THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, - - - - NEBRASKA.

CURRENT COMMENT.

PRIVATE Chili cables state that Balmaceda is arranging to flee to London. The proposals of mediation by France and the United States are rejected by the Balmacedists, who consider the success of such mediation impossible. Balmaceda has invested a large sum on his personal account in a London bank.

THE Russian Bacon Co., with a capital of £150,000, has been formed in London to work for twenty-one years on a concession granted by Russia to an English syndicate, the curing factory being at Griaza. It is stated that the freight to England will be 9 pence per 100 pounds cheaper than the rate from Chicago.

BERLIN advices give the significant information that the kaiser has abandoned his intended to visit to Italy and King Humbert and that the reason is that Italy is friendly to France. The greatest discontent prevails in Berlin with the policy of the Marquis Rudini, who is regarded as too favorable to France and too hostile toward Austria.

IT is positively stated that Associate Justices Field and Bradley, both of whom have passed the age which entitles them to retire on full pay, will resign in October, when the supreme court will resume the hearing of arguments. Mr. Edmunds, it is believed, will succeed Justice Bradley and some western jurist will be chosen to succeed Justice Field.

THE Italia, of Rome, says: "The Italian government is about to address a circular to the European powers submitting the position of the United States government in the New Orleans affair to their judgment. Italy will thus be the initiator of an international agreement to compel the United States to find means to guarantee the protection of foreign subjects."

NEARLY 200 more patients than the institution was originally built for are at present in the county hospital at Chicago. About three-fourths of this overflow is due to typhoid fever, which prevails to an alarming extent among the poor in the city. So far the character of the disease has not been particularly virulent, but if the present rate of its spread continues the worst may be feared.

A PETITION signed by a large number of influential citizens of Burlington, Ia., has been submitted to the city council asking that the council request Mayor Duncan to resign, and in case of his refusal to do so that he be impeached for malfeasance in office. He is charged with having acted in collusion with a gang of gamblers who have infested the city and with gross corruption in general.

ANNIE GLASSNER, aged 6 years, is dying at Baltimore, Md., from the effects of a pin sticking in her throat, which two weeks ago she drew in with a breath in the same manner in which Rev. Dr. Bothwell inhaled the cork. The accident occurred in school. The child was suddenly seized with a violent fit of gagging. After the paroxysm she informed the teacher that she had been holding the pin between her teeth when, in an effort to yawn, she drew it down her throat.

The collector at Detroit has written the treasury that numerous immigrants are arriving there from Canada, and that they usually arrive by a train that reaches Detroit at midnight. On account of the unseasonable hour and lack of force he has, he says, great difficulty in properly inspecting the immigrants. Treasury officials do not see how, under the law, they can increase the number of inspectors at a port, and of course they cannot regulate the arrival of railroad trains.

THE Moscow Gazette is indignant at the English and American press ignoring Russia's connection with the Behring sea matter and declares that any agreement made without Russia's consent will be worthless. It speaks with respectful sympathy of the American claims and says it is time England was taught that the possession of an all powerful fleet does not entitle her to treat every bit of open sea as her peculiar property. It proposes that America and Russia settle the question without reference to England.

THE Novoe Vremya declares that when the contract for the new Russian four per cent. loan was about concluded at Paris the Rothschilds made demands affecting the Jews of Russia which the Russian government rejected. Thereupon the Rothschilds withdrew from the negotiations. But the object of depressing Russian securities failed. Russia has an immense deposit in foreign banks, and although the Rothschilds have delayed for a time the projected conversion loans, they cannot influence the conversion of the internal debt.

THE recent decision of the treasury department requiring the stamping of all imported goods with the name of the city and country from which they came is being strictly enforced by Collector Clark and is causing importers much trouble at Chicago. The other morning he refused to deliver eighty cases of Havana cigars. They were stamped "Flor de Cuba," but that was held to be the name of the cigars and not of the brands, so they will have to be sent back unless the treasury authorities see fit to release them. A case of imported rifles marked "London" is held because the word "England" does not appear.

SECRETARY FOSTER has instructed the United States district attorney for the western district of Texas to appeal to the circuit court of Texas from the decision of the board of general appraisers at New York admitting Mexican lead ore into this country at the rate of 1½ cents per pound for the lead contained in the ore when mixed with ore containing silver, etc. The effect of the decision of the board of general appraisers is to admit this mixed ore at the rate of $6 per ton, when, if duty were assessed on both the lead and other minerals in the ores, with which it is purposely mixed in Mexico, the duty would be $30 per ton.

AMERICA is draining away the population of some parts of Italy with remarkable rapidity. The exodus is most marked in the Polesine region, on the Po near Parma, where 400 out of 2,000 families have emigrated this year. Ninety-five families left Crespino together last week. Gavello, which a year ago had 5,000 inhabitants, now has but 800. Polesine has lost thirty-seven families who all departed at one time. The movement from Rovigo on the Adige is so extensive that special trains are run to Genoa daily to accommodate the emigrants. The effect of so many departures is beginning to be shown in an alarming manner. Husbandry and trade languish for lack of employes. The authorities would gladly adopt some method of checking the movement if they could.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JUDGE M. H. OWSTBY, the prominent lawyer of Kentucky, died of pneumonia at Lancaster, Ky. He was a candidate for the nomination of governor in 1883 and was barely defeated by Knott. He leaves a widow and four children.

THE London Times and Standard both approve the government's attitude on the Newfoundland question.

THE United States government has instructed Mr. Egan, minister to Chili, to offer to mediate between the combatants in that country in the interest of peace and good order.

THE Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says that it is reported that Minister Porter will shortly vacate the United States legation there, leaving the secretary in charge.

PRESIDENT HARRISON was given a huge reception in Portland, Ore., after which he left for Tacoma, where he was given a notable reception.

THE senate committee on finance met behind closed doors at New York on the 6th to consider the workings of the new tariff act. The inquiry would be extended to many other cities.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Costa Rica.

S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) and family will sail for Europe on June 6 and will probably reside abroad for several years.

ORLEANS, France, on the 7th celebrated the 462d anniversary of the raising of the siege of that city by Joan of Arc.

T. E. TARSNEY, ex-congressman and one of the most prominent lawyers of Saginaw, Mich., has been taken by his friends to a retreat for the intemperate.

THE queen regent of Spain having been appointed umpire in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela over the boundary lines between those two republics, has rendered her decision, which is in favor of Colombia. She establishes the boundary lines along the rivers Orinoco, Atabapo and Rio Janeiro, which gives Colombia the whole of the Faustino and Aurico territory.

THE Illinois house has passed a strong anti-trust bill.

MME. BLAVATSKY, the well known theosophist, is dead.

EX-CONGRESSMAN LAWLER, of Chicago, is figuring on starting a morning paper to boom Harrison and represent his cause.

THE Newfoundland assembly metand discussed the Lord Knutsford coercion bill at length, and amid much excitement finally adopted resolutions denunciatory of the action proposed to be taken by the British parliament.

REV. DR. WORKMAN, professor of theology in Victoria university, Toronto, the chief Methodist school of Canada, has been retired for heterodox views.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RISE in the price of bread caused a riot in Parma, Italy. Women marched in procession to the town hall and demanded a reduction of the price. Many were arrested before the crowd was dispersed.

THE bell boys in the Quincy house, Boston, have struck because their wages were not increased with an addition to their hours of labor.

THE body of David Cook, of Boston, who was lost last fall near Silver Plume, Cal., was found under six feet of snow partly eaten by wolves.

MARK LARKIN, a young Irishman who eloped with Minnie Coffman, daughter of a wealthy farmer living near Columbus, Ind., has disappeared and it is feared he has been murdered.

THE woods surrounding Halifax, N. S., are on fire in a dozen different places.

A REPORT was current at Halifax, N. S., that the British warship Pelican, now in Newfoundland waters, had been fired upon by the Newfoundland bait catchers in Fortune bay.

THE grand jury investigating the lynching of Italians at New Orleans issued a voluminous report on the 5th, virtually exonerating the lynchers and declaring that the people were compelled to act because of the existence of the Mafia and its corrupting influence in the administration of regular justice.

EIGHT of the leaders of the late troubles at Fortune bay, N. F., have been arrested.

NOEL SOUSI, Theodore Forbes and John Forbes, of Charlotte, N. Y., were drowned in Braddock's bay, Lake Ontario, by the capsizing of a boat.

THE employes on public works in Madrid, Corunna, Saragossa, Cadiz and Alicante have struck. No disorder, however, prevails among the men in any of these place.

THE famine in Madras continues. It is feared the monsoon will fail, in which event the distress will be intensified.

THE United States minister at Berlin has been instructed to bring to the attention of the German government the case of Nicholas Bader, a convict sent to this country by the authorities of Stanzack, Germany.

THE great Arbuckle building and adjoining property at Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th. The loss amounted to $750,000. The Christ M. E. church on Pennsylvania avenue went down in the flames.

THE American Medical association, in convention at Washington, elected Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, president; Dr. Millard, of St. Paul, secretary and treasurer; A. McLean Tiffany, of Baltimore, first vice-president; J. O. Herper, second vice-president.

SECRETARY FOSTER has signed a warrant for $1,654,711 in favor of the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, this being that state's share of the direct tax fund.

CASHIER BRANTLEY, of the land department of the Iron Mountain road, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., is alleged to be $20,000 short in his accounts.

MR. WILLIAM JACQUES, of Newton, Mass., and his daughter were assaulted recently by a mob while out driving in Florence, Italy. The daughter was severely hurt in defending her father.

FIVE seamen of the schooner Atlanta were lost in upper Lake Michigan off Sable Bank.

IN an explosion in a mine near Saarbrucken, Prussia, eight persons were killed and seven injured.

THE twenty-ninth international Y. M. C. A. convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo., on the 6th.

FOUR children of Henry Hurrin, of East Tawas, Mich., who started for a sail have not been heard from since and have probably been lost.

THE Michigan house has refused to appropriate $30,000 of the direct tax fund for the Grand Army national encampment entertainment.

A CRANK named Charles J. Dickson has been arrested at New York for announcing his intention to kill Jay Gould unless he was paid $50,000 and Gould made arrangements to distribute the rest of his wealth around.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire ravaged property at Long Island City on the night of the 6th, starting in Doncaster's iron foundry and burning thirteen blocks. The loss was put at $1,000,000.

FIRE at Winona, Minn., destroyed the entire plant of Schroth & Ahrens' Mill Co. The loss was $100,000; insurance between $40,000 and $50,000.

THE general tenor of the press comments on the report of the grand jury at New Orleans was condemnatory. The report was considered apologetic of lawlessness in general.

JOSEPH BARONDES, the cloakmakers' union leader of New York, has been sentenced to one year in prison for extortion.

MRS. GEORGE CARTER, living near Louisa, Ky., tried to poison her family. All were saved by the physicians.

A FREIGHT train went through a trestle in a Chicago suburb recently, and the engine, several cars and the trestle were burned.

THE iron molders and foundrymen decided to strike in all the shops in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City unless certain demands are complied with. The strike involves 7,000 men.

IN a collision between the limited mail westbound and a passenger train on the Panhandle road near Denison, O., Baggagemaster Daniel Longenecker was killed, several persons were injured, both engines were wrecked and four cars demolished.

IN an explosion in a mine near Clarksburg, W. Va., four men were killed and several injured.

THE Moline Plow, the Deere & Mansur Implement and. the Deere & Co. Harvester Cos., of Moline, Ill., are to be consolidated, with $3,500,000 capital.

MUCH excitement was caused at Valparaiso, Chili, by an attempt to assassinate the leading members of the cabinet by means of a bomb thrown at them in the street. No one was hurt.

DURING April there were 3,430 deaths in Chicago—more than double the number in April, 1890.

NINETEEN horses perished in the burning of August Hunzman's barn in Mason, Ia., the other night.

LOCKE EZELL, a United States deputy marshal, was waylaid and killed south of Russellville, Ky., recently.

ALL the printers of Vienna are on a strike for nine hours as a work day and no overtime.

HUNGARIANS and Italians made a combined raid on the ruins of the recent fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., and boldly carried away large quantities of lard, hams, condiments and coffee.

SPECIAL dispatches from Sherman, Evart, Lakeview, Wheeler and a dozen other towns in Michigan report heavy damage to pine and hard wood timber by forest fires.

THE expulsion of Jews from Russia continues. Harsher measures are expected. Neither baptism nor appeal to foreign consuls avails to secure escape.

THE Massachusetts state board of health reports that there were seventeen deaths from hydrophobia during the past year. This is the highest number of deaths from this disease that has ever been recorded in the state.

THE state bonded warehouse at Rotterdam, Holland, and the greater part of its contents was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $1,250,000,

THE supposed assault on an American in Florence, Italy, has been explained. Mr. Jacques was out driving and happened to get in a turbulent mob where arrests were being made and received a portion of the missiles being thrown.

THE next international Y. M. C. A. is to be held at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Portuguese government has authorized the Bank of Portugal to coin and issue $2,500,000 in silver and to exchange notes for three months owing to the scarcity of gold.

ACTING GOVERNOR BULKLEY, of Connecticut, has promised to supply the funds for the state insane asylum until the legislature makes an appropriation.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended May 7 numbered 242, compared with 255 the previous week and 209 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Spring Garden and Penn Trust banks at Philadelphia have been forced to suspend.

THE journeymen plumbers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have struck against obnoxious rules. The carpenters' strike is unchanged.

THE strike of stonecutters of Milwaukee has been settled by mutual concessions. Other settlements are expected to follow.

BECAUSE her father was recently sent to prison Minnie Whittaker, of Indianapolis, Ind., a girl of 15 years, committed suicide by taking morphine.

THE houses of French residents of Topsham, Me., have been stoned by masked men and one woman was frightened into miscarriage. The rioters are of the best families.

FIFTEEN two story dwellings in the southwestern part of Chicago were destroyed by fire, boys having set a barn on fire.

THE street railway stables of Austin, Tex., and twenty-two cars and thirty-four mules were destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000.

NEWTON KLINE, a prominent merchant of Cleveland, O., committed suicide by shooting himself.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended May 9 showed an average decrease of 4.9 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 8.7.

THE decree suspending the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow allows a year's grace to Jews who do not own real property and two years' grace to those who do own real property.

A DISPATCH from Tacoma, Wash., says the steamer Lucy Howe had foundered in the straits of Juan de Fuca with fifty-five colonists on board. John N. Grant, of Tacoma, was the only survivor.

THE trial of Ex-Treasurer Noland, at Jefferson City, Mo., ended in a disagreement, the jury being evenly divided.

THE southbound passenger train on the Santa Fe was held up near Guthrie, Ok., on the night of the 9th by masked men, believed to be the Dalton gang. The amount obtained from the express was only about $500, the robbers miscalculating the train. Active pursuit of the gang was instituted.

THE Chilian troops have violated the territory of the Argentine province of San Juan de la Frontera. An official investigation is in progress.

A MOST disastrous wreck on the Illinois Central occurred the other night four miles above Duquoin, Ill. When on a curve a rail turned and ditched the entire train, which was a total wreck. Three passengers were seriously injured.

LEGGETT & Co.'s wholesale grocery, West Broadway, New York, burned recently, causing $400,000 loss.

A FREIGHT train on the Santa Fe was derailed near Trinidad, Col. Four tramps and 360 head of cattle were killed.

FOREST fires are reported burning up the gas wells between Coal Hill and President, near Oil City, Pa.

THE German reichstag by a vote of 146 to 143 accepted the proposition of the centrist party which involves the gradual extinction within five years of the sugar bounties.

THE Bank of England advanced its rate of discount during the week ended May 9. Though gold was en route from New York it was believed it would be bought up for use in Russia, where urgent need of it existed. In consequence of the money situation securities were depressed. The continental bourses were similarly affected.

THE Santa Fe's April statement, including the St. Louis & San Francisco [illegible] shows gross earnings (approximately [illegible]); increase, $134,132.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

REPORTS from Bancroft say more small grain has been sown in that part of the state than for many years past and the prospects are for a large crop.

A SALOON at Hartington was recently closed on a remonstrance filed by the publisher of a paper because the proprietor of the saloon refused to publish the application for a license in the editor's paper.

THE North Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic reunion, to be held in Creighton July 1, 2, 3 and 4, promises to be the largest and most important gathering of veterans ever held in that part of the state.

THE crop outlook for central Nebraska it is declared was never better, and business has been greatly revived the past few weeks on the prospects. A big acreage of small grain has been sown, and it is growing finely.

THE $5,000 bonds voted by the city of Beatrice in aid of the Rock Island road has been knocked out by the supreme court in sustaining the injunction brought to restrain their issuance. The notice contained no provision for levying a tax to pay the principal when due.

IN the district court at Omaha the other day ex-President Cleveland was called in the suit of the Folsom heirs, of whom Mrs. Cleveland is one, for the partition of the estate. The bailiff announced that Mr. Cleveland could not be found, and he was declared in default.

THE four-year-old girl of D. P. Grever, a farmer living about two miles northeast of Valparaiso, was burned to a crisp the other day by running into a patch of prairie grass, which had been set on fire by her father, who was plowing near by. The clothing was entirely burned off the body before her father could get to her.

THE other morning lightning struck the harness shop of A. J. Baldwin, at Stella, setting it on fire and giving Baldwin and his family, who lived in the rooms over the shop, barely time to get out of the building. The fire soon spread to the implement depot of W. H. Wheeler and other business houses, causing a loss of about $10,000.

DURING a late storm at Wymore the Maginnis house was struck by lightning, which tore the chimney town, passed through the stove pipe and struck the floor, tore the shoes from the feet of Mr. Maginnis and his daughter, who were sitting near the stove, ripped the carpet for about six feet, knocked out two joists under the floor and reduced a 2x6 inch sleeper under them into splinters.

THE other morning Mrs. Rand Little, of Lincoln, died from the effects of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. She went down town shopping and accepted the invitation of a friend to go into the wine room of a saloon and take a glass of beer. Her husband heard that she was in the wine room and going there upbraided his wife severely for such conduct. On the way home she purchased the morphine which ended her life.

WENZIL KNOBA fell from the caboose of a B. & M. freight at Crete the other day and went through a trestling, hurting himself severely. T. R. Spencer, Al Brown and Ike Hodson saw the accident and took the man to the city. Next morning Knoba missed his pocketbook, containing $6 in silver, a note for $450 and a draft on a St. Joseph bank for $272. Spencer, Brown and Hodson were arrested and the money recovered. It was found in the possession of Spencer.

FIRE at McCool Junction the other night destroyed Greer's ice house. Later Greer's meat market and Lincoln's hardware store were burned, and about the same time Vandeveer's large elevator was set on fire. Near the elevator were a number of cribs, bins and sheds, and a part of these burned. The loss on the elevator and buildings was $10,000, and on grain and contents $15,000. Isaac Thorn, a former employe of Lincoln's store, was arrested on the charge of setting the buildings on fire.

THE supreme court on the 5th decided the gubernatorial contest of Thayer vs. Boyd by ousting Boyd and seating Thayer as governor. Judge Maxwell dissented from the decision, which was agreed to by Judges Cobb and Norval. A writ of ouster was served on Gov. Boyd and he immediately turned the office over to Thayer who qualified and entered upon the duties of the office. The opinion recited the fact that Boyd was legally elected but disqualified on the ground of non-citizenship, and under the constitution when the person receiving the highest number of votes for the office of governor is ineligible under the constitution, to be elected, the governor holds over.

SOON after re-entering upon the duties of executive Gov. Thayer appointed A. V. Cole, adjutant-general; Rev. P. W. Howe, chaplain of the penitentiary; D. C. Crawford, janitor of the capitol building; Dan Hopkins, warden of the penitentiary; Dr. Fred G. Test, superintendent of the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings; J. W. Liveringhouse, steward of the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings; H. F. Doans, clerk in the office of commissioner of labor; Dr. George W. Wilkinson, superintendent of the insane asylum at Norfolk; J. R. Nichol, steward of the insane asylum at Norfolk; J. B. Parmalee, principal of the institute for the blind at Nebraska City; Capt. W. G. Henry, commandant of the soldiers' home at Grand Island.

MRS. ADA NELSON, wife of Albert Nelson, committed suicide the other night at Chappell by shooting herself through the throat and head with a revolver. No cause known.

THE body of Henry Brandt, a farmer residing twelve miles west of St. Paul, was found the other day buried in a cave which he had used as a stable. He had been missing for two weeks.

THE house of Mme. Nora McEwen on the northern outskirts of York, was burned to the ground the other morning together with the entire contents. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss was about $2,500, with $2,000 insurance.

DIPHTHERIA recently got a new start in the country near Nebraska City. There had been one death in the family of J. P. Holmes and three more of his children had the disease.

THE Union Pacific railroad recently filed in the office of the county clerk at Kearney a mortgage in favor of the American Loan & Trust Co., of New York, for $900,587, given on the rolling stock of the road.

FIRE, supposed to have been started by incendiaries, was recently discovered in Monroe's elevator at Fremont, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A LATE fire at Talmage did damage to the extent of over $12,000.

THE Norfolk roller mill is obliged to run night and day to supply the demand.

THE three-story furniture house of George Siler, at Hastings, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, over $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

A HEAVY freight train in the Union Pacific yards at Omaha was ditched the other night through the engine jumping the track. Conductor Gleason was killed and Engineer Whitney and Fireman Halburg severely injured. Five loaded cars and the engine were totally demolished.

HIS HANDS FULL.

Secretary Blaine Has His Hands Full of International Complications—The Behring Sea Controversy.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—There is a vast accumulation of matters requiring attention from the state department just now and Secretary Blaine will probably be a busy man during the summer. The recent events in the Chilian situation have added to the complexity of affairs and there is now a long docket of unsolved diplomatic problems, as follows: The Italian and Behring sea complications, the Canadian reciprocity and Newfoundland fisheries negotiations, the Chilian troubles, the Spanish agreement, the Venezuelan treaty, the Haytian coaling station, the refusal of China to receive Minister Blair, the trouble over the failure of a consul at Victoria to toast the queen and quite a number of minor matters, including the claim of the Barrundia family.

The last note of Mr. Blaine in answer to Lord Salisbury has been made public. The points of arbitration are considered seriatim and suggestions made. A more recent case of Great Britain claiming jurisdiction over outside waters is pointed as a reason why the same may be done by the United States in the Behring sea. The secretary says, in concluding his note:

Two or three instances of the power which Great Britain exercises beyond the three mile line have already been quoted, but have failed thus far to a cure comment or explanation from Lord Salisbury. Another case can be added which perhaps is still more to the point. In 1889—only two years ago—the British parliament enacted a law, the effect of which is fully shown by a map inclosed herewith.

If Great Britain may thus control an area of 2,700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Scotland, why may not the United States prescribe a space around the Pribyloff Islands in which similar prohibitions may be enforced? The following would be the needed legislation for such a purpose by congress, and it is but a paraphrase of the act of parliament: "The fur seal board may by bylaw or bylaws direct that the methods of sealing known as spearing, or harpooning, or with firearms, shall not be used within a line drawn from the shores of the Pribyloff island, sixty miles in the Behring sea, and said board may from time to time make, alter and revoke bylaws for the purpose of this section, but no such bylaw shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary of the treasury. Second—Any person who uses any method of sealing in contravention of such bylaws shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $100 for the first offense and not exceeding $500 for the second or any subsequent offense, and every spear, harpoon or firearm attempted to be used in contravention of any such bylaw may be seized and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as said fur seals board may dire t."

It must not escape observation that the area of water outside the three mile line on the coast of Scotland, whose control is assumed by Great Britain is as large as would be found inside a line drawn from Cape Cod to Portland harbor on the New England coast. Lord Salisbury reasserts his contention that the words "Pacific ocean" at the time of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain did include Behring sea. Undoubtedly the Pacific ocean includes Behring sea in the same sense that the Atlantic ocean includes the Gulf of Mexico, and yet it would be regarded a very inaccurate statement to say that the Mississippi river flows into the Atlantic ocean. I think Lord Salisbury fails to recognize the common distinction between the "Atlantic ocean" and "the waters of the Atlantic." While the Mexican gulf is not a part of the Atlantic ocean it would, I am sure, comport with general usage to say that it belonged to the waters of the Atlantic, and while Behring sea is not technically a part of the Pacific ocean it undoubtedly belongs to the waters of the Pacific. The English channel would ordinarily be understood as included in the term, "Atlantic ocean." One would not say that Dover or Calais is on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, and yet clearly the English channel belongs to the waters of the Atlantic.

In point of fact, therefore, according to the usage of the world, there is no dispute of any consequence between the two governments on the geographical point under consideration. The historical point is the one at issue. The explanatory note from Russia, filed in the state department of this country, specially referred to in Mr. John Quincy Adams' diary and quoted in my note of December 17, 1824, plainly draws a distinction between the Pacific ocean on the one hand and the sea of Okhotsk, the sea of Kamschatka and the Icy sea on the other; and so long as Russia drew that distinction it must apply to and must absolutely decide all the contentions between the two countries so far as the waters of the Behring sea are concerned. To discuss this point further would, in the opinion of the president, contribute nothing of value to the general contention.

In the opinion of the president, Lord Salisbury is wholly and strangely in error in making the following statement: "Nor do they (the advisers of the president) rely as a justification for the seizure of British ships in the open sea, upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess." The government of the United States has steadfastly taken just the reverse of the position which Lord Salisbury has imputed to it. It holds that the ownership of the islands upon which the seals breed, that the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, that their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly returning thereto, and all the facts and incidents of their relation to the island give to the United States a property interest therein; that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia during the whole period of its sovereignty over the land and waters of Alaska; that England recognized their property interests so far as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interference with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership of Alaska, and during the first nineteen years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is yet to be determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1886 and subsequent years has changed the law and equity of the case thereto prevailing. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Point By the Post.

LONDON, May 8.—The Post comments severely upon the unsatisfactory aspect of the New Orleans dispute with reference to the relations of the federal government with foreign countries. "We cannot suppose that Mr. Blaine deliberately intends to put forth documents of purely domestic significance as the basis of negotiations with Italy."

National Republican League.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The protracted conference of the National Republican league, which has been in session for a week, closed yesterday. The appointment of a sub-executive committee was postponed until July 1, when a meeting was called of all members of the national committee of the league and all the presidents of the state leagues. Mr. T. E. Byrnes, of Minnesota, has been appointed national organizer of the league. The league's national headquarters have been established at No. 202 Fifth avenue, and will be in charge of Secretary A. B. Humphrey.

Fire at Winona, Minn.

WINONA, Minn., May 8.—Last night the entire plant of Schroth & Ahren's Mill Co. went up in flames. The mill, warehouse and three blocks of lumber were burned. A large number of window sashes and doors were stored in the warehouse. The loss will approximate $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

Ingalls to Deliver Lectures.

NEW YORK, May 8.—It is reported that ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, has been engaged by Major Pond to deliver fifty lectures in the principal cities of the United States, to begin early next October.

Reciprocity With Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Ex-Minister Soteldo, of Venezuela, is in receipt of private advices informing him that the reciprocity agreement proposed by the state department under the provisions of the McKinley bill was on April 23 formally approved by the Venezuelan federal council, as well as by the government, without the slightest change. It thus only awaits the president's signature to become a law.

The Moline Plow, the Deere & Mansur Implement and the Deere & Co. Harvester Cos., of Moline, Ill., are to be consolidated with $3,500,000 capital.

SCATHING REPORT.

The New Orleans Grand Jury Virtually Sustains the Recent Lynching—The Hennessy Jury Bribed By the Mafia and the Course of Justice Perverted.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—After six weeks, investigation the grand jury completed its labor in the Hennessy case and the killing of the Italians at the parish prison by presenting a voluminous report virtually exonerating the lynchers on the ground that it was clearly in evidence that the Hennessy jury had been bribed. Speaking of the Mafia the report has this to say:

The extended range of our researches has developed the existence of the secret organization styled "Mafia." The evidence comes from several sources, fully competent in themselves to attest its truth, while the fact is supported by the long record of bloodcurdling crimes, it being almost impossible to discover the perpetrators or secure witnesses. As if to guard against exposure, the dagger or stiletto is selected as the deadly weapon to plunge into the breast or back of the victim and silently do its fearful work. Revenge was their motto. Jealousy and malice speedily found solace in these methods, while the burning vengeance of the vendetta sought satisfaction in the life blood of an enemy. The officers of the Mafia and many of its members are now known. Among them are men born in this city of Italian origin using their power for the basest purposes, be it said to their eternal disgrace.

The larger number of the society is composed of Italians and Sicilians, who left their native land in most instances, under assumed names, to avoid conviction and punishment for crimes there committed, and others were escaped convicts and bandits, outlawed in their own land, seeking the city of New Orleans for the congenial companionship of their own class. These men know the swift retribution of the law in Italy, for hundreds have been shot down at sight by the military in the mountains of Sicily without second thought. To day there is recorded in the office of the Italian consul in this city the names of some 1,100 Italians and Sicilians landed here during several years past, showing the official record of their criminality in Italy and Sicily. Hundreds of them are among us to-day. We doubt not the Italian government would rather be rid of them than be charged with their custody and punishment.

Such is the well known character of a part of the Italian colony, as it is called, who are domiciled in this city and vicinity. It can not be questioned that secret organizations whose teachings are hostile to the fundamental principles of the government of the United States must be a continual menace to the good order of society and the material welfare of the people. Whether under the name of Mafia, Socialist, Nationalist, or whatever it may be, whether located in New Orleans, Chicago or New York, the meetings of their members create and disseminate seditious opinions with a manifest tendency toward overt acts whose commission partakes of the rankest treason.

The necessity for restrictions in immigration from Italy especially is pointed out as follows:

We have stated in our remarks about the Mafia that several hundred Italian criminals are in this city who should not have left their native land without the indorsement of the American consul as to character and should not have been permitted to land here. The time has passed when this country can be made the dumping ground for the worthless and depraved of every nation. The crisis is reached and on the magnitude of the issue it becomes the duty of the next congress to quickly enact such vigorous laws that complete protection be afforded henceforth against these evils.

At the same time we shall plainly say from our own experience that a large part of the Italian colony in this city is recognized as a worthless class. They do not indulge freely in the use of beer or alcoholic drinks. Fairly industrious, those who remain in the city soon save up a few dollars more by the strictest frugality than otherwise, and soon are doing something for their own benefit. As if by common consent the fruit and oyster business has drifted into the hands of the Italians, the volume of which are in wholesale and retail lines reaching immense proportions. What more could they wish? What more could they ask? No other country on this earth would extend to any newcomers such privileges, and what do we ask in return? Simply that they, like others of foreign birth, should conform to existing laws by which their persons and property are protected; to assimilate in thought and deed with our people in denouncing the wrong and upholding the right; to rise above the fears and persuasions of secret societies, helping to crush their power; and above all else showing an allegiance to the principles of the national and state governments with no doubtful fidelity, realizing that the one flag, as the emblem of freedom, is not less the index of a nation's power, as the stars and stripes, which it must and shall be respected.

Concluding the report says:

The assassination of the late chief of police showed the culmination of a conspiracy. His death was deemed necessary to prevent the exposure and punishment of criminals whose guilt was being fast established by his diligent pursuit. The condition of affairs in this city toward a certain class of violators of the law had reached such a stage that the law itself was well nigh powerless to deal with them so far reaching was their power and influence, in the trial of criminal cases. Good citizens were profoundly impressed by the repeated and signal failures of justice. The arts of the perjurer and briber seemed to dominate in the courts, paralyzing and rendering powerless the ends of justice. Certainly this was a desperate situation.

In the public meeting above referred to—general and spontaneous in character as truly indicating an uprising of the masses—we doubt if any power at the command of the authorities would have been sufficient to overcome its intensity. Evidence is before us from official sources that eleven persons were killed in the attack on the parish prison. In the careful examination as to the citizenship of those men we find that eight of them were beyond question American citizens, and another had "declared his intention" in this court, which act carries with it the renunciation of allegiance to his native country.

It is a noteworthy fact in connection with the uprising that no injury whatever was done to either person or property beyond the one act which seemed to have been the object of the assemblage at the parish prison.

We have referred to the large number of citizens participating in this demonstration, and estimates of judges at from 6,000 to 9,000 regarded as a spontaneous uprising of the people. The magnitude of this affair makes it a difficult task to fix the guilt upon any number of participants—in fact the act seemed to involve the entire people of the parish and city of New Orleans, so profuse is their sympathy and extended their connection with the affair. In view of these considerations the thorough examination of the subject has failed to disclose the necessary facts to justify the grand jury in presenting indictments.

Mangled By a Stallion.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 6.—John Penfield, a horse importer of Clarion, met with a fatal accident. He was leading two stallions through the streets, when they became enraged and each began kicking and biting the other in a frightful manner. Penfield seized a club and attempted to separate them, when one of the enraged stallions grabbed him by the shoulder and inflicted terrible injuries about his person. The horse would not relinquish his hold on Penfield and his mouth had to be pried open with a neck yoke. Penfield was horribly mangled, but is still living.

Four Negroes Cremated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 6.—The most horrible casualty in the annals of railway construction out of Chattanooga occurred at the camp on the Chattanooga Southern railway at Duck Creek siding about midnight last night. The kitchen car of a construction train burned, consuming four negroes—King Meadows, head cook, and John Harvey, Will Browder and Walter Miles, assistant cooks. How the accident occurred is not known, but it is supposed by the officers of the road the men were drunk and the car accidentally set on fire.

The Death of Mrs. Barnaby.

DENVER, Col., May 6.—Prof. Headden has reported to District Attorney Stevens that he had for analysis a piece of the liver, the empty stomach, some of the kidney and some minute pieces of brain of the late Josephine Barnaby. It is thought he found no arsenic.

Indiana Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—Returns from elections in second and third-class cities throughout the state show general democratic gains with the exception of New Albany and Jeffersonville, where the republicans made a clean sweep.

DODGED THE MARSHAL.

A Chilian Insurgent Vessel After Being Captured Slips Away—Important Questions of International Law Raised.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 8.—The steamship Etata, which was seized yesterday by the United States marshal, got away last evening, taking a United States deputy marshal who was on board with her. She left the harbor at a little after 5 o'clock. Her departure was not wholly unexpected, but it was not believed that she would leave as soon as she did. About 5 o'clock the captain's gig, containing himself and five of the crew, pulled out from the foot of H street and as soon as the captain got on board the anchor was weighed and the vessel steamed out of the harbor.

The United States marshal was not aware evidently that his authority was to be disregarded by the captain of the Etata, for at the time of her sailing he was in quest of the schooner Robert and Minnie, which craft he had been ordered to take at any port outside the jurisdiction of Mexico. The vessel was to be seized as a piratical craft.

There is no doubt but the rifles and ammunition on board of the Robert and Minnie was intended for the Chilian insurgents and that the calling of the Etata at this port was for the object of procuring these arms. It is definitely known that communication passed between the steamship captain and the captain of the schooner. The United States marshal arrived at this port about midnight last night with the news that the schooner had eluded him.

There is no doubt now but that the Chilians were determined to leave the harbor at any cost. One of the deputy marshals who was stationed at the mouth of the harbor in a small boat to keep a look-out says that when the Etata passed out the pilot was standing between two armed Chilians while four cannon guarded bow, boat and stern. He also says that at least eighty armed Chilians were drawn up on the deck ready for action. This fact shows that while the vessel was in port she had a plentiful supply of men, arms and ammunition. During her stay in port the only arms displayed was one small cannon, while no more than sixty sailors were at any time seen on her deck. The vessel on leaving the harbor shaped her course north and steamed in the direction of San Clemente.

THE MATTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Attorney-General Miller has made public the substance of the correspondence between the officials here and the authorities at Wilmington and San Diego, Cal., relating to the insurgent vessel Etata and the schooner Robert and Minnie.

The Etata is a Chilian insurgent vessel of iron build. She carries four cannon and about 100 men. The telegram mentioned a probability that the Robert and Minnie would probably go to San Clemente island and there transfer her arms and ammunition to the Etata.

"Can you take the vessel on the high seas without violation of law?" was asked of Secretary Tracy.

"Yes, sir," replied the secretary emphatically.

The escape of the Etata raises important questions of international law. The Alabama claims, which cost the British government $20,000,000, arose in a similar manner, through the equipment of a confederate vessel in an English port and the supplying of men, guns and ammunition to her by British vessels.

RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

**A Tie Vote