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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1891. NO. 150.

"I HAVE BEEN IN HELL"

Was the Remorseful Exclamation of Treasurer John Bardsley.

He Goes to Prison in Default of Fifty Thousand Dollars Bail.

Omaha Surgeons Are Jailed on Sensational Charges of Murder.

Students at a Southern College Fight a Fatal Duel With Knives.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—"I tell you, gentlemen, I have been in hell for the past six months!" This was the startling exclamation of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley to-day after his examination had been ended, and he had been committed to prison in default of $50,000 bail. Bardsley was arraigned at noon to-day in the Central police court to answer to the triple charges of misappropriating $39,000 of city money, the embezzlement of $400,000 and upwards of state funds, and perjury in violating the oath of his office by loaning the city money out at interest. Since his arrest a week ago Mr. Bardsley has been confined to his bed, suffering from prostration, incident to the terrible mental strain that he has been under for the past few months. District Attorney Graham appeared for the city and commonwealth and conducted the prosecution. When the accused man was brought in a crowd that filled every available foot of space in the hearing room was present. When Mr. Bardsley was called, he plainly showed in his appearance the mental agony he has been subjected to, and owing to his enfeebled condition, was allowed to take a chair facing the magistrate's desk instead of being placed in the prisoners' dock. Mayor Stuart, City Solicitor Warwick, Attorney General Henslaw, Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer were all present when the hearing began. District Attorney Graham

Opened the Case

by stating the charges against the accused. Lawrence Brown, an expert accountant, who has been going over Bardsley's accounts, was the first witness called. Mr. Brown testified as to deposit and withdrawal of money from the Keystone and Third National banks. District Attorney Graham explained that the commonwealth proposed to show that the money drawn from the Third National was intended to be placed in the cash drawer of the city treasurer so as to make up his cash balance before he was called before the council investigating committee. Mr. Graham also said that the books of the treasurer's office showed that there was a balance in the Keystone bank of $600,000, while in fact there was only $400,000 there. In the cash drawer of the treasurer were checks on the Keystone for $200,000. These Mr. Bardsley took to Bank Examiner Drew and asked to have placed to his credit in the Keystone, stating that he was willing to take his chances with the rest of the depositors. After several other witnesses were called, District Attorney Graham said that he now asked that the prisoner be held on the specific charge of misappropriating $39,000. Mr. Graham said although he did not intend to try to prove that the money went into Bardsley's pocket, still it was clearly a conversion to his own use. Magistrate Pole decided that

The Case Was Proven,

and said he would fix the amount of bail later. Mr. Graham next took up the charge of the embezzlement of the state fund. Lawrence Brown, accountant, testified that in the past three years Bardsley had collected taxes for the state amounting to $4,242,887. This was deposited in a number of banks, but the Keystone bank was not among them. Mr. Graham said he proposed to prove that Bardsley had loaned the state funds out at interest to a number of banks and bankers, among which were Drexel & Co., and the Keystone bank. Counsel for Mr. Bardsley said that it was true that his client had deposited $945,000 of state money in the Keystone bank, taken due bills for it, received interest on it, and when the bank failed lost his money as any other depositor would have done. Mr. Graham asked if Mr. Bardsley was willing to make this statement himself, and was told that he was. Mr. Bardsley arose from his chair, tottered to the witness stand, and in a trembling voice said: "I admit all that my counsel has said. I did put the money in the Keystone, and will have to take what the law gives me. I got as high as 4 per cent interest for the money. I deposited the money and took due bills for it, as is done every day, and when the bank failed

I Lost the Money."

In answer to the questions whether he received interest from any other banks, Mr. Bardsley said that he did, but only mentioned the Spring Garden. District Attorney Graham attempted to get him to tell what other banks paid him interest, but did not succeed. Edward T. Stolesberry, a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., was called and testified that Bardsley came to their firm and asked what interest they would pay on deposits. He was told 3 per cent, and received this interest on four checks of $22,000 each that he deposited there at different times. Mr. Alexander said that at this stage of the case he did not propose that any one else should be incriminated. But after it had been testified to that Mr. Bardsley kept a personal account in the Seventh National, the Manufacturers' National, the Chestnut Street National, the Peoples' National, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Mr. Alexander held a consultation with his client and decided that he should tell the names of the banks that paid him interest. Mr. Bardsley again took the stand and said that he had been paid interest by all the above-named banks with the exception of the Farmers' and Mechanics'. At this point the district attorney rested his case and said that as he was unable to prove to-day the charge of perjury, he asked that it be continued until June 12.

Bail Was Fixed

at $10,000 on the charge of misappropriating the city funds, $35,000 on the charge of embezzling state funds and $5,000 on the charge of perjury. After the hearing Mr. Bardsley was taken into the magistrate's private office. His counsel notified Chief Detective Wood that he did not expect to secure bail and arrangements were at once made to take him down to prison. After an interview with his counsel, Mr. Bardsley was placed in a carriage and taken to Moyamensing prison. During the time which Mr. Bardsley spent at the city hall this morning prior to the hearing, the accused city treasurer remained in the private office of Chief Detective Wood, in charge of two detectives. He was very much dejected, and was not inclined at first to talk about the serious charges which had been preferred against him. He subsequently said that his position was hard to bear, and then turning suddenly to the officers, remarked: "I tell you, gentlemen, I have been in hell for the past six months. I thought that things would come out all right, but they didn't, and I'm glad that the thing is ended. President Marsh's action has been a great disappointment to me. He should have been more courageous and remained in town, but he has proven himself a coward by running away. I never had a thought about going away, but will remain where I am and accept whatever punishment the law places upon me."

OMAHA DOCTORS CINCHED.

Medical Staff of the Institute May Feel the Law.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—Drs. McLaughlin, Sinclair and Williams, the surgical corps of the Omaha Medical institute, were arrested at 2 o'clock this morning charged with murder. The coroner has been conducting a rigid inquiry as to their methods, and yesterday exhumed the body of Isabella Beaver at Plattsmouth, and discovered that her death was the result of an abortion, alleged to have been committed by the physicians named. The board of health closed the institute today on the grounds that it was in an unsanitary condition. Startling developments are expected, as it is claimed that many deaths have happened there, and the bodies secretly buried. Undertaker Gring, who has been burying the dead for the medical institute, will be arrested. He is charged with forging burial permits.

RIVALRY AND WOMAN.

Fatal Hand to Hand Duel Between College Boys.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 29.—News of a duel in Hiawasse college, in Loomis county, has just reached here. During the spring a rivalry sprung up between John Ward and Alexander Brown, who were contesting for the places of honor. The quarrel was intensified by a dispute about a young woman. Wednesday night they proposed to settle their differences by a duel with knives. The young men went beyond the town limits and fell upon each other with their barlow knives. For some time the hacking was kept up, and finally Ward made a plunge into Brown's ribs, the knife pentrating the heart. Brown fell dead into the arms of his assailant. The young men belong to highly respected families.

BURTHE IN THE TOILS.

The Principal Witness Against Jury Bribers Is Caught.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Leonce Burthe, the principal, and in fact the only witness against the jury bribers in the case growing out of the Mafia trials in New Orleans, was arrested in East St. Louis, Ill., this afternoon, and is now in jail in that city. He arrived here Wednesday and registered at the Moser hotel, but discovered that he was being watched and gave the detective the slip. This morning a cousin of the fugitive called at the Moser for his valise, and the cousin was shadowed to East St. Louis, where the officer made the arrest. When taken to the station the following telegram, dated New Orleans, and addressed to William. Masson, Burthe's cousin, was found:

"Tell my son to leave the state of Missouri immediately and go to another state. Advance him $50 and draw on me for the same. LOUIS BURTHE."

When seen by a reporter, Mr. Burthe said: "When the Hennessey murder case was on trial I was drawn on the panel. Before I was examined and rejected F. Armandt approached me and said that I would get $1,000 if I got on the jury and found the Italians not guilty. I told him I would do nothing of the kind. After the trial I told Mr Parkerson and afterward told him that Edgar White, the deputy sheriff, had threatened to kill me if I testified against his friend Amandt. Yes, I was afraid and left New Orleans and got $1,000—" But he seemed to realize that he was telling too muce and in the next breath said that he left New Orleans of his own free will. "If I testify against those two men it will be because I am compelled to. There was no reason for my leaving New Orleans except to save these two men." It is not known whether or not he will go back without requisition papers. The only charges on which he can be taken back are contempt of court or compounding a felony.

End of the Sheedy Trial.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29.—Late this afternoon the jury in the Sheedy murder case brought in a verdict of not guilty, exonerating both the accused, Mrs. Sheedy and the negro, McFarland. The gamblers, together with their sympathizers and the whisky interests, of which Sheedy was the acknowledged king, are dumfounded. The jury refused to believe the revolting story that Mrs. Sheedy had secured the negro to murder her husband by sacrificing her honor.

A Slugger Sentenced.

ATHENS, O., May 29.—Dave Seville, convicted Friday last in court here of prize fighting, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Desteiguer to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary. Seville will be tried next court term under an indictment charging him with manslaughter, for the killing of Arthur Majesty in the late Nelsonville prize fight.

CURE FOR LUPUS.

A Kentucky Physician Gives the Formula to the World.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—Dr. M. F. Coombs, professor of physiology in the Kentucky School of Medicine, announces that he has discovered what appears to be a cure for lupus. It is three parts of methyl viola in one thousand parts of water. In the cases he has tried he has had astonishing cures. He first used one part of methyl viola to one thousand parts of water, cleansing the sores with saline washes and peroxide of iron before making the local application. No tonics whatever were used. He says he gives out the remedy unreservedly, hoping that other physicians may test it, and, if it does any good to lupus patients, he will ask no other reward.

World's Fair Promoters.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The committee on foreign affairs of the world's fair decided to send the following named gentlemen to Europe in the interest of the exposition: Maj. Handy, chief of the bureau of publicity and promotion; Commissioner J. M. Waller, of Connecticut; Secretary Butterworth, of Ohio; Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York, and ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana.

DR. BRIGGS IS DOWNED

His Appointment Vetoed by an Overwhelming Majority.

Exciting Scenes as the Great Debate Came to a Conclusion.

Last Arguments of Skilled Theologians For and Against.

Unparalleled Scenes of Disorder in the Assembly at Pittsburg.

DETROIT, May 29.—Dr. Briggs' appointment to a chair in Union Theological seminary has been vetoed. The death of Judge Breckinridge yesterday, though frequently alluded to during the debate to-day, failed to have the softening influence which was hoped for. The scenes in the assembly this afternoon, as consideration of the Briggs case came to a close, were very exciting. After the adoption of the resolution in favor of taking a vote on the matter at 5 o'clock, both sides began getting in their best licks. Brigg's friends were persistent in their attempt to postpone consideration. During the last few minutes the contention for the floor was terrific. Civil Service Commissioner Lyman, Rev. Dr. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of Washington, were among those who were fortunate in securing the moderator's eye; and, though Judge Shipman, of New Jersey, had been waiting an hour under Moderator Green's nose for a chance to say a last word for Briggs, the moderator did not notice him. Five o'clock came, with Dr. Bartlett urging the veto of Dr. Briggs' appointment, when a Briggs man jumped up with a motion to adjourn. The assembly howled him down. Dr. Worcester's substitute for the report of President Patton's committee was first presented. There were not one hundred in favor of it. Next came Dr. Logan's amendment that disapproval be extended only for the present, which was voted down with as big an adverse majority as Dr. Worcester's substitute. Then came the report of Patton's committee. Amid wild excitement, mingled with hilarity, a vote was taken, during the progress of which from disorder the whole scene changed to most solemn stillness. The ayes had it from the start. Only a solitary "no" lent aid and comfort to the Briggsites for half an hour. The Southwestern reserve and the far West were solidly Princetonian. The moderator voted for the report, as did the stated clerk. Dr. Patton was not present. The foreign delegates voted "aye" as strongly as they knew how. When the vote was counted it stood 440 to 59. Briggs' appointment had been vetoed and Princeton had won the greatest theological battle since the trial of Prof. Swing.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Routine of the Debate on Briggs' Doctrinal Weakness.

DETROIT, May 29.—Dr. Hathaway, Jersey City, said he knew the assembly did not want long speeches, and he would make none. He hoped that Dr. Logan's amendment would be adopted. This is the very least the majority should concede to the minority. Samuel Bowden, of Genessee presbytery, New York, followed in the same line with the closing words of Judge Breckinridge. At the close of Dr. Bowden's remarks Gen. Alger's telegram announcing the safe arrival of Judge Breckinridge's remains in St. Louis was read. John J. McCook, of the prosecuting legal advisers of the committee of the New York presbytery, spoke of the relations between the assembly and the seminaries, and argued that now was the time to take action on the Briggs case, if any was to be taken. Dr. Logan said if we veto the appointment made by the board of the Union seminary, do we not, in effect, impeach the judgment of the assembly that assented to their election? [Cries of "No! no!"] Dr. Logan thought that, if Dr. Briggs should prove unfit, the directors of the seminary would exercise their rights and remove him. Also that to go slow now will save much bickering and misunderstanding hereafter. Elder James S. Ramsey, of New York, favored Dr. Logan's amendment. Dr. Worcester, of Chicago, offered a substitute to the amendment of Dr. Logan, and to the entire report of the committee; that a committee of eight ministers and seven elders be appointed to confer with the directors of the seminary; that the directors be especialy requested to reconsider this action in transferring Dr. Briggs; and that they be requested that Dr. Briggs should not be allowed to perform the duties belonging to said chair for the ensuing year; Dr. Worcester said: "I stand not as a supporter of Dr. Briggs, but as an advocate of peace. Dr. Patton's report says this is the least we can do. I say, what more can we do? We cannot put him in jail, or even turn him out of the church for heresy. What Dr. Patton suggests is straining the power of the assembly to the utmost, it seeme to me.

Dr. McKibben said: "I want to call your attention to another side of this matter. If we do not approve of Dr. Briggs and wait until this investigation has been gone through, and then if the Union Theological seminary is satisfied and the church is satisfied that, after the experience through which he has passed, he will be not only a sound but a safe teacher, and allow them to re-elect him, they lose nothing by this disapproval on our part, as far as the law is concerned. They have got all the power. And yet we are asked to surrender the mere pittance of power which we do possess, to say that we disapprove a teacher who is not able to make himself understood. Dr. Worcester said we did not give any reasons. How he has misconceived this theological seminary committee! How utterly he has misapprehended the sense of love which pervaded our silence! Why didn't we put our reasons direct? We did give you reasons. Brethren, this is a scheme to defeat disapproval ou any ground. I ask you to bear in miud that with the exception of a few expressions which have fallen, I believe inadvertently, from the lips of those who are supposed to be Dr. Briggs' enemies. I think they are his best friends. That every personal discussion of Dr. Briggs has been introduced by his friends. I have found my heart warming out to Dr. Briggs, and saying, save Dr. Briggs from his friends! Why, that paper of Dr. Worcester gives his whole case away." (Cries of question; question). After some confusion Dr. Carlisle got the floor and maintained that the question of the relations between the assembly and Union theological seminary is not a proper subject of conference: The compact fixes that, and we have no authority to treat with them as to anything outside that compact. Shall we surrender an authority we have to assume or one we have not? The compact is the only means we have of controlling the instruction. Dr. Lewis deprecated too harsh action lest it be a means of giving greater currency to error, by making Dr. Briggs a martyr. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, opposed Dr. Patton's report. He could assure them as a director of Union seminary that, if they should adopt Dr. Wooster's substitute and send the committee he recommends, the directors would meet them to a man in the spirit of Dr. Wooster's resolutions. Charles Lyman, United States civil service commissioner, favored Dr. Wooster's substitute, and George D. Baker, of Philadelphia, thought the duty ot voting for Dr. Patton's plan clear and unavoidable. Mr. Raymond, of Albany, would vote for the veto if sure that it would not prejudice the trial for heresy. After some further discussion, the vote was taken on Dr. Wooster's substitute for Dr. Patton's report, which resulted in its rejection by an overwhelming majority.

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

Death of a Successful Female Captain of Industry.

TROY, N. Y., May 29.—Mrs. Deborah Powers, head of the banking firm of D. Powers & Sons, and of the great Earl cloth-manufacturing firm of the same name, died at her home in Lansingburgh last night. Her estate is valued at over $2,000,000. Mrs. Powers was born in Hebron, Grafton county, N. H., on Aug. 5, 1790. In 1816 she married William Powers, of Lansingburgh, which place thereafter she made her home. Her husband shortly afterwards began the manufacture of oilcloth, and Mrs. Powers was his only assistant. In 1829 the building of a large factory was begun. In June of that year Mr. Powers was burned to death while making varnish. Mrs. Powers bent all her energies to the continuance of the business after her husband's death, and such was the success that attended her efforts that in 1842, when her elder son was admitted to partnership, she had a fine business, a large factory free from debt and a large sum of money. Mrs. Powers spent hours every day in the office and factory until about twenty years ago, when she surrendered the personal control of the business to her son. Mrs. Powers had been ill for some time and gradually wasted away. She retained her mental faculties unimpaired almost to the very last.

MELLETTE IN THE WAY.

He Will Call a Special Session Only on One Condition.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 29.—The members of the State world's fair commission elected yesterday held an informal meeting with Gov. Mellette at the Merchants last night. The meeting was not official and had for its object the discussion of the plan adopted and of matters pointing to a special session of the legislature. Gov. Mellette said that he could not and would not call a special session of the legislature unless it should be guaranteed in advance, that the state should not be put to one cent of expense. He assigned as reasons the present financial condition and took pains to show the commission by figures exactly the state of the treasury. He claims to be heart and soul in sympathy with this effort to have the state represented at the world's fair, but he did not feel justified in taking advantage of the official prerogative which permits him to call special sessions, but, if the legislature could be convened with no expense, he would issue a call. The commissioners are sanguine that the legislature can be specially convened without expense.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

A Slick Swindler Is Working Western Merchants.

NEW YORK, May 29.—From information received to-day it appears that a clever swindler is robbing Western storekeepers by means of a bogus contract. Postmaster Van Cott returned to the senders, as undeliverable, a large number of letters addressed to Hilton, Day & Co., Broadway and Grand street. He has received reports from the writers, from which it is evident that a young man, pretending to be a traveling salesman of that non-existing firm, is swindling storekeepers in the West. His method is to draw up a contract, which makes the storekeeper the agent for the ladies' furnishing goods of Hilton, Day & Co., which are to be supplied on a commission of 40 per cent. The victim pays him $12 for being the sole agent. The contracts are signed "H. W. Byron." He tells his victims that he represents Hilton, Day & Co., successors to A. T. Stewart. The scamp is well supplied with samples and bogus credentials.

JOHN CRERAR'S WILL.

Recently Discovered Cousins Will Attempt to Break It.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Proceedings have begun in the circuit court to break the will of the late John C. Crerar. The plaintiffs are residents of Ontario and Manitoba, who claim to be cousins of the deceased, the relationship having been discovered since his death. The fight will be made to set aside the funds devised for institutions not yet organized, including the free library, the Lincoln monument and the bequest to the Second Presbyterian church, amounting to over $2,000,000. The decision in the case of the Samuel J. Tilden library bequest is relied on by the plaintiffs in the case.

Canadian Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 29.—The dominion fisheries report has just been issued. The total value of the fisheries for 1890 is given as $17,714,902, as against $17,665,256 in 1889, showing an increase of $59,646. The total value of the marine fur fisheries in Behring sea and adjoining waters was $510,111, showing a total catch of 54,853 seals. The number of fur seals caught by foreign vessels and disposed of in Victoria was 3,474, of which all but 294 were caught in Behring sea. The total value of the Canadian seal catch was increased $177,661, owing to the advance of $1 per skin and the increase of 11,181 skins in the catch.

Mrs. Marion Acquitted.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 29.—Lawyers concluded the trial of Mrs. Josephine Marion, murderer of her husband by poison, this afternoon. At 8 this evening the jury reported they had found a verdict which finds Mrs. Marion "not guilty."

Residence Burned.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, May 29.—The residence and household goods of John Condon, of Deerfield, near here, were to-day destroyed by fire. Loss about $1,000.

WEARING EACH OTHER

The Behring Sea Bill Introduced in Parliament Yesterday.

No Particulars Given at Present as to the Agreement Reached.

Opinion at Washington That It Is Too Late for a Close Season.

Verner's Successor Elected--McCarthy's Death Is Parnell's Hope.

LONDON, May 29.—A measure of the importance of the Behring sea bill is rarely read the first time in the house of commons without the ministers affording the house fuller particulars than they vouchsafed to-day regarding its provisions. The members listened with strained attention to Mr. Smith, expecting to learn the terms of the agreement with the Washington government, and great was their disappointment when he stopped short after uttering the formal request for permission to bring in a bill to enable the queen, by an order in council, to make a special provision to prohibit the catching of seals in Behring sea by her majesty's subjects during a period named in the order. Questions put to ministers in the lobby elicited nothing beyond the statement that they are awaiting the final responses from Washington. Mr. Smith has only vouchsafed the assurance that the arrangement already secured harmonizes the action of the British government with that of the American government. Other ministerial members express themselves as certain that the measure will meet with no adverse criticism either in the house or in the country and that it will lead to a permanent settlement of the dispute. Though the period of prohibition is understood to be one year, the elastic nature of an order in council will empower the government to make a further extension. So many members were discussing the situation in the lobbies and in the smoking room that the house could not proceed with business, and it was counted out clearly in the evening.

MAY BE TOO LATE.

Extraordinary Promptness May Be Necessary on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Although it is the belief of officers of the state and treasury departments that sufficient time yet remains in which to pass an act of parliament, and effectually put into operation a "close season," a contrary opinion is taken of the situation by some other persons, who say that the effort now being made is begun too late. This opinion is largely based on Canadian opposition and the possibility that Canadian influence may be strong enough to delay parliamentary action, notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's desire for a close season. It is understood that Lord Salisbury himself, through Sir Julian Pauncfote, has expressed to this government doubt as to his ability to prevent operations by sealing vessels already fitted out and in the Behring sea prepared for work. An act of parliament would silence Canadian opposition more effectually than an order issued by Lord Salisbury, but, as time is the great element in the case, a short delay in parliament would be sufficient to give the sealers opportunity to take quite a large number of skins before they could be officially ordered not to do so. The North American Commercial company also had its preparations made to take seals and will endeavor to take as many as possible, as soon as the drive of seals begin, so that unless the United States and Great Britain act with extraordeinary promptness, it is said, the "close season" can be at best only partial, instead of total, and this condition of things may lead to litigation witht he North American Sealing company, which asserts certain vested contract rights in the matter.

TO SUCCEED VERNEY.

A Gladstone Liberal Elected by Increased Majority.

LONDON, May 29.—The election of a member of parliament to represent North Buckinghamshire in place of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, who was recently expelled from the house of commons, took place yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Gladstonian candidate. The result was as follows: H. S. Leon, Gladstone Liberal, 5,015; Hon. Evelyn Hubbard Conservative, 4,632. The Gladstonian thus won by a majority of 381. At the last election held in North Buckinghamshire, Capt. Verney, Beral HomeRuler, defeated the same candidate who was defeated yesterday, the Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, by 4,855 to 4,647, a majority of 208 votes. On this basis the Gladstonians have made a gain of 173. When the returning officer gave out the figures, the people cheered and groaned, according to their sympathies, Liberal or Conservative. The defeated candidate, Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, after the victory of his opponent had been communicated to him, declared that the Gladstonian triumph was due to repeated falsehoods which had been intentionally circulated broadcast among the electors of North Buckingnamshire by the electoral agent of the Liberal party. The Liberals deny this assertion and claim to have defeated Mr. Hubbard on the merits of the political issues now before the people.

IRISH FUNDS.

Joseph Biggar's Son Seems to Hold the Key.

DUBLIN, May 29.—The National Press to-day says: "Owing to the boast of Mr. Parnell that in the event of the death of Mr. McCarthy (whom he declares to be dying), he (Mr. Parnell) will have complete control of the Paris fund, to divide among his followers, the McCarthyites have taken the best French legal advice on the subject, and find that unless the consent of the late Joseph Biggar's son is obtained, Mr. Parnell can only control a third portion of the fund after a long litigation, which the McCarthyites will take into every court in France. The league treasurer, Dr. Joseph E. Kenney, M. P., endeavored to gain Mr. Biggar's consent, but was repulsed. The late Joseph G. Biggar, it will be remembered, was one of the trustees of the Paris fund. Mr. McCarthy, the National Press also says, is only suffering from a slight attack of influenze.

Co-operation of Miners.

LONDON, May 29.—The miners' conference at Chester discussed the question of the co-operation of American and Australian miners. The chairman said he fails to see how they can assist except pecuniarily. It was decided that when a national federation has been formed, an expression of opinion will be invited from America and Australia.

All Is Lovely Again.

DUBLIN, May 29.—The evicted tradesmen of Tipperary have accepted the landlords' terms and have been reinstated in their shops. Yesterday was observed as a general holiday in Tipperary, in celebration of the settlement of the disputes, which include those of the Smith-Barry tenant farmers.

Bilton Is Now a Countess.

LONDON, May 29.—Richard Somerset Lee Poer Trench, fourth earl of Clancarty, died suddenly to-day. By the earl's death, Viscount Dunlo, his eldest son and the husband of Belle Bilton, the English music hall singer, becomes earl of Clancarty and Belle Bilton becomes countess of Clancarty.

SIR JOHN IS DYING.

Canada's Premier on the Brink of the Grave.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 29.—Sir John Macdonald has suffered a stroke of paralysis. He is conscious but is unable to speak or move. His breakdown has created great sensation in political circles. At 2:30 a. m. no change was reported in his condition. As soon as it became known the house adjourned. In moving adjournment, Sir Hector Langevin said he had just received news that the first minister had a relapse, and could not last many hours longer. Hon. Wilfred Laurier, under the sad circumstances, seconded the motion. The country, he said, would be shocked to learn the sad news. He saw the impossibility of proceeding with public business. Nearly all the ministers are now at Earnscliffe, awaiting the end. When a premier dies, the ministry, according to English parliamentary practice, is dissolved. Sir John Thompson in all likelihood will be called upon to form a ministry in the event of Macdonald's death.

MONTREAL, May 29.—A sensation was caused here to-night by the news that Sir John Macdonald was not expected to live through the night. There is consternation in Conservative circles over the news, and the Liberals express regret that the veteran chieftain is dying. The news created all kinds of speculation in the various places of public resort, where it was eagerly discussed.

WHOLESALE RABIES.

A Faithful Canine Causes Woe to an Ohio Family.

WILMINGTON, O., May 29.—Some weeks ago Woodson Oglesbee's dog discovered a den of snakes and killed all of them. Not long after it appeared at the house, muddy, exhausted, frothing at the mouth, and showing all the signs of a dog suffering with rabies. The little seven-year-old son of Mr. Oglesbee attempted to caress the dog, was bitten by it on the chin, and subsequently a twenty-four-year-old son, Charles, was also bitten in the face. The dog was killed, but not until it had bitten five valuable horses and a cow. The horses developed cases of rabies, snapping and biting at any one approaching them. Three of the animals died, and the others were shot. The loss to the farmer is $1,000. The two boys were sent to the Pasteur institute at Chicago. A number of other dogs have been bitten, but it is not known how many. The entire community is worked up to an extraordinary degree.

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

France and Russia Said to Be in a Combine With Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—To-day's Post publishes a leader on diplomatic affairs, in which it says: "Whether or not the administration is conferring with the proper representatives of France and Russia for some sort of an understanding with those powers which shall give this country their moral or other support in case England continues to manifest her present disposition to impinge upon the just rights and appropriate policies in various directions of the United States, reveals some difference of opinion in administration circles which cannot be solved without some complete authoritative utterance from the president or Mr. Blaine, which neither is at this time willing to make, owing, perhaps, to the fact that they have not yet been able to meet for conference since the president started upon his continental tour.

Anna Will Sue for $100,000.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Miss Anna Dickinson arrived from Goshen last evening and gave out that she would shortly institute legal proceedings for recovery of damages from the managers of the asylum where she was confined for alleged insanity. Damages will be stated at $100,000. Miss Dickinson will sue as a citizen of New York, and the action will probably be brought in a court in Philadelphia. In company with Col. Hart, her counsel, Miss Dickinson left for Philadelphia on an early morning train.

Purchases of Silver.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the treasury department to-day was 504,000 ounces and the amount purchased was 120,000 ounces at 97 cents. As this completes the 4,500,000 ounces authorized by law to be purchased during the current month, no further purchases of silver will be made until Monday, June 1.

To Bust a Trust.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Attorney General Tabor has decided to at once begin actions against the Celluloid Novelty company and the Celluloid Brush company for violation of their charters. This is a blow at the celluloid trust, which was organized on exactly the same lines as the sugar trust.

Dr. Little for Evanston.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Charles L. Little, D.D., LL.D., of the Syracuse, N.Y., university, has accepted the call to the chair of historical theology in the Garrett Biblical university, at Evanston, made vacant by the death of Rev. Charles Bennett.

Corn and Oats Cremated.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 29.—Armstrong & Co.'s elevator, containing 4,000 bushels of oats and corn, and a lot of cribs adjoining, in which were 40,000 bushels of corn, were burned this morning, entailing an aggregate loss of $38,000, with no insurance.

MOORE GETS MAULED

The Clever Young Pugilist Goes Down Before Charlie Johnson.

A Knock-Out Blow Delivered by the Latter in the Thirteenth.

Some Good Fighting Done by Both Men in the Early Rounds,

But Moore Is Plainly the Weaker After the Sixth Round.

THE STAYING qualities of Charlie Johnson were again shown last night, when he won his fourth victory before the Twin City Athletic club at Minneapolis, and put Dick Moore, who once bested him at the Olympic theater, to sleep in thirteen rounds with comparative ease. The contest was quite an exciting one, and was fairly clever from a scientific point of view. The men were matched at 140 pounds, give or take two pounds, for a $500 purse. When they entered the ring they both seemed to be in the best of condition, and both are large men for the weight. Moore was seconded by Dannie Needham and the Black Pearl, and attended by McCarthy, his trainer. Johnson was seconded by Patsy Conroy and Tommy Hogan. Frank McAvoy acted as official timekeeper. George Harris held the watch for Moore, and Charles Moth, the wrestler, for Johnson. Henry Seelye was the referee. The first five rounds were uneventful, but demonstrated that Johnson was the stronger man. He seemed confident from the start and led in every round. The men fought at long range, and although there were occasional clinches there was little fighting. In the first round Johnson took the initiative and landed on Moore's chin with his left. In the second honors were about even, Johnson taking the lead, however. In the third Moore tried his right several times, but missed. He was cautious, and Johnson grew impatient. In the fourth no really effective blows were struck, although Johnson landed with his left several times and Moore countered with his right cleverly, but not hard. The fifth round was rather tame until the close, when it was give and take. Johnson seemed more confident than ever, and the real fighting began in the next round.

Round Six—After a minute's sparring, Johnson got a blow in on Moore's ear and a clinch followed. Moore rushed and landed heavily on Johnson's neck with his right, forcing him to the ropes. At the end of the round Johnson's left eye was almost closed, the result of several short arm blows. Moore had decidedly the best of this round.

Round Seven—Johnson forced the fight at the start, and got in several blows on the ribs, his favorite spot. Moore squared things by sending his right into Johnson's left optic, staggering him. Near the close of the round Moore caught a straight blow on the chin, and he dropped. He regained his feet amid intense excitement as the gong rung for the end of the round.

Round Eight—This was mainly sparring for wind, both men being tired. In the latter part Johnson made several rushes, but failed to do any damage.

Round Nine—Johnson led and got home once on the ribs, and again on the eye. Moore got in several telling blows on the neck and body. The round ended in Moore's favor.

Round Ten—Moore showed up well, and started in to settle the matter. He got home twice, with the right and left on the tailman's neck, making him groggy. He quickly recovered, however, and sent his right home on Moore's neck, receiving a stinger on the ear in return. As the bell rung Moore got a good one in on Johnson's face. Moore's favor.

Round Eleven—This was a hot round from the word go. There was a rapid exchange of short-arm blows which did little injury, followed by a clinch. Johnson's right again got home twice on Moore's ribs, and a third was sent to keep them company. Moore sent his right home on Johnson's neck, but in return got a smash in the mouth.

Twelfth Round—Johnson showed up strong, while Moore was blowing like a porpoise. Johnson got in several warm short-arm blows on Moore's ribs, but they lacked strength. Moore also commenced leading for the wind and got in several hot ones, Johnson made several rushes, and invariably landed, but did not seem to phase Moore, who got in three or four hot ones towards the close of the round. Both men received considerable punishment in this round.

Thirteenth Round—Both men showed up strong, but Johnson appeared the better off as regards wind. He made several rushes, and landed every time on Moore's wind. When the round was about two-thirds through he swung his right and struck Moore a vicious blow on the side of the neck. Moore dropped like a log and was counted out. It was fully twenty-five seconds before he got on his feet.

ITS THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL.

The Episcopal Church Diocese to Meet at Faribault.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., May 29.—The thirty-fourth annual council of this church in the diocese of Minnesota will meet in the Cathedral City, Faribault, in the Cathedral church, Wednesday morning next, June 3. In the absence of Bishop Whipple, Assistant Bishop Gilbert, of St. Paul, is the president of the council. The council is composed of all the clergy of the diocese, and from one to sixteen laymen from every organized parish, who meet to discuss and provide ways and means for carrying on the great church and missionary work of the diocese. Attending this council there will be about ninety-six clergymen, and there should be over 200 laymen. Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia, and one of the most eloquent preachers of the East, will deliver the baccalaureate sermons Wednesday evening in the cathedral, at the graduating exercise of Seabury Divinity school.

These exercises, with the council and addresses of the bishops (Whipple and Gilbert), give promise of very interesting exercises during the convention. Excursion rates of a fare and one-third have been secured over all the railways. Rev. William Gardam, rector of the cathedral parish, has secured entertainment for the clergy.

Clara Bente Discharged.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 29.—Clara Bente was discharged upon an order of the court to-day, the grand jury having failed to indict her for the crime of infanticide. The grand jury made its report, in which it recommended that this city and county unite in the construction of buildings necessary for the proper transaction of county and city business. H. L. Upton was sentenced to five years and John Schneider to one year imprisonment in Stillwater. Carl Schmidt was fined $300 and costs of prosecution for wife beating.

A LITTLE SURPRISING.

Testimony Before the Interstate Commission at Spokane.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., May 29.—At yesterday's session of the interstate commerce commission, in hearing of the complaint of the Merchants' union of this city, the point upon which witnesses were mainly examined was the ocean competition which the transcontinental roads have to meet at their Pacific coast terminals. It was shown in evidence, much to the surprise of everybody, that only two vessels came into Puget sound with merchandise from Atlantic seaports during the six months ending Jan. 1, 1891, and that during the year ending last April only eight vessels came into Portland with merchandise from Atlantic ports. J. M. Hannaford, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, admitted on cross-examination that the ocean tonnage coming around Cape Horn, with which his road came in competition the past year, did not amount to more than 60,000 tons, which was less than one-tenth of the tonnage brought into Spokane by his road alone. When this case is concluded the commissioners will take up a test case brought by the Farmers' Alliance of Washington, affecting rates on grain shipped to the coast.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roach Twenty-Five Years Married.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, May 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roach, of this city, celebrated their silver wedding to-night. Their handsome residence was beautifully decorated with exotics and house plants, and the air was laden with their sweet perfumes. Guests were present from St. Paul and other places, and the evening proved a delightful one. Just twenty-five years ago to-night Joseph Roach was wedded to Miss S. E. Clegur, in this city, then a small village. Their marital life has been peculiarly happy, and Mr. Roach, through his honest zeal and enterprize, has amassed a comfortable fortune. Mr. Roach served his county in the house of representatives last winter.

The Water Is Low.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, May 29.—Manager G. W. Barber, of the Mississippi & Rum