AFTER YOU HAVE MOVED
LET THE PUBLIC KNOW
WHERE YOU ARE LOCATED.
The Every Morning Globe is
THE BEST WANT DIRECTORY!

St. Paul Sunday Globe.

IF YOU HAVE REAL ESTATE
TO SELL, OR WANT TO BUY,
ADVERTISE IN THE GLOBE.
IT IS CLOSELY READ BY
ALL WHO SEEK INVESTMENTS!

VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1891.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 144.

OVER KETTLE FALLS.

Two Well-Known Lumbermen Lose Their Lives Near Sandstone, Minn.

They Are Drowned While Trying to Run a Boat Over the Falls.

The Interstate Commission Examines Into the Fargo Sugar Rate.

Goheen Must Hang for Taking the Life of Rosa Bray.

Special to the Globe.

SANDSTONE, Minn., May 23.—An appalling accident occurred here last evening about 6 o'clock, when Charles A. McGraw, of Augusta, Me., and Thomas Barney, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., two well-known lumbermen, lost their lives in the Kettle river. The men were out on the river in a small boat and tried to run the Kettle falls. The boat capsized and both were drowned before they could be rescued. Mr. McGraw leaves a wife and two children in Clarksville, Io. His father lives at Augusta, Me. Barney leaves a family of grown-up children. Their bodies have been recovered and sent home.

FARGO'S COSTLY SUGAR.

The Interstate Commission Is Inquiring Into It.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., May 23.—The interstate commission has been engaged all day in taking testimony in the case of Raworth & Co. vs. The Northern Pacific. Raworth & Co. allege that the Northern Pacific has demanded 32 cents per 100 more for sugar shipped from the Pacific coast delivered in Fargo than has been charged St. Paul merchants, 290 miles longer haul. E. M. Raworth and E. A. Warner, of the firm, testified that St. Paul houses used one of the Fargo Lumber company's warehouses to store sugar in which was shipped from San Francisco and cars stopped here. Traffice Manager Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, and Traffic Manager Gray, of the Southern Pacific, testified that the 60-cent rate to St. Paul is only possible to save hauling cars back empty from the coast. That rate was made to meet competition by water. Sugar could be shipped from San Francisco to New York by steamer for about 20 cents per ton, and could be brought from New York to St. Paul for 40 cents. Therefore, if the roads raised the rate any to St. Paul, sugar would go by way of New York for the old price and the Fargo dealer would be no better off than he is now, as it would still cost him the local rate in addition to the St. Paul rate to get sugar to Fargo. The commission fixed the time for filing briefs within ninety days after the transcript of evidence is prepared by the stenographer. General Veasey remained over to attend a reception by the Grand Army. The balance of the commissioners left for Spokane Falls on the evening train.

GOHEEN MUST HANG.

Rosa Bray's Murderer Is Sentenced to Die.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., May 23.—Judge Searle sentenced Adelbert Goheen this morning to hang by the neck until he is dead, the time to be fixed by the governor, the time not to be less than ninety days from date. None of the prisoner's family or friends were present in the court room at the time, and but few others were in the room. The prisoner showed in his face the effects of the terrible mental strain of the past few days. The alert but quiet demeanor during the trial was gone, and a desperate, haunted look had taken its place. His face was haggard and drawn, his eyes sunken and there was a constant nervous twitching of the muscles. His attorney made a motion for arrest of judgment which was denied, and then sentence was pronounced, Judge Searles said there were no exceptional features in the case which would warrant him in making the punishment imprisonment for life. After being taken back to his cell, Goheen broke down completely and sobbed for a long time as if his heart would break. He thinks his family might have done more for him than they did, and says that the officers are going to hang an innocent man. Before being sentenced Goheen's words and actions indicated he intended to commit suicide if possible, and a close watch is being kept over him.

MALTREATED A BOY.

An Iowa Mob Gags and Otherwise Abuses a Child.

WINTERSET, Io., May 23.—Eight masked men called George Ackleson, a sixteen-year-old boy who worked for Porter Tomlinson, a prominent farmer, who lives eight miles south of here, to the door Wednesday night, thrust a revolver in his face, bound and gagged him, dragged him across the lot to a tree below the barn, and strung him up. He was let down and told that unless he confessed to have cut to pieces a saddle belonging to Clarence Morton, a cripple, he would be hung. Ackleson refused to confess and was drawn up twice more and nearly choked to death. He was then taken to the house, thrust through the door and left lying on the floor in a half-conscious condition. Ackelson recognized two of the mob, and eight young men, most of them sons of responsible and well-to-do farmers, have been arrested for the deed.

Uncle Sam's Troops Move.

Special to the Globe.

ST. VINCENT, Minn., May 23.—The soldiers of Company B, Fifteenth infantry, Capt. Chapin, left this afternoon for Fort Sheridan. They were escorted from the post to St. Vincent by the Pembina Silver Cornet band under Prof. Smith, and the citizens turned out en masse to bid them farewell. Their removal is universally regretted.

Figuring for Electric Lights.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., May 22.—At last Vermillion has decided to put in a system of water works, and perhaps electric lights. S. V. Saleno, representing the Michigan Pipe company, is here in view of obtaining a franchise from the city council. The system of water works will cost $26,000 to $30,000 of which the citizens are to pay one-third down. At present the private subscription amounts to $8,100—Lee & Prentis and D. M. Suman & Co. being the largest subscribers—and by next Tuesday the city council will have gone through the red tape necessary to allow the franchise. It is also probable that the subscription will amount to enough to put up electric lights in the same plant.

THE DETECTIVE RACKET.

It Worked in Fine Style Down in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Io., May 23.—The federal grand jury has returned indictments against J. J. Kellogg, E. R. Hodges and S. J. Kellogg, of Washington, Io., for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. For over a year these parties have inserted an advertisement in at least one paper in every prominent city in the United States, substantially as follows:

DETECTIVES—Bright young men in every locality to act as private detectives; send stamp for full particulars. Address Washington Detective Agency.

It was their plan to secure young men to act as detectives, charging them $10 for a certificate stating that they were members of the Washington detective agency, and with their certificates went a nickel-plated star worth probably 50 cents. Evidence was brought before the grand jury showing that the concern had taken in as high as $400 in one day from young men anxious to gain fame as detectives.

Red River Valley League.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., May 23.—Indications point to a lively base ball season in the Red River valley league, recently organized. The Fargo club is already in receipt of applications for games from numerous Dakota and Minnesota teams. Clubs have been organized at Grand Forks, Crookston, Bismarck, Winnipeg, West Superior, Duluth, St. Cloud, and in many of the smaller towns. Con Walker will manage Fargo's, and McCormick, Raynor, Cannon, Lebo, McLaughlin, Keye and Grant, of last year's team, will again don Fargo uniforms. Grand Forks, Crookston and Winnipeg are also getting strong teams together, and games between these four Red river cities promises to be for blood.

Two Trots Promised.

Special to the Globe.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 23.—At a regular meeting of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association of Polk county, the stockholders elected Alex McKinnon president and John Wyat secretary and S. L. Collins treasurer. The association as organized has a paid-up capital of $10,000 and a splendid track, and will hold two trotting meetings during the season and offer handsome purses to horsemen. The association is already making preparations to hold a county fair in October 1891. From present indications and under the present management the Crookston Fair association promises to be a success.

Fine Wrongfully Imposed.

DUBUQUE, Io., May 23.—In the district court to-day Judge Linehan made an important decision under the interstate commerce law. M. H. Baker was selling goods by sample to deliver from Minneapolis. He was arrested, fined and imprisoned for peddling goods without a license, as provided by the city ordinance. Habeas corpus proceedings were brought, and the judge decided, as the goods were not in the state when the sale was made, that he was not peddling, and that as the law demands no tax shall be charged on interstate traffic, this fine was wrongfully imposed.

Boy Instantly Killed.

Special to the Globe.

HALLOCK, Minn., May 23.—Andrew Swenson, a boy fourteen years of age, in charge of the herd on the well known Kelso farm, was accidentally shot and instantly killed this noon by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a young Swede seventeen years of age, who has been in this country but a short time. The load of buckshot struck the boy on the chin, passing through the head and neck, causing instant death. Deceased was one of the brightest boys of the county.

Turn About Fair Play.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., May 23.—George O. Nettleton, of St. Paul, who recently sued E. C. Howard, of this city, to recover nearly $9,000, won from the former at poker, now figures as defendant in a suit brought by A. R. Walker, of this city, on a note for $5,000, given by Nettleton to Howard March 12, 1889, and indorsed to plaintiff. The case will be tried at the June term of court. Alfred M. Barsness has been joined as defendant, having signed the note as accommodation indorser.

Quintard Wants Money.

NEW YORK, May 23.—An action has been begun by William I. Quintard in the supreme court against Joseph M. Bailey Jr., of Sioux Falls, S. D., a former territorial treasurer of Dakota, involving three funding warrants of $5,000 each issued Sept. 13, 1889, before the territory was divided into the states of North and South Dakota. When the territory was divided, the defendant states that the debts were divided and that these funding warrants were assumed by South Dakota.

The Money in Bank.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., May 23.—A member of the committee which has been collecting $12,000 subscription to secure the location of the Catholic bishopric at Fargo said to-night the money was all in bank, ready for immediate use. It is only two weeks since the proposition was first made, which speaks well for the enterprise and public spirit of Fargo citizens.

To Fight Needham.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., May 23.—Dannie Needham, the well-known light-weight, has written a Fargo friend offering to meet any 150-pound man for a purse of $500 during the firemen's tournament in this city next month, the contest to be Queensbury rules to a finish, the loser to get $100. Several Fargo sports have taken the matter in hand and Dannie will probably be accommodated.

Overcome by Gas.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 23.—This morning, while descending into a well which he was digging on the farm of Henry Goetz, ten miles from this city, Edward Peterman fell from the bucket a distance of seventy feet and was instantly killed. It is believed that the unfortunate man was overcome by foul gas.

Arrested at Butte.

PORTLAND, Or., May 23.—Two men have been arrested in Butte, Mont., on the charge of murdering W. M. Barber n this city.

BARDSLEY ARRESTED.

Philadelphia's Treasurer Converted City Money to His Own Use.

Shortages Discovered and Some Peculiar Facts Are Developed.

A Rubber Company Fails for Half a Million, Involving Others.

Massachusetts Banks Caught in the Recent Shoe Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The affairs of City Treasurer John Bardsley were brought to a crisis by his arrest to-night at his home, corner Penn and Price streets, Germantown. He is sick in bed, and two detectives are guarding the room in which he lies. The three expert accountants appointed by Mayor Stuart to examine Mr. Bardsley's accounts discovered a discrepancy of $39,000 shortly before noon to-day. He will be given a hearing before Magistrate Pole Monday, when the story of his shortage in detail will be told. It is said to-night that the discrepancy discovered is in the treasurer's account with the Third National bank, where the city's deposit amounts to $350,000. Within a month Mr. Beardsley is said to have drawn $39,000 from the bank and appropriated it to his own use. The experts have been engaged in their work for three days, and this is the first discrepancy discovered.

Other Shortages

may be brought to light in the further comparison of the accounts with the many banks in which city funds are deposited. The discovery was made today that Mr. Bardsley's personal deposit with the suspended Keystone bank amounted to $606,000. It is said that the state cannot lose more than $250,000 by reason of Mr. Beardsley's shortcomings. Bank Examiner Drew has made a very singular statement in an interview yesterday, in reference to the $930,000 which Treasurer Beardsley says he placed on deposit in the defunct Keystone bank. He expressed a doubt that the sum was as large as stated, and declared that there was no evidence that it was. He further intimated that he knew the amount, but as the city comptroller had not given him permission, he did not feel at liberty to inform the newspapers. From the drift of his answers to questions, the inference is broad that the examiner knew the actual amount os state money on deposit was far less than given in Beardsley's statement. Mr. Drew also expressed the belief that the due bills now held by Mr. Beardsley are hardly of any value. The state, he said, was neither a preferred nor deferred creditor, all depositors under the national banking law taking equal chances.

FAILURE IN RUBBER.

A New Jersey Company Heavily Involved Financially.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The Star Rubber company is in financial difficulty. The officers of the company are: Jonathan Steward, president; Phillip P. Dunn, treasurer, and Thomas A. Bell, secretary and manager. Woodbury D. Holt, counsel for Mr. Steward, said to a reporter that it was true that the company was in trouble. There has been a contraction of credits, he said, and the company's liabilities are more than it can meet at the present. Secretary Bell, he added, had informed him that the company could pay $2 for every one it owed. It is said that preferences will be given as follows: Jonathan Steward, $110,000; Thomas A. Bell, $70,000; Philip P. Dunn, $50,000; William J. Vannest, $50,000. These capitalists are behind several other rubber and crockery concerns, all of which are affected by the condition of the Star, whose liabilities may foot up $500,000.

BOSTON, May 23.—C. S. Knowles, selling agent of the Star Rubber company, of Trenton, N. J., has placed an attachment on the stock here to secure personal claims amounting to between $20,000 and $30,000 for advances that he has made on the goods sent him by the company. Mr. Knowles says he has had no official information whatever of the failure, and learned of it only from the newspapers.

THE SHOE FAILURES.

Banks Said to Have Been Caught in the Wreck.

BOSTON, May 23.—Potter, White & Bailey, which firm has been prominent in the public prints as a creditor of the Hill Shoe company, of Memphis, for a large amount, publish a card to-day in which they say in part: "We have security that we have held for a long time, and that we consider unassailable, and in any event our net loss cannot be more than $30,000 or $40,000, and will not impair our ability to meet every obligation." The firm will shortly publish a statement of assets and liabilities. A gentleman, intimate with the affairs of Salem banks, states that he knows that the four banks of that city interested in the Davis failure held $140,000 of Davis Shoe company, and Davis indorsed notes, and that one bank alone has $90,000. The latter has, however, a $300,000 surplus. He states also that the Lynn banks have $120,000. Two of the Salem banks have made a business of dealing in Davis' paper, and they hold notes of the Hill company, of Memphis, with Davis' indorsements.

LYNN, Mass., May 23.—Hon. Joseph Davis states positively that the Davis Shoe company never owed the Hill Shoe company, of Memphis, one dollar. On the contrary, the Memphis company owe the Davis Shoe company heavily. Mr. Davis further states he and the Davis company recently found themselves obliged to cease helping the Memphis concern financially, and then came the inevitable—the failure of the Hill company.

Officials Must Make Returns.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 23.—Both houses of the legislature last night concurred in the following: Resolved, That all borough, city, county or state officers authorized to collect and receive taxes, or license fees for the commonwealth, shall make returns of the same on the first of every month, and within ten days thereafter pay the amount mentioned in said return into the state treasury. And further, it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to immediately notify the attorney general on any failure on the part of any officer to account as aforesaid.

KISSING NO CRIME,

Especially if the Kissee Is the Wife of the Kisser.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—Mr. Noyes, a young business man here, has solved the problem whether it is a crime for a man to kiss his wife on the streets of Boston. This solution, however, caused him a session in the municipal court yesterday, and a vast deal of annoyance besides. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, it seems, made a call Thursday evening upon some friends who live at the south end, and on their return home they were obliged to wait for a horse car. Taking advantage of the kindly shadow of a building Mr. Noyes proceeded to kiss his wife. A passing policeman observed the act, and the result was the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Noyes. The policeman declared that he regarded such an act as proof that they were intoxicated, and he was justified in their arrest. R. A. Felton, a college chum of Mr. Noyes', who presented their case, declared the arrest an outrage. Said he: "Is it a crime for a man to kiss his wife on the street? If people are to be arrested on such trivial matters as this it wont be safe for a man and woman to walk together." Judge Burke, however, said that he did not think the arrest an outrage, as the fact of their kissing each other on the street was certainly an unusual action, but he would say that it was not a crime to kiss one's wife on the streets of Boston.

SANGUINE SCHILLING.

He Announces a Well-Known Fact, Then Slobbers Over.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—In an interview to-day, Robert Schilling, secretary of the national executive committee of the new People's party, said: The moral effect of the victory in Kansas has been tremendous, and in the next presidential election the contest will be between our party and the Democrats. The Republicans are not in it, for the Republican party is as dead as the old Whig party. I was astonished to learn what strength we have in the South. Unless the Democrats of Texas walk a chalk mark, we are going to carry that state, for the colored Farmers' Alliance of that state has 1,300,000 members. Some of the Ohio delegates are of the opinion that we might carry that state at the next election.

JUDSON N. CROSS

Is Named as One of a Commission on Immigration.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury to proceed to the several countries of Europe from which immigrants mainly come and to investigate and report upon the various phases of the immigration question as presented there, consists, as to-day completed, of the following named: Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Judson N. Cross, of Minnesota; Dr. Walter Kempster, of Wisconsin, and Joseph Powderly, of Pennsylvania. The members of the commission will sail, separately, from the port of New York during the next three weeks, and will meet in London to organize and lay out their work.

The Cowles Case Ended.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—Mrs. Alice M. Cowles was to-day granted a divorce by Judge Lamson, in the equity court, from Eugene H. Cowles. The hearing in the case was brief, scarcely occupying more than a half hour. No opposition was made, The divorce was granted on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. No provisions were made for alimony. The custody of the child was given to Mrs. Cowles. In lieu of alimony the legacy under the will of the late Edwin Cowles was accepted.

Half a Cent Per Mile.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—The Pittsburg Traction road announces a cut in fare from five to three cents on its entire length of six miles. This is supposed to be the cheapest street car fare known—half a cent per mile—and will probably lead to further rate cutting between the parallel lines to Fifth Avenue Traction and Duquesne Traction companies. Col. Elkins is manager of the former, and Christ Magee is at the head of the latter company.

College Editors.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Western Intercollegiate Press association was brought into existence to-day by a meeting of twenty men who edit college papers in the middle and western states. There were representatives from Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. It is intended to have a permanent organization that will bring the college editors more closely together, and a system of news exchange will be perfected.

A Pleasing Spectacle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Twelve thousand young people, ranging in size and age from little toddlers scarcely able to march to young men and women, formed the May festival Sunday school parade which took place this morning and extended over three miles in length. It was a magnificent affair and a success in every way. The day was passed in games and amusements of various sorts.

Economizing on Fuel.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—As the new navy increases and full powered steam vessels take the place of the old wooden ships, which relied in part upon their sail power for propulsion, the amount of coal consumed increases in rapid proportion. This fact has led to the issue of an order by the secretary of the navy directing officers in command of naval forces, whether squadrons or single ships, to practice the utmost economy in the use of coal.

For the World's Fair.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 23.—There will be nearly five hundred delegates in attendance at the world's fair convention to be held at Yankton next Wednesday. Many prominent politicians of national and state reputation will be present.

Small-Pox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Another case of small-pox was discovered this morning at 409 North Levee. The patient's name was Thomas Smith. He was a laborer, twenty-three years of age, snd had been boarding at the house for some time. He was taken to the quarantine.

A Cannibal Fish.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 23.—The hand of a child was found in the stomach of a catfish caught in the Red river yesterday, and to-day another catfish was caught with another hand in its stomach, apparently of the same child.

REVENUES OF ROME.

The Present Pope Is Taking Measures to Reduce Expenses.

Increased and Broadened Demands Upon the Vatican Treasury.

Some Interesting Figures Taken From the Pontifical Budget.

Peter's Pence May Be Relied Upon to Supply Papal Needs.

ROME, May 23.—The pope is taking steps to secure greater economy of expenditure at the Vatican. He has appointed a commission consisting of three cardinals charged to do their utmost to effect a reduction in expenses. It is believed to be the first time since Sixtus V. that a pope has interfered in the constitution of some of the congregations. People are beginning to ask whether this step means that the pope is about to simplify the complicated work of Sixtus V. as not being in harmony with the existing needs of the church. This iniative might have the happiest results for the simplication and centralization of the public services could be the first step toward the adaptation of these services to the particular exigencies of our times. From a financial point of view the proposed reductions in expenses are probably due to the increased demands upon the holy see. The misery in Italy and the effects of the national bankruptcy on the funds of the Vatican have considerably augmented the extraordinary expenses. Everybody asks money of the pope. Then again, the work of the holy see is continually increasing. Leo XIII. has created at Rome, especially in the mission fields, special undertakings which require much money. The crusade against slavery has absorbed considerable sums. The pope is

Lavish in Endowments

to schools, sciences and benevolent agencies. Leo XIII. is not so liberal to persons as was Pius IX., but to causes of general interest his generosity borders on prodigality. It is the practice of the radical press of all countries, and especially of Italy, at times to represent the pope as disposing of millions on millions, as surrounded by all the luxuries and magnificence of an Eastern potentate, and as exploiting for interested purposes the faith of his people. At other times it represents that the contributions of St. Peter's pence are dwindling to insignificant proportions, and that the pope will soon be obliged to accept the annuity of 3,000,000 francs set apart for him by the Italian government under the guarantee law. Neither of these representations is accurate. While the resources of the pope, or less than the civil list of most European sovereigns; yet, by wise administration, these resources, if not entirely adequate to all the needs of the church, are sufficient to insure the working of its principal services. The revenues of the pontifical budget are disbursed substantially as follows: At the disposal of the pope, 500,000 francs; the cardinals, 700,000 francs; for poor dioceses, 460,000 francs; prefecture of the apostolic palaces, 1,800,000 francs; the secretaryship of state, 1,000,000 francs; employes and functionaries, 1,500,000 francs; pontifical schools and alms-giving, 1,200,000 francs. The half million at the disposal of the pope serves to maintain his household and to meet the

Other Expenditures

not included under the other headings of the budget, such as the costs of decoration, insigna, presents to princely personages, purchases of objects of art, and alms accorded "motu proprio." Cardinals in curia are maintained at the expense of the holy father. The emoluments of each cardinal amount to 20,000 francs. The fourth item of the budget, that of the prefecture of the palaces, varies between one and a half and two million francs. It includes all expenses for the pontifical court, the palace of the Vatican and the apostolic palaces, the maintenance of the museums and galleries, the expenses of restoration of the works of art, the gardens of the Vatican, etc. The 1,000,000 francs assigned to the secretaryship of state cover the expenses of that office and those of the nunciatures and apostolic delegations. The allowance for "employes and functionaries" covers only the pensions of the faithful servants of the pontificial government who refused to pass into the service of the Italian government. This item becomes smaller year by year as death thins the ranks of the veterans. Nearly all the Catholic schools in Rome are maintained at the charge of the pope, and the demands of charity tend constantly to increase. Outside of these ordinary expenses there is a heavy budget of extraordinary expenses. The propaganda of the faith has already received three subventions of 500,000 francs each, while the institutions and academies of Rome receive subsidies. The restoration of the Basilica of the Lateran has cost 5,000,000 francs. It is impossible to estimate how much the pope gives privately.

The Papal Resources

are difficult to enumerate. Even the administration of St. Peter's pence itself does not know the exact receipts and expenditures of the pope, because Leo XIII. receives directly the greatest sums from the bishops and the laity. Part of this money is devoted to extraordinary work and expenses, and part goes towards increasing the secret fund reserved for future needs. Imitating Sixtus V., Leo XIII. wishes to leave to his successor a tesore pontifice for exceptional circumstances, as war, exile or penury. It is asserted that this fund absorbed 30,000,000 francs of the sum received by him on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee in 1887. The average amount received annually by the pope in St. Peter's pence is between eight and nine million francs. There has been some falling off in the amount receved from France, due, as it is thought at the Vatican, to the educational laws, which weigh heavily on the French people, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the increase of contributions from many other countries. The United States now contribute more than France to this fund, sending annually $200,000. Belgium comes next after France, then Holland, Spain, Germany, and last of all Italy. It seems highly improbable that the pope will ever accept the sum assured him by the Italian government in the guarantee law, as it would be an admission of dependence. The system of St. Peter's pence has become a permanent institution, and promises to be sufficient for all papal needs.

M'MILLAN'S GIFT.

The General Assembly of Presbyterians Attends the Presentation.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—The third day's session of the Presbyterian assembly was a brief and unimportant one. The early part of the session was given up to a discussion of the design of a seal for the general assembly, and the question was put over until Monday. Rev. Duigi Angelini of the Evangelical church of Italy, formerly a priest in Rome, but now a pastor in the Evangelical church near Rome, was introduced and received with applause. In broken English he spoke of his work in Italy. He said the movement was first started by the work of christian travelers in that country. He was a convert himself of Father Gavazzi. The moderator, on behalf of the assembly sent to the Evangelical church in Italy congratulations and assurances of prayers. Rev. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore, reported that there had been a gratifying increase in the receipts of the board of ministerial relief. For the first time in years there was a balance of $3,833.78 in the treasury, instead of a deficiency of from $1,000 to $12,000. The report was discussed at some length. It was urged that the balance was a mere trifle, and would soon be used up, and that the assembly should provide more liberally for the care of worn out members of the church. The wealthy churches were scored for the pittances they contributed to the funds for the support of superannuated clergymen. The report was accepted and adopted.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 23.—Seven hundred commissioners and friends of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, now in session at Detroit, arrived in this city to-day to attend the formal presentation of McMillan hall to the Tappan Presbyterian association by Senator James McMillan, of Detroit. The generous donor of the building is abroad and the formal presentation was made by his son, James McMillan, of Detroit. Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, of Detroit, accepted it in behalf of the association of which he is president. Remarks followed by the moderator of the assembly, Rev. W. H. Green, President Angel, of the university of Michigan, and President Roberts, of Lake Forest college. The commissioners returned to Detroit by special train.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—There was but a single session held to-day by the Reformed Presbyterian general synod. The report of the Pittsburg presbytery was presented by Rev. Alex Savage, in which it was stated that since the last synod there had been two meetings of the presbytery. A vigorous protest was entered against the opening of the Columbian exposition on Sunday.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

A Presbyterian Minister Rebels at Its Inhibition.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—Rev. J. K. McClurkin, of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheney, has made public an announcement of his intention to resign the chair of theology and history in the institution, at the coming meeting of the synod in this city, May 27. The reason given for thus abandoning his church and place is that seven young reformed Presbyterian ministers had been suspended from the church for voting at a political election, and that they would probably be expelled from the synod. In his resignation, Rev. McClurkin says: "My action is the outgrowth of a candid, thoughtful investigation of the attitude of the church toward the government of our country, and of the illusive distinctions by which this attitude has of late been advocated. After searching the constitutional history of the United States, after studying her Christian laws, religious customs and supreme court interpretations—realizing, too, that the ballot box is the place where Christian convictions must be expressed, if righteous laws are to send their life-giving influences throughout our republic—I have been forced to the conclusion that the individual conscience of the American citizen should be allowed to decide as to the duty of casting a ballot for the righteous ruler." The probabilities are that Rev. McClurkin will leave the Reformed Presbyterian church and go over to the United Presbyterian side. The split, already bad, is growing worse, and may approach the trouble of 1833, which occurred under almost similar circumstances.

ST. JOHN'S SAY.

The Prohibition Star Gives His Opinion of the New Party.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, the well-known apostle of prohibition, is in the city. In reference to the Cincinnati third party convention, the governor said:

"I was there as a looker-on, and I watched the proceedings closely. I must say that, as a reform convention, it was the biggest failure I ever saw. All meritorious reforms were neglected, and the only thing that distinguished it from the old party conventions was the visionary subtreasury scheme, which has no foundation either in justice or common sense. It would be the worst species of class legislation. It would afford no relief whatever to the very poor, the class that need relief most. The idea of making the government a public pawnbroker is idiocy. Such a scheme would bankrupt any government. As far as the rejection of prohibition is concerned, I have this to say: "No other party convention was ever more subservient to the liquor interests than the one which just met at Cincinnati, under the guise of reform. The failure to express sympathy for the cause of temperance will drive thousands into the Prohibitian ranks. It is simply the birth of a third whisky party."

Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A special order has been issued from the navy department placing the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., under civil service rules, and declaring all positions of foreman or master mechanic vacant on the 1st of July next. The order provides for the places being filled by competitive examination and specifies who are eligible for examination and appointment. Examinations will be held at the Norfolk navy yard, beginning June 15, and appointments will be made upon the recommendations of the board of examiners, through the commandant of the yard, to the secretary of the navy.

An Iowa Concern Shut Out.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The superintendent of the banking department, deeming it inexpedient and unsafe for the American Investment company, of Emmettsburg, Io., to continue to transact business in this state, has revoked and annulled the license heretofore issued to said company.

TINKERING TREATIES.

Germany and Other Nations Absorbed in Commercial Negotiation.

Spain's Convention With the United States Excites Comment.

England's Sovereign Is Still Actively Interested in Statecraft.

Gossip About the Prince of Wales and His Good and Bad Points.

BERLIN, May 23.—The attention of the foreign office is absorbed in commercial treaty negotiations, some of the results of which will have a direct bearing on Germany's relations with the United States. The arrangements with Italy, Switzerland and Roumania are progressing toward an entente. Belgium is also negotiating with Germany, but that country is less likely than the others to be drawn within the customs bund. Russia's overtures for a reduction of the German corn tariff in exchange for a lessened tariff on German manufactures have been received in a friendly spirit here, but the opposition of Austria is expected to bar the way to a definitive arrangement. The admission of Servian pork into Germany would be inconsistent with the prohibition against American pork, which is acknowledged to be safer and of a superior quality. The general positions of negotiations now really gives reason to expect a formidable central European customs coalition, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Roumania and Servia, while Belgium, Russia and Spain may have partical reciprocity with the general European bund. The effects of

The American Convention

with Spain have begun to excite press cumments. The Hamburg papers denounce the convention as a permanent blocking out of the German trade with the Antilles. They contend that the German-Spanish treaty of July, 1883, affords a basis for the foreign office to interfere. Until the pending European treaties seem to be secured no pressure upon Spain will probably be tried. As soon as these are arranged the special privileges which the convention accords to America will be contested by the combined powers. The situation of France, which country is menaced with commercial isolation, dictates the government's policy of adhesion to a moderate tariff admitting of reciprocity treaties. In the chamber of deputies to-day, on the ground that, though premature, a delay in dealing with the matter would result in a speculative rise in the price of wheat, the government accepted the proposal of M. Viger, a member of the customs committee, to reduce the duty on wheat to three francs and on flour to six francs per hectolitre. An amendment in favor of the complete abolition of the duty on these articles was rejected by a vote of 358 to 131. The proposal of M. Viger was adopted, with the proviso that the law should only be enforced from Aug. 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892. The posthumous revelations from the authorship of Von Moltke are generally interpreted in Berlin as showing what the public had long suspected, that the great general of the Franco-Prussian war was not without a feeling of jealousy to Bismarck, whom he almost altogether ignores as a factor in the triumphs of 1866. Von Moltke, in his quiet, silent way never seemed to be much interested in praise of the late chancellor, and it is understood that he was far from displeased when Bismarck was dismissed; while Bismarck was not gratified at the way that hero worship turned from himself to Von Moltke, and has been significently reticent as to the achievements of the general.

Aged, But Active.

LONDON, May 23.—The queen's birthday will be officially celebrated on Monday, although the usual loyal services will be held in the churches to-morrow. Her majesty, who will begin on Sunday her seventy-third year and about a month later the fifty-fifth year of her reign, is in excellent condition. Her stay at Grasse was of considerable benefit to her, although she was in good health when she went there, and she is active in state affairs as ever. Both the queen and the Prince of Wales are more popular than royalty, a fact which does not bode well for young Clarence, should he, like his cousin, the German kaiser, be called prematurely to the throne. Clnrence seems to be a weakling, without the stubbornness of the Georges or the tact and amiability of the Coburg line. The Prince of Wales, it is noticed, has of late avoided the company of Baron Hirsch and other prominent Hebrews, to whom he had formerly been very affable, and who often had the Prince on show at their city and country residences. The action taken by the queen to relieve the prince of his debts is said to be prompted by a desire to relieve him of disagreeable connections in a financial way, and especially of his obligations to Baron Hirsch, who is looked upon as

An Offensive Upstart,

and far inferior to the Rothschilds, separated by several generations from the pawnshop. The prince, notwithstanding his extravagance, or perhaps because of it, is gaining in popularity. He was one of the first to call, not alone, but in company with the princess, on Mr. Gladstone during the latter's illness, and he has a firm hold on the friendship of the Liberal leader. Even the Irish parliamentary representatives are not without liking for the prince, whose views of home rule are believed to be much more tolerant than those of the Tory magnates. The malady from which the prince suffered so severely in 1890 has reappeared in a different quarter, and the fact is looked upon as one of great significance. In spite of his precarious state of health, the prince continues his visits to the theaters and attends numerous balls and other entertainments, but the heir apparent is carefully guarded while thus enjoying himself, and every care is taken to prevent him suffering too much fatigue. Tuesday last the prince visited the horse show at the Royal Agricultural hall, Islington, accompanied by two of his daughters. The same day the accouchement of his eldest daughter, the Duchess of Fife, was announced, and consequently the prince and his daughters, upon entering the royal box, received a tumultuously warm greeting. After the first cheers had subsided, a voice in the gallery was heard to call for three cheers for

"Grandfather Wales."

A renewed burst of welcoming cheers followed this remark, which the prince laughingly acknowledged by rising and bowing to the cheering people. Although the prince has been subpœnaed on behalf of the plaintiff in the Sir William Gordon Cumming case, otherwise the "baccarat scandal," he will not appear in the witness box, as his evidence is not required. The greatest efforts are still being made on all sides to obtain seats at the trial of this much-talked-of suit, but every seat has already been allotted, so thousands who expected to be present will be doomed to disappointment. The trial commences on Monday, June 1. An auction at an old country mansion on the Isle of Man, this week revealed a collection of valuable paintings which had been formed there by an American resident early in the present century. The collection included a full-lengthh portrait of President Washington by Gilbert Charles Stuart, the celebrated American painter who was born in Rhode Island in 1756, and who died in Boston in 1828. Stuart painted these portraits of Washington, all of which are of great value. Other valuable works came to light at the same time as this portrait of President Washington, including some pictures of the Dutch school. The discovery will be brought to the attention of the trustees of the national gallery. The appearance of the full text of the papal encyclical has set the critics and Polemicists to sharpen their pencils and their wits so that within the next few days the press of the continent and of Great Britain will become the arena on which a fierce controversial warfare will be waged. The socialists are already condemning the document, but on the other hand there are many of the Conservative labor leaders who hail the encyclical with satisfaction. They see in it the abandonment by the church of its thick-and-thin support of "divine right," so far as that "right" was supposed to be incarnated in the monarchic principle.

THE ITATA'S SURRENDERED.

A Rumored Agreement—Both Vessels Spoken at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Evening Bulletin says it is confirmed through unquestionably reliable sources that the congressional party of Chili, otherwise know as insurgents, has entered into an agreement with the United States government to surrender to the United States the steamer Itata and her cargo; that the Charleston will not pursue the Itata any further, but will proceed to Callaou, and the Itata will be handed over to the American authorities. The Bulletin adds: "It is probable proceedings will then follow in the federal courts of the United States. But it is definitely settled there will be no guns fired in the capture of the Itata, and that pursuit by the Charleston is practically off." The Pacific mail steamer Colima, which arrived here today from Panama, reports having left Acapulca May 1. Just north of that port she sighted a steamer flying the Chilian flag and answering the description of the Itata. The latter was steering south by east. Later in the day the Charleston appeared and spoke the Colima. On learning what had been seen the Charleston steamed away to the southward. The Charleston was at that time about one hundred and thirty miles from Acapulco, while the Itata when sighted was about sixty-five miles from there. The Colima reports that the Esmeralda left Acapulco on the morning of the 13th inst. and went out to sea, but was seen near the harbor in the evening. The Itata was expected to arrive there on the 15th, and it was supposed the Esmeralda was waiting for her.

A Batch of Absconders.

ALTON, Ill., May 23.—Peter Greenwood, treasurer of Wood River township, has mysteriously disappeared. He left home a week ago, and has not been seen since. Investigation shows a shortage to the amount of $10,000, and that he has been running behind in his accounts for years.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 23.—Edward Hocking, a prominent citizen of Pen Argyl, Pa., has absconded, taking with him, it is alleged, some $10,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 23.—John J.