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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1891. NO. 125.

CALLED BAD NAMES.

Every Epithet Except Horse Thief Used by French Statesmen.

They Fight Over the May Day Riots at Fourmies.

Mud Volcanoes in the Beautiful Lunahuana Valley, Chili.

A Proposed European Coalition Against All Protection Countries.

PARIS, May 4.—It was announced yesterday that a section of the Left would join with the Socialist and Boulangist deputies in demanding a vote of censure to-day against M. Constans, the minister of the interior, on the ground that the latter was responsible for the slaughter of the men, women and children shot down by the troops at Fourmies, on Labor day. M. Constans, after replying in explanatory terms to a question as to the Fourmies affair, and giving his version of the matter, holding that neither the government nor the troops were to blame for the disaster, was astonished to see M. Roche, the deputy representing the Seventeenth electoral district of the Seine, spring to his feet and shout fiercely:

"Murderer!"

A tremendous sensation followed. Members shouted at and threatened each other vigorously. Finally order was restored, and the chamber voted that M. Roche should be excluded from any further participation in to-day's session, and that he should be censured by the chamber for the term he had applied to the minister of the interior. No sooner was this course of action decided upon than M. Roche again sprang to his feet, and, shaking his fist at those of his associates who had been most active in bringing about his proposed expulsion and censure, the angry deputy yelled:

"You are a lot of varlets, worthy of your master."

This was more than the presiding officer could submit to, so he ordered M. Roche to be removed by force from the chamber. This was eventually done, amid one of the wildest scenes ever witnessed in the chamber of deputies. The excitement began with M. Dumay's interpellating the government in regard to the Fourmies riot. He threw the entire blame for the trouble upon Minister Constans. M. Boyer, in supporting M. Dumay, commented upon the brutality of the official instructions. M. Roche said he had inquired into the cause of the riot, and had found that immediately after a stone had been thrown, without summoning the people to disperse, the

Troops Opened Fire

and continued firing for four minutes. There were more soldiers than people in the streets, and the troops were made to act the part of butchers of women and children. At this point vehement protests were raised, and M. Roche was called to order. M. Constans denied the accuracy of M. Roche's statement. A mob of 4,000, said the minister, received the soldiers with a shower of stones. One officer was knocked down and the rioters were on the point of forcing their way through the troops when the commander called upon them to keep back. The summons was unheeded, and the commander then ordered his men to fire into the air. This, however, had no effect, and he then ordered the soldiers to fire point blank. The soldiers obeyed, and the result was the killing of seven persons and the wounding of fourteen. Soldiers, added the minister, had a right to use their arms when in danger. The conduct of the army and the police throughout France on May day had checked serious social disorder. M. Roche at this point cried "Murderer." A number of members immediately arose and protested against M. Roche's language and the president ordered that the offender be temporarily expelled. Quiet having been restored, M. Milleraud demanded that a committee be appointed to inquire into the Fourmies riot. M. de Freycinet, premier and minister of war, opposed the motion. He said the government was not indifferent. It did not desire to set up a barrier of arms against political and social claims. It would rather co-operate with parliament to improve the lot of the working classes. M. Milleraud's motion was rejected—371 to 48. The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 356 to 33, passed a resolution of confidence in the government.

VOLCANOES OF MUD.

The Beautiful Lunahuana Valley Is Now a Desert.

PANAMA, April 25.—In addition to the electoral question in Bogota, Colombia, there is another which is attracting attention there. The Monserrate and Guadalupe hills threaten to slide on the city, and citizens are alarmed. The municipality has appointed a committee to consult with the minister of public works and other officials, and to agree as to the measures to be adopted in order to avert the catastrophe which threatens the city. The engineer of the Girardo railroad has made a report which shows that the city is in imminent danger, as already some houses have been damaged, and the center of the city is undermined by water.

Regarding the floods in the Lunahuana district, the Lima Opinion Nacional has published the following letter: The beautiful valley of Lunahuana, Chili, has experienced a topographical change, and that which was formerly a delightful spot is now a desert. Fifteen craters have been continually at work since Sunday, the 22d, throwing out masses of mud, which, in its precipitate descent, and with the monstrous strength of the current, is carrying ruin in all directions and sweeping houses before it, together with their inhabitants and the cattle, vineyards, farms and irrigation works. All the roads north and south of Lunahuana have been converted into ditches, through which water is continually pouring, and all communication between Canete and Chincha is interrupted, while the bridge across the river has been swept away. The numerous victims who have suffered, the deep impression caused by the destruction of all the irrigation ditches, the fact that it will be impossible to gather the remainder of the crop of grapes and the certainty that the necessaries of life will reach famine prices, lead me to suggest that the government should take steps on behalf of the residents here. Hundreds of families have been left without homes, and are camping out on the hillsides, the only clothes they have being those in which they escaped. They are preparing to cross the ravines, as the floods may sweep down upon them at any moment.

AGAINST PROTECTION.

Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy May Form a Coalition.

ROME, May 4.—The commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary has become a topic of comment by the press generally. In its interested ulterior consequences it bids fair to become a matter of the greatest concern to the people of the United States. It is announced that Germany and Austria-Hungary have invited Italy, Switzerland and Belgium to join in a convention at Vienna for the avowed purpose of forming a coalition of the central European states against protectionist countries, but why states whose customs tariffs are constructed so uniformly for the purpose of protecting their interests as are those of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy can give out as the reason for the proposed coalition, the protectionists of other countries, is a puzzle to those who have carefully studied the situation. It is not yet known that Italy has consented to join the convention at Vienna for the purpose of considering the subject. If she should it would seem that the political ties of the triple alliance are stronger than her commercial necessities, for among her best friends, commercially considered, are France and the United States. Since the commercial treaty with France expired in 1887 Italy's exports to France have fallen off largely, but France still remains one of Italy's best customers. Italy's exports to Austria and Germany have fallen from 197,000,000 francs in 1889 to 181,000,000 francs in 1889. In the latter year France bought of Italy 164,000,000 francs. In 1890 the United States bought 130,000,000 francs. The effective value of the league depends on the adhesion of Italy. Without it it would fall far short of the importance it would gain by her adherence.

WILLIAM IS MASTER.

The Emperor Declares That No One Else Can Run Germany.

DUSSELDORF, May 4.—At a banquet in his honor this evening Emperor William made a significant speech, in which, after dilating upon his desire for peace and for the protection of the rights of labor, and after expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Anstria, he said: "As to the home policy which is becoming established, I shall not deviate a hair's breadth from the course I have adopted. I alone am master in this country, and nobody else." His emphatic language in regard to the treaty with Austria, which Prince Bismarck opposes, and also in regard to home affairs, was evidently directed at Prince Bismarck.

TALKED TO SAILORS.

Minister Lincoln Addresses Their Society in London.

LONDON, May 4.—Robert T. Lincoln, the United States minister, spoke at a meeting of the British and Foreign Aid society to-day. Incidentally Mr. Lincoln remarked that he felt sure that the Behring sea dispute would be settled amicably and honorably, and in a manner satisfactory to both countries. Referring to the work of the society he praised its wisdom and economy in cooperating with the American Seaman's Friend society in mutually sustaining stations in foreign ports for the benefit of seamen irrespective of nation or creed.

ITALY NOT IN IT.

Being Unable to Ante, She Will Not Come in the Fair.

ROME, May 4.—It has been decided, from motives of economy, that Italy will not take an official part in the Chicago exposition, to which Americans should take no exception, as Italy took no official part in the French exposition of 1889. It proposes to suppress the ministry of posts and telegraphs. It has withdrawn the offer of government aid to the proposed celebration of Columbus at Genoa. The deficit seems as yet to be an unknown amount, but the ministry propose to advise the public at the earliest moment both of its needs and of all its measures of economies.

Heroic Women.

VIENNA, May 4.—The women of Bekes were at the fore front of those demanding the release of the prisoners. They spit upon their hands and hurled stones at the soldiers, and bared their breasts, crying, "Cut us down with your bayonets. We will not move without our brothers." It is reported that the recent riot at Bekes originated in the seizure of a banner which women of the town had prepared. On the banner was embroidered in gold on white silk the legend "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." It was intended for use on the expected occasion of Crown Prince Rudolph coming to distribute land among the peasants, agitators having spread the story that the prince was not dead but in prison in Belgium.

Will Shut Out Tolstoi's Works.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The government has issued a decree prohibiting the Stundists from holding public meetings, from engaging in manifestations, from publishing tracts and from otherwise propagating the doctrines of the religious sect to which they belong. This ban extends to the works of Tolstoi, which deal with religion and the family relations. Avowed Stundists must be so described in their passports in order to prevent them from obtaining employment in the government service. Stundists who are convicted of proselyting will be sent to Siberia.

Miserable Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Terrible scenes attend the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow, Kieff and other places. Many die of misery en route, and the Jewish settlements in the Pale are crammed with new arrivals. All speeches and pamphlets favoring the Jews are prohibited. The government is considering a scheme to solve the Jewish question, which, if adopted, will, it is believed, shock the world.

Done and Approved.

ROME, May 4.—The chamber of deputies to-day, by a vote of 235 to 115, approved the action taken by the government on May day.

Archbishop of York Dying.

LONDON, May 4.—The archbishop of York, who is suffering from influenza, is said to be dying.

Minister Mianiaga Dead.

ROME, May 4.—Senor Mainiaga, the Mexican minister, is dead.

CAN'T FOOL JIMMIE.

He Wires the American Minister at Rome His Views on Rudini.

The Count's Intimation That It Was Confidential Is Refuted.

It Was Written in English as She Is Spoke by Baron Fava.

Imperiali Polite and Obliging, but Attends to Current Business Only.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine to-day:

Porter, American Minister, Rome: A series of statements addressed to the Marquis Imperiali by the Marquis Rudini was telegraphed from Rome yesterday and was published by the Associated Press of the United States to-day. The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this government desires to notice is the one here quoted, namely:

"I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use, as Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possess a diplomatic value."

The telegram of March 24, concerning whose public use Marquis Rudini complains, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14 to Marquis Imperiali, charge of Italy at this capital:

"Rome, March 24, 1891.—Italian Minister, Washington: Our requests to the federal government are very simple. Some Italian subjects, acquitted by the American magistrates, have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right therefore to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victim is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken, I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice. RUDINI."

The intimation of the Marquis Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict confidence, is a total error. As the telegram expressed the demand of the Italian government, it was impossible that Marquis Rudini could transmit it in strict confidence. As I have already stated, it was communicated to me in person by Baron Fava, written in English, in his own hand-writing, without a suggestion of privacy, and the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting a confidential character. I have caused a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you to-day, in fac simile. The usual mark for italic printing was used by me under four lines, and they appear in the copies. You will use the fac similes in such manner as will most effectually prove the error into which the Maruuis Rudini has fallen. BLAINE.

IMPERIALI DON'T TALK.

He Has Nothing to Say About Rudini's Last Note.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—It does not appear, in the judgment of state department people, that the note of the Marquis Rudini to Marquis Imperiali, who is now the representative of Italy in the United States, published this morning, has changed the situation for better or worse. An Associated Press reporter this morning asked the Marquis Imperiali to define his position as he understood it. The marquis was polite and obliging, but evidently felt himself bound to observe the diplomatic proprieties clearly, and declined to discuss the matter. "You must let the communication speak for itself," said he. "I can only say what the letter says. I am in charge of the current business of the legation." So about the only result of the interview was the tacit acknowledgement from the marquis that he had received the note. As has been the case at every step of the Italian negotiations, the department officials decline to allow thsmselves to be quoted as expressing any opinions. But privately they do not appear to attach particular importance to the last note. In the first place, that note was not addressed to Secretary Blaine, and it is safe to say that its tenor would have been entirely different if it had been. Nor was it intended to be shown to him. It is regarded here as intended solely for "domestic consumption," being rather cleverly calculated to inspire the Italian people with the idea that the government is pursuing a vigorous and resentful policy, while taking advantage of diplomatic stagnation of expression and form and prevent the United States from having any official ground for resentment. The Marquis Imperiali is in charge of the current business of the Italian legation. That has been his precise status since Baron Fava quitted Washington, so that it cannot be said that diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy are severed. The Italian government appears to be awaiting the action of our judicial authorities. There has been no correspondence between the two governments since Secretary Blaine's note of April 14 to Imperiali, and it may be recalled that in that note the secretary stated that the United States government was investigating the subject of the New Orleans tragedy. The next step will be taken by this government, and will probably be an addition to the correspondence in the shape of an epistle founded upon the report of District Attorney Grant at New Orleans in regard to the nationality and character of the dead Italians.

SESSION OF SAWBONES.

Meeting of the American Academy of Medicine.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The American Academy of Medicine resumed the sessions of its sixteenth annual meeting here to-day. There was a much larger attendanc to-day than at the previous meetings, the venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, being among the invited guests. The academy was unanimous in condemning the inertness of the public towards its own interests by neglecting to demand better qualified physicians; it encouraged the sacrifice of personal interest among those educators who had not already insisted upon a rational standard; and it most emphatically denied that difficulties of such a nature, placed in the way of young students, was a hindrance to the study of medicine or to the community. Medicine was becoming a science, which ought to be honored, and though feeling sorrow for the individual, the academy was glad to lose the man who committed suicide because there "was not no room for no more doctors." Representatives of about forty-five colleges were present in the evening. Dr. M. S. Davis, of Chicago, presided; Dr. Millard, of Minneapolis, acted as secretary. The association readopted the platform established last year at Nashville, but there was much opposition on the part of some colleges that claimed membership in the association, but were not recognized. Dr. Logan, of New Orleans; Dr. Ostler, Baltimore, and Dr. Millard, Minneapolis, as committee on constitution and by-laws, submitted their report, which referred chiefly to the restrictions placed upon colleges wishing to become members of the association and to the minimum requirement for students entering those colleges. This report was reserved, as the hour was too late to admit of any definite decision on the matter. The following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Dr. Phineas D. Connor, Cincinnati; vice presidents, Dr. R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Dr. George Jackson Fisher, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Dr. Henry M. Lyman, Chicago; Dr. Lewis S. McMurtry, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Dr. Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; assistant secretary, Dr. Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. J. C. Heston, Morris, Philadelphia.

The time and place for meeting was referred to the council.

Medical Editors.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The annual meeting of the Association of Medical Editors was held this evening. The report of the committee on abuses in hospitals in cities, of which Prof. Davis, of Chicago, is chairman, was presented and laid over for action until the next annual meeting. The committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year reported the following names: For president, Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia; vice president, Dr. C. H. Hughes, of St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Culbertson, of Cincinnati, the present incumbent. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Can't Be Restricted.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A proviso to section 50 of the new tariff law requires that when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in a Chicago visible supply warehouse, they shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its withdrawal. Attorney General Miller has, at the request of the treasury department, rendered an opinion construing this proviso, which is to the effect that it is applicable to all importations of goods under the act, and cannot be restricted, as has been contended, to the withdrawal of goods which were in bond at the time said act went into effect.

His Heroism Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Foster has sent to Frekerick Hatch, the keeper of the Cleveland, O., breakwater light station, a gold life-saving "second service bar," in recognition of his "extraordinary gallantry in rescuing Mrs. Catherine Hazen from drowning near the Cleveland breakwater, Lake Erie, on the 1st of October, 1890." Keeper Hatch has heretofore been awarded a gold life-saving medal for signal heroism in saving life in 1883, to which Secretary Foster calls attention in his letter transmitting the second service bar.

Matters of Health.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—At the state boards of health conference a committee of three was appointed to decide on the best system of river conservancy, and to advise with state and local boards of health about such legislation as may be deemed necessary. The officers elected were: President, Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Kentucky; secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, of Ohio; treasurer, Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Michigan. The date of the next annual meeting was left to the council.

Will Live in the Gift.

WASHINGTON, Moy 4.—When the president and Mrs. Harrison return from their Western trip they will then take up their residence at Cape May Point. Before leaving for the West Mrs. Harrison gave orders for the improvement she wished made on the residence and grounds. It is Mrs. Harrison's intention to have a number of improvements and changes made in the White house during her absence. The president will spend as much of his time as possible at Cape May Point.

Where the Surplus Goes.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—During the month of April last there were issued from the pension office 31,972 certificates of all classes, as against 14,562 during the same month of last year.

Welcomed to Oregon.

ASHLAND, Or., May 4.—The president and party arrived here shortly after 8 o'clock to-night, and received an enthusiastic welcome. A committee of the Oregon state legislature boarded the train and welcomed the president to Oregon. The president made a happy response, and also spoke to the crowd at the depot. After a stop of about thirty minutes at Ashland, the special pulled out, proceded by a special train carrying the legislative committee, and prominent citizens.

Taft Very Low.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 4.—Ex-Secretary of War Alphonso Taft had another relapse yesterday, and his death is now expected almost any time. His physicians are continually at his bedside, and are of the opinion that if he is able to survive this attack, his chances for recovery are good. A new complication in the shape of hemorrhage of the bladder has appeared, and his condition is critical.

Drowned Five.

POMEROY, O., May 4.—Last night a party of ten young persons, returning from a dance near Chester, tried to cross a mill pond in a boat. The boat sank and five persons were saved and these were drowned: Miss Bertha McKain, Miss Lutie Ridenour, Charles, Frank and Smith McDale.

Kraemer Is Held.

NEW YORK, May 4.—George Kraemer, the proprietor of the fire-works factory which was destroyed by fire last Friday night, and in which four young girls were burned to death, was held by the coroner to-day in $1,000 bail to await the result of the inquest.

Movements of Steamships.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Friesland, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Saale, from New York.

LONDON—Sighted: Thingvalla, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Ems, from Bremen; Servia, from Liverpool; Greece, from London.

DID THE JONAH ACT.

But This Time the Trick Is Done by an Alligator.

The Animal Carries a Boy Out Into the Deep Sea.

After Toying With Him Awhile He Lets Him Go.

Mafia After a St. Louis Italian--Bank Officials Arrested.

COLON, April 25.—Jamaica papers of recent date give the following alligator story: Friday afternoon, the 10th inst., while the schooner Sisters was lying in Cow bay, Jamaica, Capt. Greenwood and a portion of the crew went on shore for the purpose of having a bath in a lake well known as Pond Mouth. In the party were two little boys named George Thomas and John Greenwood, the latter a son of the captain. They had been in the water about ten minutes when the captain, who was some distance away from the boys, heard a scream, and, on looking, saw the boy Thomas in the mouth of a huge alligator, which was running away with him before their eyes, and all of them powerless to prevent it. Of course, they were very much frightened, as well as wild with rage at the audacity of the brute. Capt. Greenwood was determined to rescue the boy, even at the cost of his own life, and he immediately rushed into the water after the alligator, but as soon as he had got ten yards nearer, the brute went down under the water, carrying the boy with him. A few minutes later the boy's head appeared above the surface of the water, and Capt. Greenwoon, with the aid of one of his men, succeeded in rescuing him. The boy was bleeding from a wound on the left arm, and he was quite exhausted. He was taken on board of the vessel, where restoratives were administered and the wound dressed with carbolic acid and laudunum until the vessel's arrival in Jamaica, when he was sent to the public hospital. Immediately after the boy had sufficiently recovered from his fright, Capt. Greenwood went on shore with his dog, which he tied against a tree. As soon as the dog commenced to howl the alligator appeared, and Capt. Greenwood, taking steady aim, succeeded in lodging a bullet in the head of the monster, killing him instantly, amidst the shouts of the crew. It was at this very place that a favorite dog belonging to Capt. Greenwood was carried away by an alligator a long ago. The boy is still undergoing treatment in the public hospital, and is in a fair way toward recovery.

HE'S A MARK.

The Mafia Is After the Life of a St. Louis Italian.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Tony Pandolfin, an Italian, well educated and of good address, believes that he is a marked man—marked for assassination by the deadly Mafia. And for that reason he goes about his business heavily armed. The case has just been reported to the police, but the story told is that while Pandolfin was standing in a saloon at Seventh and Elm streets yesterday afternoon, he was attacked by an unknown Italian and stabbed in the left breast.

"I am positive that I have been marked for assassination," said he. "As I was leaning against the bar yesterday I saw a hand stretched over my shoulder and the gleam of a long-bladed dirk in the clenched fingers and then felt the steel in my breast."

As he said this he pushed back his shirt and displayed a small red line in the middle of his left breast. Pandolfin attributes the attack to a remark he made in a crowded saloon at the time of the New Orleans lynching. He was discussing the affair with some friends and said that it served the "d—d dogs right," and he believes the Mafia have sent an emissary to do away with him.

CRIME IN WEALTH.

Two Bank Officials Arrested for Making False Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—Gideon W. Marsh, who was president of the Keystone National bank at the time of its suspension in March last, and Charles Lawrence, ex-cashier of the bank, were arrested to-day, charged by Bank Examiner Drew with conspiring together to make false reports of the condition of the bank to Comptroller of the Currency Lacy by means of false entries in the bank's books. The two ex-officials were held in $20,000 bail each for a further hearing. In his testimony before the United States commissioner, Bank Examiner Drew testified that the estate of John C. Lucas, deceased, former president of the bank, was credited on the books with an indebtedness of $75,000 to the bank, whereas the full indebtedness of the estate of Mr. Lucas had been about $900,000, of which amount about $700,000 had been returned.

DAMAGING BLAZE.

One Thousand Men Thrown Out and $350,000 Lost.

TROY, N. Y., May 4.—Last night a fire was discovered in the engine room of the Breaker Island blast furnace. Seven large Dickson upright engines used for blowing blast furnaces were entirely destroyed. The fire caught from a pile of waste back of one of the engine, the windows of the engine room being open and a strong west wind fanned the inflammable material into a blaze. The employes escaped by running from the room. The loss is $350,000, and is partially covered by insurance. One thousand men will be thrown out of work. It will take several months to repair the damage. The engines, which cost $50,000 a piece, were entirely destroyed and are beyond repair. The company had orders ahead that would take two years to complete, and this fire will seriously inconvenience them.

THE BARNABY CASE.

Dr. Graves Will Publish a Statement Explaining His Actions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, who has been brought into such prominence in connection with the murder by arsenic of Mrs. Barnaby, says that he is preparing, with the help of a lawyer, a complete statement for publication in which he will explain everything.

From the fact no 15-cent postage stamps have been sold in Boston for a year, and from statements made by the stamp clerks at the Providence postoffice, almost positive proof is secured that the 15-cent stamps upon the poison package were procured at the postoffice in this city.

BOSTON, May 4.—It is stated that the Barnaby case has now been placed in the hands of the Boston detective bureau, and has therefore reached the stage where little more than that already known can be elicited. Ex-Inspector Hanson is now in Providence, and every person who has figured in the case has been instructed to keep silent. It is said also that the Providence postoffice called for 15-cent stamps from Washington a while ago, and with the new green ones came a lot of the pale reds. The five stamps on the package of poison were of the pale or orange red hue.

Five Children Burned.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., May 4.—On Saturday night the house of James Cole (colored) was burned in Prince George's county, and his five children perished in the flames. The house was on the farm of Robert Connyek, in Aquasco district. The father went from his home to visit a neighbor, leaving the house in charge of the children—four girls and one boy—whose ages ranged from five to fifteen years. Shortly afterward he discovered that the house was on fire, and that the youthful inmates, who had gone to bed, were unable to escape. Assisted by T. M. Naylor and his brother, an attempt was made to rescue the unfortunate children, but without success. They were all burned up with the house.

Trouble With Moonshiners.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4.—United States officers returned here this evening from a raid on moonshiners in the southern range of the Ozark mountains, upon White river. Besides capturing Sam Poole and Mat Jackson, with three confederates, constituting part of a notorious gang of illicit distillers and blockade runners, the officers report discovering a large plant with a capacity for 100 gallons per day, and members of the gang are defiant and assert they will not be taken. The United States officers will make another and final raid in the latter part of this week. They have nine warrants not yet executed and serious trouble is feared.

And Nobody Hanged After All.

DENVER, Col., May 4.—The cost of the Millington trial, so far as estimated, shows the following indebtedness incurred: Preliminary examination, $10,000; the last trial—witnesses, $23,000; jurors, $2,800; board for bailiffs and jurors, $1,250; sheriff's fees, $300; stenographer's charges, $750; analysis, $2,000; expert witnesses, $3,500; attorneys' fees, $50,000. The defense cost about $20,000, mainly in attorney's fees. Prof. Lowe's analysis cost $750. Damage suits have been instituted by the defense against Dr. Hall, Frank Avery, Robert Morris, and Messrs. Cunningham and Mead, for $50,000.

Four Men Burned to Death.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 4.—Information reached here this morning of a horrible holocaust, which occurred about midnight last night at Duck Creek Siding on the Chattanooga Southern railroad, thirty miles south of this city. The kitchen of a construction train used in building a new road, caught fire in some unknown manner, and four colored men burned to death. Their names are King Meadows, John Harvey, Will Broder, Elder Miles. The best substantiated theory of the accident is that the men had been murdered and then burned.

All for Five Dollars.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., May 4.—Three men entered the house of J. A. Wickline, nine miles east of here, last night while Mr. Wickline was at church. They demanded of Mrs. Wickline the money her husband had received for cattle on Saturday. On her refusal to surrender it they beat her over the head with revolvers, kicked her and left her for dead. They secured only $5. The husband returned from church and found his wife unconscious. She may die. A large posse is after the thieves, and if caught the robbers will be lynched.

Bank Officials Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Edward E. Gedney, president of the North River bank, and Cashier Frank Ingersoll, were placed under arrest this afternoon on a bench warrant issued by Judge Martine. They were brought before Judge Martine in general sessions, and held in $15,000 each. They are charged with falsifying the quarterly report of the bank, made June 14, 1890. The complaint in the case was made by the receiver of the bank, Frank Higgins.

Boys Probably Very Wet.

DETROIT, Mich., May 4.—Three young men, ranging from sixteen to eighteen years, sons of George Sonntag, John E. Manning and John Ranspach, hired a boat from a boat house in Delay yesterday afternoon, promising to return it in a short time. This morning the boat was found bottom up some distance from the boat house. It is feared that the boys have been drowned.

He Fooled Serio-Comics.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The trial of August Elbogen, the dramatic agent, on a charge of kidnapping young girls, was formally begun to-day. Anna Reckweg and two other girls allege that they were sent to the Royal Palace in New Orleans, as actresses, and that the character of the place is bad.

Confessed to Murder.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—John Bernhardt, aged nineteen, who was arrested charged with murdering Henry Schley, a Waukesha saloonkeeper, Saturday night, has confessed that he committed the deed in order to secure his victim's money.

"Old Hutch" Won't Starve.

CHICAGO, May 4.—B. P. Hutchinson, the aged and eccentric board of trade speculator, about whose sudden disappearance and return so much has recently been published, left here this morning for Boston. It is his intention to take a vacation in the East. In the meantime his affairs will be straightened out by his sons. The examination into them shows that they are in a much better condition than they were supposed to be, and when everything is settled up he will have left about $500,000.

Born in a Theater.

DAYTON, O., May 4.—During a performance of the "Irish Arab" at the Park theater to-night, Mrs. Thomas Griffith, who was in the audience with her husband, gave birth to a girl baby, and it is believed that this is the first case on record of a child born in a theater. Only a portion of the audience knew what was going on, but considerable excitement ensued. An ambulance was called to take the mother and child home.

WRANGLE OVER CLAPP

The Alleged Non-Inspection of Wheat at the Public Elevators of Duluth

To Be Probed With a Searching Hand by a Joint Legislative Committee.

Farmers Disappointed Upon the Selection of an Attorney to Prosecute.

The Attorney General Declared Unfit to Represent the Farming Interests.

One of the last acts of the legislature was to appropriate $10,000 and embody the following resolution in a bill:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate whether or not 60,000 bushels of wheat were taken out without inspection from a public elevator in Duluth, and if the same condition prevails in other public elevators in this state, with power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and employ a stenographer to take down the testimony of witnesses and report to this house.

The committee thus appointed met yesterday at the capitol and organized.

The organization was not accomplished without an exhibition of feeling on the part of several members. The Farmers' Alliance wanted the chairmanship, and also the appointment of the attorney to conduct the examination of witnesses before the committee. They failed to elect their chairman, but did not complain about that. It was only when Attorney W. W. Erwin was set aside for Attorney General Clapp that they raised a most vigorous protest. The matter to be investigated is one of the gravest importance to the farmers. It is also of some importance to the people of the state at large. The partial report of a committee which sat while the legislature was in session disclosed an alleged outrageous condition of things in the inspection (or non-inspection) of wheat at the Duluth public elevator. To prosecute the investigation to the end—to ascertain the whole facts and truth, as well as enable the elevator companies to give their side of the case—the committee was continued, with instructions to prepare a report to be furnished the governor and published. The people will certainly demand that the investigation will not only be searching but thorough.

NOT A HAPPY FAMILY.

The Alliance Party and the Duluth Elevator Investigation.

The joint legislative committee, appointed to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Duluth public elevators and other public elevators of the state, met yesterday afternoon in Room 18 of the capitol for the purpose of organization. The composition of the committee is:

Senators—Geissel, Smith (J. D.) and Sevatson.

Representatives—Moore, Caswell, Barrett, French and French (A.)

The whole of the members were in attendance, as well as the following outsiders, pronounced Farmers' Alliance leaders: Gen. Barrett, R. J. Hall, Eric Olson, T. C. Hodgson and R. H. McGhee. C. S. Severance was present, representing the interests of the Duluth elevator companies. Hon. August Nilsson, of Ramsey; B. F. Christlieb, of Hennepin, members of the late legislature, were on hand to "take in" the proceedings.

The chairman of the house committee, which made a partial report of an investigation just before the adjournment of the legislature, and which led to the appointment of this joint committee with instruction to still further probe the alleged irregularities in the inspection of wheat at the public elevators, was Mr. Moore, and he yesterday called the meeting to order. Mr. Moore briefly explained the object of the committee.

Mr. Geissel—I suppose it will be in order now to reorganize the committee or adopt the organization as before.

Mr. Moore—That is what we should determine now.

Mr. Geissel—I make a motion that we ballot on the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Smith seconded.

Mr. Barrett—Is it necessary to elect a new chairman? Cannot the old organization hold over? I understand the appointment of these gentlemen from the senate simply added them to the old committee.

Mr. Geissel—I have no objections. I simply made my motion to get at some point. A motion will be in order to adopt the organization as it was.

Mr. Smith—I understand that the committee can organize and reorganize as many times as they see fit.

Mr. French—Of course, the majority of the committee will control its action at any time.

Mr. Smith—Just so.

Mr. Geissel—I simply made my motion so that we may get down to business.

Mr. Barrett—I say if there is any dissatisfaction about the organization it is all right to go on and reorganize.

Mr. Geissel—By taking an informal ballot it will show the feeling, the spirit of the committee. I think it very proper to have an informal ballot for chairman.

Mr. Moore—Very well, gentlemen, prepare your ballots.

Reason Why.

The inwardness of this little by-play may be explained.

The original investigating committee—the house committe—was controlled by the Alliance party. The Alliance leaders have and still are taking a deep interest in this investigation, believing that the farmers—the wheat producers—are being annually robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the public elevators. In their opinion the thoroughness of the investigation depended upon its control being retained by the Alliance members. For that reason they desired the retention of the chairmanship by Mr. Moore. On the house committee they could rely upon three out of the five members. The three additional members from the house, however, upset their supremacy. The political complexion of the joint committee is:

Democrats—Geissel, Barrett, French.
Republicans—Smith, Caswell, Zelch.
Alliance—Sevatson, Moore.

Messrs. Caswell and Barrett have decided Alliance predilections, and generally—if not always—vote with that party. The informal vote resulted:

Geissel, 3; Moore, 1; Barrett, 1; Sevatson, 2; Smith, 1.

Five votes were necessary for a choice. It took nine formal ballots to make an election:

First Ballot—Geissel, 4; Moore, 1; Smith, 2; Barrett, 1.

Second Ballot—Geissel, 3; Moore, 1; Smith, 3; Barrett, 1.

Third Ballot—Geissel, 4; Barrett, 1; Sevatson, 1; Smith, 1; Moore, 1.

Fourth Ballot—Geissel, 3; Barrett, 1; Moore, 1; Smith, 2; Sevatson, 1.

Fifth Ballot—Geissel, 4; Moore, 1; Smith, 2; Barrett, 1.

Sixth Ballot—Geissel, 3; Moore, 1; Smith, 3; Barrett, 1.

Seventh Ballot—Geissel, 3; Moore, 1; Smith, 3; Barrett, 1.

Eighth Ballot—Smith, 3; Moore, 2; Geissel, 2; Barrett, 1.

Ninth Ballot—Geissel, 5; Moore, 1; Smith, 1; Barrett, 1.

It will be seen that Mr. Geissel was elected by a combination on the part of the Democrats and Republicans. Though the voting was secret the following will be found to be within the mark as to how the members voted.

For Geissel—Smith, Sevatson, Zelch, French, Carwell.

For Smith—Geissel.

For Moore—Barrett.

For Barrett—Moore.

The election of Mr. Geissel was made unanimous. Mr. Geissel, taking the chair, appropriately thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him.

There was no opposition to the secretary of the committee, Andrew French holding over.

Erwin vs. Clapp.

Undaunted by their defeat in failing to retain the chairmanship of the committee, the fight was opened over the attorney to be employed. Attorney W. W. Erwin was employed at the previous investigation, and the Alliance executive committee and other leaders of the party had "resolved" that his services ought to be retained by the joint committee.

The discussion which arose over this was pertinent and animated.

P. E. Barrett moved that W. W. Erwin be retained to conduct the legal part of the investigation for the committee.

Mr. Moore seconded.

Mr. Sevatson moved to substitute the attorney general.

Mr. Smith seconded, adding it was especially proper for the committee to call upon the proper legal officer of the state to conduct the examination. He did not question the ability of Mr. Erwin; but he thought the only proper action they could take, not only to save expense, but to save the reputation of the state, that the attorney general—the legal adviser of the state—should be be called upon to prosecute this investigation as far as the services of an attorney were needed. If there was any reason why Attorney General Clapp should not conduct the examination—if he was not capable of doing it he should like to know. But he did not know of any, and considered the selection of any other attorney would be a slight upon the attorney general's office.

P. E. Barrett did not wish to cast any reflection upon the attorney general's ability, but questioned whether he could spare the time from his office to give proper attention to the investig