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WHAT P. H. KELLY SAYS

The Democratic Leader Prefers to Talk About English Rather Than Minnesota Politics.

He Does Not Object to the Kickers Amusing Themselves, as His Ambition is Gratified.

He Cares More for Water Boards, Toboggan Rides and Home Pleasures Than Politics.

The Election in Ireland Not Disorderly--Justice McCarthy Counted Out--Stormy Voyage.

Kelly Arrives in New York.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Hon. P. H. Kelly arrived here to-day on the steamship Umbria, after a very stormy voyage, and is quartered at the Windsor hotel. He will leave for home next Tuesday. He looks the perfect picture of health after his European trip, and will come back to St. Paul in the best of spirits. Your correspondent pressed him to give his views on the Minnesota political situation but he flatly declined.

"I will talk to you all you want about my trip," he said, with a smile, "but I do not intend to bother myself about politics just yet. People have been sending me papers from home, but, to tell you honestly, I have read very little of them. I went abroad for rest and recreation and have had both. I was deeply interested in the parliamentary elections, and can tell you the Irish people fully realized the noble efforts that the grand man, Gladstone, is making on their behalf. You have probably been told over hear that these elections in Ireland were disorderly, but they were not. I have never seen a campaign conducted more decently nor with better order. It is true that some of the Tory stump-speakers referred in very contemptuous terms to the American Parnell fund, but I believe that this fund is yet almost intact, and that very little of it was used in the canvass. I believe that Justin McCarthy was fairly elected, but too much counting counted him out."

When questioned about the Donnelly meeting of July 1, and whether he had heard of it, Mr. Kelly professed little or no interest in the matter, saying:

"I went away to get rid of politics, and whether or not I shall ever go into them again is open question. There are always kickers, and if it amuses them to kick it makes no difference to me. It has been the ambition of my life to live long enough to see a Democratic president in Washington, and now that that ambition is gratified there is no reason why I should not be entirely satisfied. I have never accepted an office under the general government, and I never will. I am a member of the water board, and, together with my associates, will secure pure water for St. Paul. You see I am not a politician in search of office, and I have about made up my mind that family ties are dearer and closer than those of politics, and I intend to cultivate them. When I get back to St. Paul I shall settle down quietly and enjoy myself. Politics may take care of themselves so far as I am concerned for the present. I am rested by my trip and I intend to enjoy the benefit of it. Tell Lewis Baker that I will take a toboggan ride with him next winter, and that is about the height of my present ambition, after one of the stormiest voyages that a Cunarder has made in some years."

Mr. Kelly spoke in feeling terms of the late John Kelly, who, he said, he loved as an honest man, who, although he had made mistakes, had never been disloyal to the Democratic party.

GREELY SUSPECTED

Of Stealing Food, but no Positive Evidence Against Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—The statements made in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday of Maurice Connell, a member of the Greely expedition, were to-day shown to Julius R. Fredericks, a member of the expedition, who is now engaged in business in this city. The statements of Connell were to the effect that it was doubtful if the American flag was really placed further north than the English flag; that Greely himself was suspected of stealing the food; that Henry and Dr. Pavey were falsely accused of doing so, and that Greely caused Henry to be shot for an offense which he condoned in others. To a reporter of the Journal Sergt. Fredericks said, with some warmth:

"These statements are almost entirely false. I myself saw Henry stealing food on three different occasions, and the party demanded his life on three different occasions before Greely would allow it to be taken. Henry was a prisoner during the greater part of the winter because of his thefts, and the guard was taken away from him only when so many men had died it was impossible to guard him longer. I am satisfied that Dr. Pavey stole some of the food, and Whistler acknowledged that he had done so. Some of the men suspected that Greely had also stole food, but nobody had any direct evidence that such was the case. Whistler was reprimanded for his theft and warned against its repetition. There is some truth in the statement that Greely condoned the theft of food by others, as he condoned Henry's offense. As to the statement that there is a doubt of the party having reached the farthest point north, it is false. I was one of the seven who reached Cape May. There we found the records of the English that it was the farthest point reached. I know that Lockwood and Brainard went farther. Their observations at the highest point reached by them were reduced by Edward Israel, astronomer of the party, and who was educated at Harvard and Berlin, and I don't see how there could be any mistake about it. As to the mutilated bodies, he knew just as much as any of us. He says he was unconscious and didn't know anything about it. I know that he was unconscious for only about three hours before the rescue. I don't believe that any of the survivors knew who made the mutilations unless it was one who used the flesh for shrimp bait."

"What do you consider the motive of Connell's statements?"

"I suppose it is jealousy. He had unfriendly words with Greely on one or two occasions. In 1882 Connell was promoted to the rank of sergeant. On the way back to Cape Saline he made some threats against Greely, and for so doing was reduced to the rank of private. This of course made him mad. He was always a sort of obstructionist."

A Tank Explodes.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A terrific explosion explosion occurred in Armour's oleomargarine factory early this morning. A large tank, one of six, situated in the factory adjoining the packing house on Forty-third street and Packers' avenue, became overcharged with steam and exploded with frightful force, sending its boiling contents over four men, while two others at thirty yards distant were injured by flying debris. Thomas Dolan has died from the effects of his injuries and James Baily is not expected to live. The damage to the building is about $5,000.

Didn't Make the Leap.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Henry J. Sweeney, a twelve-year-old lad who lives at No. 113 Baxter street, New York, attempted to jump from the Brooklyn bridge to-night. He and his brother Charles, aged 14, passed through the New York entrance of the promenade at 9 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later Henry was observed by Officer Keene to climb over the railroad trestle work into the south roadway, near the point where Brodie made the successful leap, and rapidly divested himself of his clothing. His brother had followed closely, however, and was holding him and crying for help when the officer arrived. Henry was arrested and brought to the York street police station, and when questioned as to why he made the attempt to throw himself into the river, said that his only object was to outdo Brodie and gain money for his father, who, he said, was out of employment and in destitute circumstances. In the pocket of his coat, which was picked up in the roadway, was a note giving his name and requesting that his parents be informed if he should be drowned. His father was seen shortly after the attempt was made, and in answer to interrogations said his son was "a little off in the head."

From Chicago to St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—To-morrow the Wisconsin Central will open its new division from Chicago to St. Paul. As its trains will all accept first-class, second-class, emigrant and theatrical tickets, it is expected that to meet the competition the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern will be compelled to accept similar tickets on their limited trains, instead of first-class only.

THE QUEEN'S APPEAL.

Her Majesty Wants Hartington in the New Ministry.

"Tristan and Isolde" at Bayreuth--Bernhardt's Success.

The Queen to Hartington.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Hartington was cordially received by the queen at Osborne house. It is reported that her majesty has made a direct personal appeal to Lord Hartington and other Whigs to join the new ministry. Lord Hartington attended a conference held yesterday evening at the offices of the Liberal Unionist association at which he announced his rejection of Lord Salisbury's overtures. The announcement was applauded by the meeting. To-day a queen's messenger arrived at Devonshire house bringing special dispatches from the queen to Lord Hartington, who afterward held a consultation with the earl of Derby. Lord Salisbury will return from Osborne to-morrow. He has asked Lord Hartington and the earl of Derby to meet him. There is intense excitement in the clubs over the prospect of royal interference in the cause of a coalition ministry.

"Tristan and Isolde."

BAYREUTH, July 25.—In the presence of an immense audience the first performance of "Tristan and Isolde" begun at 4 o'clock to-day in the Festival theater. Special commendation must be accorded the orchestra, which was under the leadership of Herr Felix Mottle of Karlsruhe. The title roles were played by Frau Sucher of Hamburg and Heinrich Vogl of Munich. Frau Sucher's powerful voice maintained its force until the fall of the curtain. Her acting was greatly admired throughout. She was on the stage constantly from the first scene to the last. In the last scene, in which occurs the death of Isolde, her singing and acting were inspired by the deepest passion. Herr Vogl as Tristan again proved his title to be reckoned one of the greatest German interpreters of Wagner's heroes. With his accustomed adroitness he was able to make the best use of his voice, which continued full and powerful to the close of his fatiguing task. The death scene was especially thrilling.

Always a Turk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The porte has issued a circular to the governors of the various provinces instructing them to enforce the law, which stipulates that the naturalization of Turkish subjects abroad shall not be recognized. The governors are requested, in the event of the return to Turkey of the class referred to, to continue to treat them as Turkish subjects and not permit consular intervention in their cases. The issuance of the circular at this time is mainly directed against the numerous Americans returning from the United States as naturalized citizens of that country. The American consulate has referred the matter to Washington.

A Fenian Funeral.

DUBLIN, July 25.—A large crowd to-day stoned, beat and kicked two constables who were attempting to arrest disorderly citizens. Reinforcements arrived and six persons were arrested. The funeral of the fenian Hickey, which took place to-day, was conducted in an orderly manner. Several thousand persons, including Messrs. Harrington and Jonn O'Connor, members of parliament, Ald. O'Connor and Sheriff Clancy were in attendance. At the cemetery Charles McArthy made an address in which he urged his auditors to follow Hickey's example.

Well Watched.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Howard Vincent has written a letter to the newspapers in which he quotes from his yearly reports, while director of criminal investigations, in order to prove the urgent necessity of an extradition treaty with the United States, not directed especially against fenians and dynamiters. Mr. Vincent concludes his letter by saying that the whole civilized world is watching the United States senate.

Violent Speeches.

BARCELONA, July 25.—Thousands of merchants and operatives assembled here to-day to protest against the commercial convention with England which has just been ratified by the chamber of deputies. It was resolved to request the government to resign. Speeches of an unusually violent character were made.

Bernhardt in South America.

BUENOS AYRES, July 25, via GALVESTON.—Sarah Bernhardt made her first appearance on the stage here last night and again appeared to-night. She received tremendous ovations at each performance. The ticket office receipts amounted to $11,000 per night.

An Ecumenical Conference.

LONDON, July 25.—On motion of the Rev. John Bone, the Wesleyan Methodist conference in session here decided to appoint a committee to consider the proposition to hold an Ecumenical conference in the United States in 1891. The American church will be asked to appoint committees to confer with the English committee.

Cholera Returns.

ROME, July 25.—The cholera returns for to-day are: Brindisi, 4 new cases, 2 deaths; Fontara, 4 new cases, 2 deaths; San Vito, 9 new cases, 2 deaths, and Bologna, 3 new cases, 2 deaths.

A Foreign Thunder Storm.

MUNICH, July 25.—A thunder storm at Schweinfort to-day destroyed the railway station and damaged church towers and a number of houses.

Forty Persons Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—An explosion occurred in the government magazine near this city to-day. About forty persons were killed and several injured.

Stabbed His Brother.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 25.—Last night Jere Sheehan was fatally stabbed by his brother, Pat Sheehan. He is now in jail. Pat was intoxicated and his brother was trying to get him home.

WEDDED TO A CONVICT.

Dr. Vivian, an "American Doctor" With Plenty of Cash, Makes an English Girl His Wife,

But the Wary Police of Albion Place Him Under Arrest as Jim Barrett, the Convict.

A Brooklyn Priest Secretly Marries, and His Mother Roundly Boxes His Ears.

The Deed of a Quartet of Connecticut Fiends--The Foster-Dilke Affair.

A Distinguished Crook.

Special to the Globe.

LONDON, July 25.—"Does Inspector Byrnes know a Dr. Vivian?" is the question the police here are asking. He is as bold as the fictitious Vivian Grey was, and as full of resume. He claims to have come not long ago from New York. Dr. Vivian, alias Grey, Dr. Buchanan, or Barnett, or Percy, or Guelph, the queen's family name, turned up lately in this vicinity with both money and brains. After living some time in an humble way, Dr. Vivian, with surprising suddenness, became possessed of a considerable amount of ready money, with which he made a display. About three weeks ago the American doctor paid a visit to a flower show near here, where he met a young lady of fine appearance named Emily Margaret Wilkes, who lived with her uncle and aunt. An attachment sprang up between the couple, notwithstanding the difference in their ages—21 and 41. Personal appearance was no recommendation with the doctor, who, in addition to being many years the girl's senior, is only five feet six inches in height, stout and of sinister countenance. In due course the doctor was introduced to Miss Wilkes' family, who, judging from his lavish supply of cash, looked upon him as a desirable partner for their niece. July 13, "Dr. James Vivian of New York was married by license to Emily Margaret, only daughter of the late James Wilkes of Albert road, Alston."

THE MARRIAGE CORTEGE

was elaborate, the flowers for the lamps of the numerous carriages costing $80, while upon the marriage breakfast at the Queen's hotel very little short of $500 was expended. The bride's trousseau was prepared at a leading establishment here, while the bridegroom's outfit was supplied by a well-known tailor in the town, and all were duly paid for. After the breakfast the happy pair took the train to London, where a few days of the honeymoon were spent in grand style at the Langham hotel, the two rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Vivian costing at the rate of $30 per day. Having done London the return journey was made, and the pair proposed to stay a day or two with the bride's relatives. One morning last week Dr. Vivian informed his wife that business of an important character required his presence at Liverpool. He accordingly left, asking his wife to go to London and meet him at the Langham. Mrs. Vivian went and was subsequently met by him. In the meantime suspicions as to Vivian got afloat, and a detective called on Mrs. Vivian's aunt to know whether she could recognize a resemblance between the doctor and a photograph of the man with many aliases who was wanted for felony at White Church. The aunt admitted a striking likeness between the husband of her niece and the portrait of Jim Barrett, whose sister resides at Alston, and whose husband recently left England for America at the instigation of the doctor. The

SUSPICIONS AROUSED

were at once made known through the bride's uncle, who went to London on purpose. The doctor returned Thursday, when he indignantly informed his wife's relatives that he would go down to the police station and inquire into the matter. Singularly enough, however, he mistook his way and turned in the direction of the railway station, where on quickening his steps he was interrupted by Detective Whitecroft, addressing him as Jim Barrett. The detective informed him that he would arrest him for a hotel robbery. He replied that he officer had mistaken his man, but accompanied him to the lockup, where he was detained. The police state that Vivian is a well-known convict. He was only discharged from servitude last February, and, being released, came to Birmingham, where he met Detective Superintendent Black, to whom during a conversation he stated he would never do anything in England again, but was going to America, where he had several big jobs on, which he should get finished, and then would return to England to spend the money, as the treaty did not say much of burglary or larceny. Monday he will be brought before the magistrate. In the meantime his wife is in a state of horrible distraction, and she, too, is asking "Is my doctor husband known to the New York police?"

LOVE WAS TOO STRONG.

A Brooklyn Priest Makes the Belle of a Neighborhood His Wife.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Young William J. Sherman, the son of Michael Sherman, a wealthy builder of No. 165 Warren street, Brooklyn, fell in love with Tillie McCoy, the belle of her neighborhood, five years ago. He finally proposed marriage. She declined to have him because she was too young to marry, and his ways were a trifle too wild. He went home and rather surprised his father, who had always wanted him to study for the priesthood, by announcing his willingness to do so. He studied diligently, was regularly ordained several years ago and became, with Rev. Hugh Hand, an assistant under Rev. William J. Lane at the Church of the Visitation in Redhook, South Brooklyn. Meanwhile the young priest resumed his visits to the house of his former sweetheart on Douglas street. He became very popular in Redhook. Other young men visited Tillie, but she gave them no encouragement. The young priest spent many evenings at her home and frequently took her sailing in his yacht on the bay. Miss Tillie soon found out by his help that she did not know her own heart when she refused to marry him several years ago. He told her that he was willing to break his holy vows for her sake. She remonstrated at first and begged him to think what a blow his desertion from the church would be to his parents, but his pleadings

WON HER OVER

and they began to prepare for the marriage. Monday, June 14, they employed a cabman at the Battery. They asked him to take them to a Protestant minister. "Is it a marriage?" the cabman inquired. "Yes," responded the expectant groom. "Well I know just the dominie you want," and the cabman gave his whip a flourish and a crack, and away the cab rattled. It stopped in front of the residence of Rev. F. I. Schneider of Second avenue. It was nearly midnight, and the clergyman had gone to bed. After repeating ringing of the bell, a window in the second story was raised and the clergyman's head protruded. He has married more nocturnal runaways than any parson hereabouts, and when he asked: "What is it—a marriage?" he plainly indicated by his tone that he was repeating a familiar formula. The expectant groom answered "Yes." "All right; I'll be down in a minute." The ceremony was brief and according to the Protestant form. The young priest put a plain gold ring on the bride's finger, and she took it off afterward, slipped a ribbon through it and hung the ribbon around her neck. Rev. Mr. Schneider speaks very imperfect English, but the ceremony was as perfect as it could be. The groom said he was 27 years of age and a clerk. The bride gave her age as 25. The party returned to Brooklyn immediately after the ceremony. The bride was left at her home in Douglas street and the groom returned

TO THE PRIEST'S RESIDENCE,

No. 77 Verona street. Of course the marriage secret leaked out. Meanwhile the priest continued to perform his churchly duties as if nothing were out of the way. But his mother would not let him rest. She went to Father Hand and told him she suspected her son had married Tillie McCoy. Father Hand saw Father Sherman and asked him if it was true that he had violated his vows. He declared with tears that he had not. He intimated that he had been indiscreet, but averred he was not married. The assurance of her son and of the bride seemed to satisfy Mrs. Sherman that her son was not really married, but rumors of his marriage grew thicker and thicker, and his mother became suspicious again. Yesterday she paid another visit to the house of the McCoys. She asked Mrs. McCoy if her daughter and the young prist were there. Mrs. McCoy suggested that if Mrs. Sherman wished to find convincing evidence of her son's marriage she could go upstairs, where she would find husband and wife in a room together. Mrs. Sherman ran upstairs and burst in upon the affrighted pair. She is reported to have boxed her son's ears, and to have made the bride kneel and swear she was not the wife of Father Sherman. Sherman has confessed all. He expects to become a clerk for the International Steamboat company in Boston.

FOUR FIENDS.

The Devilish Deed of a Quartet of Connecticut Young Men.

Special to the Globe.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—One of the most diabolical crimes that has been committed here for years occurred last Monday afternoon and has just leaked out. Four young men, Thomas McCarthy, Patrick Doolan, Michael Ledwich and Patrick Donnelly, it is said, went to the apartments of Widow Hayes, in a humble tenement at No. 236 Wallace street, where the widow's daughter, aged 18, was assaulted by each one of the four ruffains. The girl's mother was absent at the time. The police promise some startling reveiations. They claim to have information implicating a rather disreputable married woman of the neighborhood, who figures as an accomplice of the quartet. A close watch is kept upon her movements, and the moment she attempts to leave town she will be arrested. She, it is said, called the four young men to the house, informed them that the girl was alone and pointed out the way by which they could reach the room. Two of the alleged assailants were arrested yesterday. Policemen Clancey and Farrell, in citizens' clothing, were in hiding in the neighborhood of Donnelly's home at 6 a. m. yesterday. They testified themselves that Donnelly had entered to get his breakfast and started in after him. The suprise to the policemen was in finding Doolan and Donnally together. Doolan bolted for a second-story window and was through it in a flash. He slid down a lightning rod like a cat and disappeared towards State street. Policeman Reilly put the hand-cuffs on Donnelly. Doolan was caught later in the day. Donnelly is held in $500 bonds. He says he was invited into the Hayes house by other women, who told him the Hayes girl was alone.

THEY MAY FIGHT.

Dilke and Foster Expected to Meet on the Field of Honor.

Special to the Globe.

LONDON, July 25.—It is generally believed in club and other circles in this city that a sanguinary encounter between Sir Charles Dilke, the co-respondent in the Dilke-Crawford divorce suit, and Capt. Foster, a prominent witness in the case, will soon take place. This belief is based upon the remark of Sir Charles to Capt. Foster and the latter's reply on leaving the witness stand on Thurday last, after he had testified to the effect that he on one occasion called Sir Charles a liar, scoundrel and coward, and was only prevented from thrashing him by the earnest entreaties of Mrs. Rogerson, the keeper of the Warren Street house. During Capt. Foster's testimony Sir Charles appeared to be laboring under great excitement, and as the captain left the stand and passed by Sir Charles, the latter fairly hissed through his clenched teeth: "We will meet next week in Paris." To this Capt. Foster calmly but firmly replied: "Whenever you please."

FOSTER NEATLY CAUGHT.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A good story is told of Capt. Foster, who has become famous as the preferred lover of Mrs. Crawford, of Dilke notoriety. The captain is a remarkably good-looking fellow, and thinks highly of his "mashing" qualities. While staying at an English country house some years ago, there were two remarkably pretty girls on a visit, and he paid them great attention. One evening he proposed to both of them, and was promptly refused. Next morning he was late down to breakfast, and one of the girls told of her experience with the gallant. "Why," said the other, "he said exactly the same thing to me." Just then the captain entered the room and there was an audible titter. He asked the reasom from a friend, who remarked, curtly: "Look here, old man, next time you try to mash two girls in one evening take care they are not particular chums."

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Strange Reunion of a German Soldier and His Sweetheart.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The marriage of Herman Krause and Anna Eschenbech by the mayor yesterday developed a story that reads like a page of the most lurid fiction. Herman wore several medals of the Prussian war. The bride and groom were born in the little Prussian town of Frederichsruhe on the Rhine, and when Herman, at the age of 18, marched away to fight the French, his betrothed rode near him to his regiment in the wagons of the Red Cross hospital corps. After Gravelotte, Herman, who had been struck by a shell, was mistaken for a dead man and buried in a pit with twenty or thirty other soldiers. This bereavement rendered Anna frantic, and she resurrected his body. She was removed by force and sent back to Germany. The soldiers were not in a hurry about the second burial, and that night it rained heavily. Herman was not dead, and the rain revived him. He was nursed back to comparative health again, but a portion of the skull pressing upon the base of the brain rendered him insane. Anna, believing him dead, came to join her father in America after the war. Last fall a celebrated German doctor examined Herman, and by trephining, restored his brain to its normal condition, making him rational again. When able to walk about after the operation, he instituted inquiries for his sweetheart. He located her in Brooklyn, and an exchange of letters proved that Anna was still unfettered, and was as delighted at the prospect of reunion as Herman could have wished. A week ago a German vessel landed Herman in New York, and yesterday the strangely-united couple were made one.

A Knight for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Judge Advocate J. O. McGarry of District Assembly No. 101 of the Knights of Labor has been nominated to contest the congressional district which the Hon. John M. Glover now represents in the house of representatives. There are seventeen Knights of Labor assemblies in the district, the 5,500 members of which have pledged themselves to vote for the judge advocate. The total number of voters in the district is about 17,5000.

FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Cleveland Forming a Society to Send Poor Children to the Sea Shore.

How the Tender-Hearted Wife of the President is Appealed to by Office-Seekers.

Indications Point to the Adjournment of Congress Some Time Next Week.

Report on the Internal Revenue Service--Funeral of the Late William Hunter.

Interested in Charity.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It seems that Mrs. Cleveland is taking the lead in Washington charities as well as in its society. Since she came here she has performed many private acts of benevolence and contributed liberally toward the flower mission and other charitable organizations. Now she proposes to organize a society of ladies in official circles for the purpose of raising funds to send the poor children to the seashore as often as possible during the heated term. There is already a society here which has for its object to give the little ones a week in the country occasionally, but there has been little vigor in the movement, and as a consequence, very few children can get a breath of fresh air through its efforts. Mrs. Cleveland is going into this work heartily so that by the time she leaves the city, the organization will be on a firm basis with funds enough in the treasury to at least set the project in motion. Many people think that Washington, with its wide avenues, abundance of trees and comfortable-looking dwellings, has no nests of poverty and sickness such as are found in other large cities. Mrs. Cleveland has found out differently in her long drives, and she is determined to use her position as well as her private resources to help the little sufferers who have been born and reared in alleys without ever having seen, perhaps, a blade of grass. She has already conferred with some of the cabinet ladies and other leaders in society and has found them enthusiastically in favor of the project. A meeting will soon be held at which steps will be taken towards

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Funds will not be slow forthcoming. The president will of course contribute, since she is so earnest about the matter. Mrs. Whitney, who will be Mrs. Cleveland's chief assistant, has promised to interest her friends in the movement. She will, no doubt, contribute largely. Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Vilas and Mrs. Manning have informed the mistress of the White house that they will do all in their power to further her charitable intentions, while wealthier citizens of Washington declare they had long hoped for such a movement and would help it along gladly. When Mrs. Cleveland's intentions are made public it is probable that there will be a considerable increase in the number of begging letters that come to her daily. Already she is overwhelmed with them. They are probably the first taste she has received of the bitterness mingled with the sweets of high station. Her mail has of late become larger than that of many public men. Being youthful and inexperienced, she reads all the letters, and they trouble her greatly. If she received only purely begging letters, her course of action could be easily regulated, but she is troubled with letters from women, and sometimes from men, asking her help to obtain or retain some position in the government employ. These applicants know that she is a young and tender-hearted girl, and after having failed elsewhere, they make piteous appeals to her for assistance. A cabinet lady said a few days ago that one morning when she called at the White house she found Mrs. Cleveland pondering over a lengthy letter, while others were in her lap.

TEARS WERE IN HER EYES

as she appealed to her visitor to read the letter and tell her what to do. The letter was found to be a most pitiful appeal from a woman who had been dismissed from the agricultural bureau on account of insufficient appropriations. The woman hinted that her dismissal had reduced her to such abject poverty that she was forced to sell her bed in order to procure food for herself and children, and she would have to go to the poor house unless she could get employment at once. She then went on to beg Mrs. Cleveland to talk to her husband of the matter and concluded with some adroit reminiscences of the time when she was a happy bride herself. "I told Mrs. Cleveland," said the cabinet lady, "that if she began to interest herself in such applications there would be no end to her troubles, and that while the individual in question seemed to deserve pity, I saw no way of helping her except by purse charity. Mrs. Cleveland did not seem to be satisfied with this. Whether or not she spoke of the matter to her husband, I do not know." It is not surprising that woman should appeal to woman under the circumstances that impelled the discharged employe of the agricultural bureau to write that letter, but that a man should appeal to Mrs. Cleveland seems contrary to the eternal fitness of things. Yet it is a frequent occurrence. She has received several letters of appeal from weak-kneed men who have been dismissed from the government service and who have not the courage to face the president or the department officials to make their complaints and seek reinstatement. It is hardly probable that Mrs. Cleveland pays any attention to such unwomanly letters. Still they continue to pour in.

THE PEOPLE WILL BE GLAD.

Probability That Congress Will Adjourn Monday or Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The final adjournment of congress may possibly take place the last of this week, but concurrency of the best opinions on the subject leads to the belief that it will be postponed until Monday or Tuesday of next week. These opinions are, however, usually expressed with a reservation looking to the possibility of important vetoes. All of the appropriation bills, except the general deficiency and the fortifications bills, have passed both houses, and to these two the senate will devote its earliest attention. The river and harbor and legislative bills still linger in conference, and the sundry civil bill will doubtless be made a subject of conference to-morrow. All the other appropriation bills have gone to the president. Beyond a few leading features, which may be stated as probabilities. The future proceedings in both houses are likely to be characterized by struggles for precedence between the advocates of measures long since placed on the calendar, and the results cannot be foretold. After the severe defeat of the steering committee of the house last Friday, that committee abandoned all effort to shape the course of legislation, and the house is therefore left without a guide or recognized program of proceedings. Under the special privilege conferred by the rules, the public lands committee will this week demand action on the land-grant forfeiture bills, while the opponents of these measures will join hands with the friends of the inter-state commerce bill in the attempt to defeat this purpose by raising the question of consideration. The conference reports upon the river and harbor bill may be expected to command the attention of the house whenever they are made, and time enough will be taken to dispose of them, whatever else may be in the way. The amendments made by the senate to the

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

notably the silver certificate clause, will give rise to a spirited and perhaps a prolonged controversy. Little difficulty is anticipated in securing action on the conference reports upon the remaining appropriation bills. Should the senate amend the resolution in any of the ways indicated probable by current rumors, it is believed the house will accept the amendments without a prolonged debate. A last effort will be made by the pension committee, if opportunity is afforded, to secure action on the amended Mexican pension bill, but the strength of the opposition to the measure makes its fate extremely doubtful. The greatest element of uncertainty, involving not only the proceedings of the week, but to some extent the question of final adjournment, is the action of the senate upon amendments which are to be proposed to the fortification bill, possibly increasing the amount appropriated by that measure from less than $1,000,000 to more than $18,000,000. The deficiency appropriation bill is the unfinished business of the senate. Although a very long measure it contains few debatable items, and its consideration is not expected to consume much time. If the committee on appropriations completes its work on the fortification bill to-morrow that measure will next be taken up in the senate. Mr. Dolph, by order of the committee on coast defenses, will propose an amendment appropriating $2,000,000 for the construction of fortifications and other works of coast defense, in accordance with the recommendations of the board on

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and other defenses, and Mr. Hawley, by order of the same committee, expects to propose as amendments the two bills already reported to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern ordnance, one relating to army and the other to naval ordnance, and appropriating $8,000,000 each. It is intended to devote one (possibly two) days to the calendar of secret nominations in secret session after the appropriation bills are passed. The Morrison surplus resolution, if reported as is expected, on Tuesday, will probably come next in the order of consideration. Conference reports and the miscellaneous calendar may take up the remainder of the week. The senate will be urgently invited to give a preference to the vetoed pension bills and the fractional whisky bill over other measures on the calendar. Public attention during the week will center in the conference committee rooms. The conferences upon the river and harbor bill seem to be slowly approaching an agreement on their several points of difference, with a prospect of a complete reconciliation during the week. It is likely that the two houses will by mutual concessions reach an understanding within the next three or four days upon the legislative bill without further conference. The action of the conference on the sundry civil bill and the extent of their labors will depend largely upon the disposition made by the house of the silver certificate amendment. The conference upon the deficiency bill will be little more than a formality. The most important of the miscellaneous measures of general legislation now in conference is the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber-culture law. There is a radical difference between the two houses in respect to the senate amendment to this measure, and some members of the conference committee express the apprehension that it will prove to be irreconcilable, with the consequent failure of the bill to become a law at this session.

VERMONT AND ILLINOIS.

The One Contributes the Smallest Internal Revenue and the Other the Largest.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Hon. Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operation of the internal revenue service during the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1886, of which the following is an abstract: The total collections for the year were $116,902,845. The total collections for the previous fiscal year were $112,421,121, showing an increase of $4,481,724. The increase was made up as follows: $1,581,055 on spirits, $1,500,274 on tobacco, $1,445,949 on fermented liquors. This amount was reduced by decrease of $25,000 in banks and bankers, and a decrease of $20,554 in miscellaneous receipts. There was an increase of 252,212,112 in the number of cigarets, an increase of 151,925,855 in the number of cigars, an increase of 11,070,574 in the number of pounds of tobacco, an increase of 1,606,108 in the number of gallons of spirits distilled from grain and other materials, and an increase of 1,524,980 in the number of barrels of fermented liquors as compared with the previous fiscal year. The states in which the greatest collections were made are, respectively, Illinois $23,852,253, Kentucky $15,746,940, New York $14,365,209, Ohio $12,921,349, Pennsylvania $7,847,231 and Missouri $7,060,649. The smallest collections were Vermont $32,503 and Mississippi, $47,062. In concluding his report Commissioner Miller says: "It is yet too early to make any accurate estimate of the total collection for the current fiscal year. Reports from the various collection districts, however, and information from the larger manufacturing centers, together with the large increase in the receipts for the present month as compared with the same months of last year, indicate that the receipts for the year will be considerably increased.

Funeral of W. H. Hunter.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The funeral of the late William H. Hunter, second assistant secretary of state, took place to-day and was attended by Secretary Bayard, ex-Secretary Evarts, First Assistant Secretary Porter and representatives from all the legations, several senators and all the chiefs of the various bureaus in the state department.

A Queueless Chinaman.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Capital says that the member of the Chinese legation who recently lost his queue, deliberately cut it off himself, and that the member vehemently asserts he will never return to his own country and does not desire longer to be a member of the legation. The loss of the queue was until this announcement surrounded in mystery, and it was generally supposed to have been cut off by someone of a mischievous turn of mind.

Freezing in Summer.

Special to the Globe.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 25.—Yesterday William Ayres, a provision dealer, went into his large patent meat refrigerator while his clerks were at dinner and in some way the door slammed behind him and he was locked in with the temperature at zero. Mr. Ayres weighs 200 pounds, but he soon began to feel sleepy and realized that he was freezing to death. He threw his body violently against the door many times, and succeeded in widening a crack in the inside plank, tore out the layer of charcoal between, and after many efforts broke the outside plank, crawled out and fell in a heap on the floor, where he was found by one of his customers. His muscles on the right side were severed and his ribs and arms paralyzed, while his body was one mass of bruises.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1 a. m.—Michigan and Wisconsin: Local rains followed by fair weather, slightly cooler and variable winds. Minnesota, Iowa, Eastern Dakota and Nebraska: Generally fair weather, variable winds and stationary temperature.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—Umbria, from Liverpool.

Southampton—Fulda, from New York, for Bremen.

Hamburg—Rugia, from New York.

BRISTLING BAYONETS.

Mexico Becomes Suspicious and Assembles a Large Body of Troops at Paso Del Norte.

Evidence on All Sides That That Government is Determined to Keep Cutting in Durance.

Consul Brigham Ordered by the American Government to Secretly Conduct Negotiations.

Rumors Current That Mexican Artillery is Being Moved Up From Chihuahua.

A War Cloud Rising.

EL PASO, Tex., July 25.—The excitement on both sides of the river, among the Mexicans as well as the Americans, has been so great that both governments have concluded, for the purpose of allaying it, to conduct further negotiations secretly and without publicity. For that reason Consul Brigham has had no further official advices since yesterday on the all-absorbing subject of Cutting's imprisonment. Meanwhile soldiers continue as thick as blackbirds in Paso Del Norte. The sleepy old place wears as martial an air as it is possible for such a relic of antiquity to assume. In marked contrast to this nervous exhibition of military power in Paso Del Norte and in contrast to the eager and excited interest taken in this international question by the citizens of El Paso is the supremely calmly indifference of Uncle Sam, who is drowsing at Fort Bliss within a few hundred yards of the hostile hills of Mexico on the other side of a shallow mountain stream. To look at Fort Bliss nobody would imagine that within one mile of it

A HOSTILE CITY

was bristling with armed men, breathing fiery vengeance against the hated Americans. Surreptitiously a train-load of troops from Chihuahua that was massed, as was announced last night, has arrived at Paso Del Norte. The Mexicans are perfect adepts in keeping their intended military movements quiet. Care is taken that whatever of a tangible nature really does transpire in military circles is immediately brought to the knowledge of the government at Washington. A report was current in El Paso last night that the arrest of Medina, who caused Cutting's arrest and who was guilty two days ago of the disturbance during which Consul Brigham's clerk was insulted and threatened, was only nominal, and while it was pretended that he was in jail, he was in reality quickly hid away in an obscure building. It had been given out publicly, however, that he was confined in Cell No. 7 in the same jail in which Cutling is incarcerated. The truth is that Medina, while being conducted to jail by the Mexican police, became

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fighting his escort all along. District Judge Beya happened to come along, and, seeing the state of affairs, took Medina's arm and led him without resistance to jail, where he spent that night. Next day he was tried and found guilty of disturbance and fined. Cutling was brought before Judge Casteneda and informed that his case had become of such national importance that it would have to be transferred to the first district court, where sentence would be pronounced at some future day. Consul Brigham tried to get a reply as to when the trial would take place, but could get no satisfaction. It is becoming more evident that Mexico is determined not to give Cutling up. Rumors on the streets of Paso Del Norte are to the effect that a train load of troops with artillery is coming up from Chihuahua. It begins to look in this section like war.

CANADA'S WATCHFULNESS.

The Eye the Dominion Government Has Been Keeping on Anarchists.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, July 25.—More sensations are promised in the anarchist trial the coming week. The detective Johnson will probably be followed by other men in Pinkerton's employ, who were detailed on the same kind of work. There are two more of these detectives who, it is said, entered the ranks of the anarchists and became members of the armed section. They were unacquainted with each other at the time, and were not aware that others than themselves were engaged in that work. Johnson's cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow. It is said the testimony of the Pinkerton men is to be supplemented by more of a similar character. A good authority states that the Canadian government will take a hand in the prosecution. As the story goes Canadian detectives have been stationed in Chicago for the past two years with the sole object of becoming acquainted with the movements and plans of socialists and anarchists. These detectives, it is said, have ingratiated themselves into the good offices of the followers of the red flags and learned their most important secrets. They have become members of the armed section and other organizations. They have drilled and trained with the dynamiters and been advised of every move that was made or contemplated. The details of the information thus obtained were sent to Canada as soon as obtained, and it is said that the Canadian government is better acquainted with the Chicago socialists than the Chicago detectives. The Canadian government has kept itself informed on this particular in order to prevent an invasion of dynamiters—real or imaginary—across its own border