Daily Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1886. NO. 153

THE DAY IS HERE

On Which the President of the United States Ceases to be a Bachelor.

Miss Folsom and Sixteen Trunks Left New York for Washington Last Night.

Funny Letter Received by the Young Lady From a Sanguine Friend of Labor.

Talk of a European Trip After the Adjournment of Congress--At the White House.

Farewell to New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—It was late when Miss Folsom arose this morning and breakfasted with her mother. Two handsome bouquets were sent in to her by Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Endicott. Wilson L. Bissell of Buffalo, President Cleveland's former law partner, called upon Miss Folsom at the Gilsey house at noon to-day and spent half an hour in conversation with her. He said he should accompany Miss Folsom and her mother to Washington this evening. He said President Cleveland and his bride would soon take a trip to Europe. The date of their departure, however, he could not say. It was his intention, he said, to accompany them abroad. The trip will probably be made, he added, just after congress adjourns. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Benjamin Folsom left the hotel about 12:30 o'clock. Miss Folsom spent the forenoon quietly at the hotel. At 1 o'clock she was alone with her mother, and busy with her correspondence. Since her arrival in the city she has received a heavy mail, and not a few letters from "cranks." This morning's mail brought her a letter from a man in Cleveland, O., signing himself "J. J. Martin, a friend of the laboring class." He wanted to know if she would teach her husband to study the amelioration of the sufferings of the laboring class. "Will you," he wrote, "advise your husband how to deal with the question, and will you,

WHEN YOU ARE A MOTHER,

teach your children to have the interests of the laboring classes at heart?" "We know," the letter concluded, "that you are large of heart and will respond to these entreaties." Mrs. Folsom and Mrs. Secretary Whitney drove out this afternoon. Miss Folsom and her mother devoted the spare time of the afternoon to packing of trunks and other preparations for the trip to Washington. Mr. Folsom this afternoon ordered carriages for 8 o'clock p. m. Miss Folsom took dinner with her mother and cousin. They sat down at 5:30 p. m. and did not arise until about 7. The trip to Washington and the incidental circumstances were the principal topics talked about during the meal. Shortly after 7 o'clock the hotel porters came to the private parlor of the Folsom suite to take charge of the baggage. Mast of Miss Folsom's trunks were in the baggage room below, but five large Saratogas remained to be removed down stairs. Altogether eleven large trunks were piled on the express wagon that was waiting at the hotel steps, to go to Washington, and three others were addressed to No. 394 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. By 7:30 Miss Folsom had completed her preparations for her journey. She was then dressed in a close-fitting black silk dress and wore a peaked chip hat with a high white feather resting upon it that in no way covered her face. The design of her white cuffs and collar included narrow stripes of black. As she emerged from her parlor she carried a black shawl over her arm and in her left hand was a bouquet. The other hand had an umbrella of a bright red shade that was purchased in London before her grandfather's death. As Miss Folsom came down stairs it was evident she

SOUGHT TO CONCEAL THE UMBRELLA,

as it was not in keeping with her mourning costume. Miss Folsom, Mrs. Folsom and Mr. Benjamin Folsom came down the main stairway of the hotel. They crossed the lobby and reached a closed carriage at the ladies' entrance. Mr. John B. Riston, proprietor of the Gilsey house, assisted the ladies into the carriage and Mr. Folsom followed, carrying two hand satchels. The balcony above the entrance was filled with ladies, who enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs at the bride-elect as she was driven away. This was at 7:50 p. m. The bay and gray team were started at a lively rate to the ferry. The route was toward Fifth avenue and thence down past Washington square, and transversely over the same route that the president hurried along only a few nights before to meet his chosen bride. The same ferryboat that Mr. Cleveland crossed on was in waiting. The carriage was driven aboard and immediately the boat

STEAMED FOR JERSEY CITY.

Having arrived, the station entrance was sought and the party alighted and ascended the stairway leading to the reception room. From there they found their way to the platform. Here it was found that the private car that had been intended to convey the party to Washington was not on the track. The surprise was overcome by the quickly-made decision to enter a regular parlor car. Car No. 383 was chosen. Miss and Mrs. Folsom seated themselves in the drawing-room and Mr. Folsom went to attend to the baggage. An attache of the hotel handed the bride-elect a bouquet that had been intrusted to him by a guest of the hotel. Miss Folsom expressed her thanks, saying that she felt much gratitude for the kindness shown to her during her brief stay in New York. At 8:45 p. m. the private car that had been apportioned to the party was backed up on the track and the ladies were conducted to it. All the curtains in the car were drawn. The car was then hitched on the train and at 9:30 was hauled out of the station. The Chinese minister, Chang Yen Heon, and his suite left on the same train. Secretaries Endicott, Whitney and Vilas with their wives returned to Washington by the 3:30 p. m. train. Col. W. S. Bissell left at midnight.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

More Points Pumped From Dan Lamont.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It cannot be said that the notes of preparation for the wedding are yet audible. True the chief gardener is busy, but the floral decorations of the blue room, where the ceremony takes place, is yet to begin. All the details are given out with meagre allowance by Col. Lamont, who gives the following as the general outline: "The wedding will be, as heretofore stated, a very quiet one, and will be solemnized at 7 o'clock in the blue parlor to-morrow evening. There will be no best man, in the common expression of that term. The president will be his own best man. Dr. Sunderland will perform the marriage ceremony. The invited guests who will be present will be very few. Of course all the relations of the contracting parties have been asked, but of the president's family only Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sisters, will be able to be present. Four or five of Miss Folsom's family will probably be present, but it is not known who they will be beyond Mrs. Folsom and Mr. Ben Folsom, who accompanied Miss Folsom from Europe. The members of the cabinet and their wives, Col. and Mrs. Lamont and Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, the president's law partner of Buffalo, and Miss Nelson of Albany, who is at present a guest at the White house, will comprise the entire number who will witness the president's marriage.

THE MARINE BAND

with string instruments will be located in the main corridor and will furnish appropriate music. After the marriage ceremony has been performed the whole party will retire to the family dining-room and enjoy a substantial collation. It will be an elegant supper, of course, but no attempt will be made to have it excel all others, either in variety or show." Regarding the president's intended movements after the marriage nothing can be learned. Miss Folsom's wishes in the matter will doubtless be followed. When Miss Folsom, her mother and cousins arrive they will be driven direct to the White house. The state apartments will be decorated, as is the custom on reception days. Shortly before the hour, 2 p. m., the guests will assemble. Rev. Dr. Sunderland who will perform the ceremony will cut the services short. Knowing the punctual habits of the president he will be ready to tie the knot promptly at the designated time. Although the floral decorations will be elaborate there will be no unusual display. The White house conservatories and gardens, as well as the public gardens, are just now full of the most beautiful flowers, with which the entire lower portion of the house will be decorated. Potted tropical plants as well as twinings of smilax will add to the decorotions as usual on social occasions.

THE PRESIDENT

proceeded at once to business this morning as soon as he arrived at the White house. He approved a number of bills including the act authorizing the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railroad company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory. Many senators, representatives and other officials called during the forenoon and congratulated him on his approaching marriage. He was in a very happy frame of mind andendured the chaffing and pleasantries of his visitors on the subject of his wedding withthe utmost good nature. Secretary Manning will attend the president's wedding. This will be the first social entertainment of any kind that Secretary Manning has attended since he was taken sick.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

It is an Exceedingly Gorgeous Poem in Pastry.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The wedding cake that is to grace the nuptial services of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom was sent to Washington this evening. It is a fruit cake, heavily iced, round, measures eighteen inches in diameter and six inches in height. It weighs twenty-five pounds. On the side of the cake is a tracing of scroll work. On the top of the cake, and in the center, is the monogram "C-F." The letters are composed of elaborate ornamental scroll work; and on each letter is a leaf. In addition to the bridal cake other cakes have been made by Pinard. These have been cut and placed in each one of 150 boxes. Every guest at the wedding will be presented with one of the boxes as a souvenir. Each box is six inches long, and about two inches wide and about two inches deep, with satin cushions at the bottom and an inside cover on the box. A piece of the wedding cake in the box was first wrapped in wax paper, which in turn was covered with tin foil. Over this was spread a piece of fine white lace. The boxes were tied with white satin ribbon and joined by a bow on the top. On the left side of the top of the box is the monogram "C. F.," and date "June 2, 1886," worked in together. On the right side of the cover a card is attached, upon which is engraved the monogram "C-F." and the date "June 2, 1886." At the bottom of the card are the autographs of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

What They Want the Bridegroom to Do.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 1.—The subjoined dispatch was forwarded to Washington to-day:

Headquarters National Committee of the National Party, Des Moines, Iowa, June 1.—To President Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: Accept congratulations upon the happy event of to-morrow. On such occasions monarchs distribute gifts. We ask that you make the whole nation happy by ordering the immediate call of $100,000,000 of bonds and thus give new life to business, new hope to a nation of debtors. E. H. GILLETTE, Chairman.

IGNORANCE IN BOSTON.

Silver Certificates Not Recognized as Money.

Special to the Globe.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—The Evening Record chronicles a most extraordinary case of ignorance, involving the possible loss of $600, which occurred within a few days at a boarding house in this city. A lady from a Western city came to Boston a few weeks ago for her health, and took board in a thoroughly unexceptional locality. Her property being in bonds, she was accustomed to receive the income from time to time in bills of large denomination, which she deposited temporarily in some bank in whatever city she was at the time a resident. At this particular time she had with her seven $100 bills of the kind known as "silver certificates," which being somewhat unlike the ordinary "greenback" accounts in part for her peculiar experience. The chambermaid found six of these lying on the dressing case among a lot of silk scraps, and as she insisted, did not dream that they were money. Indeed she avers that ten mature persons of both sexes to whom she showed the certificates pronounced them worthless. One of the bills was given to the cook and by her burned in the stove and four were handed by the chambermaid in the evening to her little brother. One brother who works in a grocery store had given the "counterfeit" to a fellow clerk and the detective whom the lady has employed to recover the certificates found it pasted in the window as an advertisement. At least three of the bills are rumored to have been passed about unrecognized in a saloon.

FEMALE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

They Do Five Rounds with Two-Ounce Hard Gloves.

Special to the Globe.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 1.—This afternoon two very pretty girls of this city named Chrissie Seigel and Mamie Irvin, in company with some companions, went to a resort known as the "Mountain house," a short distance out of town, where they intended to take dinner. During the progress of the meal, and after considerable had been drank, a quarrel arose between Chrissie and Mamie over a young man. Chrissie is a handsome blonde, while Mamie is a dashing brunette. It was finally agreed that the girls should settle the dispute by putting on two-ounce hard gloves, and having a set-to, the best one to have the young man's friendship. A ring was formed in the back yard and the girls went at each other in regular prize ring style. Five rounds were fought, and the brunette was successful. Two young men who are well known in society acted as seconds. The blonde was badly used up and Mamie went home with the young man.

THE RATE CUT.

Mr. Tucker Says First-Class Rates Will Not be Slashed.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—Assistant General Manager Tucker of the St. Paul road said this afternoon that the present cut in rates was nothing more than meeting the raid made by the Rock Island and Burlington There would be no change in first-class passenger rates to St. Paul, no matter what cut might be made, unless by the Northwestern, and that was not at all probable. "But," said Mr. Tucker, "whatever rate it makes to St. Paul, we will make a similar rate to Council Bluffs. As to our central Iowa points we are only making the same rate per mile to its junction points that it has to ours. The St. Paul has not and will not take the initiative, but it will meet any that others see fit to make." General Manager Miller, who was present, assented to the view of the situation as presented by Mr. Tucker. There seems to prevail under the surface a feeling that there is a very lively cotillion in rates in prospect, the ramifications of which might extend much further than is now anticipated.

Beecher Going to Europe.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Henry Ward Beecher will spend a four months' vacation in Europe, sailing about June 15.

MR. BLAINE OF MAINE.

He Makes a Vigorous Speech at an Enthusiastic Home Rule Meeting in Portland.

The Cause of Ireland Championed in Glowing Terms and Glittering Rhetoric.

A Bitter and Scathing Denunciation of Lord Salisbury and His Followers.

The Problem of Uniting Protestant Ulster With the Rest of Ireland Discussed.

A Great Home-Rule Meeting.

PORTLAND, Me., June 1.—The home-rule meeting in the city hall to-night attracted an immense throng and many ladies occupied seats in the galleries. Among those on the platform were W. H. Looney, president of Portland branch of the Irish national league, Mayor Chapman, Collector Anderson, Hon. George W. Woodman, Hon. George F. Emory, Postmaster Palmer, Hon. H. V. Jose, Hon. W. F. Milliken, Col. D. H. Dow, and many prominent citizens, Irish-Americans and business men of Portland. The mayor then introduced Gov. Robie, as chairman of the meeting. The governor spoke briefly, concluding by introducing the Rev. P. A. McKenna of Malboro, Mass. At the close of the latter's remarks, Hon. J. G. Blaine appeared upon the platform, accompanied by President Looney. Mr. Blaine was greeted with tremendous applause. Gov. Robie introduced the distinguished gentleman, who spoke as follows;

Your Excellency: Directly after the publication of the call for this meeting, I received a letter from a venerable citizen in an adjacent county asking me to explain, if I could, just what the Irish question is. I appreciate the question, or rather I appreciate his request, for an explanation of a question that calls forth so much sympathy and sentiment on the part of the world at large, and makes so much opposition among those who are directly interested.

There may be danger of not giving attention enough to the simple elementary facts of the case. Now, what is home rule? Why, it is what every State and Territory of the United States enjoys [applause], and is what Ireland does not enjoy. In a parliament of 658 members, Great Britain has 553 and Ireland has 105, and except with the consent of that Parliament Ireland cannot organize a gas company [laughter] or a horse railroad company, or a ferry over a stream [laughter], or do the slightest thing that implies legislative power. Now suppose we bring that home, and the state of Maine should be linked with the state of New York relatively as large with the state of Maine as England with Ireland, and your beautiful city here could not take a step for its own improvement, nor the state of Maine organize an association of any kind, or charter a company of any kind unless the overwhelming galaxy of the New York legislature gave her consent, how long do you think the people of Maine would stand it? [Applause.] That is

THE SIMPLE QUESTION

between England and Ireland, except that there is great fact in addition—which would not apply to New York and Maine—that there are centuries of wrong which have built up monuments of hatred on the part of those who are the subjects of oppression, and which have aggravated the question between Ireland and Great Britain far beyond the limits that would be found between New York and Maine. I suppose if the question were left to the United States to decide we should say adopt the federal system, have your legislature for Ireland, your legislature for England, your legislature for Wales, your legislature for Scotland and your imperial parliament for the British empire. Let questions that are Irish be settled by Irishmen, questions that are English be settled by Englishmen, questions that are Welsh be settled by Welshmen, and questions that are Scotch be settled by Scotchmen. [Applause.] Let questions that effect the whole empire of Great Britain be settled by a parliament in which the four great constitutional elements shall be impartially represented. [Applause.] I do not stand here simply to say that Mr. Gladstone's is a perfect measure. I do not stand here to say that I could ever give you the exact details of that measure. I do not say that I ever took the time to examine them, but I say that I am

IN FAVOR OF ANY BILL

that shall take the first step toward righting the wrong and of handing over the government to Ireland. Lord Salisbury says if the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British they should leave. But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England. [Laughter.] And very likely, for aught I know, for I have never examined his lordship's lineage in Burke's peerage, very likely his ancestors were Danish pirates or peasants of Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror centuries after the Irish people were known in Ireland.

Therefore, we need not be surprised, we who remember Salisbury's course in the civil war, therefore we have to say that Lord Salisbury may be called impudent. We would not transgress courtesy if we call him insolent. We would not transgress truth if we called him brutal. We knew him in this country. He was the bitterest foe that the government of the United States had in the British parliament during the civil war. He has transferred to Ireland all the hatred which hissed forth in the parliament of Great Britain during our struggles. Another objection comes; it comes from a source upon which I am anxious to comment. An objection comes from

THE PRESBYTERIANS OF ULSTER

appealing to the Presbyterians of the United States against granting this bill. I was educated under Presbyterian influences and I have connections with that church by kindred blood and affinity that begins with my life and shall not cease until my life is ended, and I would be ashamed of the Presbyterian church of America if it responded to an appeal of that kind, which asks that 5,000,000 of Irish people shall be kept from free government because of the remote danger, as they fancy, that a Dublin parliament would interfere with their liberties as Presbyterians. [Great applause.] Now, Mr. Chairman, if the home-rule bill shall pass and

A DUBLIN PARLIAMENT BE GRANTED

there never was an association of men since human government was instituted which assumes power with a greater responsibility to the public opinion than the men who will compose that parliament, because if they are allowed to form it, it will be by reason of the pressure of the public opinion of the world. [Applause.] And I know that the Catholics of Ireland and the Presbyterians of Ireland can live and do just as the Catholics of the United States and the Presbyterians of the United States live [applause], citizens of one country, each giving to the other perfect right of conscience, each declining to interfere in any manner with the perfect liberty of the other. [Applause.] Mr. Gladstone in his policy proposes another bill. He proposes to do something to relieve the Irish from the intolerable oppression of the landlords. Let me pass to a practical examination, somewhat minute if you will pardon it, of the land question, not in any abstract way, but in a perfectly practicable and farmer-like way. I wanted to test what Lord Macaulay said about the extraordinary fertility of this land, and I took the latest British authority upon which I could lay my hands for statistics. I could get no later than 1880, but I will give you the result of my examination for that year and for some years that preceded it. In the year 1880 Ireland produced 4,000,000 bushels of wheat. But wheat is not the crop of Ireland. She produced 8,000,000 bushels of barley, but barley is not one of the great crops of Ireland. Now we begin to strike in the next item, something for which she is especially adapted. She produced 70,000,000 bushels of oats. The next item I think every one will recognize, as it is peculiarly adapted to Ireland.

OF POTATOES

She produced 110,000,000 bushels [applause], within 60,000,000 of the whole product of the United States. She produced turnips and mangolds, put together, 185,000,000 bushels. She produced of flax 60,000,000 pounds. She produced of cabbage 850,000,000 pounds. She produced of hay 3,800,000 tons. She had on her thousand hills and in her valleys over 4,000,000 head of cattle. In the same pasturage she had 3,500,000 head of sheep. She had 56,000 horses and 210,000 asses and mules. During the year 1880 she exported to England over 700,000 head of cattle, over 700,000 sheep and nearly 500,000 swine, and now in that territory not so large as the state of Maine and out of this magnificent abundance the like of which has scarcely been known since the richness of Goshen, there are men in want of food who appeal to the charity of strangers. Why should this be in a land that can produce so very abundantly? Why should any one want? I do not think it is difficult to find a reason. Seven hundred and twenty-nine men own one-half the land in Ireland and the other half is owned by about 3,000 more, and of the rural home farm land of Ireland there are but 19,288 owners in all, whereas there are 1,250,000 adult males in Ireland. As the British authorities I quote give it, 3,750 persons own over four-fifths, and they take from the tenantry that cultivate the lands $66,000,000 rental per annum. Now, mark you, I am talking of the little island not so large as Maine, and they pay a rental of $66,000,000 per annum, and then they pay an imperial tax of $35,000,000, and local tax of $15,000,000 more. There are $116,000,000 to be wrought out of the bone and flesh and the spirit of the Irish peasant and no wonder he lies crushed and down-trodden. (Applause), I believe the day hath dawned for his deliverance (great applause). From the experience of Ireland's past it is not wise to be too sanguine of a speedy result. I, therefore, for one, shall not be disappointed to see Mr. Gladstone's bill defeated in this parliament. The English members can do it, but there is one thing that the English members cannot do. They cannot defeat the public opinion of the civilized world. (Applause).

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Nuptials of Lieut. Spillman and Miss Annie Camden.

Special to the Globe.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1.—The most notable society event that has ever transpired in the state was the wedding here to-night of Miss Annie, only daughter of Senator Johnson N. Camden, to Lieut. Baldwin Day Spillman of the Seventh cavalry, U. S. A., a native of Warrenton, Va., a graduate of West Point in 1878, who since that time has been stationed at Fort Mead, Dak. The ceremony took place at 9 o'clock in Trinity church, in the presence of a most brilliant assemblage including not only the well-known people of the city but the leaders of business, fashion and politics from every prominent point in the state as well as a number from outside the state, with whom Senator Camden is closely associated either in business or in politics. The attendents were Miss Bessie Laughlin and Col. W. P. Thompson, of Cleveland; Miss Mamie Jackson, of Nashville; Miss Carrie Morgan, of Washington; Miss Ettie Wise, of Richmond; Miss Nellie Duval, of Maryland; Miss Salie McCadelish, of this city; and Miss Emile Thow, of Washington and Messrs. Harry P. Camden, A. Gardner Jackson, Wm. Bentley, H. P. Moss, Harry McChesney, Geo. Heaton and Leonard Warden of this city, and R. P. Camden, of St. Paul. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The bride was attired in a lovely satin costume richly garnished with rare lace. The reception that followed at the residence of Senator Camden was a very elaborate affair. The spacious rooms and grounds were crowded with handsomely-dressed women and men of note. A collation was served. The presents formed one of most valuable and glittering displays imaginable. Among them were handsome remembrances from Senators Payne, Fair, Kenna, H. G. Davies, Col. W. P. Thompson, Hon. H. B. Payne and other notables. Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received from all over the country. At 2:45 a. m. Lieut. and Mrs. Spillman left for Fort Mead. Among the guests was Mr. Campbell Sweeny of Minneapolis.

BASE BALL.

National League.

At Washington—										
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
National	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
At New York—										
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
New York	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	*	8
At Philadelphia—										
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
At Boston—										
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

American Association.

At New York—										
Metropolitan	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Cincinnati	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	*	12

Mullane of the Cincinnatis was suspended for insubordination.

At Philadelphia—										
Athletic	3	1	2	2	4	1	0	3	0	16
Pittsburg	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	6
At Baltimore—										
Baltimore	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Events on the Turf.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., June 1.—First race, three-quarters of a mile, Treasurer won. Second race, selling allowances, seven furlongs, won by Commander. Third race, selling allowances, seven furlongs, Valley Forge won. Fourth race, for all ages, one mile, Ariel won. Fifth race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles, Osceola won.

Won by the Police.

WINNIPEG, June 1.—A soft-glove sparring contest took place last night between E. McKeown, the Manitoba champion, and H. O. Smith, the Dakota champion from Fargo, before a full house. Five rounds were fought, and the affair became so serious that the chief of police had to interfere and separate the combatants.

MRS. YUNG WING DEAD.

An American Lady Who Married a Chinese Diplomat.

HARTFORD, June 1.—Mrs. Yung Wing, formerly Miss Kellogg, died yesterday at her home in this city. Mr. Yung Wing, when Chinese minister to this country several years ago, became acquainted with her through her brother, Dr. E. W. Kellogg, and Rev. J. H. Twitchell, and a courtship of several months resulted in a wedding, which was a social sensation at the time. The husband had first to obtain the consent of his government to marry and reside permanently in this country, which as the result of long intercourse with Americans during his Yale course, he preferred to his own. The presents of Chinese goods and curiosities he brought to his bride are still remembered for their variety and elegance. Mr. and Mrs. Yung Wing divided their time between Washington and Hartford, Mr. Yung Wing having important diplomatic duties in the former city. Several years ago he built a fine house on Prospect avenue, which has been the family residence. Mrs. Yung Wing was a lady of charming manners, and was greatly admired in the society in which she moved. Her delicate health for some months past has kept her confined to her home much of the time. She leaves two boys, bright little fellows, in whose faces may be traced the characteristics of their parentage on both sides. She was 35 years old.

Fatal Explosion.

QUINCY, Mich., June 1.—At 8:45 this morning an explosion occurred at Kembark's factory. One wing of the building was completely demolished, huge pieces of boiler being thrown 400 feet. Following is a list of the dead and injured: Joseph Benton, badly bruised, since died; William Cole, engineer, terribly scalded, lived only a few minutes; G. Sheldon, superintendent; bruised and some bones broken; William Reed, badly bruised and cut; S. C. Chase, injured internally.

Still Cutting the Rates.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway began to-day to meet a first-class passenger rate from Chicago to Council Bluffs of $7, and a second-class rate from Chicago to Council Bluffs of $4.25. In retaliation the Rock Island, commencing to-morrow morning, will adopt for the Albert Lea line the lowest rate named by the St. Paul company as a first-class rate from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, viz., $4.25. This places the Rock Island's first-class tickets as low as the St. Paul's second class tickets. By the Albert Lea route first-class unlimited will be sold at the rate of $10 Chicago to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1 a. m.—For Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin: Local rains, slightly cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. For Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Eastern Dakota: Generally fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature.

THE SACHEM SLEEPS.

Death at New York Yesterday Afternoon of John Kelly, the Noted Democratic Politician.

Tammany's Chieftain for Many Years Succumbs After a Protracted Illness of Seven Months.

His Demise Thought to Have Been Hastened by the Receipt of Threatening Letters.

Sketch of His Remarkable Public and Private Career--His Unostentatious Charities.

John Kelly Dead.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Mr. Kelly has been ill for some months. During the last few weeks he seemed to be comparatively well, but on Sunday last at 8 p. m. he was taken with an attack of fainting, and became weaker afterwards. Monday he was worse, but this morning an improvement was apparent. At noon, however, he began to sink, and the approach of the end was realized. He died at 3:20. Mr. Kelly's death was painless, though he was conscious to the last. Only Mrs. Kelly and her two children were present when the patient passed away. Mrs. Kelly was prostrated by the blow, and is too ill to see anybody. No funeral arrangements have as yet been made.

It was not for several hours after Mr. Kelly's death that the fact was generally known throughout the city. In fact, prominent leaders of Tammany hall were not aware of it until they were informed by reporters. At 8:30 p. m. Police Justice Gorman, treasurer of Tammany hall, and one of Mr. Kelly's oldest and closest personal and political friends, who lives only two blocks from the late chieftain's residence, did not know that Mr. Kelly was dead. When the confirmed news spread throughout the city, it was too late for Tammany hall, or any of the district associations, except that of the Fourth ward, to meet and pass resolutions of regret. During the early evening there were few visitors at the house of Manning. Among those who did call were Grand Sachem and Ex-Congressman P. Henry Dugro. Police Justices Duffy and Gorman and Commissioner Brennan will superintend

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENT.

for the family. The sexton of the Fifth Avenue Roman Catholic cathedral took charge of the body. Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Kelly's sisters had been in careful attendance upon the sick man for a long time aud Mrs. Kelly was thoroughly prostrated by the final event. Late this evening Mr. Brennan announced that the funeral would take place on Saturday at the cathedral. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated over the remains. Archbishop Corrigan, who called at the house during the evening, will probably officiate. From Mrs. Kelly Commissioner Brennan learned the incidents marking Mr. Kelly's closing hours. He knew that he was about to die, and was perfectly resigned. "I have always tried to live as a good Catholic," he said, "and I wish to die a good Catholic. I wish for the services of the church when I am dead, but I want no demonstration, no display. I want my funeral to be plain and simple." Undertaker Hart will embalm the remains and they will be buried in Calvary cemetery in the plot where lie the remains of Mr. Kelly's first wife and the children of whom she was the mother. Dr. Edward Keyes, who attended Mr. Kelly throughout his illness, said to-night that his patient had been in failing health for two years. The nerve forces were impaired and all the functions were deranged in consequence. He made strong efforts to regain his health, but they were all futile. He finally acknowledged that it was useless to hope for recovery and for six or eight months past he had confessed he was dying. At times he was much depressed in spirits, but at no time was his intelligence impaired. He retained that throughout.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Kelly was born in New York city, and was the son of poor, hardworking Irish parents. The poverty of his surroundings prevented the boy from receiving more than a brief term at the public schools, which formed the basis of his later greatness. He drifted about the city and learned to "put up his hands" in the matter of boxing. Afterward he learned the trade of a grate setter, and made a good deal of money in legitimate business. When Tweed was at the culmination of his criminal career Kelly was traveling in Europe, where he spent a year or two and learned French and German with his wife as teacher: and he came home in time to find an honest leader wanted. He completed the rout of the ring and wheeled Tammany hall into line with the reform element. In 1876 he became comptroller and reduced the city's debt for the first time in its history. From 1860 to 1876 the debt of New York steadily increased till it had reached the enormous sum of $112,000,000. Kelly increased revenues and reduced expenses, and during his four years' term he actually diminished the debt of the city no less than $12,000,000. His lecture on the Catholic missions has brought in $100,000 to charities. He was a frank, straightforward, downright speaker, and his earnestness always interested his audience. The first office Kelly held was that of alderman, and he was elected as a "reformer." Then he beat the notorious Mike Walsh for congress, serving one term. Then he served two terms as sheriff. He was worth at least $1,000,000 and received more applications for private charity than any other New Yorker. The greater portion of his possessions consisted in up-town real estate in New York. Mr. Kelly was a close and studious reader. One of his oft-quoted sayings was uttered in a speech to Tammany: "Study the character and methods of Thomas Jefferson, and pay less attention to Pat Rooney,"

IN APPEARANCE

John Kelly was not unlike Gen. Grant. Like Grant he had a square face, a square chin, a square, broad head, square shoulders, and cropped close his hair and beard like Grant. His manner of speech, slow and deliberate, also was strikingly like that of the dead general. Mr. Kelly, as a newspaper man, was very little known except by his most intimate friends, and yet the New York Star was the organ of Tammany hall and one of the greatest political machineries ever known to history. If he had not been a born politician he would have been a great editor. All the time he could spare from his political duties in guiding his party in New York was devoted to his paper. Mr. Kelly was bitterly opposed to Cleveland on purely personal grounds, and the columns of the Star reflected his opinions. Though the Tammany organization was supporting Cleveland for the presidency, it was not until the last week of the campaign that the paper had nything save abuse of the Democratic canddate. Kelly's friends frequently remonstrated with him for this and he always replied that the paper belonged to him and he would do as he pleased with it. The evening that Cleveland was nominated Sanderson was in a state of mind bordering on distraction. Kelly was in Chicago and he did not know what to say about the nomination. He knew that

THE PAPER OUGHT TO SAY SOMETHING

and he waited in vain to hear from Kelly. Finally in despair he telegraphed to him: "What shall we say in the morning?" The answer was characteristic of the man. "Say nothing." The leading editorial in the morning was a sober article on The Concord School of Philosophy, that had been lying around the office for months. That was the policy pursued by the paper for over a week, while the country waited for Kelly to say something. He did say something one morning, and the Democracy began to fear that it could not elect Cleveland. During this campaign Kelly received about 500 letters of a threatening character. He was told that he could not possibly hope to live if Cleveland were defeated. He was to be held responsible for it, and the manner of his death was graphically described. These letters had more to do with Kelly's final breaking down than most people are willing to admit. They played upon his mind to such an extent that he could not sleep, and the last week of his campaign he switched his paper to Cleveland, and gave orders to Tammany hall followers that they must under all circumstances vote and work for the Democratic nominee.

Big Fire at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 1.—A fire this morning, which originated in a low gambling dive, burned thirty buildings. The loss is $60,000. The walls of several buildings were thrown down by exploding powder. One hundred people are burned out of their homes. The streets adjacent to the burned district are filled with homeless people, household goods and merchandise. The insurance is small.

OTHER PEOPLE'S GREENBACKS

A Fugitive From Peoria, Ill., is in Canada With $200,000,

While a Nebraska Rascal Secures Only $13,000.

Stole $180,000.

Special to the Globe.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.—So far as examined the books of the suspended Merchants National bank show that J. Finley Hoke, late bookkeeper, and now sojourning in Canada, has succeeded in stealing $180,000 of the bank's money, and it is believed that when the examination is concluded the amount will be found to be $200,000.

Relieved of $13,000.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—John F. Morgan, while en route to Omaha from Chapman, Neb., was robbed of $13,000 in notes and his jewelry, watch, etc. The robbery occurred while he was asleep in a car.

The Dog Was in the Right.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Henry Alback, a saloonkeeper in the West Twelfth street district, possesses a small Scotch terrier. Today the owner came before Justice C. J. White, in answer to a summons, to show why the dog should not be shot. John Allie, a middle-aged married man, was the complainant. It was shown that on Friday evening, a few minutes before midnight, he went into a saloon to get a glass of wine. No one was in the place except the wife of the saloonkeeper, a very young and pretty woman. She, however, waited upon the customer. They became engaged in conversation, and, without thinking, he put his hand on the woman's shoulder. The dog made a grab at his leg and took out a fair-sized mouthful. The animal was about to make a second attack when Alback came into the saloon and pulled him off. After the wound had been cauterized the man went home and told his wife. She was badly frightened and declared that if the dog was not killed he would certainly have hydrophobia. The saloonkeeper positively refused to have the animal killed, and hence a summons was made out for him to appear in court. When the case was called Alback stated that he was outside the saloon when Allie went in to get his drink. He saw him commence to talk to his wife and noticed that he became very familiar to her. In a short time he put his arm around her waist and was about to embrace her when the dog put a stop to the proceedings by fastening his teeth in the man's legs. The witnesses all swore to the same thing. At this point the court announced that the dog would not have to be killed, as the statute on the subject referred only to cases where there was not any trespassing on another man's property, while in this case trespass was clearly shown.

Charged With Stealing Oil.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 1.—W. N. George, of Duke Center, a prominent organizer of the Knights of Labor, has been held to bail on the charge of robbing the National Transit Pipe Line company for a period of three years of many thousand barrels of oil. George has four wells, the contents of which discharge into one tank. Near this tank was one of the Transit company's three-inch pipe lines buried in the ground. This line was tapped, it is alleged, a half-inch pipe inserted, and led away to George's tank. George sold his oil to a rival company, the Tidewater, and, though it was a matter of wonder that the production of his wells was so much larger than those of his neighbors, no one could tell where the extra oil came from until a few days ago, when the owner of the land on which the wells are situated made the discoveay that led to George's arrest. It is charged that about twelve barrels each day have been stolen for three years, making a total of over 3,000 barreis. The prisoner bears a high reputation, and his arrest caused a sensation.

A Suspicious Death.

Special to the Globe.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—The village of Hoytville, in Eaton county, has a sensation. The death of Miss Lillian Ludbroom occurred Sunday evening, May 2. After the burial at the request of the girl's father, the body was exhumed. A jury was impaneled and recommended that Dr. O. S. Bailey and Mrs. Sylvester Peabody be held. The former was arrested but released on $2,000 bonds. Dr. Bailey is about 30 years old, and was keeping company with the girl at the time of her death. Lilly was about 20 years old. She was taken suddenly and dangerously ill Monday, April 26, and gradually failed until Sunday evening, May 2, when she died. Bailey's examination takes place this week.

Freight Cars Robbed.

Special to the Globe.

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