Sunday Globe.

VOL XV. ST. PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 169.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CANNOT BE CLOSED.

Decree Issuing an Injunction Against Sunday Opening Overruled.

The Decision Settles the Vexed Question for All Time.

Chief Justice Fuller Delivers the Opinion to a Crowded Court Room.

The United States Is Not in Possession of the Fair.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Chief Justice Fuller this morning overruled the decision of the federal circuit court which issued an injunction restraining the directors from opening the fair on Sunday. He decides for the United States court of appeals, and remands the suit to the circuit court. The decision means to a certainty that the world's fair will be open on Sundays and settles the case for all time, as an appeal would have to go to the supreme court of the United States, which does not meet until October, when the fair will be ended. Every seat was taken fully an hour before the time announced when the court would decide the case, and standing room was soon exhausted. The crowd was so dense that no one of the many feminine sightseers in the corridors succeeded in gaining entrance to the court room. Chief Justice Fuller, in rendering the decision, spoke as follows:

"Deeming it desirable that this matter should be disposed of at once, we shall announce the result at which we have arrived, postponing for want of time the full expression of our views, which will hereafter be given. The appellees have submitted a motion to dismiss this appeal upon the grounds that the jurisdiction of the circuit court was in issue; that

The Question Involved

the construction or the application of the constitution of the United States, and that the constitutionality of a law of the United States was drawn in question therein; that, therefore, the appeal for a final decree would lie to the supreme court of the United States and not to this court, and hence this appeal, which is from an interlocutory order, cannot be maintained under section 7 of the judiciary act of March 3, 1891. We do not understand that the power of the circuit court to determine the case was denied, but that the appellants contended that the United States had not by its appeal made a case properly cognizable in a court of equity, the objection was to the want of equity, and not the want of power. The jurisdiction of the circuit court was therefore not in issue and within the intent or meaning of the act so far as the construction or application of the constitution of the United States and the constitutionality of the laws of the United States are concerned. We are of the opinion that the order we are called upon to review involved or drew in question neither one nor the other, in the sense that the action of the circuit court was invoked.

"The disposal of the proceedings, or the disposition of the contention, rests upon the ground as to whether the decision had any reference to the construction or application of the constitution, or the validity of

Acts of Congress

in respect of that instance. And the conclusion upon which the order was based was invoked at constructions of that character. The jurisdiction of this court to review cannot be defeated at the instance of the appellees, because the constitutionality of the acts upon which they rely might have been challenged by their adversaries. The motion to dismiss is overruled. The question to be determined is whether upon this circuit preliminary injunctions should have been granted. The bill pleads that the defendants are usurping unlawful authority over the exposition and grounds, and in virtue thereof assume to open the gates on Sunday in contravention of the acts of congress—notwithstanding such opening would be 'doing a great injury and of grievons prejudice of the common public good and to the welfare of the people.' It is not contended that any property interests of the complainant will be injured by the threatened action, nor is there any allegation of appreciable injury or probable loss by such action. But it is said that the intervention of the court may be rested upon the protection of the United States in its possessing the grounds of the exposition for the purpose of protecting the United States in its possession. The furnishing of the 5,000,000 souvenir coins was a condition upon

The Local Corporation

by the United States, in addition to the many millions it had already contributed, the further sum of $2,500,000 and the giving to the gover nment of a satisfactory guaranty that it would provide all additional sums necessary for the complete construction of the work prior to May 1, 1893, and was subject to two conditions, subsequent, namely: the payment by the corporation of all expense, cost and charges of the great departments of the exposition and the closing of the exposition on Sunday. In view of the vast previous expenditure of the corporation, and the extent of the obligations assumed the right of all parties concerned and the nature of these conditions, and the conditions subsequent, we do not think this a proper case for the rule in question; nor can we concur in the proposition that the appropriation of the two and a half millions amounted to a charitable trust, upon certain conditions warranted. The appropriation was made for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of the completion of the work, and to be paid over on vouchers for labor done, material furnished, and services performed in the prosecution of that work. It was an appropriation for the benefit of the local corporation to help it out of

Its Financial Difficulty,

and to enable it to complete its undertaking, and as such does not come under the accepted definition of a charitable gift for the benefit of an indefinite class of persons. So far as the purpose of the appropriation subsequently made is concerned, that purpose had to be accomplished before the money could be paid over.

The decision of the court might interpose to protect the United States in its possession, but it is the local corporation that is in actual possession under the law of the state, and of the ordinance of the South park commissioners. The possession is recognized by the acts of congress as essential to the construction and administration of the exposition by the corporation. In that construction the corporation has invested seventeen millions of dollars under circumstances that preclude the view that the United States have exclusive administration and authority in the premises. It is perfectly clear that congress never intended that congress should become responsible for the construction of any of the buildings except its own or for the work provided for by the appropriation. However, it was intended that the exposition should receive the

Sanction of the Government

and in that sense as remarked by Chief Justice Waite, in the Philadelphia case, 'be impressed by a national and international character. Of course the government has qualified possession but we find nothing in this regard upon which to base an intervention of a court of equity on that ground.'

"We cannot now discuss the various questions necessary to be considered, but which will be treated of in the opinion to be filed. It is sufficient to say that we cannot except this case from the ordinary rule which requires to the exercise of jurisdiction in chancery some injury to property, whether actual or prospective, some invasion of property or civil rights, some injury irreparable in its nature, and which cannot be redressed at law. This is not such a case, and the result is, we hereby refuse the order, and the case is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with these conclusions."

Chief Justice Fuller's clear, positive voice was audible to the remotest hearer. It was with difficulty that cheers were suppressed in the court room, and there were outbursts of exuberant satisfaction by many before they had gotten without the hearing of the court. Judges Bunn and Allen gave vent to no utterance whatever, conferring in every point as spoken by the chief justice. The decision as given above is the complete text short-handed verbatim.

UNCLE SAM'S CAUSE.

He May Sue the Local Directors for the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The opinion of the court of appeals in deciding that the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago shall be opened on Sunday was received here by a press bulletin early in the afternoon. Attorney General Olney at a late hour this evening had received no official announcement of the fact. He said that his department had a clear record in the case, and had exhausted every legal means to enforce the mandate of congress in the matter. It was generally acknowledged that the act of congress in regard to opening the world's fair Sunday was couched in language sufficiently dubious to make its intent doubtful, and that both those who favored the opening of the fair Sunday and those who were opposed to it had plausible ground to stand upon. It seemed to him that the end had now been reached; though he was not entirely sure, not having carefully examined the law, but that an appeal should be taken to the supreme court of the United States. This, however, would seem to be useless, as the court did not meet until October, and before the case could be heard in that tribunal the fair would be closed by limitation. He could not see that any injunctions should be thrown in the way of opening the fair on Sunday, but as the matter was in the immediate charge of United States Attorney Milchrist and two able assistants, he had no doubt that they would exhaust every legal means known to law to uphold the intent of congress. While he saw no means in sight, perhaps those who had been more intimately associated with the case than he would yet discover some.

Other matters of a complicated character, he said, would undoubtedly grow out of this decision. For instance, the donation of congress of $2,500,000 to the fair had been coupled with the condition that the fair could not open Sundays. The decision of the court of appeals that the fair could be open Sunday, and the well-known intent of the local directory to open it Sunday would seem to imply on their part a disregard for the condition upon which the money was granted. The local directory had already received in round figures $1,900,000. Could not the government, he asked, now proceed by legal means to collect the money advanced, as the condition upon which it had been received had been forfeited? It was certain to his mind that the government could not now give to the world's fair authorities the $600,000 still retained in the treasury, but which had been appropriated upon certain conditions. The condition was that security was the $600,000 should be given. Up to today this money would have to have been paid by the government had the security been furnished. It had not been furnished, and so had been returned in the treasury. But now, in view of the decision, even if the security were furnished, the goverment could not pay out the money to the world's fair people. Doubtless he would be confronted with a proposition to take steps to recover the $1,900,000 already paid out. He had not yet seen the text of the decision, or seen published the exact grounds upon which the decision was granted, and therefore he could not say what course he would pursue. Perhaps the gate money could be impounded to reimburse the government. Still, he was not entirely clear as to this, and would have to consider the matter more in detail.

Another question affected by the decision was the government exhibits. All the departments of the government had exhibits at the fair, and all the appropriations made for them were coupled with the condition that the exhibits should not be open on Sunday. It was entirely clear that the government exhibits could not be open on Sunday, but the conditions imposed might have gone further and might prevent the government exhibits from being open on any day, now that it had been decided that it was legal to open the world's fair Sunday. He hardly thought, however, that the law would bear this construction. Numberless other questions of minor importance would come up, he said, for decision and action in view of the opinion rendered today by the court of appeals.

Lowered a Bicycle Record.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 17.—The circuit races here opened today with the twenty-five-mile state championship track race which was won by W. F. Murphy, of the N. Y. A. C., in 1 hour, 18 minutes, 48 seconds. During the race Murphy lowered the ten-mile competition record made by P. J. Berlo in New York, July 9, 1892, by 1 minute. Berlo's time was 30:40 2-5. Murphy's time for the distance today was 29:40 2-5.

Opposed to State Control.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Regarding the interstate railway from Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico, to be held at Lincoln, Neb., June 28, the Manufacturers' Record publishes opinions of several state governors. Govs. Fishback, of Arkansas, and Sheldon, of South Dakota, favor building the road, but are opposed to state control. All of the governors, except Sheldon, will send delegates to the convention.

THE KAISER MAY WIN

His Opponents Have a Small Majority of the Members Elected.

Success of the Army Bill Depends Upon the Second Ballots.

Eugene Richter's Radical Party Have Not Carried a Single District.

Great Increase in the Votes of the Anti-Semites and Socialists.

BERLIN, July 18.—The returns have almost ceased coming in, although reports from thirty districts are still lacking. At 12 o'clock the army bill parties and groups had 83 seats; the opposition parties 85. All depends upon the second ballots. The government has decided to exert all its influence to induce all the factions favorable to the bill to unite against the Richterists, Social Democrats and Clericals in the bye-elections which will be held about one week from tomorrow. Second ballots will be necessary, it is estimated, in almost 200 districts. The returns received so far have not been complete enough to render possible accurate predictions of the result. Of the thirty-four districts from which all the figures bearing on the second ballot have been received, it appears certain that the Clericals will win 25, the Social Democrats 2, the National Liberals, Conservatives and Agrarians 6, and the Particularists 1. The Radical Unionists are expected to gain several more seats. All day the

Reports From the Constituencies

have continued to give evidence of the collapse of Eugene Richter's Radical party. The South German Democrats, with whom the Richterists joined hands at the opening of the campaign to fight more effectively against the army bill at the polls, have secured five seats, one of them wod from the National Liberals, and are likely to enter the next reichstag with their delegation increased to fourteen or fifteen. Not a dispatch has been received to indicate that the Richterists have carried a constituency on the first ballot. The failure is due partly to the fact that the Radicals who deserted Richter to make a government campaign under the banner of the Radical Union were the cream of the old party. Excepting Virchow, hardly a conspicuous deputy stood by Richter after the dissolution of the reichstag. Rickert, Broemel, Hinze, Barth, editor of the Nation, Siemens and Hannel deserted at once to the government. The dissidents are known to have elected two deputies and to have the best chances of electing seven or eight more on the second ballot. The Richterists, who constituted two-thirds of the parliamentary party of '67, will bring probably few more than twenty men into the new reichstag. This state of affairs is distinctly

Favorable to the Government,

as the loss of the Radical opposition is expected more than to counterbalance the gains of the Social Democratic opposition.

The anti-Semites are believed to be in a way to procure twelve seats. Ahlwardt and Goeckel, the most blatant members of the last parliamentary group, have already been returned. The aggregate vote of the anti-Semites has increased amazingly since 1890. The National Liberals, according to latest reports, are likely to return to Berlin with approximately their old delegation of forty. The opposition Clericals under Dr. Lieber have retained virtually all their old constituencies, as far as can be ascertained, and will return to Berlin with probably nearly 100 deputies. The government Clerical-Agrarian movement, under Freiherr Scholemer-Alst and Freiherr von Hoene, has shown few evidences of success. Nine Independent Clericals have been elected, but of this number only five are declared advocates of the army bill. Conservatives and Free Conservatives, as was expected, are suffering no losses. They will enter the reichstag with about eighty-five seats together. The Social Democrats are still triumphant at the expense of the Richter Radicals. In general, the advantages

Gained by the Government

are to be found in the prospect that some ten Radical Unionists, who voted against the army bill and who now favor it, have good prospects of sitting in the next reichstag, and that the anti-Semitic representation, partially favorable to the government, bids fair to be greatly increased. If the National Liberals, Free Conservatives and the Conservatives make a binding cartel in all close districts, they will be able to rally 175 votes for the government at the opening of the reichstag. Both Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Botho Zu Eulenberg, Prussian minister president, have been roused from their apathy and have set the bureaucratic machinery of the government in operation to this end.

In calculating what accession of strength the Socialists will gain in the reichstag, the fact must be remembered that the whole force of the party has always hitherto been polled on the first ballot, whereas other parties through anti-Socialist coalitions show the greatest strength on reballot. It was thus in 1890 when the Freisinnige party won in all thirty-five of the reballots between them and the Socialists. About eighty Socialists will stand in

The Coming Reballots,

and it is a rational estimate to credit them with securing twenty-six more seats. Before the elections Herr Volmar, one of the sanest heads of the party, predicted that forty of his colleagues would appear in the new reichstag.

What ought to concern the government quite as much as the increase of Socialists in parliament is the development of socialism throughout the country. Chancellor Von Caprivi held conferences with the emperor on Thursday and again last evening, reporting to his majesty the character of the returns. It is rather significant that the semi-official organs today recur to suggestions as to how to curb the popular vote.

Regarding the Centrists, the recent schisms do not appear likely to seriously affect their strength. The party may lose fifteen seats and still remain in the most solid party in the house. If, after the reballot, the Centrists in favor of the bill appear fifteen strong it will not greatly affect the fighting power of the main section of the party. Both the Conservatives and National Liberals are coming out better than it was expected they would, both having to fight numerous reballots.

Against the Socialists.

These two parties must rely upon cooperation in order to defeat their common enemy. The Natinil Liberals have the best chance in the rich manufacturing districts, like Elberfeld, Barmen, Mannheim, Darmstadt and Bochum, where they succeeded in pulling their candidates through to a reballot.

The Socialist leaders purposed issuing directions giving minute instructions as to how the members of the party should vote on the reballot, but decided today that broad moral principles alone should guide them in their tactics. If the candidates of the party who stand in the reballot pledge themselves to resist attacks upon popular suffrage and to oppose an increase of the army and an increase of the taxation affecting the masses, the Socialists may vote for or against them, or, if they see fit, abstain from voting. The Socialists in Vienna will make a demonstration in celebration of the success of their German brethren. The Austrian official papers hold that the results of the elections are alarming. The Deutsche Zeitung says:

"Germany can only be saved by a strong hand. It is time that Caprivi should show that the future of Germany is safe in his care."

SUFFERING FOR RAIN.

England and France Would Welcome a Fall of Moisture.

LONDON, June 17.—It has been a considerable time since rain of any consequence has fallen in Great Britain or France. The drought has caused much damage and suffering. The great industrial and manufacturing center, Manchester, is threatened with a water famine, and should this really occur it would, aside from the distress it would cause, entail a heavy loss on the mills, which use enormous quantities of water. In the greater part of Lancashire, in which county Manchester is situated, cattle, horses and sheep are suffering for food, the grazing grounds being badly parched. In many places in the county the animals have been put on short rations. Throughout the middle counties and Southern England the hay crop is reported to be a total failure. Peas have not podded and the vines are being used as fodder. Vast areas of vegetation are dead, and the loss to farmers will be very great.

In France the drought has prevailed in four-fifths of the departments for three months, and its effects during the growing months of the year may be imagined. In many places fodder is unobtainable, and cattle are actually perishing for want of food. Many owners of cattle, having nothing to feed them, are offering them for sale at about one-fifth the nominal prices, but even at these rates they find no buyers, for every one around is as badly off as themselves. The grape vines have been burned up, and the parched grain is falling from its withered stocks.

DISQUIET IN PERU.

An Ex-President Planning to Overthrow the Government.

LIMA, Peru, June 17.—The political situation in Peru is very discouraging. Rumors of the proposed uprising by ex-President Pierola, who is planning to overthrow the present government and proclaim himself dictator, have caused alarm. Great Britain, through its minister, has summoned the war ship Melpomene to Callao, and the government of Chili, also alarmed, has ordered the cruiser Almirante Cochran to the seaport nearest the capital. Owing to disquieting rumors, commerce is alarmed, trade paralyzed and the customs revenues diminished. The resources of the government have been crippled by the monthly payments of £5,000 to the Peruvian corporation under its contract. An evidence of the intensity of the feeling was given this afternoon. Dr. Barriga, editor of a political paper, was shot in the principal street in this city. He was not hurt, but two policemen were wounded by the shots fired. This is the third attempt to assassinate Dr. Barriga. Congress should meet in preliminary session July 15, but it is doubtful if that body will be called together.

A Town Sinking.

BERLIN, June 17.—A portion of Schniedumbuhl, a manufacturing town of Prussia, is sinking in consequence of the boring of an artesian well. The inhabitants of the district in danger, which covers several squares, will be compelled to leave their homes. Government engineers have gone to the scene to try to prevent the ruin of the town.

LAST BONE REMOVED.

Western Passenger Association Lines Settle the Basis of Paying Commissions.

Other Roads Will Hold Aloof From the Great Northern-Northern Pacific Fight.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The lines of the Western Passenger association today settled the basis for paying commissions. The old rates were adopted, with the exception of that between Chicago and Kansas City, which was cut from $1 to 75 cents. All the other rates on tickets to Kansas City will be proportioned on that between Chicago and Kansas City. The agreement on this subject removes the last bone of contention on the association agreement, which has had such a tough time of it for the last three months.

The other roads are not disposed to let the recent cuts made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific hurry them into a fight, though there is no denying the fact that they are decidedly worried over the chances of a rate war setting in just when they have decided to run no world's fair excursions or give no cheap fares until after Aug. 1. No immediate action will be taken to meet the rates made by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

He Was $800 Short.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 17.—Experts who have been checking up the city accounts reported to the city council last evening. The report shows City Magistrate Morehouse, who committed suicide on his last day of office, to have been $800 short. The most important part of the report is that on licenses, which shows $4,215 uncollected, and that but few of those liable have paid anything. The unpaid list includes several members of the council.

Movements of Steamships.

BOSTON—Arrived: Pavonia, Liverpool; Prussian, Glasgow; Nessmore, London.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Belgenland, Antwerp; Etruria, Liverpool.
LONDON—Sighted: La Bourgogne, New York.

YOUNG MEN IN FAVOR

Chairman Cutcheon, of Minnesota, Makes Friends in Washington.

Good Democrats, Properly Indorsed, Will Be Given Consideration.

The North Star Leader Will Do a Great Deal for the Party.

President Cleveland Appoints Several Army Officers as Indian Agents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Chairman F. W. M. Cutcheon left for St. Paul this afternoon feeling well satisfied with his visit to the national capital. He was received courteously by all the heads of departments upon whom he called, and went away with the impression that good Democrats properly indorsed will be treated with proper consideration as far as the rules will permit. In regard to fourth-class postmasters, Mr. Cutcheon has assurances that in cases where incumbents have served four years they will be succeeded by Democrats as rapidly as the condition of the service will permit. This is not a spoils administration, and Republicans who have managed their offices properly, and who have not served four years, cannot be got out on the simple charge that they are Republicans. The Democratic party at the present time has a host of bright, active and broad-minded

Young Men at the Front,

of which class Mr. Cutcheon, Dan Lawler, W. S. Hammond, Congressman Hall, J. T. Hudson, D. T. Calhoun, Judge Theodore Bruener, Judge John W. Willis, Frank Randall and a large number of others are good examples in Minnesota. A large number of this class have been called to Washington by the present administration, among them Curtis and Whitney, of New York; Hamlin and Quincy, of Massachusetts; Logan Carlisle, of Kentucky; Frank Jones, of Illinois, and a score of others. With this class of men the young Minnesota leader has become a great favorite. On this account, it is plain that Mr. Cutcheon will be able to do a great deal for the party at the national capital. The Post today contained the following interview with Mr. Cutcheon:

"Minnesota is one of the soundest states in the Union on the financial situation. Democrats and Republicans are united in advocating the repeal of the Sherman law, and though there is a good sprinkling of Populists who declare in favor of free silver in their platforms, quite a number of them are beginning to come over to the side of honest money. I think the very best thing that could be done would be the unconditional repeal of the law, but if some sort of compromise is needed, I would think it none too great a sacrifice to agree to the repeal of the tax on state banks, if nothing else could be done to reconcile the extreme advocates of silver."

NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Several Army Officers Appointed Agents by the President.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The president, in accordance with a law passed last July, today detailed the following officers of the United States army to act as Indian agents at the agencies set opposite their respective names: Capt. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Third infantry, at the Black Feet agency, Montana; Capt. Joseph Hale, Third infantry, at the Colville agency, Washington; Maj. John H. Patterson, Third infantry, at the Forest City agency, South Dakota; Capt. William H. Clapp, Thirteenth infantry, at the Fort Berthold agency, North Dakota; Capt. Charles F. Robe, Twenty-fifth infantry, at the Fort Belknap agency, Mont.; Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, Seventh infantry, at the Fort Hall agency, Idaho; Capt. H. W. Sprole, Eighth cavalry, at the Fort Peck agency, Mont.; Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth infantry, at the Tongue River agency, Mont.; Capt. William P. Rogers, Seventeenth infantry, at the Warm Springs agency, Ore.; Capt. Charles G. Penney, Sixth infantry, at the Pine Ridge agency, S. D. There are fifty-eight Indian agents in the service, and it is thought that army officers will be detailed to fill about half of these places. A civilian will probably succeed Waugh at Devil's Lake, while an army officer will get Charley Ruffee's place at White Earth.

THAT EXTRA SESSION.

Report That It Will Be Called Before September Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The president did not come in from his country residence this morning, having made no previous business engagement with Secretary Carlisle. The latter did not come to the treasury department, but, after seeing several people at his residence by appointment, drove out to the country residence of the president and remained with him most of the day. A number of formidable packages containing papers in internal revenue cases were sent out in advance. A renewal of the baseless rumor which has several times been previously put in circulation, that the president intends to call a midsummer session of congress, meets flat contradiction in every well-informed quarter here. Further, to clinch matters, it can be stated on authority that the president has completed his arrangements to be absent from the city from some time in July until the latter part of August.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Probable Recommendation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is probable that the secretary of the treasury in his annual report and the president in his message to congress will recommend the construction of buildings by the government sufficient to accommodate the government force, for the preservation of records and the transaction of government business, and the abandonment of all rented buildings as soon as possible. The proposition is now a matter of official discussion, being suggested by the Ford theater catastrophe. It is probable that the president will, in his message, recommend an investigation and measurement of the capacity of the buildings now owned by the government, the ascertainment of further needs, and the erection of such buildings as the accommodation of the service demands.

Referred to Olney.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Gen. Carlin telegraphed the war department today regarding the decision restraining the troops from interfering with the grading of the railroad on Puyallup Indian reservation, in Washington state. The matter has been referred to the attorney general, and it is probable that an appeal will at once be taken.

Accepted the New York.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The acting secretary of the navy has accepted the new cruiser New York as a result of her successful trial. By today's action the builders of the vessel will receive about $700,000.

New Postmasters.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Postmasters appointed: North Dakota, Charles Edwards, Drayton; South Dakota, E. W. Wilson, Bijou Hills.

FLEEING FROM TYPHOID.

Ironwood, Mich., Being Depopulated Because of an Epidemic.

IRONWOOD, Mich., June 17.—The present epidemic of typhoid fever which now prevails here is the worst known in the state. All the public schools have been closed on account of the disease, and all available buildings turned into hospitals. Physicians are falling sick themselves from overwork and loss of sleep. The cases number over four hundred now, and deaths average from six to ten daily. All steps taken so far to stop the ravages of the disease have proved ineffectual. All of the mines on the Gogebic range are practically closed. People are leaving by carloads every day. Business is entirely paralyzed. Many citizens blame Supt. Southers, of the water works, for the bad water which is causing the epidemic. It is charged that he has not used filters for nine months. The feeling against him is very high, and personal violence has even been threatened in some quarters. Mr. Southers is out of the city at present.

DANT CONDEMNED.

Contractor for the Ford's Theater Alterations Held Responsible for the Disaster.

The Government Also Came in For Its Share of Condemnation.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Contractor George W. Dant was severely condemned by the evidence given today at the coroner's inquest over the remains of the Ford's theater victims, although some of those who gave testimony against his methods spoke highly of his ability as a practical mechanic and bricklayer. The United States government also came in for its share of condemnation for its method of doing work. Several expert witnesses testified that contractors did not care to do work for the government. George W. Jones, contractor and builder, said the government did not want skilled men to execute its contracts and it would not pay a fair price for good work. So condemnatory of Contractor Dant's work beneath the theater were the statements of some of the experts that the jurors made inquiries of the witnesses giving this testimony as to the state of Mr. Dant's mind.

At the afternoon session J. R. Imbrec, who was in charge of the second floor in the old theater building, was examined on matters affecting the conduct of business in the record and pension office, and Col. Ainsworth's relations to his clerks. Mr. Imbrec requested that he be allowed to testify tending to show that Col. Ainsworth knew of the dangerous condition of the old building. To his knowledge, he said, the clerks were not generally apprehensive of danger, and no complaints had been made to him in this connection. Such complaints would go through him to Col. Ainsworth. Mr. Imbrec said Col. Ainsworth was a strict disciplinarian, and so was Chief Freech, but the clerks were not treated harshly except through the operation of the strict discipline which prevailed in the war department. Col. Ainsworth was not different in his treatment of clerks from other war department officials. It was true that there was not that confidence between Col. Ainsworth and his clerks that might have existed, but that could not have prevented the clerks from making their wants known. He knew of only one case where a man had complained. It was a defect in the gas pipe, and it had been remedied. A young electrician named Swan said he had inspected the excavation before it collapsed, and it struck him that the undermining was a poor piece of work. Adjourned until Monday, when the inquest will probably be concluded.

HIRED GIRLS BOYCOTT.

Aristocratic Ladies of a Chicago Suburb in a Pretty Pickle.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The hired girls of the aristocratic suburb, Evanston, have boycotted a number of the most prominent ladies of that suburb, and not only will not work in the households that are under the ban, but are doing all they can to prevent places being filled. It is stated this evening that the domestic freeze-out is proving most effective. The motive of the boycott is revenge. The hired girls are getting back at the woman who tried to do away altogether with hired girls some time ago by organizing the Evanston Co-Operative Housekeeper's association. The association was a failure, a high-priced chef and irregular deliveries of cooked edibles resulting in financial disaster. Now the woes of the fair stockholders in the ill-starred association are at flood tide, the hired girls' combination having so far proved relentless, laughing to scorn all offers of higher wages and numerous days off.

One Firemen Cremated.

CONEY ISLAND, June 17.—This resort was visited by another disastrous fire at an early hour this morning, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property, the burning to death of John Madden, a volunteer fireman, and the slight burning of several other brave laddies. Two servants who slept over Frichman's bakery are missing, and it is believed they were burned to death. The total loss is about $40,000; insurance light.

Amateur Rain Maker Killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., June 17.—A fatal accident occurred here during the bombardment of the heavens by a number of rain-making enthusiasts. Several discharges had been made successfully, when one of the cannons in use exploded, instantly killing S. F. Redmond and fatally injuring Rufus Preston. Redmond was captain of a company in the state militia at this point.

HE DARED AND DIED.

A Lone Desperado Robs the Turtle Mountain Bank of Nearly $1,000,

Shoots and Mortally Wounds a Prominent Citizen of Dunseith,

Is Surrounded by a Crowd and Is Himself Shot to Death.

A Bold Bandit Goes Through a Northern Pacific Train Near Wadena.

Special to the Globe.

DUNSEITH, N. D., June 17.—The Turtle Mountain bank was robbed last evening of nearly one thousand dollars by one man, who had been here a few days. The robber saddled his horse about 8 o'clock in the evening and rode up to the bank. Leaving his horse at the door, he entered the bank and covered the cashier with a revolver and compelled him to open the safe and give him all the money on hand and then marched the cashier, J. C. Tucker, out of the door with him, holding his revolver on Tucker until he mounted his horse and struck into the mountains. It was a cool, daring act, as there were several men near the bank. He afterwards returned to town and robbed J. Kotchevar's store and shot and mortally wounded James McRoe. A crowd soon gathered with guns and shot the robber, killing him and his horse.

A BAD MAN'S RAID.

Desperado Gathers Wealth on a Northern Pacific Train.

FARGO, N. D., June 17.—A tall, slim man boarded Northern Pacific train No. 3 coming west at Wadena at 2:30 this morning. He tried to enter the sleeper. The porter was knocked down and severely pounded with a revolver butt and was left unconscious. Thomas Kleinogel, of Fargo, was awakened and found a revolver pointed in his face. Kleinogel gave up two gold watches. One was a new one just bought for a friend. Frank Dix was next awakened, and gave up his vest containing all his money. On Dix's request the robber returned him a watch charm, which he valued as a present, but Dix did not have a nickel to purchase a newspaper with this morning. Cashier Caron, of the First National bank, of Lisbon, N. D., handed over a gold watch. The robber next aroused Mr. Leech, of Minneapolis. He thought it was the porter, and told him to go to some warmer place. The robber swore at Leech, and the latter yelled for help, scaring the robber, who pulled the cord and jumped off. The train was then near Perham. Col. Robinson, of Mayville, was sleeping front of the car with his big diamond. Nobody had a gun in the car.

RICHARD DEAN ABSENT.

Strange Disappearance of an Olmsted County Man.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 17.—The report of the peculiar actions of Richard Dean, who lives about seven miles west of Rochester, have come in, and are indeed strange. Mr. Dean, a man about seventy years of age, was on Tuesday seen by the folks at home sharpening his knife, and later trimming a pencil with it. He has not been seen since by any one except Mr. Mo, of Byron, whose store Dean was in about noon on Tuesday. A note was found later in his room saying that he was going where he would not be found, and making suggestions as to his property. The community there is aroused, and are searching for him. The general supposition is that he has committed suicide in some out of the way place, and the search is still on.

JACKSON IS HELD.

The Evidence Against Him of Rather a Serious Nature.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., June 17.—At 6 o'clock tonight the examination of Henry Jackson was concluded, and he was held to the grand jury for poisoning Edward Peck on June 4. The state offered some strong evidence, that of William White, druggist in F. B. Johnson's pharmacy, who sold him strychnine the day before the murder, and of Dr. George A. Renz, chemist, of St. Paul, who examined his stomach, and also that of the dog which died after finishing the supper set out for Peck, and found strychnine in both, being conclusive to many that Jackson committed the deed. A witness also testified to seeing him with the dog after it died, and also that he cooked the mush which contained the fatal dose of poison. Jackson still maintains his innocence, but many think he will make a confession before the trial comes on.

WHOLESALERS WIN.

An Important Point in Sales of Liquor.

YANKTON, S. D., June 17.—Judge E. G. Smith, of this city, has just rendered a decision which will be of general interest, as it involves the right to recover for liquors lawfully sold in Minnesota, to be sold illegally in this state, as held in the suit of F. P. Gluck & Co. vs. Schimke Bros.

The court allowed the plaintiffs a judgment, holding that mere knowledge that the liquors were to be illegally sold in this state was not sufficient to defeat the plaintiffs' right to recover on a sale which was lawfully made in Minnesota.

WALKER UNDER ARREST.

The Danger at Leech Lake Thought to Be Over.

Special to the Globe.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., June 17.—Dr. Walker has been arrested by United States Marshal Sheehan, and, although still at the reservation, is in custody of the United States officers in command of the troops. As soon as matters quiet down he will be taken before the proper authorities for examination. The troops made splendid time in reaching the reservation. They will remain at the reservation for a few days. The danger is believed to be past, and no further trouble is anticipated.

BLAZE AT DEVIL'S LAKE.

An Incendiary Fire Does Considerable Damage.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., June 17.—A fire at 2 o'clock this morning started in the rear of Robinson & Carter's saloon on the north side of Fourth street. The business block was consumed with six wooden buildings and most of the contents. Robinson & Carter suffered a total loss of stock and fixtures with $800 insurance. F. Mann, general grocery stock, loss $3,500; insured for $300. He saved about $300 worth of goods. A. McKay, boots and shoes, insurance $2,000, stock mostly saved; South & Kelly, hardware, stock saved; George Hannier, restaurant, furniture saved; John Taylor, saloon, loss about $300. M. H. Lynch, of West Superior, owned Robsinson & Carter's building, and Gardner Moore, of St. Paul, owned the corner building.

Night Watchman Scott says the fire was first started outside of the Carter building, and was evidently incendiary. The fire engine was out of order and the fire burned for a full hour before water was available. But for a calm night the whole town would have burned. The fire vacates the west half of the south half of the First National bank block. The other buildings in the half block are all brick.

George Dowes has been arrested charged with setting fire to Carter & Robinson's building. A revolver and other goods stolen from the stock of South & Kelly were found in the defendant's possession. It is said he made threats of setting the building on fire. Mayor Kelly has identified the goods as part of his stock stolen during the fire.

A Clue Was Wanting.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., June 17.—Two suspicious characters were interviewed by the police at The Tremont today, while in bed, under the supposition that they might be implicated in the recent burglary and murder at Minneapolis, but no clue could be found, and they turned over and went to sleep again. One of them had a roll of money, but no weapons or other suspicious articles were discovered.

Found After a Year.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., June 17.—The body of Paul Pepin was found today. He was drowned May 17, 1892, and his folks have searched far and near for him. He was identified by the buttons on his coat.

John Peterson, aged seven, accidentally shot and killed his twelve-year-old sister this morning with a Sharps' rifle.

Rochester Gives $1,000.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 17.—In accordance with the action of the council last evening, President Ungemach this morning sent a telegram to Fargo as follows:

Hon E. Smith, Fargo, N. D.: Accept our sympathy in your great affliction. Draw on the city of Rochester, Minn., for $1,000.
HENRY UGEMACH, President of Council.

Opposed to White Beer.

DES MOINES, Io., June 17.—In the International Good Templars' convention today considerable excitement was created by an attempt of the Denmark delegates to have the constitution modified so as to permit the use of the malt drink known as white beer in this country. The resolution providing for this was voted down. Appeal cases were heard this afternoon.

Death of R. H. Sanderson.

Special to the Globe.

LAKELAND, Minn., June 17.—R. H. Sanderson, one of the oldest citizens of Minnesota and Washington county, died this morning of liver complaint, aged sixty years. He came here in 1851. He was a leading contractor and well known throughout the state.

Eastern Minnesota Wreck.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., June 17.—A wreck is reported at Milaca at about 11:30 p. m. Eastern Minnesota Freight No. 21 was pulling into Milaca. An extra freight from St. Cloud ran into it at Milaca Junction, overturning the engine of the extra and about ten cars on No. 21. No one was hurt.

Bad Boys Abroad.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, June 17.—Marshal Kalb has in the city jail five truant boys who were handed over to him by the train men from the West this noon. The boys will not make themselves known, and the authorities are endeavoring to get track of their parents.

Sawmill Burned.

Special to the Globe.

ROCK CREEK, Minn., June 17.—The sawmill belonging to J. W. Mills & Son, located at Dowlan's, one mile north of this place, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Great efforts were made to save it, but in vain. Considerable lumber was also burned. The loss is about $3,000; no insurance.

Reservation Artesians.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 17.—Indian Agent Brown, of Pine Ridge, has sent to the mayor here plans and specifications for the artesian wells to be sunk at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Standing Rock agencies as provided by the bill passed by congress at its last session. It is intended and hoped that the contracts will be made not later than July 1.

Mrs. Gilbertson Disappears.

Special to the Globe.

PIPESTONE, Minn., June 17.—Mrs. C. Gilbertson Ruthton, of this county, wandered from this city yesterday and cannot be found. She is sixty-two years old, and has a large family. When last seen she was walking the railroad track. Parties are now scouring the country for her.

Shot in the Head.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 17.—This evening Frederick Jacobus shot himself in the head three times, at one time a merchant, but failed, and t alive, but dying. He was hen had domestic troubles. Until two months ago he had been a bookkeeper in Milwaukee. He became despondent.

Whalen Is Sane.

Special to the Globe.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 17.—The j