an advertisement through the offer of

THEIR MIXTURES.

Few of the current preparations for diseases of the blood failed to put in an appearance. Of course none of the advices, selfish or loving, were taken.

The most persistent of the volunteers were alleged miracle workers, who desired to lay their hands on the general. Some of them were spiritualists, male and female mediums from the phenomenon, imbued by nature with marvelous electric powers to the mere human agent through whom medical spirits were accustomed to work cures. A fair percentage were

PALPABLY INSANE,

while others seemed intent only on a notoriety which might be turned to valuable account in their business. Not one of the applicants for a trial got so near the patient as the inside of the front doorway, where their errands were heard by one of the sons, usually Fred, who unceremoniously sent them away. "But there was one exception," he says, "an instance in which politeness was required, for the man was a clergyman, famous enough to have his name well known throughout the country. He said he believed in the efficacy of prayer, and wished to arrange for a test." I told him that we were grateful, profoundly, for the prayers of all Christians. but that we did not feel like doing anything that implied the expectancy of a miracle in father's case."

His Best Day.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night Gen. Grant fell asleep, five minims of morphine having been administered, and slept as much as usual, being aroused for the day at 8 o'clock. He was said by Dr. Douglas to have been better to-day than on any day since the improvement began, just two weeks ago. The day broke cloudy, and at 6 o'clock rain began falling. The air was chilly and raw, precluding the possibility of the general going out during the day. Dr. Newman called at 9, and remained an hour and a half. He says that the general is lively and cheerful, and has not felt better in a week. The family will celebrate the general's birthday quietly.

Grant's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The anniversary of the birth of Gen. Grant will be celebrated here to-morrow evening by appropriate exercises at the Metropolitan church. The president and members of his cabinet, members of congress, officers of the army, navy, marine corps and civil service and Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic posts have been invited to participate.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Advices From the Northwest Territories Report No Fighting.

The Dominion Forces in Camp--A Guess at the Rebel Loss.

Gen. Middleton Makes His Official Report of the Battle.

The Forces in Camp.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—A dispatch from Clarke's Crossing to the Free Press says that couriers who left Gen. Middleton's camp this afternoon have just arrived there. They report no fighting to-day. Darcy Baker of Boulton's mounted infantry died last night. This makes the total deaths so far, eight; four of the Ninetieth rifles, two of A battery, one of the Toronto school of infantry and one of Boulton's men. Supply and other teams arriving late last night nearly got into rebel camps, thinking the troops had gone on to Batoche. Having discovered their mistake they returned, and were approaching Middleton's camp from the direction of the enemy's lines, and not hearing the challenge of the sentries were

FIRED UPON.

Eight shots were fired without doing further injury than alarming the entire camps on both sides of the river. Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Swenford of the Ninetieth battalion are still alive, but likely to die to-day. A dispatch last night from Clarke's Crossing said that a messenger had arrived there and reported that twenty-five rebels had been killed, among them Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant. The report is discredited here, as it is believed that there was no way for Gen. Middleton to obtain this information. The impression still remains that few if any of the rebels were even injured by the volunteers' firing, which was with inferior arms in the hands of inexperienced men. The theory is not tenable, as there is not any tangible proof that a single man was killed in the rebel ranks during the whole engagement.

Official Report of Gen. Middleton.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—The following is the official statement of the engagement at Fish Creek Friday, made to the minister of militia:

FISH CREEK, 25 miles north of Clarke's Crossing, Northwest Territory, April 24.—I have had an affair with the rebels at this spot, on the east bank of the river. My advanced scouts were fired upon from the bluff, but we managed to hold our own until the main body arrived, when I took measures to repel the attack, which was over at about 2:30 o'clock p. m. We have captured a lot of their ponies and have three or four apparently Indians and half-breeds in the corner of a bluff who have done a great deal of mischief, being evidently their best shots and as I am unwilling to lose more men in trying to take them I have surrounded the bluff and shall wait until they have expended their ammunition to capture them. Lord Melgund joined as soon as he could from the other side of the river with the Tenth Royals and the Winnipeg half-battery, but the affair was over before they arrived. As most of this part of the left column was thus across and as it is a work of difficulty to cross, I have ordered the rest to follow and shall march to-morrow with united force on Batoche. The troops behaved very well in this their first affair. The killed and wounded are, I regret to say, too uumerous.

THE KILLED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Private Hutchinson, No. 1 company; Private Ferguson, No. 1 company; Private Ennis, No. 4 company. All these belonged to the Nineteenth regiment. Gunner Demmalage, A battery, wounded: Capt. Clark and Lieut Levingford, Ninetieth regiment, seriously; Capt. Wise, A. D. C., and Lieut. Doucet, A. D. C., one in the leg and the other in the arm, mounted infantry; Darcy Baker, Lieut. Bruce and Capt. Gardner received two wounds, neither serious; C. F. King, H. P. Perrin and J. Longford, A battery, Gunners Asselin and Emsie, Acting Bombardier Taylor, Sergeant Major M. A. Whitney, Driver Harrison, Driver P. H. Wilson, E. G. Mansell and Private C. A. Armsworth very seriously. Walter Woodman, school of infantry, Arthur Watson, very seriously. R. H. Dunn, H. Jones, Color Sergt. R. Cumming and R. Jones, Nintieth regiment; Corp. Leth, Company C, and Private Kemp, Company A. Very serious: Corp. B. D. Code, Company C; Private Hartof, Company F; Private A. Beachwood, Company C; Private Conniff, Company C; Private W. W. Natthews, Company A, and Private Lovell, Company F. I do not know what the loss of the enemy was, but I doubt not it was pretty severe, though, judging from the great advantage of their position and mode of fighting it might well be less than ours. I shall proceed to-morrow, after burying the dead and sending the wounded back to Clarke's Crossing. By moving on this side I lose the telegraph line, but I shall keep up constant communication by way of Clarke's Crossing if possible. I regret very much the wounding of my two aides-de-camps. Capt. Wise's horse was shot previous to his being wounded.

[Signed] FRED MIDDLETON,
Major General commanding the new field force.

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC.

Great Fatality from Typhoid Malarial Fever in Plymouth, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 26.—The frightful epidemic prevailing at Plymouth has practically stopped all business in that town, except at the drug stores and undertaking establishment. Six deaths from typhoid malarial fever have taken place since yesterday, and nine funerals were held to-day. The whole town appears to be in mourning. At a meeting of the borough council last night the cause of the pestilence was fully discussed, and it was decided to clean the streets, alleys and back yards at once. When this work is accomplished, a project for the building of sewers throughout the town will be submitted to a vote of the people. The water company of the village, having made an investigation, have notified the council that they were supplying pure, wholesome water, and that one of the chief causes of the epidemic was a large portion of the village was supplied with water from wells which had been polluted. A heavy shower fell in Plymouth and its vicinity early this morning, and did much towards cleaning the filthy streets.

A Chicago woman has gone to Paris for the express purpose of consulting a celebrated physician about her poodle's health. Her husband must have been an invalid, else he would have clubbed the dog into good condition.

GREAT UNCERTAINTY.

The Russian Imperial Council Consent to the Appointment of an Arbitration Committee.

Confident Expectations in St. Petersburg that Peace or War Will be Determined To-Day.

Reports of Another Conflict Having Occurred Between the Russians and Afghans.

Great Preparations for War Being Made by Both Belligerent Countries.

Russia's Decision.

LONDON, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states the latest English proposal arrived there by a special courier on Friday. The imperial council met on Saturday and decided to reply that the czar favored a maintenance of the Russian demand, in respect to the delimitation of the frontier. The council also resolved to inform England that Russia would consent to an appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the facts in relation to the reports of Gen. Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden and to decide which of the reports is correct. DeGiers has been advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals Baron Destral, the Russian ambassador, be withdrawn and all negotiations be broken off. Gen. Kairopatkine urges an immediate advance upon Herat, and his proposal finds many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that fresh provocation by the Afghans may still prevent Gen. Komaroff from obeying his orders to avoid a conflict. A telegraph line is being pushed from Askabad to Dashkepri.

ANOTHER DEMAND.

The Observer, in a special edition, says it believes that Earl Granville in a second dispatch to St. Petersburg, reiterated the demand that a military inquiry be held regarding the Penjdeh battle, on the spot where the battle was faught.

STATIONING HER TROOPS.

SIMLA, April 26.—During the past month the Russian military authorities have sent 10,000 troops across the Caspian sea from Baku. Of these 6,000 landed at Chikislau and 4,000 at Krasnovodsk. Two thousand additional men have been sent from Turkestan to Merv. Prior to the dispatch of these reinforcements there were 8,000 men stationed in the trans-Caspian territory. Merv is the nearest point to Afghanistan, where there is a large Russian force stationed, the garrison now numbering 6,000.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

The Standard this morning confirms the Observer's statements that Earl Granville had reiterated the demand upon Russia for military inquiry on the spot where the battle of Penjdeh occurred.

EXCHANGING DISPATCHES.

The Morning Post says that dispatches are being exchanged between London and the English embassy at Berlin on the Afghan question.

SERIOUS TALK.

Torpedo fleets for the defense of Finland gulf and the Baltic coasts consist of fifty boats, each under Admirals Novikoff and Korneloff, and Vice Admiral Scomeloff from Cronstadt and Gen. Hagemeister, from Helsingfort, have arrived here to confer with the military authorities. Gens. Safanoff and Kol have gone to Caucasus. The Kavkas of Tiflis urges the seizure of Herat by Russia in order to force upon England either war or peace.

STRONG ADVICE.

M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, is reported to have advised them in the event of England proving obstinate in her claims regarding Afghanistan, that Baron De Stael, the Russian ambassador at London, be recalled and diplomatic negotiation be sundered.

A dispatch from Simla says: "If Russia takes Herat, India will send one division only to Candahar, reserving the remainder of her troops for service elsewhere. The pressure of an army at Candahar would probably encourage the Afghans to adopt guerrilla warfare in order to check Russia's sending a flying column to Helmund river. The Indian army is in urgent need of field guns. The duke of Connaught will command a division of the Fuetta force. A number of Bengal zemindars have offered the government eighty lacs of rupees as a war fund.

A LUCKY TREATY.

The Persian paper Schems says a treaty has been in existence between Persia and Russia since 1878, entitling Russia, in the event of war with England, to send troops to Herat through Persia.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSALS.

The Times, St. Petersburg dispatch says the English proposals through Baron De Stael arrived on Friday. England therein proposes to submit he Penjdeh affair to arbitration. It is believed the proposals are more reasonable and equable and show that Mr. Gladstone most earnestly desires peace, regardless of public opinion. If these proposals are rejected it will show that Russia is determined upon war.

NO CHANGE.

The Daily News says that notwithstanding the peace rumors, it believes the Anglo-Russian situation is unchanged. It is not likely, the News says, that Mr. Gladstone will add anything new when moving war credit in the house of commons.

TO CUT IT DOWN.

Henry La Bouchere will move in the house of commons to reduce to £4,000,000 the sum of £11,000,000 credit asked for the army and navy credit.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.

The military and naval preparations continue with unabated vigor. All the officials of the admiralty and war officers were on duty all day to-day.

PEACE OR WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—It is believed in well-informed circles that the question of peace or war between England and Russia will be settled to-morrow.

SCARING THE NATIVES.

Trials of submarine electric lights are in actual progress in the bay of Cronstadt. In the event of war with England, the Russian Imperial guard will proceed to the northern provinces of Russia, bordering on the Baltic sea, to the number of 60,000 men and 144 guns. Emigration from Russian Finland has recently increased to an immense extent, especially along the coast of the Gulf of Finland. The cause of the rush is the fear of being drafted into the Russia military service in the event of war with England.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—There are several Russian chiefs here who intend, in the event of war breaking out between England and Russia, to invoke English and Turkish support of a revolt of Circasia against Russia.

SELLING OUT.

ODESSA, April 26.—The report is current here that the ameer has already ceded Penjdeh and is negotiating with Russia for the cession of Herat also, in retnrn for several million roubles.

ANOTHER CONFLICT.

BERLIN, April 26.—A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that rumors are current there that another conflict occurred between the Russians and Afghans.

THE CZAR'S LETTER.

The National Zeitung mentions a rumor to the effect that the czar has written to Emperor William that the chances of peace are diminished. Several German papers have rumors of another conflict having taken place in Afghanistan. There is much public uneasiness in the absenee of further news from Gen. Komaroff.

GERMANY TO MEDIATE.

PARIS, April 26.—Le Paris says Germany has offered to mediate between England and Russia and that the offer has been accepted.

A HEAVY ORDER.

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—The English government has ordered 362 Nordenfeldt guns and mitrailuses from here, and work is going on night and day in execution of the heavy order.

Troops Withdrawn from Panama.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

Panama via Galveston, April 26.—All troops were withdrawn from this city last night. The consequences cannot be foreseen, but that there will be serious trouble on the arrival of the Columbian troops, due here to-night, is certain. Gen. Aizpurn has proposed to the commander of the United States forces here to withdraw his troops to the station of the Panama Railway company. Gen. Aizpurn, hswever well disposed, will not be able to prevest the destuction of property and life. Barricades are being erected in the streets, and sand-bank fences are being constructed on the balcony barracks. This shows that the insurgents are determined to fight id town. Native feeling here is strong. It is considered cruel for the United States forces to occupy the town and then witdraw, leaving the people helpless and the city in control of the lawless mob.

President Scrymser of the Central & South American Telegraph company, today telegraphed as follows: Hon. T. F. Bayard, secretary of state, Washington.—All of the American troops were withdrawn from Panama last night, and the town is in the hands of the rebels. The streets are now barricaded. The consequences cannot be foreseen. I have telegraphed as follows, to the superintendent of the company at Panama:

We demand in writing from the American consul, or commandant of United States forces, protection to our property and men. The United States has by treaty all the rights and obligations that Colombia has, and must be held responsible for damage done to American property or for failure to keep open communication. Similar dispatches have also been sent to Secretary of the Navy Whitney and the manager of the company at Galveston.

In the Soudan.

SUAKIM, April 26.—It is reported that Osmnn Digna's followers, who number 600, are willing to surrender Osman if they receive a guarantee of English protection.

BRITISH TROOPS TO WITHDRAW.

Advices from Massowah say that detachments of Italian troops have occupied the town of Arkik and reconnoitered as far as Dilet, a town on the frontier of Abysinnia. Gen. Graham has received definite orders by telegraph from Gen. Wolseley and it is understood that the immediate withdrawal of the British troops has been decided upon.

ORDERED TO RETURN.

The troops ship, Jumna, with 1,000 Coolies on board, intended for the Berber railroad, has been ordered to return to Bombay, the men being requested to man the monitors in Bombay hrrbor.

TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY.

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Agriculture in Gothland and at many places in Southern and Eastern portions of Sweden are at a standstill, owing to the former expecting being called upon for compulsory military service to enforce the neutrality of Sweden.

ORDERS FOR TORPEDOES,

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Large orders for torpedoes have been sent to France by the Turkish government, in additio ton orders given at home.

CAIRO, April 26.—Lord Wolseley will start for Suakim Tuesday. The Galabat garrison, consisting of 1,000 men, has been relieved and are marching to Massewah. Only Gissa and Kassala are now besieged by the rebels.

The French-Egyptian Trouble.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.—The French charge d'affaires has arrived here from Cairo. It is expected that he will depart for France on Tuesday, unless the Bosphore Egyptien matter be adjusted in the meantime.

Warned the Porte.

VIENNA, April 26.—The Austrian government has warned the porte that Austria will consider her treaties with Turkey null and void if the port allows the belligerent's force at Dardanelles.

PENSION POINTS.

Examining Boards Will Consist of Members of Both Parties.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The wish expressed by Gen. Black to have local pension examining boards consist of members of both political parties is being very generally and cheerfully responded to. The boards consist of three physicians, and in many cases they have been openly and shamefully partisan. In some cases they have almost in so many words declared that they would only pass Republican applicants. Gen. Black desires these boards to consist af two Democrats and one Republican. That fact having been communicated to the boards very many of the Republican examiners are resigning. Indeed the resignations are coming in so fast that the general will probably be spared the trouble of making any removals. The general has been urged to make boards to consist of Democrats only, but this he refuses to do. He deems it only just and safe to have both parties represented. In some cases the boards have even indicated to the general which one of their number they would like retained, the other two sending their resignations. The general's plan of having both Republicans and Democrats on the examining boards is of immense importance both as deciding the partisanship of boards and as indicating the general's determination to administer his office for the benefit of veterans regardless of politics. The public has only a vague idea of the enormous political power of the pension office. There is no other branch of the government that can be compared with it as a political engine. The commissioner of pensions could put 300 political workers and $5,000,000 into a large state just before an election and do it all in strict accordance with the forms of law. The political effect of the belief judiciously cultivated by agents of the pension office that a claimant's success in getting his claim properly adjusted depended on his political opinions may be guessed. Many a claimant would willingly give $500 to $1,000 to the campaign fund on the condition that a claim of $5,000 or $6,000 of arrearages of pensions would be promptly settled and the money paid over to him. It is understood at the treasury that as soon as possible the vouchers of the pension office will be overhauled to see, so far at least as these documents will show, what Col. Dudley did with the funds of the office. It will be remembered that Mr. Springer's committee elicited the fact that the first year after Col. Dudley became commissioner the expenses of office were increased from $500,000 to $2,200,000, though there was very little increase in the amount of work done. Democrats want to know how the money was spent, but at present there are no clerks who can be set at work overhauling these accounts.

Extensive Forest Fires.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 26.—Numerous forest fires, extending about fifty miles each side of the Blue Ridge range of mountains, west of this point, have been burning for several days. The loss is very great. Immense volumes of smoke hang over the line of mountains.

A New York Village Burned.

BUFFALO, April 26.—A dispatch from Jamestown to-night says that nineteen frame buildings burned at Randolph last night, mostly business houses and including the Brozzee and Randolph hotels. Loss $35,000, insurance $20,000.

A MOUNTAIN HORROR.

Homestake Mountain Swept by an Avalanche of Snow, Dealing Death to a Camp of Miners.

Ten Unsuspecting Victims Known to Have Met Their Fate---Relief Parties Organized.

Thirty-Seven Bodies Recovered from the Ruins of the Vicksburg Fire.

A Missouri Saloon-Keeper Murdered by a Colored Servant for His Life Insurance.

Death in the Snow.

LEADVILLE, Col., April 26.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon news reached this city that eleven men, working in the Homestake mine, Homestake mountain, on the Eagle river, were buried in a snow slide. A special train from here, carrying a relief party, left within an hour for the scene of the disaster. Arriving at the point nearest the mine the party was met by a crowd of excited miners, who informed them that it was useless to try and reach the mines through the wilderness of soft snow, even on snow shoes, at that time of the day. The party returned to Leadville, but another relief party was organized and went back. The missing are: Martin Borden and brother Sylvester of Nova Scotia, Horace W. Matthews and brother Joses of Iowa, John Lock and John Burns of England. Charles Richards of Nova Scotia, Chris Harrey of Leadville, Robert Campbell of Red Cliff, John Burns of San Francisco, and one man unknown. The party is now working with desperate earnestness to reach the victims. Up to dark this evening two bodies were reported recovered. The fate of the other buried miners will not probably be known before Monday, as a great mountain of snow must first be removed. It is feared all have perished. Homestake mountain is one of the highest in that part of the state. The side of the mountain on which the mine is located is very precipitous and the great avalanche must have literally fallen upon the cabin of the unsuspecting miners.

The searching party has just returned from Homestake mountain, having found ten bodies in the cabin, probably killed by the snow slide two weeks ago. The bodies will be brought here to-morrow.

Recovering the Bodies.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 26.—The bodies of five firemen who perished in the recent fire here, their remains being found in the ruins, were buried to-day. It was the largest funeral ever witnessed here. The total number of bodies recovered is thirty-seven, and it is believed that more are in the ruins. The work of exhuming the victims was suspended yesterday evening, having been conducted up to that time by the Firemen's Charitable association. Two other white persons known to be lost are Claude Sipes, aged 17, and Charles Hanley. Seventeen of the bodies recovered are unknown, but six of the crew of the Belle Memphis, who were from St. Louis are among them. It is impossible to get their names at present, as the steamer left for St. Louis on Wednesday. One of the unidentified was a woman. A commercial traveler who had registered on the Belle of Memphis, and put his baggage aboard of her, was among the victims. His body was recovered to-day. It is believed his name was Middleton.

Murdered For His Insurance.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Frank H. Parker, a saloonkeeper at Great Bend, 300 miles west of this city, was murdered there at 5 this morning by George Mack, his colored porter, and the latter was arrested on the arrival of the Santa Fe train here at 5 this evening. Mack tells a curious story in his defense to the effect that Parker was in debt, but had a heavy life insurance, and that he pre-arranged that Mack should kill him. The latter, therefore, according to the agreement, went to Parker's bedside this morning and brained him with a hatchet. The murderer appears indifferent, and says he will be exonerated by a letter which Parker wrote yesterday to his wife at Alma, Kan., detailing the proposed plan.

An Unsatisfactory Verdict.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—In the case of Andy Wepler, the barkeeper charged with killing Henry Clay, the jury, which has been out since 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at noon to-day returned a verdict giving Wepler two years in the penitentiary, finding him guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Opinion here seems to be dissatisfied with the verdict, saying that Wepler was guilty of murder, or else he shot Clay in self defense and claiming that the verdict should have been accordingly. Five of the jury were for acquittal and the others for a short sentence. Wepler will apply for a new trial.

Settled Their Grudge.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Advices from Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Mo., are to the effect that John A. Tennis and John H. Moore, old and well-known citizens, between whom a bitter feud of several years, standing existed, met on the street yesterday evening and immediately drew revolvers and commenced firing. Tennis was shot through the head and Moore through the heart. Both died in five minutes.

Coal Miners Succumb.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—President Costello, of the Coal Miners' association, has issued a card to the striking railway miners, declaring the strike at an end and advising the men to return to work at the price offered by the operators. A number of meetings were held in this district yesterday to consider the situation, and as the reports were very discouraging it was deemed useless to longer continue the struggle. About 3,000 men will resume work this week, provided employment can be furnished them. This is considered doubtful, however, as many large orders which should have come here were sent elsewhere on account of the strike.

Socialistic Organization.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—The Post reports that two meetings of Germans and Poles were held in this city this afternoon and evening for the purpose of organizing socialistic groups, starting in with a membership of one hundred each. One group already exists. Their opinions, as set forth in incendiary hand-bills, are strictly communistic and call for bloodshed if necessary to inforce their ideas.

Fire in a Dance Hall.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—At 2:30 this morning, while a dance was in progress, fire broke out in Arbeiter hall, resulting in the total destruction of the building and contents. Fully 300 people were in the building at the time, but all escaped without serious injury. Two firemen were overcome by smoke and a third was badly injured by a ladder. In 1867 the building was erected at an expense of $30,000 and was valued at about half that sum. The total insurance was $8,600.

A Brewery Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Fire this morning at the Continental Brewing company's establishment destroyed the malt house, drying kiln and the fourth and fifth stories of the elevator and 50,000 bushels of malt and barley. Loss, $50,000; insured.

Timely Assistance.

STRATHROY, Ont., April 26.—Five of the largest business houses, a livery stable and a number of other buildings were burned last night. Assistance from Petrolia saved the town from destruction. Loss not ascertained.