MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

St. Paul Sunday Globe.

VOL. XV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1893.---SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 43.

REDS ARE RIOTING.

The Village of Deer River in the Hands of Drunken Savages.

Knives and Clubs Used--The Post Trader Reported Powerless.

Trouble Expected Over Attempt of Settlers to Take Milwaukee Lands.

Expiration of the Time for the Construction of the New Line.

Special to the Globe.

DEER RIVER, Minn., Feb. 11.—Several hundred Indians have been rioting here for three or four hours, using knives and clubs. Many of them are wounded and probably two or three killed, though nobody at the agency dares to go near them. There are rumors of a massacre, and none of the whites will sleep tonight. F. L. Vance, the post trader, has lost all control of the savages. A week ago the Indians were notified that they would be paid by the government here at noon today. When the reds appeared this morning and found that no agent had appeared they were furious. The explanation that heavy snow storms had prevented the agent from coming to Deer River did not satisfy them, and after filling up on bad whisky they took possession of the town.

WHICH SHALL HAVE IT?

Valuable Land in Dispute West of the Missouri.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 11.—The attempted filing by homesteaders on the land granted the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company for right of way across the ceded Sioux lands to the Black Hills promises to cause considerable trouble before the matter is ended. The above company was granted the right of way at the time the Sioux reservation was opened to settlement, the agreement being that the railroad would have the line built and in operation before the expiration of three years. The three years expired yesterday without a foot of road having been constructed during the three years just past, and in consequence many settlers believed there was good opportunity to secure farms on the choice portions of the land granted the railroad for right of way and terminal facilities.

A 640 acre tract of railroad land on the Missouri, near the Lower Brule agency, and 188 acres adjoining this city on the north were considered the choicest portions of the land forfeited by the Milwaukee company, and it was upon these two tracts that the squatters settled most thickly, every 100 feet square having a settler. These settlers had their filing papers in readiness, and, immediately upon the opening of the United States land office in this city this morning, crowded the building in their efforts to be the first to tender their homestead filing, but, as the official had not been officially notified of the forfeiture of the land by the railroad company, filings were rejected, and a list made of the names of the settlers in the order of their attempted filing. The act granting the railroad company the land gives it a right of way to the Black Hills, and in addition twenty acres of ground every ten miles on the right of way for station and employe purposes. The grant is a very valuable one, and the company has expended fully $25,000 in surveying it, and it is believed a vigorous fight will be made before the company permits it to revert to the public domain.

The law provides that the forfeiture of the right of way must be made known by proclamation of the president, and as the three years have expired efforts will be made to induce President Harrison to issue a proclamation before the 4th of March. Should this be done the settlers will be permitted to file on the land under the homestead law. The Milwaukee company applied to congress last winter for an extension of time in which to complete the road to the Black Hills, but the congressional report at that time says congress rejected the application. The matter will certainly become very complicated before it is definitely settled.

HARNEY PEAK MINES.

Developments Relating to Their Future Expected Soon.

HILL CITY, S. D., Feb. 11.—Startling developments are expected in relation to the future policy and plans of the Harney Peak company. No explanation of the recent shut-downs of the mines and mills have been given. The fact that nearly one hundred tons of cassiterite, or black oxide of tin, was saved during the late run, and is now ready for shipment, apparently shows that suspension was not due to the failure of process or the lack of tin in the ore. There is no foundation for the reported sale to a wealthy syndicate, or an attempted change in the management. The opinions of those best posted is that the suspension was due to the desire of the local management to work the tin properties upon a larger scale, while the attitude of the English stockholders makes this impracticable. The general opinion at the mines is that work will be resumed upon a larger scale within a short time. Steam is kept up at the mill, the pumps are running at the mines and the work of building the drying floor and roaster is still in progress.

THE BROOKINGS SCANDAL.

Nothing Criminal Has Yet Been Developed.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 11.—The legislature was not in session today, but many of the committees were at work. The senate railroad committee has agreed on reports on several pending bills. The committee will report in favor of compelling railroads to make connections at junction points, also empowering the railroad commissioners to compel roads to put in side tracks under certain circumstances. The investigation of the management of the state agricultural college is still in progress. As yet nothing criminal has developed, though it has been shown that money has been frequently used for purposes for which it was not appropriated. It is evident that the president and faculty are at war with each other; that the trustees are divided; that the regents are partisan, and there is a general fight. The citizens of Brookings, where the college is located, appear to be united in opposing the present management, and are working hard to secure an entire change. The investigation may be continued several days yet.

SHOT IN THE STOMACH.

A Fatal Row Between West Superior Negroes.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 11.—The lower part of Tower avenue, where a large number of negroes live, was the scene of a shooting affair tonight. Bill Lane, colored, has been living with the wife, white, of one of the laborers of the barge works. Tonight Jeff Withers, colored, his white wife and George Taylor, colored, accompanied by the white wife of Henderson Smith, went to make a call upon Lane. In a short time the whole party were drunk and were making considerable noise. Lane claims that he ordered them out because they were making too much noise and that Withers drew a revolver. At any rate, when the scrap was over it was found that Lane had fired two shots and Withers three. Withers was shot in the stomach and will probably die. He is now in the hospital.

ONLY ONE COLD SNAP.

Montana Has Experienced a Mild and Open Winter.

Special to the Globe.

GREAT FALLS, Feb. 11.—Reports sent from Montana during the last week or ten days have greatly exaggerated the severity of the weather and the loss of live stock on the ranges. From Jan. 24 to Feb. 8 there was a period of low temperature throughout the Northwest, but owing to the dry air of Montana a mean temperature of 20 deg below for a fortnight is no more severe than one at zero in a damp climate. The winter has been a mild and open one, with the exception of this snap, and the cold spell was phenomenal, the oldest inhabitant having never seen anything of the kind before. In January ground was broken by farmers and winter grain sown. There is no truth whatever in the report that 25 per cent of the cattle in any section of this state have frozen.

RAGED WITH FURY.

The Blizzard Still Omnipotent in Northwestern Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Feb. 11.—The blizzard which raged yesterday continues with unabated fury. A general blockade prevails on all the lines in South Dakota. Engines with snow plows have been snowed up and several trains abandoned in the snow. In some places the drifts which cover the railroad tracks are ten feet deep and extend for miles, while the surface of the snow is so hard that it sustains the weight of horses and cattle. The storm is general throughout the Northwest, and in the regions famous in former years for game, it is said bears, deer and other animals have perished by the hundreds.

An Ex-Chief Wants Balm.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 11.—Suit has been brought in the circuit court for this district by J. B. Coomer against J. W. Britton, an alderman from the First ward. Coomer was formerly chief of police, but relieved from duty a few weeks since by vote of the council. The removal was based upon charges made against Coomer by Ald. Britton for neglect of duty, and the ex-chief now seeks to obtain $5,000 from Britton as damages by reason of his removal.

Threshing Machine Trust.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Feb. 11.—Threshing machine operators of Northwest Iowa and Southwest Minnesota will meet at Shelden, Io., Feb. 15 to organize a trust, fix a schedule of prices for threshing, and take measures to prevent the competition that has made the business unprofitable for several years.

Bit Off a Thumb.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 11.—C. E. Butler, an operator on the Northern Pacific, had his thumb bit off by John Dwyer tonight in a saloon quarrel over a game of cards. The cords are badly strained, and it is feared blood poisoning may set in.

Indicted for Murder.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 11.—The Indian murderers, Marks and Uses-as-a-Fighter, of the four whites at Pine Ridge agency, were indicted for murder by the United States grand jury here today. Their trial will be held next September in this city.

NOT THE MURDERER.

Cumberland's Relatives Claim to Have a New Clue to the Real Criminal.

He Confessed to the Crime in Order to Save His Brother-in-Law's Life.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 11.—The news of the reprieve of J. T. Cumberland, to have been hanged at Harlan, Io., for the murder of James Robertson and son, has resulted in the discovery of a new clew to the real criminal, according to the story told here by Cumberland's relatives. Cumberland married, while in Iowa, a Miss Davidson, whose brother, with Cumberland, worked for the Robertsons. In a search for testimony to aid her brother, Mrs. George Booker, nee Cumberland, says she has secured from William Davidson a written confession that he and a man named Chrisman killed the Robertsons, while Cumberland was absent from the place. According to the confession, upon Cumberland's return he searched for Davidson and Chrisman and found them in the barn making arrangements to dispose of the bodies, which lay upon the floor. The two desperate men told Cumberland that if he did not join in the plot and assist in burying the bodies, they would kill him. After the bodies were buried in the bed of the creek, the three men dispersed, but Davidson and Cumberland were captured. To save his brother-in-law, Cumberland confessed, and Dividson was discharged from custody. Davidson came to Fulton, Mo., and while there he was informed that his wife had determined to make the facts known and save Cumberland. Davidson, it is said, immediately left the country. When Mrs. Booker was asked why her brother confessed to the crime, she said he was weak-minded and thought he might as well hang as his brother-in-law. This is the first publicity Mrs. Booker's story has had, but she says she knows every word of it is true.

CLARK VERY NEAR IT.

The Caucus Nominee Gets Within Three Votes of Victory at Helena.

His Men Lose Their Heads on a Motion for a Second Ballot.

Col. Benton Takes a Sharp Upward Turn Again at Bismarck.

His Friends Very Hopeful of Pulling Him Through on Monday.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 11.—W. A. Clark, Democrat, came within three votes of being elected United States senator today, and had the adjournment not been taken after the first ballot he would have been elected. The Clark men fully expected to win today, and they only lost by bad leadership on their side. The ballot resulted: Clark 27, Mantle 22, Dixon 9 and Sanders 1. The Clark vote consisted of five Republicans, one Populist and twenty-one Democrats; Mantle's of twenty-two Republicans, Dixon's of eight Democrats and one Populist, and Sanders' of one Democrat, Tierney. The Clark men moved for another ballot and the opposition opposed it. On a division there were thirty for a second ballot and thirty-one against, and there was where the Clark men lost their heads. There were but fifty-nine votes in the joint assembly, and the two extra votes on the adjournment came from members paired. Before the Clark people could collect their senses, the lieutenant governor declared the joint assembly dismissed. All the Dixon men voted with the Republicans for adjournment.

Had there been a second ballot, one of the Dixon men and two Republicans would have voted for Clark, thus selecting him. Davidson, the sick Democrat, was present and voted for Clark. It is recognized among all parties that if Clark can hold his vote of today together until Monday, he will be elected. Despite the opposition of the Daly-Dixon Democrats, Clark is sure of an election not later than Tuesday, and it will require the strongest kind of a combination between the Republicans and the Dixon people to defeat him.

It is conceded on all sides that none of the Republicans yet mentioned can be elected now. The Republicans have gone all to pieces, and there is no one mentioned on whom they all agree. They recognize the fact that the only Republican who can draw Democratic votes is Mantle, and he cannot get the Populists; and thus it is impossible to elect him. Between today and Monday the Dixon people will do all in their power to beat down Clark's lead.

BENTON'S LATEST BOOST.

The Colonel Gets Thirty-Four Votes for Senator.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 11.—At the joint convention today eight were paired and two absent. Two ballots were cast, when the Republicans commenced voting to dissolve and the Democrats and Populists against, the Democratic steering committee determined to change front during the progress of the ballot, and the Democrats and Populists changed to aye and most of the Republicans changed to nay. At the opening the Republicans were alarmed by a rumor that the requisite number of Republicans had determined to vote for Benton, but succeeded in inducing some Populists to vote for Muir, through throwing several Republican votes to him, and thus again defeated the Democratic scheme. The Democrats in turn became alarmed lest the Republicans should determine to defeat the Democrat by electing a Populist. The closing ballot was: Benton, Democrat, 34; Muir, Populist, 6; Henry F. Miller, Republican, 29; ex-Gov. Miller, 2; Fuller, 1. The Republicans claim the possibility of the election of Henry F. Miller Monday, as all factions show a disposition to unite. He is a cousin to Senator Pettigrew, a lawyer and engaged in farming and stock growing in the Red river valley. The Democrats are still hopeful, however, of continuing the Republican wrangle.

Kinter's bill, protecting telephone and telegraph lines from interference by unauthorized persons, went to the governor today. The investigating committee appointed by the governor to investigate the alleged despoliation of the school funds through payment of large premiums on bonds purchased for the fund, reported, fully exonerating the old administration of every charge. Kinter's resolution for valuation of railroads at $5,000 per mile for taxation, passed yesterday, was reconsidered and referred. Hodgson, in the house, presented a memorial to congress for postal telegraph.

WITH FORTY MAJORITY

The Washington Republicans Cannot Elect a Senator.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 11.—During the twenty-four days the legislature has been voting for United States senator sixty ballots have been taken, and although the Republicans have a majority of forty, there is apparently no prospect of a speedy termination of the deadlock. Allen has fifty-one votes, being within six of the number required to elect. Turner holds his twenty-four votes and Dunbar one. The Democrats and Populists prefer to take no hand in the matter and vote constantly for their respective candidates.

NEW WITHDREW,

But Thompson Did Not Make Much Gain.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 11.—The senatorial fight was not so easily settled today as was expected. A. L. New withdrew in favor of Thompson, but the Baxter men refused to be whipped into line. Beck's followers are also standing out. The joint ballot today resulted as follows: J. C. Robinson (Rep.), 22; Thompson (Dem.), 12; Baxter, 5; Osborne, 7; Beck, 1; Brown, 1. There is much bad blood among the Democrats, and last night two prominent men of the party, Baker, of Converse, and Harper, of Crook, had a personal encounter at the Inter-Ocean hotel, which resulted in a knock down, Baker striking Harper.

READY FOR THE BATTLE.

Kansas Populists Pass a Bill to Make a Test Call.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—The Populist house, having amended its journal to suit the legal notions of Judge J. C. Webb, who will engineer the Populist end of the proposed test case in the courts, passed the long delayed legislative appropriation act. This will now go to the senate for action, where it is expected to be promptly concurred in and then the governor will give it his signature. Afterward it is the programme for the Republicans to attack it in court, and, as it is a question of great interest, the court will drop all other business and decide it as quickly as possible. Speaker Dunsmore hoped to send a bill to the senate today, but that body had adjourned until Monday afternoon, and the message therefore cannot be taken up until Tuesday, but it is a delay of only a few hours, and a solution of the house muddle may be looked for within a week or ten days. Judge Webb and Frank Doster have been hard at work for a week or more preparing for the contest in the court, and will bring to bear all the legal technicalities and orders handed down in the courts since the foundation of the republic. The Republican state committee has been industrious, and is ready for the battle the moment the bill becomes a law.

JUSTICE TO BLAINE.

Murat Halstead Acknowledges Having Been Hasty in Condemnation.

Too Much Credit Given by Him to Aguments of Distortion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Some time ago the Appeal Avalanche contained the following paragraph:

"Murat Halstead still has his nerve with him. In his comment on Blaine's death, for instance, he says that those who condemned Blaine 'when he was confronted with deadly antagonists while speaker of the house did so on insufficient evidence.' Yet Murat himself condemned him on that evidence. The dear, delightful, blundering old field marshal will now have to do some more explaining."

This worked from Mr. Halstead the following letter that appears this morning: "This paragraph has a peculiarity that suggests to me to say a few words in review. I do say that I assailed Blaine at the time on insufficient evidence, and had hardly made the fight against him until the understanding came to me that I had been too swift in condemnation. There were three Republican editors who, at Cincinnati, in 1876, attacked Blaine and have been regretful ever since—Joseph Medill, Richard Smith and myself. As for myself, I feel that I did Blaine a wrong then in being so perpendicular. I leaned backward. He was so pleasing a man that I resisted his fascinating qualities too strenuously to be quite fair to him. The saying was he was irresistible, and that stimulated opposition and animated antagonism. Perhaps the paradox doesn't seem to you wholly irrational or incredible. Take the Mulligan letters, and when Blaine had read them in the house, there were two stories told without ceasing that for a time broke the force of his wonderful vindication. One was that he did not read the right package, and another that the important letters were missing. Both are confessons that Blaine was wronged by his accusers. The mugwumps never ceased to say that the missing letters would be supplied. Blaine ran for president. Some scraps were scratched from pigeon holes, but they weakened the case against Blaine instead of strengthening it. There were no missing letters of the least consequence, but his enemies multiplied them in their minds. If Mr. Blaine had been an alleged lawyer, forty times what he was charged with could have been made virtuous as "fees." He was most rudely attacked by lawyers and poets. The latter colored misinformation with fancy. The former distorted truth professionally. I gave for a little while too much credit to the indictments of fancy and the arguments of distortion. Is your experience so happy that you do not know how it was, or is, yourself? I have loved James G. Blaine and believed in him for fifteen years. His death is to me a personal loss. Shall an episode of error in the estimation of evidence condemn me to silence when he is in his grave, and it is in my heart and head and hand to do him justice? I think not!"

SILVER IN INDIANA.

An Immense Vein Discovered Near Brazil.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 11.—For the past month experts of Chicago and Cincinnati have been in the county looking over some hilly land south of the city which some time ago was viewed by men who claimed to find small quantities of silver ore. The affair, however, was abandoned until recently, when the present experts began digging in the soil in search of the precious metal. They were also about to give up the search when to their surprise they struck an immense vein of silver and zinc ore yesterday morning. They claim the indications are favorable for an almost inexhaustible product of as rich ore as is found in Colorado. The city is greatly stirred up over the affair, and Mr. Carpenter, who owns the land where the mine was found, was offered a big price for the ground by the prospectors. A portion of the ore has been sent to Chicago for examination.

Ravages of Wolves.

Special to the Globe.

HINCKLEY, Feb. 11.—Farmers report heavy losses in their sheep herds from wolves. Many settlers and lumbermen have had narrow escapes, the latest being William Wisdom, a logger on Pine creek. He was returning to his camp from town when he was attacked by the beasts and only saved himself by feeding the wolves the beef which he was hauling to camp. Wolf parties have been organized and are now endeavoring to exterminate the ravenous beasts.

Novel Damage Suit.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 10.—Frank Cronin, of this place, has brought a novel suit for $8,000 damages against the Seventh Avenue hotel, Pittsburg. He was a conductor in the Pullman service, and lost his position because the hotel clerk failed to call him in time to take his car. It is the first suit of the kind on record.

WASHED INTO THE SEA

An Immense Wave Breaks Over a Steamer in Mid-Ocean.

Ten of the Passengers and Crew Carried Over the Side.

The Captain and a Passenger Die From Injuries Received.

Tons of Water Hurled on the Deck Without Warning.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Allen line steamship Pommeranian, from Glasgow, Jan. 27, via Moville for New York, has returned to Greenock in distress, after having met with one of the most fatal accidents that has occurred to a transatlantic steamer for many years, an accident that resulted in the loss of twelve lives. The following is the list of the dead: W. Dalziel, master of the vessel, both legs broken and internal injuries, resulting in death; John Cook, second officer, swept overboard; John Hamilton, fourth officer, swept overboard; John Stewart, of Glasgow, first cabin passenger, both legs broken and internal injuries resulting in death in a few hours; James Gibson, of Dalkieth, first cabin passenger, swept overboard; Lillian Gibson, of Dalkieth, first cabin passenger, swept overboard; Jane Caffrey, of Londerderry, cabin passenger, swept overboard; David Forbes, of Dundee, second cabin passenger, washed overboard; James Pritchard, steward, swept overboard; Fred Westbury, steward, swept overboard; P. McLean, seaman, swept overboard; William Urquart, seaman, swept overboard.

Encountered Boisterous Weather.

The Pommeranian is at present lying outside the harbor at Greenock. A strong northwest gale is blowing, and this renders it dangerous for small boats to approach her. It has been learned, however, that the disaster occurred when the steamer was about 1,150 miles out. The Pommeranian encountered boisterous weather immediately after leaving port. It was thought that the wind would soon blow itself out, and with everything shipshape no fears for the safety of the steamer were entertained. Instead of abating, however, the gale increased in severity until the day of the disaster. The 4th of February dawned with a frightful gale raging, and a tremendously high sea running. The hatches were battened down and covered with tarpaulins, ventilators were turned to leeward, and every precaution dictated by good seamanship had been taken to prevent water getting below. This appeared to the officers of the ship to be the greatest danger, as they had no doubt as to the steamer's ability to ride out the storm. Several seas had been shipped, but they did no damage. Suddenly

A Tremendous Sea

reared its crest a short distance ahead of the steamer as she plunged down a wave. Before she could rise, the sea came over the starboard bow and tons of green water rushed aft. Almost at the same time a falling wave astern pooped the steamer.

The result defies description. The deck saloon, chart house, the bridge and the boats were smashed to pieces and partly washed overboard. The deck was covered with an almost inextricable mass of wreckage, and the utmost confusion reigned. At first the full extent of the disaster was not known. The steamer began to pay before the wind and sea, and it was at once seen that the quartermaster had been carried away. Two sailors sprang to the wheel and soon put the steamer on her course. Then it was found that Capt. Dalzeil, the master of the steamer, was missing. He had been last seen standing on the lee side of the steamer aft the saloon, in conversation with a saloon passenger named John Stewart, a resident of Glasgow. They had both been caught by the sea that came over the stern and dashed against the deck house. They were then carried

With Terrific Force

and jammed beneath the after steam winches. Capt. Dalzeil's legs were broken and he had sustained internal injuries. He was carefully removed to his room and everything possible was done for him, but he died the next morning. Mr. Stewart's legs were also broken and he sustained other injuries from the effects of which he died in a few hours. At the time of the accident the second officer, John Cook, had the watch. He was on the bridge with John Hamilton, the fourth officer, and both of them were carried overboard and drowned.

In the saloon deck house, when the sea broke over the steamer, were James Gibson and Lillian Gibson, of Dalkieth, and Jane Caffrey, of Londonderry, all first cabin passengers. They were carried over the side and not afterward seen. David Forbes, of Dundee, a second cabin passenger, and James Pritchard and Fred Westbury, stewards, were also lost in the same manner. It is supposed that Pritchard and Westbury were engaged in attending to the wants of the passengers in the saloon deck house when the structure was washed away. This made the number of those carried overboard ten, with two

Others Fatally Injured.

When the sea boarded the steamer every man about the deck who saw it coming grabbed hold of stanchions or anything else convenient, and it was due to this fact that the loss of life was not much larger.

For a time the utmost consternation prevailed, but this gave way to a feeling of sadness when it was found that so many lives had been lost. The disaster occurred so suddenly and the sea did its fatal work with such rapidity that the survivors did not at first realize the full extent of the misfortune. Amid the howling of the wind and the hissing and roaring of the sea, the cries of those who were carried overboard could not have been heard, even had they time to utter them. Without a word of warning they were swept to their doom, and not a person on the steamer knew what had happened to them until some little time after the accident. With Capt. Dalziel fatally injured and unconscious in his cabin, the command of the steamer devolved upon this first officer. The steamer was about in midocean and the question arose in his mind

What Course to Pursue,

whether to hold the steamer on her course, or to put about and make for Greenock. When the chart room was carried away, the charts, sextants and quadrants, in fact everything absolutely essential to the navigation of the ship, went with it. The binnacle box and the compass on the bridge had also gone overboard, and had it not been that the after compass remained, it is doubtful if the steamer would have reached the port for many days yet. The situation of affairs on the Pommeranian, it is almost needless to say, was terrible. The first officer called the remaining officers of the steamer to a consultation, and it was decided to put about and return to Greenock. This was at once done, and, without any instruments with which to take observations, the voyage had to be made entirely by dead reckoning, and was therefore necessarily slow. The first officer is highly commended for his skillful seamanship in navigating the Pommeranian under such adverse circumstances, and it is highly probable that his ability will be recognized in a substantial manner by the owners of the steamer and the underwriters.

Run Before the Gale.

The Pommeranian has arrived in Glasgow. From additional accounts regarding the terrible calamity on Feb. 4, it appears that after Capt. Dalziel had been carried below unconscious, the vessel was brought about by order of the officer in command and kept running before the gale. The crew cleared away the debris, and battened down the hatches. The waves swept over the deck from stem to stern and flooded the passengers quarters. There was no panic and the crew had everything snug before the dark. The gale continued to rage with fury until Wednesday last, when it abated somewhat. On Thursday the weather again became stormy and gradually rose to a hurricane. Innistrahull light, off the most northerly part of the Irish coast, was sighted on Thursday evening and the position of the vessel ascertained. Owing to the terrible weather, it was necessary to lie to until Friday, when the Pommeranian was steered for Greenock.

The scene at the burial of Capt. Dalziel was one of the saddest ever before witnessed at sea. The captain breathed his last Sunday morning, and at midday his body was committed to the waves. The crew and passengers stood by

Silently Weeping

during the simple and mournful ceremony. The waves were running mountain high, and all felt that they, too, might soon be with their departed captain. Veteran sailors who were on board declare that during an experience of thirty years the storm was the worst they ever encountered. If the ship had not been staunch and discipline good they would have foundered. Purser Low was asked in an interview why the vessel did not continue on its voyage westward. He replied that, had not the surviving officers decided to run back, none would have been left to tell the tale. One heavy sea, he stated, carried away the two quartermasters from the wheel, swept away the charts and compasses and disabled the steering apparatus. The Pommeranian then swung her head around and the officers saw no alternative but to keep away by the wind as much as possible. As for himself, Purser Low said that he had had a lucky escape. He was just stepping on deck to go to the deck saloon, when he saw the deck saloon swept away to sea, leaving a big gap, through which volumes of water poured from the deck through the cabins and the saloon. The crew and passengers worked heroically in repairing the damage, although expecting every moment that the vessel would founder.

DE LESSEPS UNCONSCIOUS.

The Great Frenchman Now in a Weak Condition.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—M. Eiffel, M. Marius Fontane and M. Henri Cottu, convicted of swindling and breach of trust in connection with funds of the Panama Canal company, have appealed against the findings of the chamber of indictments committing them for trial on charges of corrupting public officials. The Figaro publishes an interview with Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps, had since the conviction and sentence of her husband. Mme. de Lesseps was found courageous and resolute as ever and as earnest as ever in her belief in her husband's innocence. She said that her husband was in a very weak condition. A week ago he had been seized with a delirium that lasted a day. Then he had a relapse and had since remained in a state of coma. Alluding to the severity of the sentences Mme. de Lesseps said:

"The very enormity of the sentences will better protect our honor than less thorough-going injustice would have done. Nevertheless, there is one thing above all I cannot forgive, and that is that before striking at such a man they waited until physical infirmity had rendered it impossible to him to defend himself. It is better, perhaps, that Ferdinand de Lesseps should be unable to know the frightful character of the blow. When I think of the possibility of Ferdinand de Lesseps being put in prison I ask myself whether I am dreaming."

RUSSIA'S SCANDAL.

Many Rifles Have Been Found to Be Useless.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Russian scandal bids fair to surpass the Loewe rifle scandal in Germany, and to occupy with it second place, just below the Panama scandal of France and the bank scandal of Italy. Two hundred thousand small caliber rifles, new pattern, have been found to be useless, and the investigation is still incomplete. Materials provided at government expense have been sold by military officials, who substituted inferior materials and pocketed the difference. The total loss of the government will not fall far short of £1,000,000.

Belonged to Mrs. Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Evidence was taken today in the Orphans' court showing that the trust fund of $35,000 raised by the late Samuel J. Randall's friends never formed any part of the estate and therefore cannot be subject to the claims of his creditors. Mrs. Randall testified that the house they lived in in Washington was hers and the railroad bonds standing in her husband's name were hers. The judge said the evidence was most satisfactory.

Indicted in 1879.

HONESDALE, Pa., Feb. 11.—F. M. Grennell, an ex-teller of the Honesdale National bank, was arrested here yesterday as he was about to return to his recent home at Aay City, Mich. He was taken into custody on an indictment rendered May, 1879, charging him with embezzling $30,000 while teller. Mr. Grennell gave bail.

Called to Dubuque.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 11.—Rev. Howard MacQueary, of the Universalist church, received a call from the First Universalist church, of Dubuque, Io., and he will accept. Mr. MacQueary formerly preached in the Episcopal church in that city before his trial on the charge of heresy.

SAW THE PRESIDENT.

Hawaiian Commissioners Informally Received at the White House.

Their Credentials Received and Filed in the State Department.

After Their Reception They Confer With Secretary Foster.

Rumored That the Government Is Committed to Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Harrison informally received the Hawaiian commissioners and accepted their credentials as representatives of the present provisional government this afternoon. The commissioners previously called at the state department and held a conference with Secretary Foster as to the form of the presentation. When they reached the executive mansion they were ushered into the blue parlor. They laid aside their coats and hats as Secretary Foster excused himself for a few minutes and went up stairs to escort the president to the blue room. He was evidently expecting them, for he did not keep them waiting. Secretary Foster presented each member of the commission to the president separately, and when that formality was over, they presented their credentials to the president, who accepted them and referred them to the secretary of state to be placed on file in the department. There was a brief but informal reference to Hawiian affairs, after which the commissioners were invited to make an inspection of the state department and the conservatory. Commissioner Marsden said afterward: "We are delighted at receiving official recognition from the president. That is what we have been anxiously waiting for since our arrival."

Called on Foster.

The commissioners followed up the distinct advantage gained by the official recognition today by the president, which gives them a diplomatic standing, by calling in their new capacity as recognized envoys on Secretary Foster at the state department this afternoon. Their conference with him commenced about 4 o'clock and lasted an hour and a half. The president, in accentuating his cordial reception of the commissioners this afternoon, had intimated to them that negotiations which formed the subject of their mission would be conducted by the secretary of state. The commissioners accordingly repaired to the state department at the close of the ordinary routine day's business and laid before Secretary Foster in detail the practical proposition they were authorized to submit. Some progress was made as to arriving at a harmonious view of the exigencies of the situation, but no definite conclusion was reached, and the conference was adjourned until Monday. The commissioners are meeting in detail the objections urged against the annexation of the islands.

Speaking on behalf of his fellow commissioners, Mr. Thurston today said in regard to the obstacle of the coolie faction: Every legislature of recent years, except that probably of 1887, has contained a majority of native members. The natives themselves are responsible for the introduction of the coolies of China into the island, and they have

Resisted Every Effort

that has been made by the reform party to restrict the immigration of that class. They have no one to blame for the presence of the coolies in Hawaii except themselves. On the matter of leprosy he had also this to say:

"If it were not for the constant struggles maintained by the whites, the present segregation laws, which compel those afflicted with that loathsome disease to be transported to the leper settlement, the natives in the legislature would speedily repeal even that beneficent measure, thereby throwing down all bars against its spread over the entire country."

Since the appearance of the first authenticated case there have been probably 5,000 cases of leprosy on the islands; at present there are probably 1,100 of the unfortunates in the leper settlement. Of these the percentage of whites is almost infinitesimal. The percentage of cases among the whites, Mr. Thurston says, has not exceeded the deaths from diphtheria in an average American village.

The Star has this: "It is learned on good authority that the government has practically committed itself in favor of the proposition for the annexation of Hawaii, and that the president will send a message to congress on the subject next week. It is known that the commissioners feel satisfied with the present status of negotiations. They make no effort to conceal their confidence of the success of their mission and evidently expect tangible results in a short time."

Queen's Commissioner Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—E. C. McFarlane, who accompanies the commissioners from ex-Queen Lilioukalani to Washington, is ill, and confined to his room at his hotel in this city. His indisposition has delayed the departure of the ambassadors, and they do not now expect to leave for Washington till Monday.

Has Murdered a Dozen.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Wils Howard was sentenced to death yesterday by Judge Bland in the circuit court. Howard is a noted Kentucky desperado, who has, perhaps, killed a dozen men. He was badly wanted in his native state when arrested in Maries county, Missouri, for murdering Thomas McMichaels, a deaf mute. The purpose of the murder was robbery.

Murdered by Mistake.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 11.—Mary Baroman was shot and mortally wounded early this morning in the dining room of the Flahavin hotel by Paddy Ryan. The unfortunate girl was mistaken for Jennie Ryan, with whom the murderer was infatuated. The murderer has not been captured.

Committed Seventeen Murders.

HUBBARD SPRINGS, Va., Feb. 11.—Rush Morgan, one of the outlaws in the mountains, was murdered in a house of ill-repute here while asleep last night by some unknown man. Morgan had a record of seventeen murders.

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather--Light local snows.
Indians on rampage at Deer river.
Quarrel over Sioux reservation lands.
Seven quarrymen killed in explosion.
McKinley discusses Gresham.
Probable senate committee changes.
Senator Sherman would purchase gold.
The metal still being shipped eastward.
Montana kick on weather reports.
Harrison meets Hawaii's commissioners.
The Horton pool bill buried.
Senate shelves the cigarette bill.
The income tax bill killed.
Attorney Stryker's child burned to death.
Harney Peak mines scandal.
A wave carries passengers overboard.
Andrew Carnegie is ill.
Smugglers frozen on a river.
Investigation of Stamboul's record.
Tests of the Vesuvius unsatisfactory.
Dr. Norvin Green dangerously ill.
Murat Halstead talks of Blaine.
Jackson responds to Corbett's challenge.
Bubear issues challenge to Hanlan.
Immense silver vein in Indiana.
Car coupler bill passes senate.
Indian Commissioner Morgan resigns.

Movements of Steamships.

BOSTON—Arrived: Bostonian, Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Ems, Genoa; Tauric, Liverpool; Westernland, Antwerp, Elbe, Bremen. Sailed: St. Ronans, Liverpool; La Bretagne, Havre; Spaarndam, Rotterdam; Seeandam, Rotterdam; Servia, Liverpool; Devonia, Glasgow; Mississippi, London; Sirius, Antwerp; Orkia, Lisbon.

DID NOT EXPLODE.

Yesterday's Tests of the Vesuvius' Guns Very Unsatisfactory in Character.

Five Shells Were Tried, All of Them Failing to Explode.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 11.—The Vesuvius remained at the naval station dock until midday before getting in readiness to resume her target practice. Some alterations were made on the gunpowder shells, which consumed time. Work aboard continued until late in the night, and related mainly to the assemblage of fuses and the filling of shells with cement. The charge of powder in the projectiles used today was increased from ten to fifteen pounds, with the intention of making whatever explosions that might occur more perceptible. The gunpowder contained in four of the seven shells was placed in sacks, each with the view of accomplishing its detonation more readily. Capt. Rapieff holds to the belief that in three of the five shells fired yesterday the gunpowder was dispersed by the more rapid action of the gun cotton and failed to explode. He believes, however, that all of the fuses fulfilled their functions and detonated the primers of both powder and cotton. It was 2:30 p. m. before practice was begun. Members of the board, who yesterday watched the tests from the Vesuvius, selected the Wahneta for their observatory today. Capts. Sicard and Barker boarded the Wahneta shortly before 4 p. m. and steamed abreast and to the south of the target. The Wahneta maintained a distance of 500 yards from the target. The range selected was the same as that of yesterday—2,000 yards.

The first shot was fired from the port gun. It fell almost on the buoy line, duplicating with approximate accuracy the shot from the same gun yesterday. From the Wanneta no explosion was noticed, and this view was substantiated by Lieut. Ackermann, who was photographing the projectile from the steam launch. The second shot was from the starboard gun. It fell fully twenty or thirty yards short of the buoy line, without any explosion. The course of both shells under water was distinctly marked by a white wake of foam. Lieut. Ackerman shouted across to the tug that a difference was noted between these and the dummy projectiles. The Wahneta returned to the Vesuvius, where the board gave instructions regarding certain changes in fuses. The third shot followed with the same result. The projectile fell within the buoy line and scarcely forty yards from the target. But no explosion resulted, and no better results were attained by the fourth and last shot of the day. The projectile fell probably 125 yards short of the target without exploding. The Vesuvius and the Wahneta returned to the naval station dock during the afternoon, and the former vessel will remain there till Monday.

TOO MANY WOMEN.

Reasons Why a Georgia Minister Resigned His Charge.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—Rev. Carl Bersh has resigned the pastorate of the German Lutheran church of this city because there are too many women in it. "You see," said he, with reluctance, "it is impossible to run a church where the women take charge of everything. There are not more than three or four men in the German Lutheran church, the rest being women. They call church meetings and claim that they are ladies' meetings and that men should not be present. If a man comes he is told at once that he is not needed. If he insists on going, they will suspend all business until he leaves. The result is that men see that they are not wanted. When I first assumed the pastorate, I used to go to the meetings and occupy the position to which I am entitled. I very soon found out that my presence was not welcome. Such being the case, what could I do but resign? I did not preach last Sunday and will not preach any more for that congregation. I will teach their Sunday school until they can make some other arrangements, but as for being pastor of a church composed entirely of women, I must be excused in future."

Andrew Carnegie Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Andrew Carnegie has been confined to his home, No. 5 West Fifty-first street, for the last two days, suffering from a severe cold. His physician does not allow him to see his closest personal friends, and he has not attended to business for some time.

The Property Owner Beaten.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Feb. 11.—A legal question involving the rights of a telegraph line to trespass on private lands, and which is regarded by lawyers here as a precedent, was decided here today by Judge Frost against the private property holder.

DEFECTIVE PAGE