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VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 40.

MORE ABOUT SAMOA.

The President Transmits to Congress Correspondence Regarding the Dispute.

Acceptance of Bismark's Invitation to Resume the Conference of 1887.

The Protocols Show That England and Germany Are in Cahoots.

Germany Wants a Government Based on Mercantile Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The president to-day transmitted to congress a quantity of correspondence regarding the Samoa dispute and the protocols of the conference of 1887. In his formal letter of transmittal to the president, Secretary Bayard says that the governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to the publication of these joint protocols. The agreement to consider the discussions of that conference confidential, the secretary says, has alone caused the papers now sent to have been, up to this time, withheld from publication. A telegram from Mr. Pendleton on Feb. 1, informed the department that the reported action of the German consul at Apia, who, against the protest of the British consul, had declared foreigners under martial law, was contrary to instructions, and he had been rebuked, and that the German government would adhere strictly to treaty status. Mr. Pendleton added that this statement from the German secretary of state for foreign affairs anticipated the representations Mr. Pendleton was instructed to make, and he would therefore withhold them for the present. The following note was sent by Secretary Bayard to Count Arco, on Feb. 1:

My Dear Count Arco: Referring to my note of yesterday, I have now the pleasure to inform you that a telegram just received from Mr. Pendleton, at Berlin, states that the object of my instructions to him in reference to the declaration of martial law by the German consul at Apia, had been anticipated, and at the foreign office he had been informed that the assumption of the German consul at Apia was disavowed, and that such action, if it had been taken,

WAS REGRETTED AND REBUKED

by the German government. This was wholly in the line of the note verbale you read me this morning.

Prince Bismarck to Count Arco, read by the latter to the secretary of state Feb. 4. The present situation in Samoa regarding the interests of the three treaty powers, renders it necessary to renew the attempt to bring the future of those islands to an understanding. The position of the three treaty powers in the civilized world makes it their duty to stop the bloody combat, accompanied by barbarous customs, of those numerous tribes, for whose welfare, according to the judgment of the civilized world, it is a duty of the treaty powers to provide. Prince Bismarck, in consequence, considers it a duty of the participating governments to put an end, by the agreement of treaty powers, to the troubles which have originated in Samoa by restitution of peace among the Samoans themselves, and so make an end of future bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war, conducted with barbarous cruelty among the natives. The best remedy seems to be a resumption of the consultation which took place between the representatives of Germany, England and the United States in the year 1887 at Washington, and at that time adjourned without any possibility of their representatives coming to an agreement. In consequence, I have been requested by Prince Bismarck to propose to you to resume with Germany and the British government the consultation regarding the Samoan question. The last conference took place at Washington. According to the equal rights of the three treaty powers it seems proper that the place for the negotiations should

CHANGE IN REGULAR TURN.

Based upon this opinion, I am directed to invite the government of the United States to a conference regarding Samoa, to take place at Berlin, and a similar invitation has been sent to the British government. I am also directed to declare that any supposition that Germany would not feel satisfied with a neutral position in the Samoan Islands is unfounded. As we have already declared in the last conference (of 1887), it is neither our intention to put in question the independence of the island group, nor the equal rights of the treaty powers. We simply desire to create a condition which offers permanent security for bringing to an end bloodshed and decapitation, and which grants permanent safety to the commercial interests of the three treaty powers in Samoa. Mr. Bayard to Count Arco, Department of State, Washington, Feb. 5.—Sir: The president having been made acquainted fully with the tenor of the instructions received by you from Prince Bismarck, and read by you yesterday from my transcription, he requested me to say that he fully shares in the desire expressed by the prince chancellor to bring the blessing of peace and order to the remote and feeble community of semi-civilized people inhabiting the island of Samoa; and that he clearly recognizes the duty of the powerful nations of Christendom to deal with these people in a spirit of

MAGNANIMITY AND BENEVOLENCE.

On behalf of the United States government the president instructs me to express his acceptance of the proposal of the government of Germany to resume the consultations held in this city between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended on the 24th day of July, 1887, such consultation to be renewed as it was undertaken, for the purpose of establishing peace, and an orderly stable government in the Samoan islands, on the basis of their recognized independence and the equal rights of the three treaty powers. The resumption of such conference, as is now proposed by Prince Bismarck, upon the general lines advanced by each of the three powers, as set forth in the protocols of the conference as far as it has progressed and embracing certain points of agreement, appears to present a hopeful prospect for securing the welfare of the Samoan people, and such a neutralization of territorial jurisdiction as will prevent preponderant control by any nation, and secure equal rights of commerce and navigation to all. The sooner this conference can be resumed the better, and in view of the late deplorable scenes of bloodshed which have been exhibited upon Samoan soil, entailing deep, regrettable loss to Germany, it appears to be essential that a truce should be forthwith proclaimed, and further armed action should be arrested. A contention of arms by such a

SCANTY BAND AS THE SAMOANS,

against the vast armaments of Germany has, of course, but one result, assured in advance, and would be manifestly futile. There is no feature of equality in such a struggle. As the assurance of Prince Bismarck, that the pacification of the Samoan troubles and the occupation of a neutral position are his only objects, is frankly accepted by the United States, as it is tendered by Germany, it is suggested, in furtherance of the desired result of the conference, that instructions to suspend belligerent action and await the action of such conference should at once be telegraphed to their respective officers in Samoa by the three treaty powers. To continue to prosecute a war of destruction and reprisal, even upon admitted provocation, would surely not consist with the objects of any of the three powers. It is hoped, therefore, that orders of the nature indicated, will be forwarded to Samoa without delay. The announcement of the conference between the treaty powers, it is confidently expected, will at once cause a cessation of hostilities among the natives. And their speedy election of a king would certainly be a long step toward harmony. Except as the condition may be changed by a free election of a king by the natives, it is deemed essential that the affairs in Samoa should remain in statu quo, pending the conference. If we may indulge in hope, which the adoption of suggestions promises for a successful issue of the conference, the government of the United States

WILL AT ONCE TAKE STEPS

to be properly represented at the meeting of such conference in Berlin. The statements you read me, as emanating from the German consul at Samoa, in which he finds fault with the conduct of Capt. Leary, of the "Nipsic," and of Mr. Blacklock, the United States consul, as violative of the instructions of this government to maintain an impartial attitude in the conflicts in Samoa, do not appear to be substantiated by an averment of any personal knowledge of the facts, but must have been based upon information and belief only, or are reported at second-hand and must be classed as merely hearsay evidence. These conflicting statements of the German consul will be brought to the attention of Capt. Leary and Mr. Blacklock, and their reply will be communicated. Much allowance must be made for the excitement prevailing in Samoa, which is not favorable to accuracy or moderation of statement, especially of those concerned as actors.

T. F. BAYARD.

PROTOCOLS SUMMARIZED.

They Show That Germany Wants the Big End of Everything.

The protocols of the conference between the United States, Germany and England, which began at Washington July 25, 1887, shows that at the first meeting a memorandum was submitted on behalf of the United States. It provided for the independence and autonomy of the kingdom of the island of Somoa, for a native king and respect for native customs and traditions. It further provided for a constitution; also that the foreign consuls should retain permanent jurisdiction over their countrymen, and that each of the treaty powers could alternately keep a man-of-war in Samoan waters four months in each year. The German minister said that Malietoa had notoriously violated his treaty obligations; that the Samoans are incapable of maintaining peace and order, and therefore he suggested an

ADVISOR TO THE KING,

this advisor to "act as the mandatory of the three powers." He acknowledged absolute equality of treatment in respect of commerce, navigation, jurisdiction and all other matters. The British minister favored an international land court and an unaitered consular jurisdiction, as Malietoa and Tamasese were then at war. At the conference on July 2, Mr. Bayard said he understood that all agreed upon the following point: That there should be no annexation of the islands by any treaty powers; that the independence of the islands was to be preserved with equal right of commerce and navigation for the subjects of the treaty powers; that the native government was to be established and assisted to maintain itself; that the present jurisdiction of consuls over their own countrymen should be preserved; that the present treaties be maintained so far as the rights of the three powers under them were concerned; that means for the raising of revenue for the support of the government should be devised, and the question of taxing foreigners should be considered; that a land court should be established to settle titles, etc. Mr. Bayard said that Germany and Great Britain proposed that there should be only a king and council of chiefs. The United States would suggest a king, a council of chiefs and a legislative assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people of the islands. The German minister said if there was such a legislative assembly as Mr. Bayard proposed, it should have a consultative and

NOT A DECIDING VOTE,

and with this understanding, he was not opposed to such an assembly. Mr. Bayard said that there were some other points on which the propositions of the powers did not run so closely together. The first was as to kingship. The United States, in view of existing treaties and declaration made by consuls, had proposed the continued recognition of Malietoa Laupepa as king and of Tamasese as vice king. The British and German government proposed a new election. In this, for the sake of coming to an agreement, he was disposed to concur. The customs of the Samoans should prevail in it, and the result of election should be announced to and declared by the three consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the proceedings. Mr. Bayard said his proposal to let Malietoa remain as king had been objected to by Germany and Great Britain. The German minister asked whether the newly-elected king should not be approved by the powers? Mr. Bayard thought not. The German minister said people might nominate the king and the powers confirm him. Mr. Bayard objected to this on the ground that this would virtually give the powers the choice of a king. Mr. Bayard said that there had been a proposition from Germany which had met with a certain degree of recognition from Great Britain, that the power having the greatest present commercial interest should exercise a preponderating influence. To that he (Mr. Bayard) would object. At the conference on July 9, the land commission proposed by Mr. West was discussed. Mr. Bayard opposed it as

EMBARRASSING THE COURT.

The German minister coincided with Mr. West. At the fourth conference held July 16, the German minister said that Mr. Bayard had stated that if the German plan were followed, it would result eventually in converting the islands into a German possession. Mr. Bayard replied that he had understood the proposition of the British minister to be that the three governments should alternate in the appointment of the mandatory, but that in consideration of its greater interest, Germany should have the first five years. He thought that the recognition of a preponderance of interest would weaken the neutrality of the islands. The German minister said that Mr. Bayard's plan for a co-operation of the three powers had been tried in the municipal board of Alpia, and had approved a failure there. He quoted from the report of Mr. Thurston as follows: "The great object of a Samoan party, when seeking to gain an ascendency, is to intrigue for foreign support, and hence much of the trouble has arisen." The co-operation of the two other powers, the minister said, with the power having the predominating interest, would best bring about the result that all desired. On July 21st, the fifth conference was held. The land title court was discussed at great length and during the discussion the question of control came up again. Mr. Bayard asked Mr. West if he expressed the views of the British minister, when he said that the mandatory scheme did not involve the recognition of any preponderance of interest, which he thought ought not to be taken into account in dealing with the matters before the conference. "Certainly," said Mr. West. The German minister interposed the objection that he could not allow the adoption of a plan which would at any time throw the

CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS

into the hands of either of the two countries whose interests were less than those of Germany. Mr. Bayard said that the proposed land commission was the corner-stone of the arrangement, but in the plan proposed by Germany the preponderance of interests were to be made the beginning and the middle and the end of the whole thing. Mr. West said that he could not see it in that way. At the conference of July 26 the German minister read a paper in which he defined the meaning of the memorandum read at the second conference to be that Germany, hving the largest interest in Samoa, she claims to be entrusted by the other two powers to exercise the efficient control there, as well for her own interests as for those of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Bayard asserted that the plan of the German minister was a foreign autocratic government, based on mercantile interests. Mr. Bayard favored an adjournment until autumn, in order to give the governments of Germany and Great Britain time to consider the protocols.

PREPARING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

LONNON, Feb. 8.—The Samoan conference will open in a few days. Lord Charles Beresford's visit to Berlin is in connection with this matter.

Germans Are Glad.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The recall of Mr. Sewall, the American consul at Samoa, is generally looked upon with favor here, and the newspapers are urging the recall of the English consul also.

SENATOR EVARTS SNUBBED.

His Opposition to the Des Moines River Bill Not Noticed by His Colleagues.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The naval and fortification appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar of the senate to-day. Mr. Evarts gave notice that he would call up Monday next the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections relating to the Texas outrages. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to consider the subject of irrigation and the best method of reclaiming the arid lands of the United States. Referred. Mr. Chandler's resolution as to naval officers' claims and in relation to the removal of employes under the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the resolution of Mr. Chace as to changes of railway postal clerks since January, 1865, were agreed to. On motion of Mr. Spooner, the resolution of Mr. Gibson, for an inquiry as to the state of suffrage throughout the United States, with the substitute offered by Mr. Chandler as to the recent election in Louisiana, were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The senate then took up the house bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa. Mr. Evarts opposed the bill. He said it had been before congress for many years, but had passed the two houses but once (last congress), when it was vetoed by the president in a message that was brief and terse, and presenting precisely the legal and constitutional questions involved. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, defended the bill, and without further debate the bill was passed. The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up. The amendment to increase the clerical force of the civil service commission was rejected, and the bill was passed. The Union Pacific refunding bill was taken up; the pending question being Mr. Mitchell's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to include in its provisions the Central Pacific railroad.

Mr. Mitchell made a speech in support of his resolution at the conclusion of which the bill went over without action. The disagreeing conference report on the South Dakota admission bill was presented, and a new conference ordered. A message from the president on Samoan affairs was read, and after the passage of a number of private pension bills, the senate at 5:30 p. m., adjourned till to-morrow.

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

The Senate Tariff Bill Is a Delusion and a Snare.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The computations made by the treasury experts upon the probable effect of the senate amendments to the tariff bill reached the committee on ways and means today, and were sent to the printer. A Democratic member of the committee says the tables shew that one-half of the reduction of $25,000,000 effected by the changes in the sugar schedule is wiped out by changes in the other tariff schedules, which in themselves would result in a considerable increase in the revenue. This would leave the net reduction of revenue about twelve or thirteen million, leaving the internal revenue sections out of the calculation.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOW.

Representatives Pass the Army and Agricultural Appropriation Bills.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The house after meeting to-day took up the army appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of muskets was adopted. The committee then rose and the bill passed. The agricultural bill was then taken up for consideration, and Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, made an attack upon the system of distributing seeds. His remarks, however, had no effect, and a motion by him to strike out the clause was voted down. The bill was then passed, and the house at 5 o'clock took a recess till 7:30 p. m.

The house at its evening session passed thirty-eight private pension bills and at 10 o'clock adjourned.

Chosen by the President.

WASHIOGTON, Feb. 8.—The president sent to the senate to-day the nomination of Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner of labor. Thomas M. Vance, of North Carolina, to be receiver of public moneys at North Yakima, Washington territory.

CONFESSION OF A CUR

Red Nose Mike Details the Assassination of McClure and Flannigan.

The Story of His Own Crime Shocks the Red-Handed Wretch.

Unknown Dynamitards Blow Up a Gotham Brewery With a Bomb.

Old Dominion Grangers Terribly Frightened by an Army of Mad Dogs.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.—At the trial of Red-Nosed Mike to-day, William Oplinger, an old hunter, testified to Mike's showing him a rifle purchased here in August last, and on being shown the rifle found by Capt. Linden in the woods, identified it positively as being the same one. Edward Kimerer, of this city, testified to having sold the rifle to Mike and his companions. Antonio Napellello, a bright young Italian, nineteen years of age, says that on July 1 Mike asked him to take part in the murder and robbery of the paymaster; he refused, and Mike warned him not to tell any one under pain of death. Two days afterwards Mike and Severino again approached him on the subject, but he refused, when they again threatened him with death. Witness soon after left here and went to Shenandoah. He never told any one of Mike's proposition, as he was not sure that Mike had done the murder. Three witnesses testified to Mike's having admitted committing the murder, but say that he claims to have done it because he was afraid to refuse for fear of a secret Italian society, whose headquarters are in New York. He said he would sooner commit the murder and take his chances with the law than refuse and take chances with the society. Francisco Chiviacco, of Philadelphia, who had been in jail here for a month, was introduced to Mike by Beverino, and later on he and Mike were out together, when he said to Mike: "Beverino told me all about you," meaning that Beverino had said that Mike was the head officer of a secret Italian society, which is very strong in Chicago at present. Mike, supposing that Chiviacco was referring to the murder, told him the circumstances, and how he himself (Mike) was the instigator. When Chiviacco told Mike that his confederates had gone to Italy Mike cried and said that the

FATAL SHOTS WERE FIRED

and to no purpose, since they had taken all the money and left him here penn less. He then had the witness write to parties in Italy, who sent back money for Mike to escape the country. At the evening session Capt. Linden detailed the capture of Mike. His confession was read in evidence. It details one of the most horrible and diabolical schemes ever perpetrated. Mike was also put on the stand. He merely testified at this time to what took place in Capt. Linden's office while in Philadelphia. Capt. Linden then detailed how after they left Philadelphia under cover of darkness Mike led them to the mountain spot, and there some of the money, the rifle, satchel and several cartridges were found among the rocks. He knew everything. Capt. Linden's story caused the most intense excitement in court, and the wretch, as he sat at the defendant's table, was a picture of utter dismay. The story of the planning and shooting reads like a novel. The court adjourned until to-morrow morning. In his confession, Mike details how Antonio Napolello, Beverino and himself were practicing with a revolver, when Beverino remarked, "By G—d, we ought to get that money from the paymaster when he comes up the road. The three of us can do it without being discovered." Antonio and I said "yes, we are satisfied." Several more conferences were held, and later I went to Wilkesbarre on business. Beverino went with me, and while going down the road he was looking for a good

PLACE TO DO THE MURDER.

He mentioned two or three places as good ones, and I said yes. When we got in town we went into a gun store and bought a Winchester rifle. Then we left the store and went to Parsons. From there we went to the shanty. I carried the rifle. It was a 44-caliber Winchester rifle, sixteen shots. On the way to the shanty Beverino was hunting for a place to hide the rifle. He found a place about a quarter or half a mile from No. 7 shanty, alongside of a creek under a big stone or rock under a big tree. This tree stands on the rock. He put the rifle under the rock, and also the cartridges. He said nothing about the murder from that time until two or three days later. Then he went away to Philadelphia to hear about work. He returned on Monday. The next morning I went into Wilkesbarre with Beverino and Vincenzo Vilello. We went to a store where there was a gun. Neither of them would go inside but sent me in. Beverino must have told Vilello about the job and the rifle, as he seemed to know all about it. I got the rifle and all three of us went back to the hiding place and placed the rifle under the big stone. Nothing was said about the proposed murder until the 17th of October, when the three of us stood in No. 1 shanty and spoke about it and Beverino said we would have to go down the road to-morrow or next day. Then Vilello seemed to lose courage and Beverino said that the man who loses courage gets killed. I then said: 'Who is to do the shooting?' Beverino said:

'I WILL DO IT;'

and he said to Vilello: 'All you got to do is to take anything I hand you,' and he said to me: 'Mike, you go down the road, and let us know when they are coming.' He said: 'I've got a good rifle, and could shoot more than two men.' On the morning of the murder it was raining, and I did not think they would go to get the money, so I went to the clumps and saw them start. When I got down to the place where we were to wait they were not there. McClure and Flanagan passed me, but I did not speak to them. When they got to a little hill they went slow, and I followed them. I saw Beverino come up and shoot from the bushes. He shot McClure twice in the back. He then shot the other man, and I think hit him. Then Vilello came up in front of them, and shot the other man twice in the face. I had a revolver in my hand, running after them. The horse ran, and McClure was hanging with his feet under the wheel. When they had gone about twenty or thirty yards the 3rd man fell out and Vilello ran away down the road and Beverino looked at me and told me to come. I went to him and when they got to the place where they afterwards found the horse, he stopped and then Beverino shot the horse and shot McClure again in the face. He then shot a good many times at the horse. I was standing still and he cursed me and got very white, and said: 'Here, you hold this gun and if anybody comes you kill them.' I held it and with the knife he cut the straps that held the valise to the buggy, then put the valise on his shoulders and said, 'let's go through here.' It was raining and muddy and we went up and took the money and hid it a couple of miles from the scene of the murder; also the gun. I shot four times; don't know whether I hit anybody. Beverino fired about fifteen shots.

WRECKED BY A BOMB.

An Explosion of Dynamite Wrecks a Brewery in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A terrific explosion this evening blew a hole through the two-foot wall of David Stevenson's brewery, and shattered hundreds of windows on Tenth avenue in the neighborhood of Fortieth street, where it occurred. Fortunately, scarcely a human being was seriously hurt. Who placed the dynamite bomb—for such it is believed, was the cause of the explosion—is a mystery. The motive for the deed is only a matter of conjecture. David Stevenson's brewery and malt house stands on the southwest corner of Tenth avenue and Fortieth street, in the neighborhood of a bad region known as "Hell's Kitchen." The structure extends from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street and westward about 250 feet. The structure is seven stories high. Between the sidewalk and the wall of the brewery extending from the corner of Fortieth street westward, is an open plat of ground, surrounded by an iron railing. In this area the explosion occurred. Mr. Stevenson has lately been involved in labor troubles. John O'Connell, president of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Protective association, and an employe of a Long Island brewery, made charges against Mr. Stevenson that he was not paying his men enough and though the charges were disproved, a boycott was ordered. This was recently removed however, as unjust. Not one of his men left him during the fight however, and now in the vicinity of the brewery it is thought that malice, because of these facts, prompted the act to-night. Nearly opposite the spot where the supposed bomb burst is the residence of Rev. Father Gleason, pastor of the church of St. Raphael. The priest was standing at the window of his study in the central front room on the second floor. He tells the story of the explosion as follows: "While I was looking out I felt a sudden shock and heard a terrific noise at the same instant. Glass was falling in splinters all around me. My first thought was that a frightful accident of some kind had happened, and I rushed for my stole and oil stock and breviary to be ready to administer the

SACRAMENT OF EXTREME UNCTION.

"I felt horrified to think what fearful scenes I might soon witness, of injuries to life and limb as I made my way to the street. Thanks to God no one was injured so far as I could see. There was a blinding glare accompanying the sound of the explosion, but what the color of the flash was I could not say." One of Father Gleason's assistants is Rev. Father Daniel Dwyer. He was also in the house when the bomb burst. Said he: "I thought it was 'hell's kitchen' blown up. For a second or two I was so stunned by the concussion of air that I could not think. Then seizing my stole and oil stock I went to the ground floor. A glance on the street explained all." One of the domestics in the house said that she was in the dining room on the street floor and looking almost across toward where the missile exploded. She said she saw something like a ball of fire, and at the same instant she heard the big boom, and the glass flew from the window panes as if invisible sledges were hammering them. All the glass in front of the church was broken. John and Edward Dunn, brothers, are bartenders in a neighboring saloon. John was drawing a glass of beer when the explosion occurred, and the glass was blown out of his hand, and Ed was flung back against the pump with a force that caused internal injuries. Just at the spot where the explosion is thought to have been are five drying kilns, but Mr. Stevenson is positive that gas did not cause the explosion. Fire Chief Gicquel, who was present, was of the opinion that the bomb was thrown from the roof of the tenement across the way by a steady hand and a good shot. It is stated that at a drug store near the scene four women had been brought to premature confinement by the explosion.

AN EPIDEMIC OF RABIES.

Old Dominion Farmers Frightened Out of Their Wits by Dozens of Mad Dogs Roaming Wild.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 8.—The greatest excitement prevails among the farmers throughout a region covering about ten milef in Wetzel county, the cause being the discovery that there are from eight to ten dogs afflicted with rabies, within the territory named, running wild through the woods and over the fields. For a month past live stock on numerous farms have been found dead, and hogs and cattle observed to be suffering from what was thought to be fits, but the cause was not suspected until yesterday, when it was ascertained a number of horses, cattle and hogs had been bitten by mad dogs, and that two children, Morgan by name, had shared in the same fate. The disease is supposed to have originated in the county late last fall, and to have spread since. There is the greatest anxiety for the Morgan children, as the dog that wounded them has since died, and another dog bitten by it before its death has gone mad. The farmers will inaugurate a general raid, and kill all dogs for a dozen miles around in the hope of stamping out the disease. In Marshall county, adjoining Wetzell, Mrs. Mory W. Smith, aged seventy, is lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by a dog supposed to be mad.

Goodkin Is No Gawk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A. S. Goodkin, cashier of the Manhattan Elevated Railway company, has gone to Canada with between $50,000 and $75,000 of the funds of the company.

It was found to-night that Mr. Gookin had not fled. He was seen by a reporter and denied the story of his defalcation. There is no doubt, however, of a shortage in the accounts. The company's officers say there has been some slight irregularites. There is a disposition to hush the matter up, and Mr. Gookin will probably not be prosecuted. He has resigned.

Murder Will Out.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—A young man named Goden was arrested in Barnwell to-day as one Ed Goodloe, charged with a murder in Texas. Golden has been in Barnwell county over a year and married there.

Cremation of a Little Coon.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A six-year-old colored child, Mary Mills, living in Armstrong, Kan., went to the stove this morning to light a pipe for her mother. The girl's clothing caught fire and she was dead in half an hour after the accident.

WILD RIOTS IN ROME.

Unemployed Workmen March Through the Eternal City Stoning the Police.

Shouting "Bread or Blood," They Ruthlessly Pillage Right and Left.

Many Persons Injured During a Panic in a Burning Theater.

Munchausen Le Caron Continues His Wild Tale to the Parnell Commission.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The fears recently entertained by the authorities that an outbreak would occur among the thousand of unemployed persons in this city were realized to-day. This morning a great crowd of unemployed working men assembled and marched through the Via Condotta and other streets of the city, blackening the shop fronts as they went, and in some cases entering stores and carrying off whatever plunder they could secure. Street lamps and windows were smashed by the mob, and on the Via Frattini a number of buildings were partly wrecked. Several collisions occurred between the police and the working men, and a number of persons were wounded. Several of the ringleaders among the rioters were arrested. Troops are forming a cordon around the disturbed district. Thirty persons, mostly policemen, were dangerously wounded during the riot. It is feared that the trouble will be renewed to-morrow.

COSTA'S LETTER CAUSED IT.

ROME, Feb. 8.—A violent article by Deputy Costa in the Messenger urged the workman to revolt and not to believe Premier Crispi's paomises of government employment. Deputy Costa, the Socialist Frattland and the eccentric Prof. Labriota, who led the rioters at the opera house and Finocchi's glass and porcelain factory, were badly injured. The troops were compelled to charge the mob and to threaten to fire. One hundred arrests were made.

Panic in a Playhouse.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Theater Royal, at Aldershot, was burned to the ground to-night. A performance was in progress when the fire broke out, and the audience became panic-stricken and a mad rush for the doors ensued. In the struggle to reach the street many persons were trampled upon and injured, and there were a number of narrow escapes from death.

MUNCHAUSEN LE CARON.

He Continues His Wild Tale Before the Parnell Commission.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The session of the Parnell commission was resumed this morning. Mr. Parnell, who was present during a part of yesterday's sitting, did not appear to-day in court. Le Caron's cross-examination was continued. He said that during the last fortnight he got various documents from Mr. Anderson, an official connected with the home office, who allowed him to see all the correspondence with the department on this subject. Mr. Anderson afterwards introduced Le Caron to Secretary Houston, of the Loyal Patriotic union. The witness said that for the first three years of his self-imposed employment as spy he received no pay from the government, and now he only received pay in part. Mr. Anderson had opposed his testifying before the commission, and declared if he did so he would do it on his own responsibility. Anderson selected the documents he thought would be useful in giving evidence, but it was Houston who selected those which had been read in court. "I made the first proposal to come here and testify," said Le Caron. Referring to America, the witness said that the Irish brotherhood had captured and controlled the National league. Le Caron said he had practiced medicine and kept a drug store and had become rich. He had held a high military office in the brotherhood, but never an executive office. Bradley, of Philadelphia, was now at the

HEAD OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In 1882 the Brotherhood numbered 22,000 members. That number is now higher and is increasing. The suppression of the league and the persecution of Irish members of parliament gave an impetus to the organization. "Devoy," said Le Caron, "is a professional Irish politician. After the convention in 1881 both parties were of the same mind about outrages. Some thought that the league would become a source of danger to the Brotherhood." Sir Charles Russell quoted from a report which read: "Serious danger menaces us from the league, which threatens to crush revolutionary movement." The witness said he believed the words in the report "extreme leaders" referred to Parnellite members of parliament. The League and Brotherhood sent out subscriptions to the League in Ireland. The Brotherhood tried to control the subscriptions intended for the league. Le Caron said that all the delegates to the convention had credentials from the league or clubs affiliating therewith. Sir Charles Russell asked that Le Caron's letters to the government, covering this matter, be produced. Le Caron—Do you wish to risk men's lives? Sir Charles Russell—The judges will see the letters first and decide whether the names should be published. Later Mr. Russell handed to the judges a paper, stating that it contained so grave a statement that he wished to obtain the opinion of the judges whether it should be noticed. The witness said that in the West of America the Irish demonstrations were exclusively, and the East mainly, in the hands of

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

At the most of the meetings the mayors of the repective towns presided, and respectable people attended. Sir Charles Russell quoted from the preamble of the constitution of the National League of America to show that the object of the organization was the establishment of peasant proprietorship and just laws. Witness said that Gen. Jones was the originator of communications between the "I. R. B." and the Russian minister at Washington in view of a possible war between England and Russia.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Special Cable to the Globe.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Figaro publishes letters from Prince Rudolph to the Duke of Braganza, crown prince of Portugal, and from the Baroness Vetzera to her mother, in which both writers announce their intention to die.

RARELY LEAVES HER APARTMENTS.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Princess Stephanie rarely leaves her apartments, and devotes all of her time to her daughter. She stays here but three weeks longer. She will then go to Miramar. Cardinal Archbishop Simor, the primate of Hungary, has not attended any requiem service for Prince Rudoph.

HIS NAME IS PAT MOLLOY.

The Celt Who Tricked the Times on Trial for Perjury.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Patrick Molloy was charged at the Bow street police court to-day with committing perjury in his testimony before the Parnell commission. Charles Matthews, counsel for the Times was prosecutor. He stated that Molloy had tricked the Dublin solicitor for the Times by revelations concerning the Fenian brotherhood and the Invincibles. Molloy afterward denied before the commission that he was either a Fenian or an Invincible. The prosecution ascertained that Molloy had been both, and they had evidence to prove perjury. Patrick Delaney, who was sentenced to death for complicity in the Phœnix park murders, his sentence being afterward commuted to life imprisonment, was the first witness. He knew Molloy; first met him at a Fenian meeting at Mullet's public house in Dublin in 1880. In 1881 Molloy became "sub-center," having charge of arms. He gave witness a rifle and a sword bayonet. Mullet kept a secret arsenal, which was supplied by the American association. Witness knew that Molloy joined the invincibles. In 1882 a party was formed to murder Chief Secretary Forster. It included the witness, Carey, Curley, Brady, Mollow and others. Carey and Molloy together watched Secretary Forster's movements for a chance to murder him. Molloy also assisted in the plot to murder Justice Lawson, Crown Solicitor Anderson and the twelve Dublin jurymen who gave a verdict of guilty against the Fenian, Frank Hynes. The jurymen were to be made an example of in order to terrorize others. Witness, Molloy, Brady and Jim Mullet lay in wait for Justice Lawson in Merrion square, but the plot failed, Lawson being guarded by five men. The case was adjourned until tomorrow.

A WHOLESALE LIAR.

Dakotians Who Know Le Caron Cast Reflections on His Veracity.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Feb. 8.—Cashier Mulcahy, of the Grand Forks National bank, and Deputy Sheriff O'Connor are well acquainted with Dr. Le Caron who is creating such a sensation in London as a Times witness in the Parnell case. They state that Le Caron is a wholesale liar and that his real name is Beach. Mulcahy affirms that in 1881 he was present in the Palmer house, Chicago, and met Beach; that no such statement as "things are satisfactory on the other side," was ever used, and that this Le Caron alias Beach was a British spy even at that time, and his whole testimony relative to the Palmer house transaction is false.

MADE BY MITCHELL.

Articles Signed for a Fight Between Kilrain and Smith.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Articles were signed to-day for a fight between Jem Smith and Jake Kilrain for £1,000 a side under London rules, the match to be open to a stake of £5,000 a side if Kilrain's match with Sullivan is decided by a bona fide fight The contest between Smith and Kilrain is fixed for October. Charley Mitchell has arranged to box Smith ten rounds with small gloves, the victor in the greatest number of rounds to be the winner.

Denials Are Useless.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Advices from Vienna, which may be regarded as absolutely authentic, assert that Count Hoyos and all the domestics at the Meyerling chateau saw Baroness Vetzera, who had been shot, lying under the counterpane on Crown Prince Rudolph's bed, and the crown prince lying outside the bedclothes, and that they confirm the report of family disputes arising owing to the intimacy of the crown prince with the baroness.

Virchow Accepts Office.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Prof. Virchow has accepted the presidency of the famous Berlin Medical Society for the Treatment of Internal Complaints. The article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which recently appeared in the London Contemporary Review, is now permitted be circulated in Germany.

Boulanger's Liberal Programme.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Gen. Boulanger, in an interview to-day, declared that his programme was the adoption of the American constitution, but with a ten-year presidency; the formation of a council of state to prepare and submit laws to a non-deliberative national council of 500 members, half to be elected by universal suffrage and half to be chosen by the provinces, and to sit only one month in the year, and the granting of limited local government to the provinces.

Kilbridde Gets Three Months.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—Mr. Kilbridde, member of parliament for South Kerry, was to-day sentenced to three months imprisonment, without hard labor, for breach of the crimes act. Mr. Kilbridde appealed and was admitted to bail.

Gales on the British Coasts.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Heavy gales are again raging on the English and Irish coasts. A building fell near Bolton today, crushing a number of cottages and killing six persons. At Pembroke a ferry-boat capsized and nine persons were drowned.

Europe Swept by Storms.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Severe snow storms are prevailing throughout Germany, Austria and France.

More Persons Drowned.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A ferry boat capsized at Pembroke to-day, throwing all on board into the water. Nine persons were drowned.

Col. Senart Censured.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Col. Senart has been reprimanded and his offense has been noted upon his service record. No representation has been made to the government by the German ambassador in regard to Col. Senart's action.

Veterans' Remains Exhumed.

Special Cable to the Globe.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—The remains of a number of officers who fell on the field of Waterloo have been removed from the Quartier Leopold to the Evere cemetery.

Nazarenes Set Free.

BELGRADE, Feb. 8.—The court of appeals has commuted the sentence of imprisonment of the Nazarenes who were recently condemned for incit n resistance to compulsory military service.

JIM HILL'S BOVINES

Agitate the Members of the House of Representatives in Debate.

Jared Benson Eulogizes Railroads as Birds Laying Golden Eggs.

John Day Smith Asserts That They Feed Upon Pocketbooks

The Sevatson Investigating Resolution Amended and Passed.

"Have I claimed that the railroads were charitable institutions?"

"Have I?"

Jared Benson waved his hand with a dramatic sweep that made the house roar with laughter.

"The gentleman from Hennepin (Smith) certainly has a magnificently fertile imagination when he accused me of ethis. He should take up novel writing."

Mr. Benson accompanied these remarks with a profound bow in the direction of the crushed Mr. Smith.

"He daresn't say a word in favor of the railroads."

"I dare."

"How has Jim Hill been represented in this house? As standing with a prize boar and a hornless bull in one hand and a cow and a bag of No. 1 wheat in the other."

"Whatever may be said of Jim Hill, he is certainly broad-gauged."

"I'm no pet of Jim Hill's. [Laughter.] He never gave me a pig, nor a bull, nor an ass.

"I ain't built that way."

The grangers had control of the house yesterday on the Sevatson resolution that the speaker should appoint a special committee of seven to inquire into the approximate cost of the construction of the several railroads in this state and their present value. The objectionable part of the resolution was that which authorized the committee to employ a clerk, said clerk to be selected by the chairman of the committee, and to be an expert in railroad construction and to receive the same pay as is received by the assistant sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Crossfield introduced a substitute for this, providing that the regular railroad committee of