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Aug. complete
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Gabriel Renville,
CHIEF OF THE SISSETONS AND WAHPETONS,
Is Dead.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

It Is Ladies' Day
OUT AT THE HAMLINE RACE TRACK, AND EVERYBODY'S DAY ON THE
GLOBE WANTS. TRY THEM ONCE.

VOL XIV. ST. PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1892. 214.

MILL FOR A CHURCH.

Strange and Impressive Services at the Great Homestead Steel Plant.

The Chaplain of a Regiment Preaches to the Non-Union Workmen.

At the Close of the Service the Men Join in Singing "America."

The Carnegies to Attempt to Start Another Mill This Morning.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 31.—With a ponderous mill for a church, protected by 150 watchmen, a strong fence, and 1,000 soldiers in easy reach, the non-union men in the great Homestead steel plant worshiped God this morning. The services were indeed unusual, and under such circumstances as made them singularly impressive. In the immense new beam mill were gathered about 400 of the new men. A few occupied rough benches; the rest stood around in respectful attitudes or were seated on beams, on cranes and rolls weighing many tons. In lieu of an organ, a stringed orchestra from Pittsburg rendered sacred music; and in front, his commanding military form arrayed in blue and white, while the sunbeams glistened from his epaulettes, the chaplain of the Sixteenth regiment, Clarence Adams, earnestly and tenderly told the story of a workingman for Christ—Saul of Tarsus. There were 400 workingmen, but in that huge mill they seemed a handful, and they listened in strained silence as though they expected the chaplain to decide for them the ethics of their position, which held out on one hand the promise of steady employment and on the other sure hatred of the men whose positions they had taken. A broad four-inch steel slab

Served as a Pulpit,

while the choir, composed of clerks from the company offices, occupied the top of a large planing machine. The congregation was made up of men representing many nationalities. The majority of these were arrayed in blue overalls and flannel shirts. Very few wore coats or suspenders. Some sat on rough benches, on top of furnaces, and leaned against posts. Others balanced themselves on cranes and crossbeams, while some twenty or more roosted lazily on a long steel girder. Chaplain Adams' wife, the only woman present, occupied a chair in the congregation and helped lead the singing. Near her sat Supt. Potter. The men were provided with typewritten copies of three hymns. The services opened with "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed by "Stand up for Jesus," in which the unique congregation joined to a man. With bowed heads the rugged worshipers listened to a short prayer by the minister. The latter then entered upon his discourse, taking his text from the first chapter of Paul's epistle to the Romans, fifteenth verse: "I am ready to preach the gospel to you, for I am not afraid of the gospel of Jesus." During his sermon Chaplain Adams made no direct reference to the Homestead trouble. His novel congregation listened attentively to every word spoken, not a man leaving his place of worship until the benediction was pronounced. At the close of the regular service the men joined in singing "America," after which the orchestra gave a sacred concert.

THE MILLS STARTING.

Upper Union Mills to Resume Operations This Morning.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The Carnegies will make an effort in the morning to resume operations at the Thirty-third street or upper Union mills this morning. To prevent trouble or interference with their men, they have requested the police authorities to detail a squad of officers to guard the plant. The strikers, however, say that a guard is not necessary, as they don't intend to commit any breach of the peace.

It is probable that an attempt will also be made to start the Duquesne plant tomorrow. At all events, the company is preparing to resume in a very short time.

This was one of the dullest Sundays that Pittsburg has experienced for weeks. The strikers at the city mills of the Carnegies and the workers who are awaiting the signing of the iron scale generally kept indoors or made excursions to the country, and as a result the streets were almost deserted.

The imprisoned anarchists, Bergman, Mollick, Bauer and Knold, spent a quiet day in their cells. An effort was made to see them, but the warden refused admission to the jail.

H. C. Frick is rapidly recovering from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the anarchist, Bergman, and will be at his office within a week. He declared yesterday that he would be down at his office Monday, but his physicians will not permit it. Meanwhile he continues to direct the movements of his lieutenants from his house.

BREAKING AWAY.

Several Union Men Are Going Back to Work.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The first bad break of the ranks in the strikers at Homestead is likely to take place tomorrow. Tonight there was a meeting of twenty-five skilled men, several of them members of the association. The situation was discussed, and it was decided there was no hope of winning the strike. A committee was appointed to wait on Supt. Potter to ask him on what terms they might come back. The committee called today, and was cordially received by Mr. Potter, who told it of the rules that had been adopted as to the treatment of the strikers and he meant to adhere to them. If they would abide by these rules he could find places for them. They expressed themselves as favorable and said at the meeting they would make their report. It is said the terms will be accepted and the twenty-five will go to work. Mr. Potter said: "I think the break is coming very soon. By the end of the week we will probably have as many as we can provide places for."

Iams Will Prosecute.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—It is believed that Private Iams will swear out informations against Col. Streator, Hawkins and Gen. Snowden tomorrow. His lawyers have been waiting on the private's uncle, a prominent lawyer of West Virginia, who will arrive early in the morning. As soon as possible afterwards, the papers will be made out.

DENOUNCED STREATOR.

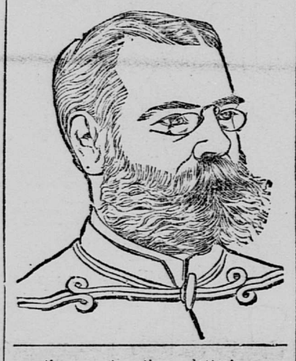
The Central Labor Union Doesn't Relish Barbarity.

NEW YORK, July 31.—At today's meeting of the Central Labor union, the miscellaneous section offered resolutions denouncing Col. Streator for the barbarous treatment of Private Iams at Homestead, and indorsing the manifesto of the advisory board declaring that workmen have a right to the mills in which they are working and producing wealth for monopolists. The resolutions also called upon all workmen to resign from the national guard, as that military machinery is only being used by capitalists. In a discussion which followed several delegates declared that organized labor should take important political action to prevent capitalists from oppressing their workmen in future. The central labor federation delegates to the Pittsburg conference for establishing an international labor bureau denounced Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Barry White and Secretary Reidors, of the United Garment Workers, for intriguing against the bureau. Resolutions were adopted embodying the sentiments of the delegates. The latter also gave an interesting description of a trip made by them to Homestead, which they said did not look like the paradise painted by the protectionists, but like a town of shanties, populated by oppressed wage slaves.

SOUSA RESIGNS.

The Great Leader Is Out of the Marine Band.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States Marine corps, has addressed a letter to John Phillip Sousa, leader of the United States Marine band,



granting, at the latter's request, his discharge from the corps. Col. Heywood says it is a matter of extreme regret to him that Mr. Sousa desires to sever his connection with the band, but the reasons stated in his application for discharge and the knowledge of the advantages offered to him, to improve his condition, leave no other course open to him (Heywood) but to grant the request.

GROVER AND THE GERMANS.

They Are Becoming Fast Friends the Country Over.

ALBANY, July 31.—The following self-explanatory letter has been received by President Schrodt, of the German Young Men's Democratic club:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 27, 1892.—Michael Schrodt, Esq., President of the German Young Men's Democratic Club—My Dear Sir: I received your letter of July 20, enclosing a copy of the resolutions expressed by your club at Albany, and also notifying me that I have been elected to honorary membership in the club. I desire to return my thanks to the members of the club for the enthusiasm with which they indorse the action of the Chicago convention. They furnish by the resolutions which they have adopted most satisfactory proof that they are fully alive to the importance of the issues involved in the present campaign, and that their zeal in the cause is based upon a proper support of the necessity of the supremacy of Democratic principles in order to subserve the good of the people. The disposition of our German fellow-citizens to support principles which are conservative and safe and to correct discriminations which they always make when aroused to thoughtfulness, are guarantees that the action of your club, as shown in the adoption of the resolutions which I have received, is earnest and sincere. I entirely agree with your club in the opinion expressed in your letter that upon the German voters of the state success of our party will greatly depend, and it is certainly cause for congratulation on the part of those who believe in the Democratic doctrine that our German fellow citizens are inclined to organize for the purpose of enforcing the doctrine. I also desire that you express to the members of the club the gratification which it affords me to have my name placed upon its roll of honorary membership. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A WOMAN IN IT.

What Looks Suspiciously Like a Murder at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The body of a man found in the river yesterday has been identified as that of Peter Zurbuchen, a Swiss. He had suffered a fracture of the skull before being placed in the water, and from what can be learned it is thought that the wound was inflicted by a neighbor named Adolph Obbasser. Zurbuchen had been in the habit of receiving calls at all hours of the day and night from Obbasser's wife. This led to frequent quarrels between the two men. Zurbuchen left home Tuesday and nothing more was heard of him until his dead body was found in the river. Obbasser is still at large.

Quarreled Over a Cook.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 31. — Two woodmen named O'Brien and Lafernai, living about six miles from here, fell in love with their cook, Tillie Leonard, and proceeded to arbitrate the matter with butcher-knives. O'Brien was so badly cut that he will die. Lafernai was fearfully cut in the breast, but will recover.

Wood's Last Week.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., July 31.—Cal Wood, the condemned murderer, entered tonight upon the week set by the court for his execution. All arrangements for his execution have been completed. The apparatus to be used is similar in every respect to that used in Auburn prison, the chair having been made there.

Headquarters at Asbury.

ASBURY PARK, July 31.—The Democratic national committee will open headquarters at the Howland hotel this week.

McKinley Going West.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Gov. McKinley left Chicago for Nebraska tonight.

PROTESTANT EMPIRE.

That Is What Prince Bismarck Says He Is Sworn to Found.

He Wants a United Party Formed Against Catholic Influence.

The Iron Prince Is Received at Jena With Great Applause.

General Impression That the Irish Members Will Unite For Home Rule.

JENA, July 31.—Prince Bismarck was enthusiastically greeted on arriving here. Today he made a tour of the town in a carriage, the university students in full strength forming a guard of honor and lining the whole route on his drive. Replying to an address presented by the representatives of the university, Prince Bismarck sketched the events preceding the founding of the empire, and added that he had many difficulties to overcome with the late emperor, what he might call behind the scenes diplomacy, which was sometimes harder than foreign diplomacy. The defeat of France, he said, was a necessity, because if she had not been humbled she would have hindered German unity. People said that the Bismarck policy had luck? He wished he could say that other ministers and chancellors were lucky. He advised his countrymen to produce a strong parliamentary majority so as to prevent absolutism of government by bureaucracy. Some found fault, he said, with his criticisms, but he would continue to speak his mind whatever the consequences might be.

There were many thousands of visitors in Jena today, and fervent enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. Early this morning a choir assembled under the windows of Prince Bismarck's room and sang Luther's hymn, "Ein Fest Burg." Later Prince Bismarck drove to the market platz, where 15,000 people had assembled, being arranged in tiers around the square. A corps of students guarded the platform in the center of the square, to which Prince and Princess Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck and his bride were escorted by Rector Brockhaus, Prof. Haekel and other chiefs of the university. The assemblaze sang a number of patriotic songs and received the visitors with enthusiasm. The cheering and singing subsiding, the burgomaster, in proposing the health of Prince Bismarck, contrasted the state of Germany at the beginning of the century with that of today, and alluded to the battle of Jena and the downfall of Prussia, concluding with the words:

"After Bismarck, no second Jena defeat is possible."

A student then addressed the prince, saying among other things that all the students of Germany would carry forward his work.

Prince Bismarck in reply delivered an important political oration. He said:

"I have sworn to found a Protestant empire. It is therefore out of the question to try to rule with a Catholic party as the chief factor. We must take the present Catholic party as an example and must imitate them and form a united party against Catholic influence. I say nothing against the supremacy of the Catholic party, or of Catholic influence, or of foreign influence. It would even be preferable to have a papal nuncio in Berlin, so that irresponsible party leaders should not as at present give colored and untrustworthy reports to the pope." Referring to what he called the false policy of the government, the ex-chancellor said that so fast as the government gains a Germanizing influence over the polls that influence is captured by the Catholic party. He concluded by comparing himself to Goethe's Goetz von Berlichingen, who, although a faithful subject of the kaiser's, refused to recognize the kaiser's commissioners, and when besieged gave free utterance to his opinions. He was today, he said, in the same position, a faithful servant of the kaiser, but he had the right to express the sharpest criticisms on the kaiser's advisers. This speech was received with enthusiastic cheers. A commers, or beer-drinking entertainment, was then begun. Prince Bismarck lighted his long pipe and conversed without reserve with those around him. The commers concluded, he returned to his hotel, driving through the principal streets, and being everywhere enthusiastically greeted. At a lunch given at the hotel in honor of Prince Bismarck, there was present the burgomaster, members of the university senate, students, delegates and the municipal authorities. Prince Bismarck toasted the ladies in a speech in which he said he had received such proof of the conviction of the ladies that he had no fear for the future of the empire. The prince and party departed for Schonhausen at 3 p. m. They were accompanied to the railway station by large crowds, and there was tumultuous cheering in honor of the ex-chancellor.

WILL VOTE TOGETHER.

All Irishmen United on the Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, July 31.—The Sunday Sun says that it gathers from the proceedings of Wednesday's Parnell meeting in Dublin, and from other reliable sources, that the Parnellites will not attempt to embarrass Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to get the new government fairly started upon its career of legislation, even if he does not immediately press the home rule bill. The Parnellites will certainly co-operate with the anti-Parnellites until the autonomy bill is introduced, and probably afterwards because they are convinced that the bill will be such as every honest Irishman can accept as a full and final settlement of Ireland's claims. The Sun also states that there will probably be a short measure passed repealing the coercion act before the autonomy bill is passed. It can be stated on good authority that the Salisbury government will make no attempt to take the wind out of Mr. Gladstone's sails by including the recommendation of home rule or repeal of the coercion act in the address in reply to the queen's speech.

Mr. Gladstone's illness has caused a bad scare among the Liberals and Nationalists. At the Liberal clubs long faces are the rule as the possibilities of Gladstone's being disabled are discussed. The rumors which were spread at first in regard to the aged statesman's condition were so alarming that many feared the worst. Sir Andrew Clarke's reports of the condition of his illustrious patient have somewhat allayed the alarm, but there will be a great deal of anxiety among the supporters of the Liberal leader until he is able to leave the house and show himself in public again.

LONDON, July 31.—In a speech today in Mallow, Ireland, Mr. William O'Brien said that the Irish cause now occupied a position which their forefathers had never dreamed of. He condemned those evil prophets, the Parnellites, who, he said, are exerting themselves to throw out Mr. Gladstone and discourage him by heaping difficulties in his path as if he were a terrible ogre. It was not Liberal treachery that would defeat home rule, but dissensions among Irishmen. He, however, believed that among the nine Parnellites elected to parliament there were men who could never be persuaded to unite to defeat home rule. The Irish had the best of all guarantees against Liberal treachery. They could and would turn Liberal traitors out of office within twenty-four hours.

LOST HER JEWELS,

And Princess Beatrice Came Near Losing Her Life.

BERLIN, July 31.—Princess Beatrice had a narrow escape from death from fire at Heiligenberg yesterday morning. Her maid, carrying a candle, approached too near a mosquito net-covered bedstead, setting fire to it. Princess Beatrice, who was in bed, had no time to dress, but ran out of the room and alarmed the household. The hose fixture near the bedroom would not work, and the whole wing of the castle was destroyed before the firemen arrived. Princess Beatrice lost all her jewels and clothes. Her husband, who was sleeping in a hunting box in the neighborhood, hastened to the castle as soon as he learned of the fire. Two firemen were injured.

Gladstone Is Better.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. Gladstone remained in his bedroom today. Sir Andrew Clarke, his physician, called this evening. He says he found Mr. Gladstone so far recovered that he will be able to transact the usual tide of business tomorrow. Today Mr. Gladstone received Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley and his intimate friends, Mr. Armistead and Lord Acton. Mrs. Gladstone expresses annoyance at the wanton rumors in regard to her husband's illness, seeing that full information concerning his condition is given to accredited inquirers.

Bent on Assassination.

YOKOHOMA, July 31.—The attempt made yesterday to assassinate Count Okuno, the leader of the Progressist party, and Viscount Kono Takano, the Japanese minister of justice, is supposed to have been instigated by radical conspirators. It seems that suspicious looking packages were sent to the residence of Count Okuno and the minister, which, upon being carefully opened, were found to contain explosives.

Populace Becoming Turbulent.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "Although no official report has been made of cholera cases in Moscow, I am informed that the disease is spreading there, and serious fears are entertained that there will be an outbreak of disorder. The anger of the populace is chiefly directed against the governor, Grand Duke Sergius, who is very unpopular.

Four Killed Outright.

PARIS, July 31.—Two closely packed drags collided today on the way home from the Maisons L'Afitte races. The horses became unmanageable and threw the drags down an embankment into the gutter. All the occupants were thrown out. Four men were killed, and several men and two women were severely injured.

The Priests Expelled.

LONDON, July 31.—Advices from the gold coast say that the British have installed a new king in Eastern Crabo w, abolished human sacrifices and other fetish rites, and expelled all the priests and priestesses. The new order of things has caused great rejoicing among the natives.

Cyclone in Valencia.

PARIS, July 31.—A dispatch from Valencia, department of Drome, says that a cyclone has caused an immense amount of destruction in that town and its vicinity. The vineyards are completely stripped of their fruit, and many houses were badly damaged. The loss in vines alone is enormous.

Mrs. Deacon's Children.

PARIS, July 31.—Mrs. Deacon has obtained permission to have her children stay with her during the holidays. Two daughters, who were staying at Bassemotte under the guardianship of the general charite, joined their mother yesterday.

Iron Foundry Destroyed.

HAMBURG, July 31.—Lehmann's iron foundry, the largest establishment of the kind in Hamburg, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, 1,000,000 marks.

France Is Suspicious.

PARIS, July 31.—A prominent Italian naval engineer has been arrested in Toulon, and will be at once expelled from France.

Cholera Milder.

TEHERAN, July 31.—The cholera epidemic is milder in Astrabad, while in Khorassan the disease has disappeared.

CORN AND WHEAT.

Both Are a Good Average Crop in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., July 31.—The Bee will tomorrow print crop reports from 100 points in the state, covering 55 counties. In making their estimates, the correspondents have used last year's enormous crop as a basis for comparison and the statement that the season will yield two-thirds to three-fourths of a corn crop means that the corn will crib from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. It is safe to say that Nebraska corn will be quite up to the average. From only one county does there come a discouraging report. Thayer county was to have decidedly the worst of the bargain. There is an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of winter wheat as a profitable crop. It has been sown by the majority of the farmers more as an experiment than as a certainty. The wonderful yields reported, even from counties that have suffered severely from dry weather, are encouraging. The average yield of this cereal throughout the state, as indicated by the counties reporting, will be thirty bushels to the acre, and the acreage is large.

Only One Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A front collision occurred late this afternoon near Evans street on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway, between an incoming special passenger train and a switch engine on the Big Four railway. M. Downs, the engineer on the switch engine, was killed, and Sam Powers, the fireman, was badly scalded. Of ninety passengers on the special only one is reported hurt, and that only by a sprained ankle.

LEO XIII. ON COLUMBUS

The Pope Addresses a Long Letter to Spain, Italy and the Americas.

It Comes Through the Prelates of the Four Countries Interested.

He Asserts That Columbus' Voyage Was for Religious Advancement.

The Caravel Santa Maria Is Started on Her Way to Huelva.

ROME, July 31.—The following is the text of the letter addressed by Leo XIII to the archbishops and bishops of Spain, Italy and the two Americas, on the subject of Christopher Columbus:

"Venerable brothers—Greeting and apostolic benediction: From the end of the Fifteenth century, since a man from Liguria first landed, under the auspices of God, on the trans-Atlantic shores, humanity has been strongly in-

POPE LEO XIII.

clined to celebrate with gratitude the recollection of this event. It would certainly not be an easy matter to find a more worthy cause to touch their hearts and to inflame their zeal. The event, in effect, is such in itself that no other epoch has seen a grander and more beautiful one accomplished by man; as to him who can accomplish it, there are few who can be compared to him in greatness of soul and of genius. By his work a new world flashed forth from the unexplored ocean, thousands upon thousands of mortals were returned to the common society of the human race, led from their barbarous life to peacefulness and civilization, and which is of much more importance, recalled from perdition to eternal life by the bestowal of the gifts which Jesus Christ brought to the world. Europe, astonished alike by the novelty and prodigiousness of

This Unexpected Event

Understood little by little in due course of time what she owed to Columbus when, by sending colonies to America, by frequent communications, by exchange of services, by the resources confided to the sea and received in return, there was discovered an accession of the most favorable nature possible to the knowledge of nature, to the reciprocal of riches, with the result that the prestige of Europe increased enormously. Therefore it would not be fitting to admit these numerous testimonials of honor, and in these concerts of felicitations in that the church should maintain complete silence, since, in accordance with her character and her institution, she willingly approves and endeavors to favor all that appears, wherever it is to be worthy of honor and praise. Undoubtedly she receives particular and supreme honors to the virtues preeminent in regard to morality, inasmuch as they united to the eternal salvation of souls; nevertheless she does not despise the rest; neither does she abstain from esteeming them as they deserve: it is even her habit to favor with all her power and to always have in honor those who have well merited of human society and who have passed to posterity. Certainly God is admirable in His saints, but the vestige of His divine virtue appears as imprinted in those in whom shines a superior

Force of Soul

and mind, for this elevation of heart and this spark of genius could only come from God, their author and protector. It is in addition an entirely special reason for which we believe we should commemorate in a grateful spirit this immortal event. It is that Columbus is one of us. When one considers with what motive above all he undertook the plan of exploring the dark sea, and with what object he endeavored to realize this plan, one cannot doubt that the Catholic faith superlatively inspired the enterprise and its execution, so that by this title also humanity is not a little indebted to the church. There are without doubt many men of hardihood and full of experience who, before Christopher Columbus and after him, explored with persevering efforts, unknown lands across seas still more unknown. Their memory is celebrated and will be so by the renown and the recollection of their good deeds, seeing that they have extended the frontiers of science and of civilization, and that not at the price of slight efforts, but with a very exalted ardor of spirit and often through extreme perils. It is not the less true that there is a very great difference between them and him of whom we speak. The eminently distinctive point in Columbus was that, in crossing

The Immense Expanses

of the ocean, he followed an object more grand and more elevated than the others. This does not say, doubtless, that he was not in any way influenced by the very praiseworthy desire to be master of science to well deserve the approval of society, or that he despised the glory whose stimulant is ordinarily more sensitive to elevated minds, or that he was not at all looking to his personal intefests. But above all these human reasons, that of religion was uppermost by a great deal in him, and it was this, without any doubt, which sustained his will, and which frequently in the midst of extreme difficulties filled him with consolation. He learned in reality that his plan, his resolution, profoundly carved in his heart, was to open access to the gospel in new lands and in new seas. This may seem hardly probable to those who, concentrating all their care, all their thoughts in the present nature of things, as it is perceived by the senses, refuse to look upon greater benefits. But, on the other hand, it is the characteristic of eminent minds to prefer to elevate themselves higher, for they are better disposed than all others to seize the impulses and the inspirations of the divine faith. Certainly Columbus had united the study of nature to the study of religion, and he had conformed his mind to the precepts intimately drawn from the Catholic faith. It is thus that, having learned by astronomy and ancient documents that beyond the limits of the known world there were in addition, towards the west, large tracts of

Territory Unexplored

up to that time by anybody, he considered in his mind the immense multitude of those who were plunged in lamentable darkness, subject to insensate rights and to the superstitions of senseless divinities. He considered that they miserably led a savage life with ferocious customs: that, more miserably still, they were wanting it all notion of the most important things and that they were plunged in ignorance of the only true God. Thus, in considering this in himself, he aimed first of all to propagate the name of Christian, and the benefits of Christian charity in the West. As a fact, as soon as he presented himself to the sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, he explained the cause for which they were not to fear taking a warm interest in the enterprise, as 'their glory would increase to the point of becoming immortal if they decided to carry the name of Jesus Christ into such distant regions.' And when not long afterward his prayers were granted, he called to witness that he wished to obtain from God that these sovereigns, sustained by his help and his mercy, should persevere in causing the gospel to penetrate upon new shores and in new lands. He conceived in the same manner the plan of asking Alexander VI for apostolic men by a letter in which these words are found: 'I hope that it will some day be given to me, with

The Help of God,

to propogate afar the very holy name of Jesus Christ and His gospel.' Also can one imagine him all filled with joy when he wrote to Raphael Sanchez, the first who from the Indies had returned to Lisbon, that 'Immortal actions of grace must be rendered to God in that He had deigned to cause to prosper the enterprise so well; and that Jesus Christ could rejoice and triumph upon earth and in heaven for the coming salvation of innumerable people who previously had been going to their ruin.' Columbus also asks of Ferdinand and Isabella to permit only Catholic Christians to go to the new world, there to accelerate trade with the natives, and supports this motive by the fact that 'by his enterprise and efforts he has not sought for anything else than the glory and the development of the Christian religion.' This was what was perfectly known to Isabella, who, better than any other person, had penetrated the mind of such a great man; much more, it appears, that this same plan was fully adopted by this woman of great heart and manly mind. She bore witness, in effect, of Columbus, that in courageously giving himself up to the vast ocean, he realized for the divine glory a most signal enterprise, and to Columbus himself, when he had happily returned, she wrote that she esteemed as having been highly employed the resources which she had consecrated and which she would still consecrate to the expedition in the Indies in view of the fact that the propagation of Catholicism would result from them. Also if he had not inspired himself from a cause superior to human interests, where then would he have drawn the constancy and the strength of soul to support what he was obliged to the end to endure and to submit to, that is to say, the

Unpropitious Advice

of the learned people, the repulses of princes, the tempests of the furious ocean, the continual watches during which he more than once risked losing his sight. To that, adding the combats sustained against the barbarians, the infidelities of his friends, of his companions, the villainous conspiracies, the perfidiousness of the envious, the calumnies of the traducers, the chains with which, after all, though innocent, he was loaded. It was inevitable that a man, overwhelmed with a burden of trials so great and so intense, would have succumbed had he not sustained himself by the consciousness of fulfilling a very noble enterprise which he conjectured would be glorious for the Christian name and salutary for an infinite multitude. And the enterprise so carried out is admirably illustrated by the events of that time. In effect, Columbus discovered America at about the period when a great tempest was going to unchain itself against the church. Inasmuch as that it is permitted by the course of events to appreciate the ways of divine Providence, it really seems that the man for whom Liguria honors herself was destined by a special plan of God to compensate Catholicism for the injury which it was going to suffer in Europe. To call the Indian race to Christianity, this was without doubt the mission and work of the church. In this mission commenced from the beginning, she continued to fulfill it with an uninterrupted course of charity, and she still continues it, having advanced herself recently so far as the

Extremities of Patagonia.

As to Columbus, certain as he was tracing out and of preparing the ways of the gospel, and fully absorbed in this thought, caused all his actions to converge to it, not undertaking anything of any kind, but under the shield of religion and with the escort of piety, we recall in this, in reality, things which are well known, but which are not the less remarkable, in order to show forth the mind and the heart of this great man. Thus, compelled by the Portuguese, by the Genoese, to leave without having obtained any result, he went to Spain. He matured the grand plan of the protected discovery in the midst of the walls of a convent with the knowledge of, and with the advise of a monk of the order of St. Francis d'Assizes, after seven years had revolved, when as last he goes to dare the ocean, he takes care that the expedition shall comply with the acts of spiritual expatiation; he prays to the queen of heaven to assist the enterprise and to direct its course, and before giving the order to sail he invokes the august divine trinity. Then, once fairly at sea, while the waters agitate themselves, while the crew murmurs, he maintains, under God's care, a calm constancy of mind. His plan manifests itself in the very names which he imposes on the new islands, and each time that he is called upon to land upon one of them he worships

The Almighty God

and only takes possession of it in the name of Jesus Christ. At whatever coast he approaches, he has nothing more as his first idea than the planting on the shore of the sacred sign of the cross and the divine name of the Redeemer, which he had sung so frequently on the open sea. To the sound of the murmuring waves he is the first to make it reverberate in the new islands. In the same way, when he institutes the Spanish colony, he causes it to be commenced by the construction of a temple, where he first provides that the popular rites shall be celebrated by august ceremonies. Here, then, is what Columbus aimed at and what he accomplished, who went in search, over so great an expanse of sea and of land, of regions up to that time unexplored and uncultivated, but whose civilization, renown and riches were to rapidly attain that immense development which we see today. In all this, the magnitude of the event, the efficacy and the variety of the benefits which have resulted from it tend assuredly to celebrate who was the author of it, by a grateful remembrance and by all sorts of testimonials of honor; but, in the first place, we must recognize and venerate particularly

The Divine Project

to which the discoverer of the new world was subservient and to which he knowingly obeyed. In order to celebrate worthily and in a manner suitable to the truth of the facts, the solemn anniversary of Columbus, the sacredness of religion must be united to the splendor of the civil pomp. This is why, as previously, at the first announcement of the event, public actions of grace were rendered to the providence of the Immortal God. Upon the example which the supreme Pontiff gave, the same also now, in celebrating the recollection of the auspicious event. We esteem that we must do as much. We decree to this effect that the day of October 12, or the following Sunday, if the respective diocesan bishops judge it to be opportune, that, after the office of the day, the solemn mass of the holy trinity shall be celebrated in the cathedral and collegical churches of Spain, Italy and the two Americas. In addition to these countries we hope that, upon the initiative of the bishops, as much may be done in the others for its fitting observance, that all should concur in celebrating with piety and gratitude an event which has been profitable to all. In the meanwhile, as a pledge of the celestial favors and in testimony of our fraternal good will, we affectionately accord in the Lord the apostolic benediction to you, venerable brothers, to your clergy and to your people.

"Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, July 16 of the year 1892, the fifteenth of our pontificate. LEO XIII, pope.

THE SANTA MARIA.

She Is Started on Her Way to Huelva.

CADEZ, July 31.—The Christopher Columbus celebration was formally begun today by the departure hence for Huelva of the Columbus caravel, San ta Maria, towed by the Pielago and escorted by the British cruiser Scout, the French cruiser Harondelle, several Spanish warships and a flotilla of small steamers. The spectacle presented was a fine one. The quaint aspect of the old Columbus vessel was in strong contrast with the appearance of the modern vessels. An enormous crowd of people lined the quays and ramparts to witness the departure. The man-of-war Lepanto saluted the caravel as she passed out of the harbor. A brilliant company gathered at a fete given by the minister of marine in honor of the event. A bull fight was also held.

THE MARR MYSTERY.

Members of the Mafia Claim to Have the Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31.—Chief of Police Gaster yesterday received a letter which is supposed to be from the Mafia. The letter was enclosed in an old envelope, with a skull and crossbones on it. It was sent from the New Orleans postoffice, and an air of mystery hangs about it. The writer is not known, but investigations will be set on foot to find him, and matters will be pushed until he is discovered. Nunnez, the writer, appears to live in this city, and it seems he has connections in St. Louis. The following is the letter:

NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1892.—To Chief of Police Gaster—Sir: We have in our possession Judge Marr. Will deliver him in your hands for $500, or will liberate him for $100. We will send you his old clothes, etc., such as we found on his person; but, bear in mind, for one bad break, unauthorized by you, his body will be riddled with shot, then sent you as a present. This money must reach us before the 20th, unless you will have his right ear for further information. Address, general delivery postoffice, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans. Respectfully,

P. J. NUNNEZ.

It will be remembered that Judge Marr, of the criminal district court in the city, mysteriously disappeared last April. He was old and feeble, and was last seen walking along the levee. The impression of his friends was that he had fallen into the river and was drowned, and that impression still prevails.

THE BOAT OVERTURNED.

Six Boys Are Drowned in the Kentucky River.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Near Winchester today six boys were drowned in the Kentucky river by the overturning of a skiff. Their names are: Kelley Farney, aged fifteen; Claude Farney, Walter Farney, eleven; Charles Farney, nine, all sons of James H. Farney. Algin Beck, aged sixteen; Winer Beck, twelve, sons of Rev. Henry Beck. The boys were bathing in the river, climbing in and out of the boat, and were thrown into a panic by the boat overturning with some of the smaller boys.

Fighting for King's Life.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—The lawyers of Col. H. Clay King, who is under sentence of death for the murder of D. H. Posten, have discovered a new scheme which they think will delay or prevent entirely the execution of their

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather—Fair and warmer.
Prof. Hobe, the balloonist, drops to death
Chief Gabriel Renville is dead.
Fatal railway accident at Milwaukee.
The political situation discussed.
Fire in Great Northern shops.
Preparations for Masons at Denver.
The Irish members may unite.
Prince Bismarck's strong talk.
Pope Leo's letter on Columbus.
Big fire at Wheatland, Io.
Congress soon to adjourn.
Cleveland writes another letter.
Twin City printers' picnic.
Review of the work of congress.
Important lumber decisions.
The Santa Maria started to Huelva.
Strange Canadian retaliation scheme.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Ohio, Liverpool.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Runic, Arizona and Servia, from Liverpool; Fulda, from Genoa; Belgenland, from Antwerp; Seguerrna, from St. Thomas and Rio.

QUEENSTOWM—Arrived: Alaska, from New York.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Bostonian and Kansas, from Boston.

QUEENSTON—Arrived: Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

RENVILLE IS DEAD.

The Old Chief of the Sissetons and Wahpetons Passes Away.

He Was the Defender of the Whites in the Massacre of 1862.

Railway Accident in Milwaukee Which Results in One Death.

Wheatland, Io., Suffers From Fire—One Woman Burned to Death.

Special to the Globe.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., July 31.—Gabriel Renville, the venerable chief of the Wahpeton and Sisseton tribes, died today in his house at the agency. He was sick but a few days. Mr. Renville was an able man of towering character. During the Indian massacre in 1862 he was a prime mover in defending the whites, and his splendid career subsequently in subduing the hostiles has gone into the history of the Northwest. No man has done so much for his people as he. Endeared both to them and all the whites who knew him, his departure is mourned universally.

ONE MEETS DEATH.

Trains in Collision in the Milwaukee Union Station.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—The second section of train No. 51, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, bearing an excursion party from the Union stock yards, Chicago, ran into the first section in the Union station here at 11:30 a. m. No one on the first section was injured, but two empty passenger coaches in the rear were telescoped. Ten men in the first coach of the second section, which was a combination baggage and smoking car, were injured. One died soon afterwards. Two others may not live. All were quietly removed to the Emergency hospital.

OTTO FABIAN, single, aged twenty-one, Chicago, died at 1:15 p. m.

Joseph Gill, single, of Chicago, has serious internal injuries and his leg is broken.

Charles Baer, single, Chicago, left leg cut; serious internal injuries; Edmund Carr, single, Chicago, right arm broken and right hand crushed; Mat Comiskey, single, Chicago, left leg broken in two places; James Stuart, single, Chicago, right leg and right arm broken; Dennis Hagerty, single, Chicago, right leg broken; Joseph Bartholomew, single, Chicago, slight flesh wound; H. G. Mosier, married, Chicago, left leg bruised.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS

Continue to Refuse to Take Their Medicine.

MADISON, Wis., July 31.—The Republican attack upon the apportionment law enacted at the special session of the legislature will be made tomorrow. The petition, signed by John C. Spooner, Gen. W. Bird, C. E. Estabrook and George Green as attorneys, has been prepared, and will be heard by the attorney general. The application to the attorney general is for him to move the supreme court August 9, the first day of the August term, for leave to bring suit in that court in the name of the attorney general against the secretary of state to enjoin him from putting the new apportionment law into effect. It is sought to enjoin the secretary of state in the contemplated suit to prevent the notice of the general election including the new districts as created by the new law. The second respect in which it is sought to restrain the secretary of state is to forbid him filing nomination papers received from legislative districts greater than one county as created by the new law. The third is to restrain him from certifying to the county clerks of the counties embraced in joint districts the list of nominations. The petitioner is Charles F. Lamb, a Madison lawyer. The petition sets forth in detail the alleged violation of the rule of equity of representation required by the constitution in legislative apportionments as held by the supreme court of Wisconsin in the first gerrymander case, and as recently emphasized by the supreme court of Michigan. Under the constitution it appears that, in more than half of the senate and assembly districts, this rule has been violated and to such an extent, it is claimed, as to show an entire abandonment of that rule. The difference in senate districts reach all the way from a few thousand to 38,000, for example, the Seventeenth senate district, composed of Rock and Green counties, contains 69,052, and the Fourty-first district, in Milwaukee county, only represents 30,232, a difference of 38,820.

In a Military Prison.

BOISE CITY, Idaho