THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance	$8 00	3 m. in advance	$2 00
6 m. in advance	4 00	6 weeks in adv.	1 00
One month	70c.		

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance	$10 00	3 mos. in adv.	$2 50
6 m. in advance	5 00	5 weeks in adv.	1 00
One month	85c.		

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr in advance	$2 00	3 mos. in adv.	50c
6 m. in advance	1 00	1 mo. in adv.	20c

THE WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

1 yr in advance	$4 00	6 mos. in adv.	$2 00
3 months, in advance	$1 00.		

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Indications for Minnesota and Dakota: Fair, followed in northern portion by light rain; warmer in southern portion, slightly cooler in northern portion; winds becoming southwesterly. For Iowa: Fair; warmer; southerly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair; slightly warmer; light rain and slightly cooler; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.92	72	Helena	29 74	84
Duluth	29.82	76	Ft. Totten	.....	....
La Crosse	30.00	68	Ft. Sully	29.76	80
Huron	29.82	76	Minnedosa	29.56	72
Moorhead	29.74	78	Calgary	29.80	62
St. Vincent	29.62	82	Edmonton	29.56	60
Bismarck	29.66	80	Q'Appelle	29.66	68
Ft. Buford	29.74	80	Medic'e H.	29.66	74
Ft. Custer	29.96	86	Winnipeg	29.65	76

THOSE who have been worrying because it was too cool will soon be fretting about the heat.

THE investigations in the CRONIN case at Chicago develop the white horse. If the reporters can now locate the red-haired girl, they may be able to put the detectives on the right track.

GOLD dollars are said to command a premium, as they have almost disappeared from view. It is a puzzle what they were ever made for, as they were always inconvenient and getting mixed with small coin.

TEN prominent newspapers have been rewarded by the president so far. They have greater confidence than ever in the judgment and good taste of the president.

THE gas business must be a big thing in Chicago if the Tribune is right in figuring out a profit of 77 cents a thousand feet above interest, dividends and all incidentals. No wonder the public wants the electric light.

THE BRUNO who had his statue unveiled at Rome the other day lived about 300 years ago and held some opinions that were not liked by orthodox people, and so they burned him. The methods of conversion are a little different now.

A MAN in Philadelphia offers to test the efficacy of the electrical device for stopping people from living if his family can be paid $5,000 in case he fails to survive. Probably that is a good deal more than he is worth to his family living.

THE operations of the Clan-na-Gael, as indicated by the revelations in the CRONIN explorations in Chicago, leave an impression that it is a good society to keep out of. Secret orders for political purposes don't belong to this side of the great waters.

MR. ALGER, the Michigan gentleman, doesn't want to be understood as saying that he will not accept the Republican nomination in 1892 for president, if the party insists upon it. He is like the girl who would not be kissed unless the man was the strongest, and she hoped he was.

A CINCINNATI paper, the day after the Seattle fire, was able to give a picture of some of the principal buildings as they appeared while in flames. Some Eastern papers apparently keep such cuts on hand, with blanks for the names of the towns. It shows enterprise.

EGYPT is arranging for a system of railroads just like modern countries, and in early time the Sphinx will look out in wonder upon the rattling wheels of the nineteenth century whizzing past the Bedouins and camels. If JOSEPH and his people had not lived too soon, they might have seen things they never dreamed of.

IT IS claimed that there is no doubt as to the existence of oil in paying quantities in Wyoming, and that the development of the oil fields there will make it a rival of that industry in Pennsylvania. Omaha expects to have pipe lines to that city and become the great oil center of the West. Perhaps the oil will lubricate the path of Wyoming to statehood.

REPUBLICAN papers are abusing that G. A. R. memorial orator and Republican at Memphis who advocated the disfranchisement of negro voters. They insist that it was imprudent, and might injure the party in the South, taken in connection with the favoritism of the president for Republicans of his own complexion. The party doesn't want to lose the colored vote.

A GOOD many of the Republican papers think the state department should recall PAT EGAN, the new minister on his way to Chili, and give him a chance to elucidate the facts as regards the money SULLIVAN spent in speculation, which was probably among the antecedents of the killing of Dr. CRONIN. The selection of EGAN was of doubtful propriety from any other standpoint than the compensatory, he having rendered political services.

THE theologians who see a special providence in all calamities have been reluctant to take hold of the Pennsylvania horror and assign it to any punitive feature. It was too overwhelming for any musty formulas. Dr. TALMAGE expresses his conviction that it was not a divine judgment, and the doctor is pretty straight orthodox, generally. If the dam had been kept in proper condition there would have been no disaster. There may be texts for sermons in it, but the secular lesson is to keep the dams in good order.

THERE should be no small partisanship in the way of giving the state department full credit for its high achievements. It is gratifying that the little storm cloud that looked so portentous toward France has been dissipated. Minister REID has, no doubt, vindicated the honor of his flag and displayed his art as a diplomatist. The three American ladies who were in trouble over a dressmaker's bill are out of prison

A compromise has been effected, and the lands of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE may still touch glasses as they take their toddy together.

ITS SOUTHERN POLICY.

E. J. GAY, a Democrat who was elected from one of the Louisiana districts to the coming congress, died not long since, and a special election will be had to fill the vacancy. Ordinarily this would be a matter of small interest, but the peculiar circumstances in the present case give it more than local importance. The Republican majority in the new congress will be small, and the managers think there may be a chance to gain one; and, in addition, the policy of the administration will have an experimental opportunity here. The district has been somewhat close politically, and is a great sugar region. The administration idea seems to be to make protection the issue and elect a Democrat identified with the local industry who favors the high tariff, presuming that he can be influenced by patronage and interest to act with the Republicans. As a step in this policy the president has appointed as United States marshal for the Western district of Louisiana JOHN VIGNEAUX, a life-long Democrat, who supported Mr. CLEVELAND last year. He is interested in sugar plantations, and presumed to be inclined to protection and to be useful in the development of the administration policy in his state. The protection feature would probably work with some success there, but the white Republican phase will be apt to be troublesome, as the district is full of black people, and they have ambitious men of their own. One of these, Dr. DARRALL, is a man of some note, and wants to be a candidate himself. KELLOGG, too, lives in the district, and has still the carpetbag instinct for office. He has been to congress, and will go again if he can get there. COLEMAN, the only Republican from Louisiana in congress, has been a Democrat, and did not declare himself a square Republican until the patronage was in sight. The administration is evidently disposed to experiment in Louisiana and use all the patronage available to subserve its ends. Still, it is probable that the Democrats will carry the district and hold their own in the state.

NO RETREAT.

Mr. RANDALL, the New York Sun, and, perhaps, a few others who have seemed a little awry with the Democratic faith, are credited with an earnest expression of confidence and desire for unity in the party in the next great contest. If this is an intimation of weariness in hanging a leg over the side and a purpose to stand squarely with both feet upon the platform built with sound 1888 lumber, it is well. If there is expectation of any stepping down from the position taken for tariff reform, there will be disappointment. Unless a party stands for some positive idea, and embodies some conviction, it is of little importance that it stand at all, except to those whom it may be able to elevate to positions or reward with offices. There is no other question that can stand between the parties as the issue for a national campaign than the tariff. Neither as a matter of policy or principle can there be any retreat from the ground already taken. It is stronger now than it was last November, and it would have carried the electoral as it did the popular vote then, but for the enormous amount of money thrown into the contest by the beneficiaries of the high tax system. The educational work has gone on since, and will go on the next three years. If the Democrats cannot win on a tariff reform platform, they certainly cannot by pandering to the interests that have their rightful home in the Republican party. The vast majority of the Democrats are heartily in favor of the removal of the burdens, as far as practicable, that hamper production, oppress the agricultural interests, and prevent the finding of broader avenues for the industries of the country. The party is moving in the right direction, and needs to be bold and aggressive rather than timid and apologetic; go forward and not back.

CROP OUTLOOK.

In some places in Dakota, especially in the hard wheat belt, it is noted from the local papers that prayers are statedly put forth for the preservation and immunity from disaster of the growing crops, with the eye chiefly on the great bread staple. The promise for a good crop in Dakota is excellent in the main, and in all the spring wheat districts of the Northwest there is much ground for cheerfulness. The chances for serious injury are growing fewer and smaller every day; still there will not be entire freedom from nervousness until the music of the harvester swells out in the melody of ripened fruition and abundant possession. There have been so many eccentricities in the processes of Nature of late, that absolute security is not known until the last stage in the development is passed. The prosperity of the Northwest hinges to a greater extent than is conducive to perfect equanimity, upon the wheat product of this region. Much of enterprise and new adventure hesitates to move without entire assurance. In some future time there will be more varied reliance, but at present the wheat is the central figure. A generous harvest this season will make the sunshine seem brighter than it has been the past year or two. The reports from the winter wheat region are not as favorable as earlier anticipations indicated. California has new wheat in market, and the estimates have fallen from 70,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels, which is but little larger than last year. Heavy rains have caused considerable damage in Kansas and Southern Missouri. The harvests in South America have been poor, and the Argentine Confederation is importing wheat. Australia will have but about half the crop of last year, and India is short, with some shortage in Russia. Western Europe will have a fair crop, but it is probable that prices will improve on present figures.

PIRATE ANCESTORS.

The statement has been made that the genealogy of Mr. GLADSTONE led pretty early into a gang of pirates. Were not the conquerors of Great Britain a great deal of that stripe? Pirates do as well as saints for ancestors, if they are far enough back. The name Pitcairn island is familiar to school children. It is some 4,000 miles west of Chili in the South Pacific. The people there this year celebrate the centennial of its settlement by nine mutineers from the British ship Bounty. They took wives from the tanned people of some other island, and to-day that little island, one mile wide and about two long, has the happiest and best behaved community on the globe, numbering 117 persons, the descendants of the nine brigands. They have a perfect climate, a soil that affords abundant products with but little labor, with no sickness, poverty, crime, prisons, doctors or money; no politicians, no liquor or tobacco, and all the most delicious fruits. They have a school and church, and all behave like gentlemen and ladies. They have no taxes, no mortgages, no base ball, no politics—in fact, they are a little ahead of even Dakota, and have no room for newcomers.

WILL REJOICE.

The indications that the requisite number of Indians will sign the act and the Sioux reservation be opened to settlement at an early day are calculated to make things look pleasant out in the country both sides of the Sioux reservation. For long and weary years the struggle has been going on, with alternating hope and doubt and defeat. The towns on the Missouri were built with a view to the early opening and settlement of the reservation, and in their enthusiasm pushed ahead of the support they could draw from the country to the east of them. They have waited hopefully, but sometimes very wearily, for the good time when the settler could go past them and fill the country that must be their chief commercial life. They will have bonfires and shouting when the last red man has signed. The Black Hills are hardly less vitally interested. They will bound forward in the paths of fresh prosperity when the human tide follows the departed red man.

SAVING ENVELOPES.

The St. Louis Republican, and, perhaps, some other journals, are making a specialty of collecting "missent and forwarded" envelopes to show the department at Washington the demoralization and bad condition of the railway mail service as the result of the summary and wholesale ejection of the experienced and well-posted agents to get in the regiments of party workers before the civil service rules come into effect. The collection, the St. Louis paper claims, is swelling enormously. The annoyance to the public inevitable in such case would evoke much less complaint if the pretense had not been put forth that the changes were to restore displaced experts and improve the efficiency of the service. The facts gathered show that this was not a truthful claim, but rather that those who had acquired expertness and efficiency were thrown out simply on partisan grounds, and the places filled with no other regard, as a rule, than to party service.

AT THE recent Presbyterian general assembly in New York, Dr. CROSBY inadvertently admitted that one of the visiting brethren had been beguiled out of $50 by a confidence operator. Suspicious reserve was had as to the details, as it is insisted that in most cases of that sort the victim is allured by attractions that a preacher or truly good man would not like to report in full. There are bogus lottery drawings, green goods, a "little game," and other wicked devices. But it is to be presumed that this unsophisticated brother was taken in by some one who claimed to be doing the Lord's work, but had pressing need of the $50 on a bond or check of $200. He was guileless and unsuspicious.

LEGISLATIVE sessions are often protracted to wearisome length on account of lack of efficient and commanding direction. The late one in this state did not come under the definition of brevity. The Pennsylvania body is fortunate in this respect. When it was puzzled and wasting time over the ballot reform bill of the Australian order, a relieving telegram came from Senator QUAY: "I do not approve it." That ended the matter. It was kicked out by nearly a party vote. He notified them to adopt the prohibition amendment, and it went right through. This is the convenience of having a boss. Some people are prejudiced against such, but it must be conceded to give system and results to the deliberations of legislative bodies.

IT IS not surprising that the dispatches should indicate something of depression at the Vatican. The discussion going on in Europe, as well as this side of the water, as to who shall be the next pope, is not calculated to induce cheerfulness. It presumes that the present Holy Father will pass away very soon. He is aged and in somewhat infirm health, but may live several years. Even the best of people are not generally in any hurry to get out of the world. Sick wives have been known to get well when they saw that a successor was being selected. The interest on this side is chiefly as to the prospect of the successor being an American.

IT WILL never be known just how many lives were lost in the Conemaugh flood, but it is gratifying that the figures are becoming smaller day by day; many supposed to be swept away are coming forward to register among the living. In presence of such fearful scenes the mind naturally generalizes and magnifies. If the 10,000 shall be cut down to less than 5,000, there will be some consolation, although the occasion will stand out in appalling proportions among the great catastrophes of the ages.

STATE SENTIMENT.

If Senator Washburn was elected to the senate by the free use of money, and he says the legislature that chose him was corrupt, he should resign his seat without delay. Surely, such a high-minded gentleman as Mr. Washburn would not stultify himself by hanging on to an office to which he was elected by a body of corruptionists?—Princeton Union.

Of course they oppose the meat inspection law, but the intelligent farmers will not be misled into denouncing a law without giving it fair trial and a chance to see its workings. The law was made at the request of the farmers of this state and not against their protest. The political trimmers in the Farmers' Alliance will not be able to deceive them.—Wright Times.

MARINE MATTERS.

Specials to the Globe.

ASHLAND, WIS., June 11.—Up: City of Duluth. Cleared: Calumet and Ash, ore, Cleveland.

DULUTH, June 11.—Arrived: Campana, Sarnia; Japan, Badger State, Buffalo; Coffinberry, Cleveland. Cleared: United Empire, Sarnia; India, Buffalo; Bulgaria, Couch, George, Ashland.

WASHBURN, WIS., June 11.—Arrived: City of Duluth, Robert Holland, Stephenson and Sherwood, Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Arrived: Steamers Algarve, Barbadoes; Eddystone, Cape Verde.

Dams Destroyed.

WESTFIELD, WIS., June 11.—The dams of the grist and pulp mills at Lawrence, on Duck creek, three miles above this place, were swept away by a flood last night. The loss will be serious.

Took No Chances.

IRONWOOD, Mich., June 11.—William Atkinson, a wealthy and prominent citizen of this place, committed suicide by jumping into the shaft of an Ashland mine. His mangled body was found at the bottom of the 400-foot pit. No cause is assigned. He leaves a wife

Secret Ballots.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—The house to-day amended the secret ballot bill, vetoed by the governor, by restricting its operations to state and presidential elections. As so amended, it was passed by a large majority.

SULLIVAN IN THE JUG

Continued From First Page.

Forty-first street. Both prisoners were taken to Inspector Byrnes' private room in the afternoon. They denied any knowledge of the crime. They say that they had never been to Chicago or its vicinity. They admitted that they were members of the Clan-na-Gael. Immediately after the prisoners' arrest they were taken quietly to the Tombs police court and remanded back to police headquarters by Justice Patterson. This will be repeated from day to day until the Chicago officers arrive and se ure their extradition papers. The prisoners will be held for murder, in accordance with instructions given Inspector Byrnes from Chicago.

MARONEY'S PEDIGREE.

He Was Entrusted With Secret and Important Missions.

NEW YORK, June 11.—An evening paper prints this of Maroney: "He resided once in Philadelphia, but made himself so offensive there that he was eventually compelled to leave the city, and since that time has been understood to have performed missions of a private nature in connection with the Clan-na-Gael. On the occasion of the queen's jubilee, a few years ago, Maroney was one of a number of men who went to England with funds of the revolutionary organization for the avowed purpose of blowing up several public buildings. Mr. Maroney blew up nothing, and two of his companions were arrested. One of them died in his lodgings while under arrest. Maroney is represented to have enjoyed himself in the various capitals of Europe on that occasion. When he returned to this country he was accompanied by a woman with whom he traveled, and who was detained by the custom authorities here for having silks concealed in her bustle. Maroney has never had any regular business, but has been generally well supplied with money. One of the charges made against Mr. Sullivan's administration was that $700 of the funds of the Clan-na-Gael went into a men's furnishing business, which Marooney carried on in Philadelphia, and in which he failed." Maroney was one of the men who, before Dr. Cronin's body was found in the sewer in Chicago, was most pronounced in his opinion that the doctor had not met with foul play, but had left Chicago to avoid disgrace resulting from some scandal with which he was professionally connected. He afterward succeeded in having himself interviewed by a reporter of a New York morning newspaper, to whom he said that he believed there was a woman in the case, because a finger, supposed to be a woman's, was found in the culvert in which Cronin's body was discovered.

THE "WILLIAMS BROTHERS."

McDonald and Maroney Supposed to Be the Murderers.

CHICAGO, June 11.—To-night information was derived from detective sources sources that J. J. Maroney, who was arrested in New York to-day, is a member of the Clan-na-Gael executive—that is to say the committee which governs the whole organization and of which Luke Dillon is a member. Maroney, it is claimed, has been identified by the salesmen as the man who purchased the furniture which first went to Clark street and afterwards to the Carlson cottage. The identification is represented as having been from a cabinet photograph of Maroney. This same Maroney is claimed also to have been identified as the person who rented the cottage. McDonald, the other New Yorker, was his companion. A witness has been found, it is asserted, who will swear that Maroney and McDonald are the men who posted the letter at Hammond, Ind., after the tragedy, telling the Carlsons that the rent would still be forthcoming. Maroney wrote the letter, so it is alleged, and McDonald was seen to leave the train and post it. In fact, the story in a nutshell is that Maroney and McDonald were the two mysterious "Williams brothers" popularly credited with being the actual persons who took Cronin's life.

TOOK IT COOLLY.

Sullivan Refuses to Be Interviewed, But Says His Conscience Is Clear.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Daily News report of the arrest says: Mr. Sullivan exhibited no impatience or chagrin at Officer Palmer's refusal of the request to remain at the house over night. "I give you credit, Mr. Sullivan, for being a very cool man," said the veteran detective in the subsequent conversation. "Well," said Mr. Sullivan, "a man with a clear conscience need never worry, and I know of no wrong I have done." Then he donned his overcoat and hat and led his captors from the house. The Daily News says the woman who appeared at the head of the stairs leading to the basement was Mr. Sullivan's old housekeeper, who was in a state of great trepidation. Mr. Sullivan passed over to her, and after saying a few words kissed her good-bye. At the jail office Mr. Sullivan had a pleasant nod of recognition for Night Jailer Currier and such old newspaper men as he knew. One ill-mannered reporter confronted him with a great roll of note paper and demanded: "What have you to say?" "I will say my say in court," was the answer. When further pressed by the same individual, Mr. Sullivan said: "Please have the decency to let me alone." A moment later the prisoner was conveyed through the iron doorway into the silent cell room, and going in pleasantly bade the by-standers a general pleasant "Good night."

WALSH, THE INVINCIBLE.

He Is Suspected of Having a Hand in the Murder.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Herald, of this city, will to-morrow advance the theory that John Walsh, sometimes known as John Hanly, the famous invincible, had a hand in the murder, and that the assassination was ordered from across the water. Walsh was in Chicago several weeks prior the murder of Dr. Cronin. It is not known when he went away. He was seen here at various times until the middle of February. He said nothing about his business. Walsh, accompanied ey Philip McCarthy, of Chicago, aided in the escape of the Fenians from Australia, in the Catalpa in 1867. Walsh was selected for this dangerous task because of his great strength and iron nerve. When he returned to America he became possessed of the idea that Irishmen of the world owed him a living, and acted accordingly. From that time to the present he has done no manual work. Walsh is an athlete. Though nearly fifty years of age, he does not look to be more than thirty-five. He stands five feet eleven inches in height, and can handle an ordinary man with the greatest of ease. Walsh was the trusted agent of the Invincibles, and was assigned by them to perform dangerous work. He made such trips to England. Then the Clan-na-Gael passed into the hands of the famous triangle—Walsh was pressed into service. Acting, it is said, under direction, Walsh made a protracted visit to Ireland and England, returning with valuable information. While there he went by the name of John Hanley. There is no record of Walsh's work for the triangle in the United States, but there are numerous stories which associate his name with the disappearance of many men.

More Arrests.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Another arrest was made to-night in connection with the Cronin mystery. At about 7:30 Detective McNaught brought a man to police headquarters. The police authorities were reticent and would only say that the prisoner was arrested on suspicion of being another important person in the case. The prisoner looked nervous. He is a powerful-built man. A mysterious prisoner was locked up at police headquarters by Inspector Byrnes' detectives to-night at 8 o'clock, who is supposek to be another man to be credited to the arrest list in the Cronin murder. The man is about forty years of age, low-sized, of stocky build, and of swarthy complexion. He was hustled into the building by a back entrance. His name is withheld.

Here's the Man.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A short, ruddy-complexioned man walked into the Twentieth street police station this evening and blurted out to the sergeant in charge that he was the Cronin murderer. He gave the name of Bryan McLaughlin, of 225 West Fiftieth street, and said he was by trade a roofer. He was locked up for the night. The police believe that the man is insane.

A CONTRACTOR'S DAM.

The Dam at Johnstown Was Built by a Railroad Clerk.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Engineering News will publish in its forthcoming issue the results of a survey and examination of the Johnstown dam and of inquiries in Johnstown and Pittsburg, by which various facts not yet made public were ascertained. The first break in the dam occurred in July, 1862, and was caused by a defect in the culvert, through which two-feet discharge pipes were carried for letting out water from the bottom of the reservoir. This break did comparatively little damage. Enough of the dam remained to make a little pond about eight feet deep above the dam, which stayed unused until, in May, 1875, the property, consisting of somewhat over 500 acres, was sold to Congressman John Reilly. The lake itself was 400 acres in size, not 700, as has been reported. After holding the property unused in 1879, Mr. Reilly offered it to the late Col. B. E. Ruff, an old and successful railroad and tunnel contractor, and the originator of the South Forks Fishing and Hunting club, for the sum of $2,000. Col. Ruff interested two other Pittsburg gentlemen in the project, and stated to them that the dam could be reconstructed for not over $1,500, and that he would take a contract to do it for $1,700. On this basis the club was organized, and for some time these three gentlemen were the only persons in it. Col. Ruff engaged as foreman and superintendent of this work Edward Pearson, a cousin of the present mayor of Allegheny City. He had never been an engineer, but after 1880 was employed in the local freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburg. So far as we can ascertain by diligent inquiry he not only was never an engineer, but he had never been engaged before even as a contractor on water works or construction of dams. At no time during the process of rebuilding the dam was any engineer whatever engaged in or consulted as to the work, a fact which will be hailed by engineers everywhere with great satisfaction as relieving them as a body from a heavy burden of suspicion and reproach. The precautions taken against failure were only such as an old railroad contractor's knowledge of hydraulic engineering indicated were admissible without further increasing a contemplated investment of $3,700, which had to be increased at test by over $10,000. We have investigated carefully the various specific reports that the dam was periodically or occasionally inspected by engineers, but find no evidence that it was ever inspected and approved, even once, by any engineer commissioned for that purpose who by any stretch of charity would be regarded as an expert. The dam was a contractor's dam. Engineers had nothing to do either with its construction or its maintenance.

WIND AND LIGHTNING.

A Severe Storm Sweeps Over New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A lively wind and thunder storm visited New York and Brooklyn about 5 o'clock this evening. The lightning struck in several places, but the only serious damage done was by the blowing down of a building in course of erection at Evergreen and Cooper avenues, Brooklyn. Six workmen were buried in the ruins, two being killed and the others badly injured. The dead are Henry Doscher, aged ten, son of the builder, and Frank Masteno, an Italian. Another young son of the builder was among the four persons injured. The lightning struck and set fire to St. James cathedral, Brooklyn, and the interior of the building was burned out. The structure was over sixty years old. The priests by great exertion saved the records of marriages, births, etc., covering that period. It may cost $75,000 to repair the cathedral. The storm also caused a portion of the wall of the church to St. Mary's star of the sea, Brooklyn, to fall. The loss is not large. A tree in front of Mrs. Langtry's house on Twenty-third street, New York, was shattered by lightning, and there were several minor accidents of this kind.

Watches Don't Go.

HARRISBURG, Va., June 11.—To-day the annual meeting of German Baptists was opened here. Retiring Moderator Enoch Eby announced the officers, thus: S. S. Mohler, of Missouri, moderator; John Wise, of Kansas, reading clerk; John G. Royer, of Illinois, writing clerk. The question as to whether sisters should wear riding habits was taken up, and the convention advised that no superfluities be worn. The question of whether gold watches could be worn was also taken up, and after discussion it was decided that it was a cause for expulsion from the church. It was also decided that attendance at places of amusement was wrong. No member who uses tobacco can be chosen as a delegate, or put on the standing committee. The meeting voted down a motion to encourage local option, on the ground that the general rules of the church forbid taking part in exciting political events.

Blue Beard and the Fairy.

CHICAGO, June 11.—"Blue Beard Jr., or Fatima and the Fairy," the third annual spectacular extravaganza of the Chicago Opera house, which has been in preparation for some months, was produced here to-night. A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused. The costumes and scenery have probably never been equalled in this country. Over 200 people are engaged in the performance. Among the principals are Misses Lilly Post, Edith Murilla, Katie Hart, Topsy Vend and Ada Deaves, and Mrs. Henry C. Peakes, Edwin Foy, Ignacio Martinetti, William Collier and J. E. Sullivan. The libretto by Clay M. Greene, has considerable literary merit. An undoubted success was scored by the piece, and it will run many weeks in this city.

Locating the Monuments.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 11.—The Minnesota State Monument commission, headed by Maj. C. B. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, to-day located the positions for the monuments of their first infantry regiment. Two will be erected, one costing about $5,000 will be placed southeast of the spot where Gen. Hancock was wounded, and the other will be placed south of the copse of trees.

Discussing the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The cabinet meeting of to-day lasted for an hour. Secretaries Proctor and Tracey and Attorney General Miller were absent, but the department of justice was represented by Solicitor General Chapman. Secretary Rusk has returned from Wisconsin, and the cabinet meeting to-day was the first which he has attended for several weeks. The Samoan treaty was the principal subject under discussion at the meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS.

LIKE FREE TRADE.

Minneapolis Men Favor a Restricted Commercial Intercourse With Canada.

The committee from the Senate of the United States and representative business men of Minneapolis met at the chamber of commerce yesterday morning to discuss the government's relation with Canada in this section. It was a strange spectacle to see the way prominent Republicans gave utterance to free trade views when it came right down to telling the truth, and it was equally surprising to notice the antagonistic spirit to such doctrines by the senators. All but one of the gentlemen who testified thought unrestricted commercial intercourse with Canada would be a blessing to the Northwest. The exception was C. H. Pettit, who favored treating Canada as a purely foreign power until annexation came.

Senator Hoar called the meeting to order shortly after 10 o'clock. He stated that the committee was here to investigate the commercial relations between the United States and Canada, and that they were here expecting to secure important evidence from so important a city as Minneapolis.

Secretary Sturtevant explained that the president of the chamber of commerce was in Europe, but previous to his departure committees from the different trade bodies had been appointed to meet with the senators. C. A. Pillsbury was the representative of the milling interests, Anthony Kelly, the jobbers' union, and Messrs. Wyman, Bassett and Atwater the board of trade.

Charles A. Pillsbury was first called. He said frankly: "Any legislation that congress might originate bettering the commercial relations between Canada and this country would be appreciated by the wheat and milling interest of this section. There are some years here that we have a surplus of wheat, and again years where there are shortages. The fact is that values are always fixed in Europe. Attempts to control the price here by combinations and corners have always proved futile. Now, if the restrictions can be removed and the duty taken off it would benefit us greatly. And I will say, too, that we ship considerable flour which is consumed in Canada, and if this duty could be removed by annexation or any other plan, more of our flour would be sold there."

Mr. Pillsbury was closely questioned. He thought the removal of the tariff would suit the great majority of Canada's business men. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, wanted to know if free trade with Canada without annexation would not develop a hostile power. Mr. Pillsbury thought not. Then Senator Pugh, of Alabama, the only Democratic member of the committee, came to the latter's rescue with sarcastic questions directed against his colleague. He first asked Mr. Pillsbury where most of the flour manufactured here was shipped.

"To Great Britain," was the reply.

"Let's see, by the way, this is the same country that controls Canada, is it not?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, don't you think we are aiding a political rival too much in thus supplying them with these exports?"

"I hardly think so. We are getting more money from them than they are getting from us."

J. B. Bassett also declared in favor of unrestricted commercial relations with Canada. He was willing to go into any other business if that should knock his profits in the head.

Maj. G. A. Camp was the second lumberman called. He said that the tax levied upon lumber shipped to Manitoba precluded the lumbermen shipping there to any great extent. If this was removed the shipments would undoubtedly increase. The Manitoba people now received their lumber over the Canadian Pacific. Previous to the establishment of that road considerable lumber had been shipped from this section to Manitoba. "I believe," said he, "the child has been born; the great wheat raising belt of the world lies north of the Canadian Pacific road." Barley, oats and other grain could be raised in this section, also. Maj. Camp did not think the removal of the tariff on lumber would affect the price of lumber in Minnesota and Wisconsin. This removal would, however, seriously affect the lumber interests on the Pacific coast.

W. J. Dean, a representative of the manufacturers of agricultural implements, said if the duty was removed the Western manufacturers would be greatly benefited in disposing of the implements in British Columbia and Manitoba, where they cannot be successfully manufactured.

"When did this trade with Manitoba fall off?" asked Senator Hale.

"As soon as the high tariff was put on," said Mr. Dean.

Senator Hale asked if the business of the implement dealers had shown any great falling off since that time. Mr. Dean replied that twelve years ago there was but one jobbing implement dealer in Minneapolis, while now there were upwards of a dozen.

F. H. Barnard and Capt. Gilmore represented the furniture men. Mr. Barnard declared that the imposition of a higher tariff in 1877 upon goods shipped to Manitoba had almost entirely cut off the trade the Minnesota manufacturers then enjoyed. He showed the advantages the local manufacturers had over Canadian roads in distance and in the better timber available for the manufacture of furniture. Previous to 1877, one-fourth or one-third of the goods manufactured in Minnesota had been shipped to Manitoba. The Manitobians now purchased their goods in Toronto.

J. C. Eliel, the wholesale druggist, said much the same of his business. The Manitoba trade was something that would benefit this section. It would benefit the Manitobans to a certain extent, too. The tariff prevented the intercourse, while Manitoba was naturally as tributary to Minneapolis as Dakota and Montana. The removal of this duty might injure some classes of business in this section—lumber, perhaps—but the sentiment of this section was in favor of reciprocal relations.

Secretary Sturtevant, of the chamber of commerce, talkad regarding transportation facilities between the Northwest and Canada. He stated that this section was much more independent of Chicago than heretofore, and this condition must prevail if the Northwest is to grow healthy.

Following the remarks of Secretary Sturtevant, C. A. Pillsbury took the floor again and said: "I want to say for the benefit of the committee that while there has been a difference of opinion regarding reciprocal relations with Canada there is a united sentiment against the passage of any measure by congress in shutting out the Canadian roads. It is my candid belief that if this should be done it would be very disastrous to this section of the country. It would result in the closing up of every flour mill in this section, and the manufacture of flour would be transferred to Europe. Regarding the shipment of wheat the difference would not be so serious. But flour has to be shipped every month in the year, while the wheat could be shipped in the summer months via the lakes. Any combination made shutting off the Canadian roads would bring about this crisis; already there have been attempts to combine against this road by the Fink pool, but so far it has not been able to do anything."

Then Mr. Pillsbury put in some excellent points for the improvement of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. Said he: "Any legislation of congress looking to the improvement of this canal would benefit the people in this section more than anything else that could possibly be done for us. These improvements are seriously needed. Before they can be completed I expect to see the freight business blocked."

This ended the discussion. The senators lunched at the Minneapolis club and afterwards were driven over the city.

Room for Retraction.

An unreliable evening sheet stated yesterday that charges of drunkenness made against Officer Peter McLaughlin were investigated by the police commission at an adjourned session yesterday afternoon. Officer McLaughlin says he knows nothing about the matter, was never summoned before the commission, and never was drunk in his life.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS.

The Arrangements for the Great Saengerfest Next Week.

The sale of season tickets for the saengerfest next week is in progress at the headquarters on Hennepin avenue, and the demand is much greater than was expected. The number of mail orders received is surprisinly large, and the delegatioos from Chicago, Freeport, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Madison, and other cities South will be of good proportions. The checks for seats for all of the concerts can be procured after to-morrow morning at 241 Hennepin avenue, and the sale of reserved seats for single concerts will open either Saturday or Monday. The big hall at the exposition building is admirably arranged for the accommodation of the audience. The big light well has been covered, and chairs in that space will be on a level and facing the great chorus, immediately in front of which will be seated Gilmore's band on the right, Danz' band on the left, with the vocal artists and the directors between.

The festival will be perhaps the most prominent event in the northwest this year, and the low railroad fare will be a great inducement to people in the surrounding states to visit Minneapolis and hear Gilmore, who has no peer as a musical director, and the great soloists who accompany him. The concert programmes include several wonderful features in a musical way. The Anvil Chorus and Star Spangled Banner, with a number of anvils and the roar of artillery, all timed with the music, will be thrilling in the extreme. The Gilmore battery of six guns will be an interesting sight. The cannon are of gold gun metal, breech-loading, perfect in all points of construction. It would require a long row of figures to show how many people have listened to Gilmore's delightful converts. He is now in Boston celebrating the anniversary of his great jubilee.

$10,000 FOR JOHNSTOWN.

The Council Votes That Amount for the Sufferers.

Dr. Brazie, from the Johnstown relief committee, moved that the council at its meeting yesterday pledge its faith to raise $10,000 for the sufferers. Ald. Vogt moved to amend to make the sum $5,000. There arose a discussion subsequently whether the council was to pledge $10,000 clear money, or to make good any deficiency under that sum in private subscriptions. Ald. Brueshaber claimed the latter. Dr. Brazie and Mr. Bursell understood that the sum was to be $10,000, and he thought it was an outrage if Minneapolis could not do as well as St. Paul, which had given $10,000. A motion to defer action was defeated, and also Ald. Vogt's amendment. The original motion to appropriate $10,000 was carried, Ald. Brueshaber, Bradish, Gray, Ingenhutt, Potter, Swanson, Sterling, Thompson, Vogt and Warren voting no. The citizens committee was requested to pay the $1,200 interest that will accrue on the note of $10,000 before the next legislature meets. Ald. Potter's resolution providing that city officers and employes must pay as they go or "go" in default of paying their just debts passed almost unanimously. Ald. Gray, of independent and fearless spirit, and one or two others voted against the resolution. It applies to all city officers and employes and the heads of departments are charged with its proper enforcement. There will be no summary removals under it, but chronic cases of "beat" will find it difficult to hold their positions unless they change their habits. The fire department salary question, which has been standing open since the organization of the council, was settled by returning to the old schedule.

MADE WELCOME.

Minneapolis Organizations Receive the Good Templars.

A reception was given last night at Hennepin Avenue M. E. church to the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The church was well filled with a good audience, made upof people interested in the work of the order.

The programme commenced with the "Opening Ode" of the order, followed by prayer by Rev. Harrison. Good vocal music was furnished by William A. Galis and L. M. Hitchcock, accompanied by W. F. Carr.

Mayor Babb had been announced as making the address of welcome on behalf of the city, but he was not present. H. A. Norton, his secretary, represented him very ably. Address of welcome on behalf of the churches was given by W. W. Satterlee. The W. C. T. U. welcome was given by Mrs. C. R. Newcomb, president of the city conference.