

BLENDING SQUADRONS

German and Italian Fleets in the Mediterranean to Be as One.

The Object of This Movement Is to Make France Mad.

Salisbury's Cabinet Is Now Wrangling Over the Irish Land Bill.

Lord Fitzgerald Outlines the Plan for a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The very grave and important news comes from Berlin this evening that the squadron of the German fleet now in the Mediterranean is to be blended with the Italian fleet, and that both are to be placed under one commander. The public announcement of this event will take place while Emperor William is at Monza, where he and the empress will meet the Italian royal family on the 14th inst. The object of this movement is easy to understand. By combining the two fleets the French fleet in the Mediterranean will be greatly reduced in numerical importance. If this scheme is carried out, no doubt it will be, the French government will undoubtedly take immediate exception to it, and it may be the forerunner of a very angry discussion. The truth about England's pronounced difficulty in Sikkim has at last leaked out. It was supposed that the stumbling block was the ignorant obstinacy of the Tibetans. The new game was supposed to be one of patience, at which the Tibetans could play as well as Englishmen, and probably a good deal better. The role of the Chinese resident was generally understood to be that of PEACEMAKER AND ADVISER to the Tibetans, whose extraordinary demands alone stood in the way of a settlement of the difficulty. The negotiations are now wholly broken off, and it appears that the Chinese official himself was the stumbling block, and that the Tibetans have practically nothing to do with it. He demands that England shall acknowledge a Chinese suzerainty in Sikkim, although of the most nominal character. The Indian government is inflexible and refuses to admit that China has or can have anything to do with Sikkim. China's claim is based on the fact that Tibet is a vassal of China and Sikkim is a vassal of Tibet. The recent departure of M. Joseph Martin with a Russian exploring expedition on a tour through Tibet causes some uneasiness at the Indian office, as in military circles Russian exploring parties are generally looked upon as Russian engineers studying the topography of the country with a view to future military operations. The Irish land bill, which is to be really final, and of which so many leading politicians are speaking, has no form in the minds of the ministers. They have indeed a draft bill which, in the mind of the author, is to be final, but Lord Ashbourne, who drew this outline long since, has no other idea than the unaltered enlargement of his own acts of 1885 and 1887. There are two opinions in the cabinet on this subject, and Mr. Smith is said to hold strongly to the voluntary principle and to recommend that this should be forwarded by provision of funds and by every reasonable improvement of rates and processes.

He is said to be strongly against any policy which would deprive Ireland of the blessing—as he regards it—of a landed gentry. There are advocates of compulsion to be applied to the lands under the act of 1881, and amending acts, that would leave the owners in possession of demesne lands, of home farms and of all lands of hand. But these persons have no idea of provision of funds. They are told by Irish landlords that compulsion and Irish credit upon a Tory basis of government cannot hold together. Those who are in the best position to know what is thought in the most responsible quarters would not be surprised if no Irish bill were passed next session. The scuffling match between George Buebar, of Putney, the only Englishman who has any pretensions to second-rate form, and Neil Matterson, the Australian sculler who trained Searle for the late championship of the world, commences more than ordinary interest. The contest is fixed for the 14th inst., and it will be over the full course between Putney bridge and the slip at Kirtlake, for a purse of £240. The rivals, who were near equality every day during the Searle and O'Connor practice, are taking their training easily, for naturally each is nearly in condition now. The heavy betting element introduced by the late match has so far been absent from this event, but is accounted for by the fact that Buebar has been away at the seaside, and very little has been seen at Putney of his opponent. A close race is looked for all through, as both men have a REPUTATION FOR STAYING POWERS. The question of establishing a court of criminal appeal, which was raised during the Maybrick agitation, will be brought before her majesty's ministers at the cabinet council on the 14th inst. The constitution of such a court has been sketched by Lord Fitzgerald, and his proposals will be carefully considered by the government. He suggests that the court should not be a varying one, but should consist of seven judges nominated for life, or until resignation. In the case of a conviction and sentence of death the judges should be bound, unless absolutely prevented, to attend the court within seven days of such sentence, and in other cases at any time fixed by the president of the court. Five judges would form a quorum, and the appeal should be as large as possible—on law, facts and sentence—with the largest discretionary power as to any means by which the opinion of the court, it could be assisted to arrive at a right, just and merciful conclusion. Lord Fitzgerald further thinks that the consideration of mercy arising from particular circumstances, as, for example, youth and extreme sickness, should not be excluded from the purview of the court. The decision of the tribunal should not necessarily be final, if after new facts should arise or could be brought forward, and the prerogative of mercy in the crown—to be exercised beyond and above the power of the court—would not be taken away. A special to the Liverpool Courier, a government organ, says: "The Sanna difficulty, which was supposed to be settled, may yet give rise to serious trouble between Germany and the United States. Throughout the Berlin conference the Washington government and its own way on almost every point. Prince Bismarck had determined to be conciliatory, and went to the full length in submitting to American demands, but Mr. Bismarck, since the text of the treaty has been scrutinized by him, has expressed his dissatisfaction with some of the clauses. Although he won't directly withdraw from a treaty which he authorized the American delegates to sign, he may indirectly influence the SENATE TO REFUSE RATIFICATION. The Berlin foreign office has further cause for irritation with the Washington government. The new American minister to Germany, Mr. Phelps, is delayed in assuming his functions till

January next, making a gap of nine months in the ministerial representation in Germany to the United States. Mr. Blaine has meanwhile sent a consul to Berlin who is ignorant of the German language and a consular business. His rows with what is called American business, combined with the general dissatisfaction prevailing in official quarters, may lead to serious trouble. Prince Bismarck is believed to have gone as far as he will go towards cultivating friendship with Washington.

THE NICENE CREED.

The Episcopal Convention Decides to Retain It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of America went into session today at 10 o'clock, after morning prayer, at which Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Kansas, and Bishop Leighton Coleman, of Delaware, officiated. When the house went into session a memorial from the colored members of the church of the United States, in which it was asked that they have equal representation. The order of the day, the consideration of resolution 13, to keep the Nicene creed as a part of the prayer book coming up, Rev. Dr. J. Baulox, of Arkansas, took the floor and spoke in opposition to it. He argued that the Nicene creed presented to the convention was not a catholic creed, but a Roman creed, and should not be accepted by the convention. Dr. Kedney, of Michigan, next spoke. He was in favor of the adoption of the resolution. The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Christian, rector of the House of Prayer, of Newark, N. J. He was strongly in favor of the adoption of the resolution. Rev. James P. Vaux, of Arkansas, and Stephen P. Nash, lay delegate from the New York diocese, also spoke in favor of the resolution. The resolution was put to a vote by dioceses and adopted by the following vote: 29 yeas, 14 nays, 4 divided. The house of deputies then adjourned until Monday. The house of bishops at their session took up the question of dividing the church territory into provinces, and notified the house to that effect. The house of bishops then adjourned until Monday. The house of bishops and the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention were given a reception this afternoon by the dean, Dr. Hoffman, and the faculty of the Episcopal Theological seminary. A high celebration was held in the chapel, Bishop Potter, of New York, officiating. Within the chapel were Bishops Scarborough, Knockmocker and Cox. A matriculation by the junior class, after which lunch was served and the visitors shown over the institution.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Brokers Squeezed in the Pork Corner Playing the Baby Act.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The war between the New York brokers, who were squeezed in the pork corner, and the Chicago Board of Trade goes merrily on. In Judge Shepard's court this morning Brock Wallace filed an affidavit, stating that the International Packing company had violated the injunction served on them yesterday. Wallace, it seems, had contracted to buy 250 barrels of the company. In spite of the order of the court restraining the delivery of the pork, the company offered to make the delivery. Upon Wallace refusing the tender, the company sold the pork at auction for the price of \$10.50 per barrel. The matter of the injunction was made this morning. Judge Shepard dissolved the injunction this afternoon. The board of trade opponents of Wallace went away from the court room in a most judicial frame of mind, but a New Yorker, having been knocked out in the lower court, will not give up th-

fight, and has filed a motion in the appellate court to revive the injunction. The matter will very likely come up Monday morning, and be argued before the appellate judges.

PREFERRED WIFE TO RICHES

Romantic History of a Swedish Nobleman Reduced to Penny.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—C. F. Carlson, a digger in mine No. 3 at Stoneboro, Pa., dropped dead last night. Carlson had a romantic history. He was the son of a Swedish nobleman, who divorced him on account of his marriage to a peasant girl. He came to this country and for years has eked out a miserable existence, working at various jobs. His father offered to restore him to favor if he would abandon his wife, but Carlson steadily refused all such offers. He was heir to \$10,000, which would have come to him on the death of his mother. It will now go to the eldest son. He was finely educated, but fast living and the lack of a trade or profession compelled him to mine coal to support his wife, who with two children survive him. An effort will be made to communicate with his parents in Sweden.

DOESN'T WANT MUCH.

A Buckeye Sues Bradstreet for \$50,000 for Defamation.

TOLLEDO, O., Oct. 5.—Charles H. Nichols, of Kansas City, brought suit today in the common pleas court against Bradstreet, the well-known commercial agency, for defamation of character, asking \$50,000 damages. Nichols is an old resident of Toledo, but removed to Kansas City in 1887, where he engaged in business. He claims that Bradstreet, in their special report concerning his business standing, represented him as dishonest and unworthy of credit. He has recently been attempting to organize a banking company in Kansas City, and claims that, through these reports, capitalists who promised to take stock refused to do so, and the project fell through. Nichols returned to his home in Toledo, where he brings suit, as the allegations of Bradstreet are base, he says, on his former career here.

Will Defend His Record.

Frank E. Dingley, the Minneapolis bicyclist, has been entered by Frank B. Ringle, his backer, in the seven-two hours, six-days race for the world's championship at Toronto, which starts Oct. 21. Dingley has been training for two weeks at Big Stone lake, and is in splendid condition. He holds the championship now for seventy-two hours, which he won at Philadelphia, and his admirers expect that he will bring back the leading prize. If he does, however, he will defeat the fastest men in the country.

A Stamp in Dry Goods.

Special to the Globe. HELENA, Mont., Oct. 5.—John Boyer, dry goods dealer, assigned to-day. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets about the same. It is thought an extension will be granted by the creditors. All the preferred creditors are Helena people. The liabilities here are \$10,000, the balance in Chicago, St. Paul, New York and San Francisco.

Myer Will Fight Carroll.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 5.—Billy Myer, the champion lightweight, who is visiting friends here, has received a telegram from San Francisco, saying that his finish fight with Carroll for \$10,000 a side is a go. The preliminaries are settled and the match made. The fight is to take place in Mexico, London prize rules.

Yellowstone Park.

Owing to continued warm weather, the Park hotels will not close until Oct. 20. Tourists going into the Park during this period will receive the best treatment possible.

AMERICA IS WEAK.

The Press of England Unitedly Attacks the Doctrine of Protection.

Booming the World's Fair Through the Pan-American Congress.

Britons Are Now Engrossed in the Breeding of Polo Ponies.

Boulanger Is Broke and Will Go to Jersey for the Winter.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The three America's congress, to be held in Washington, is affording the English newspapers an opportunity to attack the doctrine of protection too good to be lost, and for once the British press, without reference to party, have one topic in common upon which they heartily agree. The arguments employed in this one-sided discussion are of the paradoxical, that begin with the conclusion, rather than reach that result through the usual process of analyzing the premises, and the conclusion is that if the United States government does not abandon its policy of protection the congress will avail nothing except to serve as a precursor of the contemplated world's fair in commemoration of the discoveries made by Columbus. The trade in polo ponies is gradually becoming an important one. A first rate polo pony is not easily found and it reaches a high price. Such a pony should be strong, speedy and agile, and possess a good mouth and a good temper. English native ponies are never fast enough, and it has been suggested that a cross between pure Arab stallions and either New Forest, Exmoor or Welsh ponies would give the desired result. Arab stallions, however, are very rare in England, though Wiltshire's breeding experiments may possibly lead to their becoming more plentiful. The demand for polo ponies is much greater in Ireland than in England, because polo is relatively more popular in the sister island, where polo clubs abound. The reason for this is not difficult to discover. The Irish gentlemen are STILL THROUGH HORSEMEN, whereas in England, except among hunting men, tricycles, trams and suburban railways are rapidly "improving" the back out of existence. For one man who now goes about his business on horseback, twenty or thirty did so a couple of generations ago. The infectious disease notification act (1889) goes into effect throughout London on Oct. 30, and the local government board has just issued a circular explaining the act's provisions in its application, both to London and to provincial towns. The board hopes that the act "may materially assist the local authorities of England and Wales in checking the spread of infectious diseases by enabling them to obtain complete and accurate information with respect to the cases of infectious diseases occurring within their districts. The diseases which are classified in the act as infectious are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, croup, scarlatina, scarlet fever and typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal fever. Whenever any of these diseases occur in a building used for human habitation the relatives of the sick person or the occupier

ing, as well as the medical man in attendance, are bound to report the fact immediately to the health officer of the district. On the observation of the necessary formalities any town may put the act into effect. It is announced that Gen. Boulanger will go to the island of Jersey, and remain there during the winter, returning to London in the spring. The report that he is penurious is denied, though it is admitted by his friends that his general expenses have been considerably curtailed since the election in France. The Boulanger contingent in London appears to be taking very little interest in the emperor's supplementary ballot in France, professing to believe that the true vote shows a preponderance of revisionist sentiment. The midnight meeting of omnibus employes, held last night under the chairmanship of the Earl of Rosebery, has been very largely commented on to-day, and predictions that their demand for twelve hours work a day instead of sixteen they are compelled to work will ultimately be conceded, though it is probable that the men will be obliged to strike in order to enforce it. The leaders are actively organizing, and the co-operation of a large number of men in their occupations is promised. The London press are still endeavoring to convince their readers by persistent assertion that M. Gladstone is the author of the Contemporary Review article arraigning Italy for her connection with the triple alliance, and wrenching his statements by calling attention to the fact that neither Mr. Gladstone nor his friends deny the imputation. The Conservative journals, on the other hand, are endeavoring to strengthen their position by pointing out in complimenting them on their conduct during the late strike of the dock laborers and awarding them two days' extra pay in compensation of the additional and arduous service they were required to perform. An Italian engineer has proposed to construct a canal connecting the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian seas. He estimates the cost of the work at \$25,000,000. Hundreds of workmen are engaged in laying underground conduits for telegraph wires at Carlsruhe and Stuttgart, and it is the intention to bury all the frontier wires as rapidly as possible. The director of the Post office has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year for embezzlement of the public funds. His accounts show a large deficit. The disease which has prevailed among cattle in Germany for some time past is spreading with great rapidity, necessitating the reliance of the German market upon America for meat supplies. Prices of meats have advanced and in many localities the scarcity of cattle has created much alarm. Floods are increasing in extent and violence throughout Alton and Goerlitz, Austria-Hungary. The damage already done has reached immense proportions, and the loss of life is estimated at 100,000. FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS are countless. Lieut. Fischer, the German explorer, has sailed for Zanzibar with Capt. Wisman. He takes with him two complete batteries and four of the latest improved field guns, with a complement of guns to work them. A locomotive exploded its boiler while standing in front of the station at Falkenberg, Prussian Silesia, yesterday. The engineer was blown to the roof of the shed some distance from the track, and the fireman was thrown to the top of a telegraph pole, where his body lodged. Both men were killed, but though the engine was completely wrecked, and fragments scattered in all directions, nobody else was hurt. The Berlin Tageblatt asserts that in consequence of a quarrel with his royal relatives over the mar-

riage of his niece, the Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife, to which he stoutly objected, the Duke of Edinburgh intends to take up his residence in Germany. It is not stated that the joy of Emperor William at this announcement was inordinately manifested. The shoemakers of Prague, Bohemia, are on strike for higher wages with good prospect of achieving success. A number of Russian students have been expelled from the university at Lomber, Austrian Galicia, upon accusations of connection with secret societies. The Duke of Nassau, it is announced, will shortly pay an official visit to the emperor of Germany. The rival breweries of Tremmer and Barrett, at Farman, are to be merged into a limited liability company with a capital of \$250,000.

A BLAZE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

David A. Harrison's Variety Store Scorched.

Last night a little before 11 o'clock fire started in the variety store of David A. Harrison, situated at 2905 Seventh avenue, Minneapolis. Three alarms were turned in. The building is a double store, two stories high and built of brick. The building was occupied by Harrison's store. Dr. Austin had an office and living rooms over Harrison's store. Saunders' drug store, on the other side of Harrison, was damaged to the extent of \$500 by smoke and water. The grocery store was little injured. Harrison was arrested for assault and battery during the progress of the fire, and locked up at the central station. He was there interviewed by a GLOBE reporter, with this result: "A little after 10 o'clock last night I started down town. When I got down there I heard that my place had caught fire. I started back, and as I reached the scene I saw Dr. Austin coming down the stairway with something which I took to be a furnace in his arms. He asked me how the fire started. He said: 'You know how it started. You set it on fire, whereupon I knocked started back, and as I reached the scene I saw Dr. Austin coming down the stairway with something which I took to be a furnace in his arms. He asked me how much his buildings and stock were worth. My stock was worth \$20,000, and is insured for \$5,000. I think that \$1,000 will approximate the damage done. My stock was worth about \$7,000, and was, I think covered by insurance, although I do not remember the exact amount of the insurance. From persons who are well acquainted with Harrison, and who are in business near him, it was learned that he carried insurance to the amount of \$17,000 on the stock alone. The man who first saw the fire and turned on the alarm says that it started in the rear of the store near the glass door where he could see it plainly. He says it began in a blue colored flame resembling that produced by the burning of oil. Dr. Austin did not save anything, but his loss is not known.

BUSSEY SAYS NO.

Widow Livingston's Application for a Pension Is Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has rejected the application for pension of Elizabeth M. Livingston, widow of Henry B. Livingston, on the ground that the soldier did not receive his injuries in the line of duty. The facts in the case are these: Livingston was a member of Company D, Thirtieth reserve corps, and was discharged from the service Oct. 9, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability, "because of left inguinal hernia and old age." He enlisted again Oct. 26, 1863. He was left in charge of some of the company's stores at Wenham, Mass., in May, 1864, when the company had been ordered away. Livingston left camp and got on a big spree, and was arrested in Boston as a deserter. His company's captain went to Boston to get him and started with the soldier to Camp Berry to try him for desertion. At Portland station, one and a half miles from Camp Berry, the captain left the soldier and ordered

him to go to camp by a wagon road which ran parallel to a railroad track. As the soldier was deaf and still in a muddled condition as a result of his debauch, the captain directed him particularly to keep off the railroad track. He started for Camp Berry on the wagon road, but left it; was run over by a train of cars that night and died the next day from his injuries. Gen. Bussey holds that the soldier was not in the line of duty at the time, but received his injuries in direct violation of explicit orders.

DRESSED IN HOLIDAY GARB

Arrangements Completed for the Triennial Conclave.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Arrangements for the triennial conclave are practically completed, and the numerous street decorations give the city a gala appearance already. A number of prominent templars have arrived ahead of their commanderies for the purpose of completing the details for their reception. Among these are Grand Commander Henry Perkins and staff, of Ohio; Grand Recorder Charles E. Meyer, of Pennsylvania, and Grand Commander C. C. Chapman, Eminent Commander W. H. Ford and Grand Recorder J. W. Ladin, of Wisconsin. They announce that 1,050 Sir Knights are coming from Ohio, 500 from Michigan and over 3,000 from Pennsylvania.

Montanans Mangled.

Special to the Globe. HELENA, Mont., Oct. 5.—George Steir, a workman at Noxon, Missoula county, got drunk yesterday, laid on the Northern Pacific railway track, and was horribly mangled. Four hours afterward an engine passed over him, and was stealing a ride on the trucks, fell just as the train started, and had his head severed from the body. At Axon, fifty miles from here, today an engine and passenger train crashed into an engine standing on a siding. Several people received slight bruises, but none were seriously injured. Harry Neff was hurt in the back. It is thought he will recover.

Balliff Schubert Is Disgraced.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—No jurors were so cured in the Cronin case to-day. It is understood that Mr. Schubert, the special balliff appointed by the court to serve the venire for this step on Oct. 4, has been disgraced. The exact reason for this step on the part of Mr. Schubert has not been stated, but the difficulty experienced in serving the venires and procuring good jurors is believed to be the cause.

MARINE MATTERS.

DULUTH—Arrived: Idaho, China, Buffalo; City of Fremont, Hancock; City of Duluth, Chicago; Nelson, Cleveland. Cleared: United Empire, Sarnia; Northern Queen, Northern King, Chaucy, Harlow, Two Harbors. The "1104," McDougall's new vessel, was successfully launched this afternoon.

SALT SPRING MARINE—Died, a. m.: Vought, Hodge, 2:00; Ralph, Delaware, 3:30; Gladstone, John Martin, 5:30; Farrell, Walter, 9:50; Bulgaria, Northwest, St. Maenas, 11:40; p. m.: Fred Kelly, Warner, Badger State, 2:40; Golden, Morse, Washington, 5:00; City, Brown, 6:30. Up, p. m.: Colonel, 6:40; Jay Gould, 10:40; Ohio, North Wave, 10:20; p. m.: Stinson, Susan E. Peck, John Mitchell, 10:40; Pasadena, Cobb, 2:15; Egghorn, 3:50; Green, Low-min, Belle, 7:00. WYOMING—Boarded: Chaucy Lamb, Neita Durant, Nasser, Isaac Staples, Sea Wing, Henrietta, Jennie Hayes, United States Alert, Robert Harris, Newcomers, Gardie Eastman, Boats down; United States Alert, Robert Harris, Mary Merton, Mountain Belle, Sam Allee, Chaucy Lamb, Menomonee, Water one foot, ten inches.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. New York—Arrived: Allen, from Bremen; City of Chicago, from Liverpool; Etruria, from Liverpool. LIZARD—Passed: La Gascoigne, from New York for Europe. GIBRALTAR—Passed: Lumbro, for New Orleans. SAVANNAH—Passed: Milton, for New Orleans. PADLACIA—Arrived: Wydale, from New Orleans.

Advertisement for U.S. Mens & Boys Clothing Company. Features include: 'We have bought the entire stock of ROGERS, MILLER & CO., manufacturers of Artistic and Fine Tailor-Made Clothing, at less than cost of materials. Values detroned and low prices are to hold a court of revelry. There is no child's play about this sale. It is for Cash alone. This firm has earned a reputation that is not excelled by any firm in America for fine goods. Fine French and English Worsteds, and all the latest American Fabrics, such as Globe, Riverside and Oswego Mills, in Prince Alberts, Full Dress and Cutaway Suits, such as cost \$25 to manufacture, \$18 we will sell choice. Four-Button Cutaway and Sack Suits that cost \$20 to manufacture, we will sell choice. One of the handsomest lines of Business and Semi-Dress Suits in an immense range, showing all the latest novelties, in one hundred different patterns, at \$10 and \$12. AN OVERCOAT SURPRISE! Rogers, Miller & Co.'s unmatched Otter-Trimmed Overcoats, with wide Shawl Collar and Cuffs, in Shetlands, Montagnacs, Elysian and Chinchilla Beavers; have been selling for \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50. We will sell at \$25.00. 75 different patterns of fine Tailor-Made Overcoats, \$5, \$7, \$10, \$12 and upwards. Any of these are selling from \$2 to \$5 or more elsewhere than our selling price. U.S. CLOTHING COMPANY. OUR PRICES Cannot Be Equaled by any House in St. Paul. COME AND SEE! CORNER SEVENTH AND JACKSON STS. U.S. MENS & BOYS CLOTHING COMPANY.