Daily Globe.

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The Boston St. Paul

THIRD ST., COR. ROBERT.

A St. Paul Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by St. Paul Men.

B. O. P. C. H.

SPECIAL PANTALOON SALE.

For a limited time we shall sell our remaining stock of Perfect-Fitting and Fashionable Trowsers at the following prices:

All our $2.50, $3 and $3.50 Trowsers for $2.

All our $4, $4.50 and $5 Trowsers for $3.50.

All our $5.50, $6, $6.50 and $7 Trowsers for $5.

All our $7.50, $8, $9, $10 and $12 Trowsers for $7.

Bring $2 with you, or bring $3.50 with you, or $5 or $7, just which sum you feel like spending, and we'll guarantee to show you better Trowsers for the money than you ever saw before, or will see again.

Just these FOUR prices for Trowsers during this Special Sale, viz: $2, $3.50, $5 and $7. You can't pay us more than $7 or less than $2 during this sale.

These Trowsers are all made from the finest qualities of American and Foreign Fabrics, are Stylish and Fashionably Cut, and will give as Good Service as the most expensive pair of Trowsers that any tailor could make.

Bear in mind that this is a special sale, and only for a limited time. Therefore, don't delay.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

N. B.—Out-of-Town Orders solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the West. Price-List and Easy Rules for Self-Measurement mailed free upon application.

JOSEPH McKEY & CO.

M'CARTHY WHIPPED.

Jack Dempsey Manages to Put a Crimp in the Australian.

Two Thousand Enthusiastic Spectators Witness a 28-Round Mill.

The Antipodean Shows Signs of Petering Out Early in the Game.

A Well-Directed and Wicked Blow Lays Him Out Cold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Over 2,000 enthusiastic spectators assembled at the gymnasium of the California Athletic club to-night to witness the great battle of the middleweights—Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy. The sporting community had looked forward to this contest with the greatest interest for the past two months, and as the time for the event approached other pugilistic occurrences in the city were overshadowed. Nearly every man who saw Dempsey go down before La Blanche last August was anxious that the Nonpareil should be given an opportunity to retrieve his lost honors, and be placed as nearly as possible on the same footing he held when he was an undefeated man. La Blanche would not consent to a return match for the present, and the most available man, therefore, to match against Dempsey was the Australian middleweight champion, McCarthy, who had recently arrived in this city, and who had gained some prominence by his easy defeat of Kelleher. When the California club first made the match between Dempsey and McCarthy, it was generally regarded here that the Nonpareil would

HAVE A VERY EASY GAME.

This opinion soon changed, however, owing chiefly to the discouraging reports of Dempsey's health, which seemed to have some foundation, as Dempsey was not well enough to fight last month on the date for which the match was originally set, and it was necessary to postpone the contest until to-night. Dempsey's health improved, however, in the last few months, and when the day for the fight arrived, he announced himself in perfect condition. His stock was still high, and betting was generally in his favor, about the largest odds being $100 to $60. McCarthy injured his hand a few weeks ago, while wrestling, and his friends expressed some fears on this account, but the hand seemed to have recovered entirely to-day. Hiram Cook, of this city, was appointed referee of the match, Jack McAuliffe and Denny Kelleher were behind Dempsey, and Jimmy Carroll and Paddy Gorman seconded McCarthy. The conditions of the contest were that the men should weigh under 156 pounds. When they appeared in the ring to-night McCarthy was a little under that figure and Dempsey a pound lighter than his adversary. Several sparring contests occupied the early part of the evening, and it was after 9 o'clock when the principals stepped through the ropes into the ring. Both were received with cheers. McCarthy was plainly the heavier, but Dempsey had a great advantage in height and reach. Their weights were announced as follows: Dempsey, 147½; McCarthy, 151½. President Fulda announced that it had just been discovered that the gloves which had been prepared for the contest

HAD BEEN TAMPERED WITH,

and that it would take some time to fix them. Nearly half an hour was consumed in that way before the men were ready to face each other. Time was called at 9:30.

Round One—Both men came to the center of the ring quickly. Dempsey led off with his left and caught McCarthy lightly on the chin. McCarthy watched closely for an opening and led out several times, but Dempsey dodged. The Australian seemed inclined to force matters, but was able to accomplish nothing.

Round Two—Dempsey caught McCarthy savagely in the face, and then gave him a terrific right-hander on the body. McCarthy attempted to return it, but Dempsey got away. McCarthy landed lightly on Dempsey's neck, and the round closed with several points in the Nonpareil's favor.

Round Three—McCarthy caught another left-hander in the chin, which Dempsey followed up with a good blow on the ribs, and repeated this a moment later. The Australian ducked well, and saved himself from a fierce blow aimed at his neck. Just as the round closed he struck Dempsey hard in the wind, and received a hot one on the forehead in return.

FOUND THE AUSTRALIAN'S NECK.

Round Four—McCarthy followed Dempsey cleverly, but the Nonpareil watched his opportunity, and his left soon found the Australian's neck half a dozen times without a return.

Round Five—Dempsey again found McCarthy's body and got a sharp rap on the ear from the latter's right. McCarthy then made a savage rush and struck Dempsey twice on the ear hard.

Round Six—McCarthy opened the round with a vicious upper-cut, which failed of its mark, and then walked to his own corner slowly, followed by Dempsey. The men sparred a moment, and then Dempsey repeated his attack on his opponent's body and landed heavily three times. McCarthy seemed a trifle flurried as the round closed, amid applause for Dempsey.

Round Seven—Dempsey led out strong, but McCarthy showed wonderful quickness in getting away. Dempsey's left hand landed on his jaw several times, and just before the round closed McCarthy returned it with a half swing right-hander, which caught Dempsey on the cheek.

Round Eight—McCarthy led out savagely with his right and struck Dempsey heavily on the ear. He tried it a second time, and almost fell to the floor as Dempsey jumped away. Dempsey then planted his right hard in McCarthy's wind, which caused the latter to double over a moment.

DEMPSEY DOUBLED UP.

Round Nine—Dempsey again scored on McCarthy's throat and body, and received a terrific left-hander on his stomach. McCarthy gained applause by turning around quickly, and catching Dempsey a smart back-hand blow on the nose.

Round Ten—Dempsey continued to hammer away for McCarthy's wind, and brought out a very audible grunt from him several times. McCarthy's attacks were wicked, but the Nonpareil was too quick for him, until near the end of the round, when McCarthy planted a good left-hander just above the stomach.

Round Eleven—Both men seemed to be as strong as at the start. Dempsey allowed McCarthy to walk him around the ring several times, and when the latter least expected it he found the Nonpareil's fist against his jaw or body. A terrific right-hander from Dempsey on the Australian's throat closed the round.

Round Twelve—McCarthy repeated his turning blow in this round, and again caught Dempsey on the nose. He made several savage lunges, but fell short and received a short-arm smash on the chin.

round Thirteenth—Dempsey aimed a wicked blow for McCarthy's neck, but the latter saved himself by a neat duck. An exchange of short arm blows and several clinches followed. McCarthy tried hard to reach Dempsey's neck, but received a hard right-hander on his own jaw and chin.

THE NONPAREIL'S HARD KNOCKS.

Round Fourteen—Dempsey landed a swinging left-hander on McCarthy's jaw, which he followed with a hard one in the stomach, and another in the neck. A second on the stomach doubled the Australian over.

Round Fifteen—Dempsey led for McCarthy's neck twice, and reached it lightly both times. McCarthy made a left-hand swing at Dempsey's head, but Dempsey was not there.

Round Fifteen—This round closed without any definite result.

Round Sixteen—This was the liveliest round up to this time, and when it closed there were loud cheers for Dempsey. He landed on the Australian's body and jaw about as he pleased. The latter's eyes and cheeks began to show signs of severe punishment, and when the round closed he was evidently very groggy.

Round Seventeen—Dempsey repeated this punishment, and, though he staggered McCarthy with the blows he rained on his neck, he was not able to score a knockdown.

Round Eighteen—This was a repetition of the seventeenth.

During the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first rounds but little was accomplished.

Round Twenty-two—Dempsey's right again fell heavily on the Australian's neck and ribs; the latter turned completely around and struck Dempsey heavily in the stomach, receiving in return a terrific jab on the chin which almost sent the Australian off his feet.

Round Twenty-three—McCarthy continued to fight stubbornly, but Dempsey, by his quick movements, saved himself from the blows aimed at his face and body, and was able to rap his antagonist hard before the round closed. Dempsey again doubled McCarthy over in the twenty-fourth round by a savage right-hand stomach blow, but when McCarthy recovered, he reached the back of Dempsey's neck with a heavy right-hand swing.

Up to the twenty-eighth round the damage was not sufficient to cause a knock-out.

GAME TO THE END.

When the gong sounded for the twenty-eighth round McCarthy staggered to the center of the ring and Dempsey implored him to give up. The wildest excitement prevailed all over the building. Cries of "Knock him out, Jack," and "Give it up, McCarthy," were heard everywhere. The Australian still refused to acknowledge himself defeated, and Dempsey beat him into his corner and sent him down in a heap. He rose again and leaned against the ropes for support. Dempsey walked up to finish him, but his compassion for the pitiable object before him was too much for the Nonpareil, so he stepped up to the referee and declared he had not the heart to punish the man any further. Then Paddy Gorman, McCarthy's second, broke into the ring and dragged his principal over to his corner and refused to permit him to stay in the fight longer. Dempsey was accordingly declared the winner amid loud cheers from the 2,000 men, who admired his compassion for his game antagonist.

GRIFFIN KNOCKED SILLY.

The St. Paul Slugger Whipped by Billy Mahan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Jimmy Griffin, the St. Paul lightweight, was defeated by Billy Mahan, of this city, in twenty-seven rounds at the Occidental Athletic club last night. The fight was fierce throughout. Griffin was badly punished; his lips and nose were cut and swollen, and his body covered with blood. He fought a game battle, however, and although Mahan forced the fighting nearly all the time, Griffin made a savage attack in almost every round and made it uncomfortable for the San Francisco man. Griffin was knocked down half a dozen times in the last three rounds, but struggled gamely to his feet until a terrific blow in the jaw finally sent him to the floor. His head struck the boards heavily, and he was picked up insensible.

THEY ALL STICK.

Brotherhood Players Resent Day's Action.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Dispatches appeared in the morning papers to the effect that "Buck" Ewing, the well known base ball player, had weakened under financial inducements held out and would return to the league. The dispatches also said that in such event it was probable that O'Rourke, Crane, Richardson and Connor would follow his example. Secretary Brunell, of the Players' league, to-night said he had substantial assurance that the story about Ewing has no foundation in fact, and is satisfied of the loyalty of the other men. He received telegrams today regarding the matter from O'Rourke and Crane, copies of which are appended:

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 18.—Brand the conspirator in the strongest language of condemnation. I supposed Day possessed higher conception of manhood and decency than flying about the country with foul and malignant representations on his tongue. If Day has been guilty of this, the basest of all acts of human degradation, then I have lost all confidence in mankind. My love of the principles involved in the creation of the Players' National league is as strong as the unalterably deep-seated love existing for our glorious land of liberty. I have wired Ewing of my allegiance in language concise. He should resent the insult.

JAMES H. O'ROURKE.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—No idea of quitting the brotherhood. Leave a success? I guess not. ED CRANE.

Fancy Stock at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 18.—At Woodford's sales here to-day, twenty horses brought $11,340; averages, $567. Best prices were for the following: Prince Mark, b c, 2, by Victor von Bismarck, dam by Marshal Ney Jr., $1,300; Carbonized, b c, 3, by Onward, dam by Cazique, O. D. Edwards & Son, Earlville, Ill., $1,950; Olo, ch f, yearling, by Onward, dam by Col. Hambrick, George Cunniff, Brooklyn, N. Y., $830.

Chess Champions Tied.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The twenty-third game in the chess match here was opened last evening with the center gambit. After five hours' play, during which forty moves were made, M. Tschigorin resigned, making the score again a tie, each player having won nine games, and five games having been drawn.

International Chess Tourney.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An international chess tournament has been arranged to take place in Manchester next fall.

GREAT BEDS OF COAL.

An Abundance of Black Diamonds Discovered on the Sioux Reservation.

Senator Lamoure Roasts the President of the North Dakota University.

Miss Link, Who Witnessed the Hastings Murder, Tells Her Story.

Sectarian Schools in the Province of Manitoba to Be Abolished.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 18.—The troops have not yet taken aggressive action regarding the removal of the boomers' houses from the lands occupied by the townsite opposite here on the Sioux reservation, and claimed by the Indians as their allotments. All sorts of rumors are rife regarding the various deals between the boomers and the Indians. Whatever the outcome may be, no definite understanding has yet been reached. The Indians who have complained the most bitterly against the encroachments of the whites upon land belonging to them are Iron Nation, head chief at Lower Brule agency, and and an Indian named Left Hand Thunder. The former is highly thought of by his people, but the latter is regarded as a mean Indian and has but few friends. The officials of the land office, together with the clerks sent out from Washington to put the office in running order, arrived here this afternoon and were tendered a reception by the citizens, and a grand banquet in their honor is being arranged. It is expected that the land office will be ready to receive filings by the beginning of next week, when a great rush will occur. There are already hundreds of settlers upon the Crow Creek lands, which are surveyed, there also being five or six townships west of the Missouri river which are being surveyed, and these settlers will tender their filings as soon as the land office is open to them. There is no falling off in the rush of settlers to the newly opened lands, and every incoming train is heavily loaded with persons intending to settle west of the Missouri river. The crossing here is again perfectly safe and the ice will bear the heaviest loads without any risk whatever. A gentleman named T. C. Sherman has just returned from twenty miles in the interior bringing a number of fine samples of coal, which he reports having found with the assistance of Indians, in inexhaustible quantities. Mr. Sherman represents a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, who have located a number of coal mines, and he is so enthusiastic over the prospects that he has ordered an outfit with which to begin mining. This is no boomer's fairy story, but is absolutely reliable. Mr. Sherman is an expert in this business and has plenty of capital behind him, and is sure coal will be mined near Chamberlain during the next few months. Hon. F. M. Goodykoontz and John H. King, ho have been in Washington working for the establishment of a land office here, returned to-day.

HOT ROAST FOR SPRAGUE.

Senator La Moure Scores the President of a University.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 18.—The house passed the bill adding a school of mines to the state university at Grand Forks. In the senate, during the discussion of the proposed appropriation for the university, Senator La Moure proposed a reduction in the salary of Homer B. Sprague, the president of the university. He charged Sprague with spending a large portion of his time on political schemes, stating that he had prepared and distributed circulars throughout the state during the United States senatorial contest, being a candidate, and that he did this while being paid $3,000 per year to look after the educational interests of the state in the university. Senator La Moure said that he did not believe in sending to Massachusetts for an expert politician to occupy the president's chair in the university. If they wanted a politician in the place it should go to some one of the boys at home.

THE HASTINGS TRAGEDY.

Miss Emma Link Testifies Regarding the Affair.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Feb. 18.—The excitement over the killing of Miss Mary A. Dietzen by Louis Sommers is by no means abating. The autopsy was not completed until 6 o'clock last night, and at that late hour it was decided too late to hold the inquest, which was set for 9 o'clock this morning, but owing to the county attorney having a case before the judge, the inquest did not commence until 4:15. At that time the court room was crowded. The first witness called was Miss Emma Link, who was with the deceased on the night of the tragedy. She said she had known Miss Dietzen about one year, and was with her frequently. I saw her Sunday last for the first time during the day at about 3 o'clock, and was with her till 5, when I went down to her house and then returned to my home, and went down again to see deceased about 7 o'clock in the evening. Started up town again with Mary, and met Louis Sommers on the sidewalk on Second street, near the school house crossing, and as we passed him I said: "How do you do." He did not answer, but passed on. I saw him turn after he passed, and commence firing. After he had fired one shot we both screamed. Mary ran up the sidewalk, and I started across the street. I did not see him fire but one shot, but heard three. We both screamed. I heard Mary say, "Oh! Lou!" and heard her fall, but did not turn back to see her. She uttered no sound when she fell. I ran over to Dushane's residence and told Mr. Dushane that "Lou Sommers had shot Mary Dietzen." He immediately went over, and I followed in about five minutes, and saw Mary lying on the sidewalk dead. I do not know where Louis came from. When we first saw him he was a little ahead of us. When he commenced firing he was about two steps behind us. I cannot state whether he followed her up or not. She lay, I think, about forty feet from where we stood when the first shot was fired. We saw Sommers Sunday afternoon, but had no talk with him. He was at the postoffice and we had not seen him before during the day. I was well acquainted with him. Mary and he had been engaged, but they had a falling out, and Mary told me he had threatened a week ago last Sunday to shoot her because she refused to go to Prescott, Wis., and marry him at that place, but she (Mary) had said she was not afraid of him. When or how or by whom the engagement was broken witness was unable to say. She knew it was the case because Mary had informed her of the fact. (Here the jury, witness and attorneys proceeded to the spot where the killing occurred, and Miss Link pointed out as near as she could remember just where the parties stood when the first shot was fired, and where she next saw Mary Deitzen—the distance being 120 feet). Returning, the prosecuting attorney proceeded to examine the witness. She testified to having seen them (the prisoner and his victim) frequently together before the quarrel referred to one week ago Sunday, and which the the witness learned from the deceased a week ago Monday, but never knew of their being together after that date. The witness was then turned over to the defense, and Attorney Stringer reviewed the ground, but the cross-examining did not differ from the above details. The preparations for Miss Deitzen's funeral have been completed, and her body will be buried from St. Boniface church Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

During the afternoon and evening the remains have been viewed by hundreds, and the constant stream of people coming and going bespeak the popularity and esteem in which deceased was held while living and the heartfelt sympathy extended to the family in the terrible calamity that has overtaken them.

SHALL BE NON-SECTARIAN.

A Scheme to Reconstruct Manitoba Schools.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18.—Attorney General Martin laid before the legislature to-day his long-expected bill to amend the present school law. The main features of the bill are that the present board of education is abolished and control of all school matters passes under the direct control of the government. Separate or denominational schools are abolished and every school shall be free. Whether there shall be religious exercises or not is left to the discretion of each board of school trustees; but such exercises, if used, shall be non-sectarian and as prescribed by the government. This act, if passed, takes effect May 1. Considerable opposition to the bill is expected, but it will certainly be adopted by the legislature. The French members announce their determination to fight the measure to the bitter end.

CLUTCHED BY CREDITORS.

A St. Paul Man Nabbed in Winnipeg.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18.—O. P. Jackson, formerly a resident of this city, but lately of St. Paul, arrived here a few days ago. It is alleged that he sold out his business there and left for this city without settling with his creditors, and, it being reported that he was about to take his departure hence, the American creditors took proceedings against him and last night he was arrested by Sheriff Inkster on a capias. He is still in custody. An application for his release is now pending. Some thousands of dollars are involved in the case.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

Hawkeye Republicans Reject Democratic Proposals.

DES MOINES, Feb. 18.—The Republican legislators in caucus this afternoon rejected the Richman proposition to settle the speakership contest by lot, made in the morning session of the house, and formulated another. It gives the Democrats the speaker, second assistant clerk and four pages, the Republicans to have all the other offices. In committees the Republicans are to have the first choice for five; then the Democrats choose one, and the rest to be alternately chosen. When the house was called to order at 2:30, the Richman resolution was lost on a tie vote, and, after two futile ballots, the house adjourned until to-morrow morning to give the Democrats time to consider the new proposition.

Perrin to be Tried Alone.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 18.—Although the Hurley bank robbery case has been on trial two days, nothing of consequence has been developed. The district attorney filed a motion to-day to try Perrin and Baker jointly, and an order to that effect was made. The defendants' attorneys filed the prosecution by securing a change of venue of Baker's case from the municipal to the circuit court. His case will not be heard till June. The prosecution then asked for a continuance of Perrin's trial till the next regular term of the municipal court, but the motion was denied. A jury will be impaneled to-morrow.

Ran on the Cross-Ties.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., Feb. 18.—Passenger Train No. 5, on the Northern Pacific, narrowly escaped being wrecked to-day a few miles south of this city. An axle broke under the second-class coach and the train ran for a considerable distance on the cross-ties. Conductor O'Neill brought the passengers here in the baggage car. A culvert was very nearly reached when the train, which was heavily loaded, was stopped, otherwise a serious smash-up might have occurred.

Will Open Pierre's Land Office.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 18.—Special Agent William Backus, of the interior department, arrived here this afternoon en route to Pierre to assist in the opening of the United States land office. Transcripts of land in Hughes county belonging to the Pierre district are being made at the government office here, and will be completed within three weeks. The Pierre office will open about April 1.

West Superior Wins.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 18.—It is reported here to-night that dispatches have been received here by interested parties from the New York members of the American Steel Barge company announcing that West Superior has been selected as the permanent site of the McDougall shipbuilding plant.

Close of the Synod.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Feb. 18.—The eleventh and closing session of the Minnesota Swedish Lutheran conference ended at 1 o'clock this morning, having continued since 7 o'clock last evening. The next meeting will be held at Marine, Minn. Oct. 14.

Cutting Ice at Lake City.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, Feb. 18.—An ice company of St. Paul is taking large quantities of ice out of the lake at Corey's slough, a point about one and a half miles west of this city.

IDAHO MAY COME IN.

Mormon Protests Cut Little or No Figure With the Senate.

President Harrison to Open Carnegie's Free Library at Pittsburg To-Day.

Adjutant General Kelton Corrects a Bad Break Made by Foraker.

The New Extradition Treaty With England Ratified by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Platt presented to the senate to day the report on the bill to admit the state of Idaho to the Union. The committee reviews the objections to the state constitution made by the Mormons, and refers to the decision of the supreme court of the United States sustaining the validity of the constitution so far as it applies to the Mormons. The committee says that no person will be restrained from voting under the anti-Mormon clause of the constitution unless he is a bigamist or a polygamist. When it shall appear that the Mormon church no longer puts allegiance to the church higher than allegiance to the state, and when bigamy and polygamy cease, no one will be disfranchised or excluded from holding office by the constitution of Idaho.

CARNEGIE'S MONUMENT.

Harrison Will Open Pittsburg's Free Library To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The president will leave here at 12 noon to-morrow for Pittsburg, Pa., over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He will be accompanied by Congressmen Bayne and Dalzell, Private Secretary Halford and Andrew Carnegie. Secretary Blaine, who at first intended to accompany the party, will be unable to go. The president's visit is for the purpose of being present at the formal opening of the Carnegie free library Thursday. While in Pittsburg he will be the guest of the Duquesne club, whose invitation to the president was tendered and accepted through Mr. Carnegie. The president will return to Washington Thursday night.

MASSING OF MILITIA.

Gen. Kelton Corrects One of Foraker's Bad Breaks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Adjt. Gen. Kelton, of the United States army, had his attention called to-day to the speech delivered in Cincinnati on Saturday night, in which ex-Gov. Foraker said that in 1887, when the fisheries question was the topic of the day, the war department had written to him, together with the other governors, asking him how many soldiers he could rush to the Canadian frontier. "The governor is all wrong about it," said Gen. Kelton, "and besides he had no right to say anything about it, because the communication, which was addressed to all the governors, was confidential. We had some suspicion at the time that the purpose of the suggestion might be misrepresented, and so made it confidential. The question was not how soon any state could mass its militia on the Canadian border, but simply how well each state had its militia under control, and how soon it could be assembled in good military order at some given point in each state. It was only a suggestion. The federal authorities had no power to give an order. The war department simply wanted to get all the reliable information it could get about the capabilities of the state militia. "It is well to remind the state militia once in a while that it is intended for possible practical service and it is the duty of the war department to know what service it could depend on getting in an emergency. In some states practical tests were made and reports made in response to the suggestion. Other states have not made either practical experiments or reports. "It was not an order," said Gen. Kelton, smiling, "to put the state militia on a war footing. The war department simply wished to give the National guard throughout the country something practical to think about, and sent out these letters asking them the hypothetical question of how many men could be massed at certain given points. It was done to test the intelligence and activity of the National guardsmen and to stimulate their interest in the actual questions of the science of war. The war department was not contemplating an invasion of Canada."

FAG ENDS GATHERED UP.

The House Disposes of a Batch of Small Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The house to-day transacted a quantity of miscellaneous business, and considered at some length the Oklahoma bill. The journal was approved without objection. Saturday, March 15, was set apart, on motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, for eulogies upon the late William D. Kelley. The pension appropriation bill was reported from the appropriation committee and referred to the committee of the whole. A conference committee was ordered on the bill directing the superintendent of the census to collect farm mortgage statistics. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair, to consider the senate bill providing for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war, at a salary of $4,500. Mr. Cutcheon explained the necessity for an assistant secretary and the provisions of the bill, and stated that there was now no one above the grade of clerk to assist the secretary. The duties of the office had largely increased, owing to the growth of business. Mr. McAdoo opposed the bill and thought that if a

MAN OF FORCE AND CHARACTER

were put at the head of the war department he would not need a civilian assistant. Mr. Boutelle thought the secretary of war should be relieved from the management of details and allowed to devote himself to matters of general policy. Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, recognized in the bill an attack on the surplus. There was no real necessity for any more assistant secretaries. Mr. Spinola, of New York, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, favored the bill, the latter characterizing it as in the interest of true economy. He said some one who was responsible for his actions should fill this place. A great deal of money had been wasted in a hole in the ground here—the Washington aqueduct. The responsible officer had been court-martialed and sentenced to a punishment that was absolutely ludicrous. There was no possibility of a reform in the department or any bureau until a civilian assistant secretary was provided. Mr. McAdoo agreed with Mr. Breckenridge's view that the punishment of the army officer responsible for the tunnel failure was a disgrace to the army, and tended to bring courts martial into contempt. At 1:30 the bill was laid aside without action; the committee rose and the house took up the special order—the Oklahoma bill. Mr. Perkins tried to have the house consider the senate bill for the

RELIEF OF THE INDIANS

of Devil's Lake, N. D., but McMillin objected, and the house went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair. The debate was limited to three and one-half hours. The Democrats demanded five hours, which was refused, and they demanded the reading in full of the house and senate bills, fifty-nine printed pages. This consumed one hour and twenty minutes. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. Struble, of Iowa, took the floor in support of the bill. He criticised the senate bill because it did not include all of the Creek and Seminole lands purchased under the last administration. He explained the provisions of the house bill at length. Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the senate bill. He said the house bill proposed to include in the territory lands to which the United States did not now hold title. The United States, he said, had no right to erect a superstructure of government over lands which by solemn obligation and by treaty belonged to the Indians. Mr Mansur, of Missouri, denied that the bill trenched on Indian rights. The only jurisdiction established was a court jurisdiction. There was no attempt to establish a territorial form of government over the Indians without their consent. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said the United States had a right under the treaties to legislate in regard to the Cherokee strip. The Indians themselves did not contend that they had

A TITLE TO THE OUTLET.

Mr. Hare, of Texas, had read at the clerk's desk a letter from Gov. Bird, of the Choctaw nation, protesting against the passage of the bill as a violation of the treaty obligations. In the letter the governor says that the establishment of a territorial form of government and more courts meant the beginning of the end—the annihilation of the Indian. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, and Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, said that they had communications from Gov. Bird, asking the establishment of a court at a certain place. Without concluding the discussion of the bill, the house at 5:10 adjourned.

BLAIR IS CHEEKY.

He Wants His Speeches Telegraphed Over the Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Directly after the transaction of morning business to-day, the senate went into secret session for the discussion of the British extradition treaty. The senate was in secret session for three hours. At the end of that time the doors were opened and the educational bill was taken up, Mr. Blair resuming his remarks in favor of the measure. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Blair commented on the fact that very little of his speech had appeared in the daily papers, or had been telegraphed from this city. He stated that he would probably occupy the time of the senate for two afternoons more. The house bill for the relief of the Indians of the Devil's Lake agency, North Dakota, was passed. After a second secret session, held for the purpose of referring some nominations to appropriate committees, the senate at 5:07 adjourned until to-morrow.

CRIMINALS WILL WORRY.

The Senate Ratifies the Extradition Treaty With England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The senate in secret session to-day confirmed the extradition treaty with Great Britain. The treaty makes applicable to the article of the extradition treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on Aug. 9, 1842, providing for the extradition of persons charged with specified crimes, the additional crimes of manslaughter, counterfeiting or altering money and bringing it into circulation, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen property, etc., fraud of all kinds, perjury, rape and abduction, burglary, piracy by the laws of nations, revolt or conspiracy to revolt on the high seas, and crimes against the laws of both countries concerning slavery. Political criminals are exempted from the provisions of the treaty.

CADETS IN LUCK.

President Harrison Commutes Sentences of Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The president to-day commuted the sentence of military cadets Edmund L. Butts and James L. Andrews, sentenced by court martial to dismissal from the West Point military academy. The cadets were charged with smuggling whisky into their quarters. Charges were preferred and trial had with the result mentioned; but the president to-day, in consideration of the previous excellent record of the accused, mitigated the sentence to the cadets walking one hour of extra duty every Sunday until May 1; confinement to cadet limits; prohibiting them from graduating with their class, and, when they do graduate, to be placed at the foot of their class.

GOTHAM FIRST AT BAT.

Plan for the Debate on the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An arrangement has been perfected in regard to the division of time among the friends of the various cities striving for the world's fair. After this arrangement each of the cities will have one hour on Thursday and half an hour on Friday. The chairman, Mr. Candler, reserves for himself one hour on each day, which he will allot to friends and opponents of any fair at all." The four cities drew to-night and as a result New York will first be heard, St. Louis next, Chicago third, and Washington will have the closing remarks.

South Dakotans Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: L. H. Bailey, register of the land office at Pierre, S. D.; H. H. Natwick, register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. D.; E. W. Kin, receiver of public moneys, Pierre, S. D.; W. T. La Follette, receiver of public moneys, Chamberlain, S. D.

Solace for a Scout.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The house committee on Indian affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill appropriating $13,420 for the relief of Jean Louis Le Gare for bringing into the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and his follower.

AHEAD OF THE KAISER

Switzerland Announces Plan for an International Labor Conference.

It Anticipates All That Emperor William Seeks to Accomplish.

Independent Germans Object to Official "Blocks-of-Five" Schemes.

Capt. O'Shea's Attempt to Silence the English Press Falls Flat.

GENEVA, Feb. 18.—The Swiss government has issued the programme which is to form the basis of the labors and inquiries of the labor conference. It includes the following points:

First—In what degree, if at all, should the state restrict Sunday work?

Second—What is the minimum age below which the employment of children in factories should be prohibited?

Third—What should be fixed as maximum day's work for workmen or women under full age?

Fourth—Should the hours of compulsory attendance at school, which are now required by law, be counted as part of a day's work for juvenile workers?

Fifth—Should the maximum length of a day's work for juveniles vary according to the ages; and during what hours should the working time be fixed?

Sixth—What restrictions are necessary in the employment of women and children in unhealthy and dangerous occupations?

Seventh—Should the state permit the employment of women and children in occupations carried on at night time?

Eighth—How can the state best put into effect and enforce the labor regulations it makes?

Finally the programme submits to the conference the proposition for periodical labor conferences, which will become an established institution if this conference approves the idea.

O'SHEA SET BACK.

Parnell's Accuser Cannot Silence London Newspapers.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the probate, divorce and admiralty division of the high court of justice to-day, Justice Butt refused to grant the application made in behalf of Capt. O'Shea for writs of attachment against the managers of the Star and the London edition of the New York Herald, for publishing certain comments relative to the action for divorce brought by Capt. O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr. Parnell is named as co-respondent. In the case of the Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, against the manager of which paper a similar application was made, the court imposed a fine of £100, besides compelling him to pay the costs of the action.

O'SHEA FILES A NEW BILL.

Capt. O'Shea, in his suit for divorce, has filed a supplementary petition which extends the period within which the alleged acts of adultery were committed. In consequence of this change, the time for filing answers is also extended. O'Shea's solicitor, Wontner, doubts whether the case can be brought to trial before the autumn.

Told How to Vote.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The opposition papers are making a great noise against official pressure in elections, as exemplified by what Gen. de Verdy du Vernois said to the Spandau workmen who waited upon him on Saturday last. He promised them that the government would spend 13,000,000 marks in the erection of improved dwellings for the workingmen, and warned them at the same time not to vote for the opposition candidates. This air of buying suffrages is of course too good an opportunity to be lost by the opposition in a hot political canvass.

Gladstone Non-Committal.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Gladstone was waited upon by a deputation of miners to-day and listened with close attention to the address of their spokesman. In reply he said that they must first consider the question whether workingmen were not willing to work more than eight hours, after which they should ask themselves seriously whether miners were entitled to separate and exceptional treatment. He was unable, he said, to give any pledges and must be left entirely free to act according to his judgment.

Proud of His Son.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Count of Paris, the father of the Duke of Orleans, in a dispatch from Havana to M. Boncher, an Orleanist member of the chamber of deputies, says: "I am proud of my son and pleased with the attitude he has taken, but I am deeply concerned on account of his sentence."

Sixteen Find Watery Graves.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The passenger steamer Coral Queen, from Gotheburg, has been sunk off the River Tees in a collision with the Rotterdam steamer Brinio. It is reported that sixteen persons on the Coral Queen were drowned.

Soldiers Subdue Socialists.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At Muhlhausen, in Saxony, there was a fight at a Socialist meeting which went so far that the soldiers were called to restore order. Thirty persons were wounded.

TOILERS' TROUBLES.

Disorder Among Strikers at Nashua, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 18.—There were about 500 people around the mill gates when the operatives quit work this evening, and some disorder occurred. Snow balls were thrown, and a few assaults were made. Two persons were arrested—one workman who assaulted a woman for calling him a scab, and the other an intoxicated outsider. The strikers say they had no part in the affair. Agent Shaw, of the company, has called on the mayor to protect the mills, and see that the employes are not molested to-morrow. The mayor announces that he will preserve the peace at all hazards.

Big Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The pension appropriation bill, accompanied by a favorable report, was submitted to the house by Mr. Morrow. The bill appropriates $98,427,461. The appropriation for the current year was $89,473,000. The number of pensioners on the roll is given at 489,725.