Do You Know Your Neighbors?

The Sunday Globe will contain the pictures of twenty-four leading citizens of St. Paul, who are seen about the streets every day. Can you give their names? Order of your newsdealer in advance if you want to try it.

The St. Paul Globe

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VOL. XXII.—NO. 203. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

FIVE MEN LYNCHED

MOB AT TALLULA, LOUISIANA, TAKES JUSTICE INTO ITS OWN HANDS

VICTIMS SHOT A CITIZEN

CHARGED THAT THEY WERE IN A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE MAN WOUNDED

MOB QUICKLY CONGREGATED

Took the Offenders, Who Were Sicilians, From the Sheriff, and Swung Them Up With Little Ceremony—Said That the Men Lynched Were Dangerous Characters, and Had Committed Many Crimes.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Five Sicilians were hanged today by a mob at Tallula, a town of several hundred inhabitants, in Madison parish, seventeen miles from the river. The dead are:

JOE DEFATTA.
CHARLES DEFATTA.
FRANK DEFATTA.
SY DEFERROCH.
JOE CERENO.

The five victims were strung up for supposed connection with a plot to murder Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of the place, who yesterday was shot and fatally wounded by one of the Sicilians. In addition to this, several acts of lawlessness that have occurred in the neighborhood recently were attributed to the gang.

Quiet was restored immediately after the lynching and the grand jury began an investigation of the affair, but because of the feeling against the men it is doubtful if action is taken against any member of the mob.

For several weeks a lot of goats belonging to Frank Defatta have been sleeping and running on the gallery of Dr. J. Ford Hodge's office and residence. The doctor, on numerous occasions, requested the owner to keep his goats up, but he would not do it, and on the night of the 19th Dr. Hodges shot one of the goats on his gallery. Early on the morning of the 20th Frank Defatta came to Dr. Hodge's office and protested. The doctor promptly ordered him to leave, as he wanted no difficulty with him. Defatta left, mumbling something. During the day the two shops of Charles and Joe Defatta were closed, and so was the shop of Sy Deferroch. Charles and Sy spent the day in Frank's store on Front street. About sundown Charles and Joe returned to Joe's store on Cedar street.

DR. HODGES SHOT.

Dr. Hodges took his meals at Mrs. Kaufman's and had to pass Joe's shop going and coming. About sundown on the evening of the 20th the doctor and Mr. Kaufman started to supper, and as they got to Joe's store (a narrow plank walk is in front of the store), Mr. Kaufman in the lead, Sy and Charles Defatta were sitting on the steps and Joe standing in the store door. Kaufman spoke to them but they did not reply. As Dr. Hodges, who was immediately behind Kaufman, passed, Charles jumped up and said:

"You shot my goat," and struck the doctor.

Hodges attempted to repel the attack by striking back with his fist, but finding the Sicilian too much for him, attempted to draw his pistol. Joe Defatta, at the door, pulled a double barreled shot gun and fired two shots at the doctor, striking him in his hands and abdomen.

Immediately at the crack of the gun Frank Defatta, Sy and John Cereno, who were in Defatta's store on Front street, started on a run across the store with shot guns and long knives in their hands. Court was in session and a large crowd of country people were in town. With the sheriff and his deputies they joined in the chase, and succeeded in arresting and disarming Frank Defatta, Sy Deferroch and John Cereno, after a hard struggle. John Cereno made a lunge at one of the crowd with one of his long knives and was promptly knocked down by a bystander.

MOB GETS PRISONERS.

The sheriff, with his posse, at once went to the house where Charles and Joe Defatta were barricaded, surrounded the house, and after battering down the doors succeeded in taking Charles Defatta. Not finding Joe there the crowd began a search of the premises, going thence to the large dwelling immediately behind the shop, which was owned by the Defattas. There they found Joe hidden under the chimney. He was promptly taken out, and the sheriff started for the jail with Charles and Joe. When he got to the court house square a crowd of about 250 citizens overpowered the sheriff and, after a severe struggle, took Joe and Charles Defatta down in the field to the slaughter pen, and hung them to the gallows used for slaughtering beeves.

Joe denied the shooting and accused Charles. Charles in turn accused his brother, but said Frank Defatta and Sy Deferroch were innocent of the trouble. The crowd then adjourned to the jail, overpowered the jailer and deputies, and, taking the keys, went in and brought out Sy Deferroch, Frank Defatta and Joe Cereno, and hung them to an oak tree in the jail yard.

Not a shot was fired and the crowd was orderly and quiet, but very determined. A good many citizens pleaded for the lives of the Sicilians, but without avail, as the people were much wrought up, the gang being charged with a number of outrages which have recently aroused the neighborhood.

A PREVIOUS CRIME.

About three years ago Frank Defatta shot and killed a negro for picking up a watermelon which Frank had for sale, and about a year ago Joe Defatta shot and killed Pat Matthews, landing keeper at Milliken's Bend, La., as he was passing his store, in cold blood, and about a trivial quarrel they had had about some freight, and was cleared by some technicality of the law.

They had frequently boasted that they would do as they pleased, and their money would clear them. The people learned that the five had planned to kill Dr. Hodges. After the shooting Joe Defatta' gun was found on the counter with a box of shells by it.

Dr. J. Ford Hodges is a prominent physician, and is parish coroner. He moved to this place from Calhoun, about two years ago. He is badly wounded and the doctors say he cannot recover.

The five Sicilians were buried today in the potters field near Tullala. The grand jury is in session and will investigate the affair.

Some of the Sicilians, it is said, have families in Europe.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury tonight reported as follows:

"It is evident, from the facts brought to our knowledge, that the men who were lynched had formed a conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Hodge, and the mob learning the facts took the law into their own hands. After diligent inquiry we have not been able to learn the names or identity of any of the men forming it."

BANQUET DEWEY.

Hero of Manila Bay Gives Due Credit to Others.

TRIESTE, July 21.—A banquet was given this evening by United States Minister Harris in honor of Admiral Dewey. After a toast to President McKinley had been drunk, Mr. Harris proposed the health of Admiral Dewey, who, in reply, said:

"I thank you sincerely and drink to your good health."

Capt. Fass responded to the toast, "The American Navy."

Mr. Harris then proposed "The Captain and Crew of the Olympia," and requested Admiral Dewey to relate something of the battle of Manila. The admiral replied:

"I only know that having asked the steward for something to drink he gave me lukewarm, weak coffee, which made me feel sick, but my flag lieutenant kept the record.

"You ask me about the guns and the superiority of our firing. We fired ten shots a minute with our five-inch against their three shots a minute. I found at Manila no more neutral flag than the Austrian."

At this point Mr. Harris interposed, saying:

"Austria is sincerely friendly to the United States."

Admiral Dewey then, addressing himself to the Olympia's chief engineer, said he had contributed to the success of the battle by entering the bay of Manila by admirable steaming and bringing the speed up to eighteen knots immediately on being ordered to put on full steam.

Concluding the banquet Mr. Harris proposed a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph.

A large crowd gathered outside the hotel to watch the arrival of the guests.

Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton and Flag Lieutenant Brumley, of the United States cruiser Olympia, landed today to return yesterday's visit to the admiral, and to call officially upon the governor of Kustenland, Count Goss, who yesterday returned from a tour of inspection of the province. The American officers also called upon the mayor of Trieste.

When United States Minister Harris came to greet the admiral, champagne was served. Harris proposed the health of President McKinley. When Dewey heard this toast he raised his glass and said loudly:

"Good health to him; I hope he will be our next president."

Then looking around at his guests he, added vigorously:

"I really do hope Mr. McKinley will be our next president."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Greater Part of Day Devoted to Selecting Next Meeting Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.—The executive committee of the Epworth league occupied the afternoon in deciding on the meeting place for 1901, finally selected San Francisco. Three cities were entered in the contest—San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. The former city secured the majority of votes on the first ballot, which stood: San Francisco, 6; Los Angeles, 3; Denver, 1. The vote was then made unanimous for the Golden Gate City.

Lectures and patriotic concerts constituted the programme of the league's night session. The first half-hour was devoted to patriotic songs, after which Bishop C. H. Fowler, of Minneapolis, lectured in the tent; Gen. John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, lectured in Tomlinson hall, and Rev. James M. Buckley, of New York, and Rev. A. Carmen, of Toronto, lectured in an opera house. Bishop Fowler delivered an interesting lecture on "Abraham Lincoln."

Gen. John B. Gordon, who was to have lectured in Tomlinson hall, was prevented by indisposition, and Bishop C. C. McCabe, well-known as "The Chaplain of Libby Prison," lectured instead. His topic was "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison."

Rev. Carmen and Rev. Buckley both lectured on "Anglo-American Relations." Mr. Buckley said:

"In some respects England and America equal each other. Each has boundless energy and equal self-complacency and self-confidence. The English are persistent and bound to succeed in what they undertake; so are we. We have the same common law as a basis for all our institutions. We are cosmopolitan, England so by conquest and purchase; America by the people coming to us. We both take a commercial view of everything and that puts us in the greatest danger.

"Both England and the United States are turning away from hand to hand contact with the poor. When the Epworth leaguers go away from here let them remember that and be true spiritual Democrats who at heart are aristocratic enough to speak to any of the poor and cause them to 'look up; lift up.'"

Tomorrow is scheduled as the big day and will practically conclude the convention.

SILVER MEN CONFER.

Impromptu Exchange of Views at the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, July 21.—While the members of the national committee were enjoying a view of the drainage canal today the silver leaders were in conference at the Auditorium annex. Those present were John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, James P. Tarvin, president of the League of Bimetallic Clubs of the Ohio Valley; Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic union; C. A. Shively and Moreton Frewen, the English bimetallist.

Those who participated in the conference said it had no political significance whatever, and that they were present simply as guests of Moreton Frewen at a luncheon. It is a fact, however, that both before and following the luncheon there were meetings where questions seriously affecting the future relations of the Democratic party and the silver question were under discussion. It is said a plan to organize the silver forces of the country into a distinct party formed the principal theme of the discussion. It was not suggested as an immediate necessity, but as a contingency which future events might make not only expedient, but necessary.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., July 21.—A boiler explosion occurred at the Zadock Whitehill sawmill, in Wayne township, this county, this evening. The explosion was terrific, Eli Whitehill, a son of the proprietor, being blown over 200 yards, and killed. Another son was carried a great distance, but alighted in a creek and was not seriously injured. The father, Zadock Whitehill, is reported fatally hurt.

Father Eis' Appointment Verified.

MARQUETT, Mich., July 21.—A telegram from Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, gives the first official confirmation of the appointment of Father Frederick Eis as bishop of the diocese of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie.

IN ALGER'S SHOES

NAME OF THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR WILL PROBABLY BE KNOWN TODAY

WASHINGTON GOSSIPS BUSY

CHANGE IN THE CABINET THE TOPIC OF INTEREST IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

PROBABLY MR. ELIHU ROOT

Is Thought to Be Most Likely Man to Succeed Mr. Alger—Senator Platt Has an Interview With the President on the Subject—Mr. Alger Changes His Mind, and Will Remain in Office Until Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The name of the successor to Gen. Alger as secretary of war may be announced tomorrow. The president has made his selection, and it is understood that Elihu Root, of New York, is his choice.

The question of the appointment of a successor to Mr. Alger was the subject of a conference tonight at the White house between the president and Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, who came over on a late train. The conference lasted about an hour, and afterwards Mr. Platt said that the president had about decided upon the person to whom he will tender the position, and that announcement of his name will be made very soon, probably tomorrow.

The senator was non-communicative as to who the appointee probably will be, saying that he did not feel at liberty to talk of what passed at the conference. The senator spoke to the president of the fitness of Gen. Francis V. Greene for the war portfolio, whom, he said, was his choice for the post, but it is understood that Gen. Greene is not the president's choice. A good understanding, however, exists between the president and the senator regarding the secretaryship, notwithstanding that Gen. Greene was the senator's first choice, as Senator Platt said, in speaking of the appointment:

"We did not disagree as to the man for the position."

Senator Platt expects to return to New York late tonight or tomorrow morning.

Secretary Alger has abandoned the intention he entertained of quitting as soon as Mr. Meiklejohn arrived and has concluded to discharge all of the duties as secretary of war until the date set for his resignation, Aug. 1. Acting upon this determination, he went over to the cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock today, taking with him a number of routine matters.

MR ROOT NOT AT HOME.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch from Southampton, N. Y., says that Elihu Root, of New York, who is mentioned as the probable successor of Secretary Alger, was said to be absent from his home at that place when efforts were made to see him. It was said that he was expected to return tonight. No one could be found willing to state positively where he had gone, but it was stated positively that he had taken the train in the direction of New York city.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Pingree Says Mr. Alger Was Shabbily Treated.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Gov. Pingree today gave out a prepared, signed interview, giving what the governor asserts to be "facts which are absolutely reliable, bearing upon the relations between Gen. Alger and President McKinley, with which the public is not familiar."

At the outset the governor says:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the course pursued by the president in this matter is little less than cowardly. It is, to say the least, very unmanly."

Gov. Pingree said his information did not come from Gen. Alger, but from "one whose knowledge of the facts cannot be disputed."

Proceeding, he says that repeatedly since the Eastern newspapers began their attack upon Secretary Alger, the secretary informed the president that if these press comments embarrassed the administration in the slightest degree, he would resign at once, but the president as often protested emphatically that he had the utmost confidence in Secretary Alger, and his conduct of the war department, and that the country could not afford to lose his services. The governor says that was the time his "alleged alliance" with Gen. Alger was announced and before his disavowal of interviews criticising the president had reached Washington. Gen. Alger told the president that upon the president's slightest intimation he would resign, but the president refused to entertain the idea for a moment.

As to the "alleged alliance" being any reason for asking for Gen. Alger's resignation, Gov. Pingree says:

"Long before my announcement that I would support Gen. Alger for the senate, Secretary of State Hay, on June 2, last, requested Vice President Hobart to intimate to Gen. Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the president and would relieve him from the embarrassing attacks of the press upon the conduct of the war. Mr. Hobart very properly declined to be a party to such an unmannerly, not to say cowardly proceeding, and expressed his opinion in terms decidedly vigorous.

"After that Gen. Alger, entirely ignorant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still the president did not have the courage to express himself to his secretary. Gen. Alger finally did hand in his resignation to the president to take effect Jan. 2.

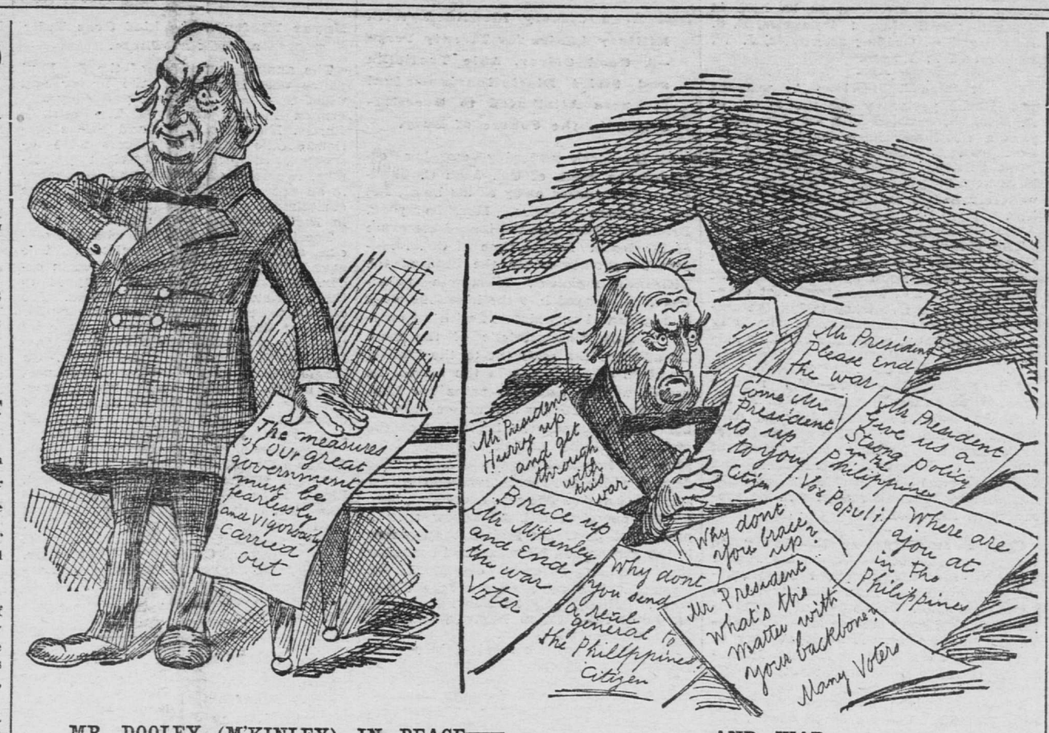
"The president dared not face the general in a manly way and ask him to retire and give his reasons for making the request. He finally accomplished by indirection what he dared not do in an open and frank manner himself."

Gov. Pingree states that Mr. Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Attorney General Griggs to convey to the secretary that his resignation was desired, "and gave my alleged alliance with the secretary as a pretext."

Commenting upon the whole matter, the governor said that Gen. Alger's "sacrifice" was compelled by demands of New York politicians, backed by the "unscrupulous and heartless press." He predicts that it will be learned "that the president himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war." He adds:

"I am told on the very best authority that Gen. Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the president."

The governor alleges that the more recent attacks upon Gen. Alger in the East were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he adds, "there is a decided odor of trusts around the present administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'king maker.'"



MR. DOOLEY (M'KINLEY) IN PEACE— AND WAR.

—New York Journal.

R. G. INGERSOLL DEAD

LIFE OF FAMOUS AGNOSTIC GOES OUT WITH THE SUDDENNESS HE HAD DESIRED

IN HIS WIFE'S PRESENCE

She Was in the Room When the Final Summons Came— Col. Ingersoll Had Been in Failing Health—Heart Trouble Was the Cause of Death—Career of One of America's Most Remarkable Men.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home, Walston-on-Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, today. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from heart disease, from which he suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican national convention,

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

he was taken ill and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack of heart disease, and was under the care of physicians constantly.

For the last three days, Mr. Ingersoll has not been feeling well. Last night he was in better health, and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrell, his brother-in-law and private secretary. He seemed to be in better health and spirits when he retired than he had been for several days.

This mornig he rose at the usual hour, and joined the family at breakfast. He then said he had spent a bad night, but felt better. He had been suffering from abdominal pains and tightness about the chest. He did not think his condition at all dangerous. After breakfast he telephoned to Dr. Smith, his physician, who answered the bell, and told him his experience during the night. Dr. Smith, he said, told him to continue the use of nitro-glycerine and he would see him during the day.

Col. Ingersoll spent the day swinging in a hammock and sitting on the veranda with members of the family. He said he felt relieved of his pain. At 12:30 o'clock he started to go up stairs. On reaching the head of the stairs Col. Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was there. Together they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Col. Ingersoll said he had better not eat much, owing to the trouble with his stomach. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Col. Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested on the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling, and he replied:

"Oh, better."

These were his last words. A second after they were uttered he was dead. The only sign noticed by Mrs. Ingersoll was that the whites of his eyes suddenly showed. There was not even a sigh or a groan as death came. Doctors were hastily called, but their verdict was that death had come instantly.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it will probably take place on Monday, at the house, and the interment will be in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, at Tarrytown.

Those present in the house at the time of death were his daughter, Miss Maud Ingersoll; his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. D. W. Parker, mother of Mrs. Ingersoll, and Mr. C. F. Farrell and daughter. Mrs. Ingersoll was the only person in the room with him when he died. Death came to him as he had recently expressed a desire it should. He often, in old times, said he wished to die slowly, with a full consciousness, so he might tell those about him how he felt. Recently he experienced a deep desire to depart painlessly, and without moving.

Robert Green Ingersoll was brought up as a Congregationalist, his father being a clergyman of that denomination. His boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. He was born Aug. 11, 1833, and was 66 years old at his death. After studying law, Ingersoll opened an office at Shawneetown, Ill., with his brother, Eben, who afterwards went to congress. Ingersoll moved to Peoria in 1857 and in 1860 ran for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He entered the army in 1862, as a colonel in the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, and joined the Republican party. In 1866 he was attorney general of Illinois. In 1877 he refused the post of minister to Germany. Col. Ingersoll is best known by his hostility to Christianity as it is at present taught. His books, "Ghosts," "The Gods," "Some Mistakes of Moses," etc., etc., have been quite popular. There has been a story that Ingersoll was driven to this position by the strictness of his father during his youth. Yet his father was a man of such "broad" views as frequently to cause dissension between himself and his parishes.

Ingersoll's services to the Republican party as an orator have been great and varied. He had a wonderful faculty of words and a mighty presence in a crowd. Few who ever heard him in his prime will ever forget the charm of his oratory, but he was always an extremist.

The home life of the Ingersoll family was a model held up to all who knew them. The unwritten law of the home was tranquility and perfect confidence in each other. There was no master—no server. All were equal, and each shared alike in its comforts and luxuries. Despite his peculiar belief, or, rather, disbelief, Robert G. Ingersoll preached and practiced a religion of his own, in his home, that had for its basis peace and happiness in the greatest possible measure.

SORROW AT PEORIA.

Memorial Meeting to Be Held by Former Neighbors.

PEORIA, Ill., July 21.—The death of Robert G. Ingersoll was received here with profound sorrow. His early life was spent in this county, and it was here that he established his reputation as a public man. Immediately on the receipt of the news of Col. Ingersoll's death the flag on the court house was swung at half mast, and arrangements were started for holding a memorial meeting.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Three Injured, Two of Whom Cannot Recover.

XENIA, O., July 21.—A terrific explosion occurred at the plant of the Xenia Fuse Manufacturing company near here today. Two of the injured will die. The injured are: Miss Rose O'Donnell, Miss Ollie Davis, Ennis Wyckoff, one eye blown out and other injuries.

The plant, which was part of the Aetna Powder company, of Chicago, was wrecked. Miss O'Donnell says she caused the accident.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul.
Showers; Southeasterly Winds

1—Gov. Lind Upheld.
Gen. Alger's Successor.
Wholesale Lynching.
Hitch in Peace Plans.
R. G. Ingersoll Dead.

2—Case Against Inspectors.
Col. Shandrew Dead.
Hill Terror Foiled.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Cass Lake Problem.
Lake City Life.

4—Editorial.
Market Site Controversy.
Weekly Trade Reviews.

5—Sporting News.
Cycle Meet Today.
International Track Meet.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 60 3-8c.
Chicago Cash Wheat, 69 1-4c.
Stocks Strong.
Rioting at Cleveland.

7—News of the Railroads.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
New City Engineer.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Barbarossa, from Bremen; Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg; Palata, from Hamburg; Lucania, Liverpool and Queenstown.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Campania, New York, for Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON — Sailed: Koenigen Louise, for New York from Bremen.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

National bicycle meet at Lexington park, 2:30 p. m.
A. O. H. annual picnic at White Bear lake.
Danz band concert at Como park, 8 p. m.

STOPPED BY BULLETS

EFFORTS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE TO ADOPT A COMMITTEE'S REPORT

DUM DUM MISSILES STAY

Neither Great Britain Nor America Would Agree to Their Being Abolished—Mr. White Told Delegates There Had Been Invented a Bullet That Would Be More Objectionable Than the Dum Dum.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—Baron de Staal presided at the plenary session of the international peace conference, today, to place the final seal upon the labors of the first committee.

The first part of M. Karnbeck's report dealing with prohibition of dropping explosives from balloons was unanimously agreed to.

The second point, prohibition of the use of asphyxiation projectiles, was agreed to by all except the United States and Great Britain, whose absentation nullifies the agreement of the others.

The third point, which relates to expanding bullets, occupied the major part of the sitting through opposition to the prohibition of the dum dum bullet used by the British army. Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed regret that the plenary session had been so suddenly summoned, as the British government had intended to make a statement regarding the dum dum bullet. The conference agreed to leave the minutes of the session open for the insertion of the British statement.

Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation, then made an important speech in opposition to the prohibition of such bullets as dum dum. Mr. White's arguments made a great impression on the delegates, especially when he explained that the adoption of the proposal as submitted would not prevent the use of another bullet, which had already been invented, and which would attain the same end as the dum dum, but in a more cruel manner. The new missile, Mr. White said, was outside the specific definitions of the present proposal.

Capt. Crosier, the military member of the United States delegation, proposed as a substitute the following:

"The use of bullets should be prohibited which inflict unnecessarily cruel wounds, such as explosive bullets, and in general every kind of bullet exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately hors de combat."

A long discussion ensued as to whether a vote should be taken on the original proposal of Capt. Crosier. The latter was finally chosen to be voted upon.

Sir Julian Pauncefote announced that he would accept Capt. Crosier's proposal, but it was rejected by a vote of 17 to 8.

M. Van Karnbeck's version was then adopted, Great Britain and the United States alone voting against it, and the Portuguese delegates abstaining from voting.

The eight countries voting for Capt. Crosier's proposal were the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Portugal, China and another. All except the first two named supported the Crosier proposal only in the hope of securing unanimity in the conference, Capt. Crosier's proposal being more general in its terms, while it was known the impossibility of obtaining the adhesion of the United States and Great Britain to M. Van Karnbeck's version would render futile any convention on the subject.

The remainder of the report was then adopted.

Before the close of the sitting the American delegates announced that they withdrew the articles which they had proposed should be adopted to the Geneva convention, Capt. Mahan explaining the reason for the additional articles and why they were withdrawn.

The labors of the conference are now concerned with the work before the arbitration committee.

NEW NAVAL POWERS.

America and Japan Fully Recognized by Great Britain.

LONDON, July 21.—In the house of commons, today, discussing the shipbuilding vote, the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, said that there had been no change in the policy of foreign governments so there was nothing to induce the present government to change theirs, which was to maintain equality with the fleets of Russia and France, in whose programmes, however, he saw no menace to England. Alluding to the use of electricity in the navy, Mr. Goschen said:

"Both the United States and Japan are now naval powers sufficiently important to make us think we ought to have a naval attache in those countries. As attache to the embassy at Washington we are going to appoint an officer especially competent to deal with electrical matters.

GOV. LIND UPHELD

HIS APPOINTMENT OF A MAJOR FOR THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT MUST STAND

OFFICIAL RULING IS MADE

MATTER HAS BEEN BEFORE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SINCE VACANCY WAS FILLED

GOVERNOR CLAIMED HIS RIGHT

Senator Davis Agreed That His Position Was Well Taken, and Now Assistant Attorney General Boyd Officially Indorses His Action—The War Department Must Recognize Gov. Lind's Appointee.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An opinion rendered by Assistant Attorney General Boyd was sent over from the department of justice today to the secretary of war, involving the appointment of officers in volunteer regiments still in the service. The facts are that under the call of the president the first regiment of Minnesota national guards was mustered into the volunteer army of the United States as an organized body on the 7th of May, 1898, and was designated as the Thirteenth regiment of Minnesota volunteer infantry. At the time of the regiment going into the volunteer service it had three commanding majors, this being the number authorized by the laws of Minnesota. Since then the regiment has been in service in the Philippines and one of the majorships became vacant, and the question arose as to whether the governor of Minnesota could fill this vacancy, the regular army act in force at the time the regiment went into service only authorizing two majors.

The assistant attorney general holds that the governor of Minnesota has the right to commission the third major to fill the vacancy existing in the Thirteenth Minnesota infantry, and that it is the duty of the war department to recognize the governor's appointee as that grade.

The foregoing shows that the position taken by Gov. Lind some time ago was correct, although the war department was unwilling to admit it, even though a small matter so far as the department was concerned. Capt. Robinson had been named for the vacant majorship by Gov. Lind, and other promotions had followed, as a result, but Washington held back its approval even after the war department had been advised that Senator Davis had been consulted by Gov. Lind and had held the position taken by the state's chief executive was correct.

MAJ. DIGGLE'S BODY.

It Was Brought to San Francisco by the Transport Indiana.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Private Edward Crawford, Company A, Twenty-third infantry, jumped overboard from the Indiana, yesterday, while insane, and was drowned.

Among the bodies brought from the Philippines was that of Maj. Diggles, of Minnesota.

MRS. RICH'S CASE.

It Will Be Closely Watched by American Authorities.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To quiet the apprehension that has been aroused as to the treatment of Mrs. Rich by the Mexican provincial authorities, the state department has take steps to ensure an absolutely impartial trial for her. She is now at El Paso awaiting surrender to the Mexican authorities under extradition proceedings on a charge of murdering her husband, John B. Rich, in Mexico. Minister Clayton has been instructed to see that the woman has every facility in the way of counsel; that all necessary witnesses appear, and that she is properly accommodated while under arrest. In adition, if it should appear beyond doubt that she is guilty, an effort will be made to induce the Mexican government to show clemency in her case.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

Japanese and Chinese Engage in a Free-for-All Fight.

FAIR HAVEN, Wash., July 21.—War broke out last night between fifty Japanese on the one hand and 250 Chinese on the other. The fight raged intermittently all night, and today knives, rocks and iron bars being the weapons used. The total list of casualties this evening was ten Chinamen and one Japanese injured. The combatants are employes of the salmon cannery here and the fight is the result of a drunken debauch.

RATES DEMORALIZED.

Cut Is Made Between St. Paul and Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21.—St. Paul to Chicago passenger rates have become demoralized on account of a rate of $17.50 made to a party of 300 returning Klondikers from Seattle to Chicago by Seattle brokers. This was $4 less than the regular tariff rate, and as the cut was made at St. Paul to Chicago, and by giving orders on St. Paul brokers for tickets to Chicago, the rate for this distance was lowered from $11.50 to $7.50. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road promptly met this cut, and the brokers cut off another dollar.

MANCHESTER FEUD.

Trouble in Clay County, Kentucky, Has Not Ended.

LONDON, Ky., July 21.—Carl Daly, a newspaper correspondent, is back from Manchester, where Sheriff White knocked him down and ordered him out of town. Another correspondent was fired on and ordered out of town. An outbreak is expected any time in the feud. The county officials charge that the newspapers have exaggerated the situation and both sides are suspicious of strangers, so that the correspondents are promptly spotted and ordered away.

Green Griffin is still unable to appear for trial as a participant in the fighting Monday, when three were killed and five seriously wounded.

The general engagement last Monday was preceded by an exchange of over fifty shots at church, last Sunday, and it is feared that there will be trouble in the Philpot church on Sunday if the fighting factions do not get together before that time.