THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SAMOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

America Abandons Her Principal Objections.

MALIETOA WILL BE KING AGAIN

The Islanders Will Also Have the Right to Levy Duties—A Special Court for the Land Question.

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BERLIN, June 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The rough draft of the Samoan agreement was signed at half-past 6 to-night. Some delay had been experienced on account of the printer's errors in the original draft which necessitated the reprinting of two pages of the agreement, which is of folio size, like the Congo treaty, and is printed in large type. It covers fourteen pages and contains seventeen articles.

Messrs. Kasson, Phelps and Bates were appealed to, directly after the conference by your correspondent for the definite particulars of the treaty. Each and all of the Americans, however, declared that inviolable secrecy has been imposed on all the members of the conference and upon the American delegates in particular, by special request of President Harrison.

From other sources, however, the general scope of the treaty, as finally agreed upon, was learned to be as follows:

The treaty is eminently satisfactory to all the three governments involved. It is executed in good faith and is likely to put an end to the unfortunate condition of affairs that prevails upon the islands. The fundamental idea seems to be to interfere as little as possible with the independence of Samoa proper, except for the protection of American, German and English subjects, and then only with the consent of the Samoans. That this consent is necessary, is one of the reasons why certain amendments are wanted to the treaty.

The deposition of Malietoa was always considered a grievance by the United States, and the restoration of Malietoa and the status quo that preceded his deposition was one of the main objects for which the American commissioners have been working. This has now been accomplished. Malietoa will return before the treaty is even ratified. Mataafa is considered to have been by a locum tenens for Malietoa, and will retire unmolested into private life. No mention of this occurs in the agreement, nor does anything limit the number of ships of war that either of the treaty powers may keep in Samoan waters.

A definite and well digested scheme, settling the land claims, has been adopted and the favorite English hobby, that the sale of liquor should be limited in all the South Sea islands, finds recognition in the agreement.

Apia is to be placed under about the same species of foreign control as Shanghai, since nearly all the foreigners in Samoa reside there. All three powers retain consular representatives at Apia, but the supreme adviser of the Samoan king, will be a judicial officer of European nationality, who is not specified.

Consuls are to be limited simply to purely consular functions. No one has yet been named in connection with the judicial post. Samoa will not be called upon to pay any indemnity, either to the survivors of the German force, who fell in the skirmish of December 17, or to the owners of plantations for alleged devastation of their property by Mataafa's mo

The treaty, as it stands, can scarcely be objected to by the Samoans to whom, however, it must be submitted.

Mr. William Walker Phelps left here at 9 o'clock to-night to catch the Ulda at Bremerhaven, to-morrow, on which, he sails for home. Messrs. Kasson and Bates, with Consul Sewell, will remain some days to wind up the business of the conference. Mr. Kasson returns home in about a month. Mr. Bates will return home after a short visit to Paris.

The best proof that the conference is settled is the fact that Count Bismarck goes to Konigstein, near Hamburg, to-night, on his regular annual six weeks' leave. His mother, the princess, who is usually with him at such times, this year is at Varzie.

Americans may feel proud of the result of the conference. The Times correspondence says: "It is agreed by the delegates, before separating, to observe the strictest secresy with regard to their decision until the final act is submitted to the senate at Washington, but there can be no doubt that the Americans have emerged from this conference with flying colors, and that Germany has had to content herself with prospects of much less political predominance on the islands than she claimed at Washington, two years ago. This result, it would appear, is much more due to the firm and inexorable attitude of Mr. Blaine than to any political leanings of England towards the power, which it is her highest aim to conciliate."

The News says: "Mr. Phelps leaves, to-night, for New York, and, although he denies it, it is believed that he will be appointed American ambassador here. The first point decided on is the absolute autonomy of the native population, towards which they are secured the right of choosing their king and viceroy. It is almost certain that Malieton will be reelected. American and German representatives will be attached to the king' as advisers, while the English representative will act as arbitrator in case of disagreement. The native government is to have the sole control of the administration, and is to be free to introduce protective duties. Each of the powers is to have coaling stations allotted, and anchoring places."

The Standard says: "The United States government made its adhesion to the Samoa treaty conditional upon its ratification by the senate, and as this can not take place until December next, the status quo will be maintained on the islands until that time. The treaty guarantees the autonomous administration of the Samoan islands, under the joint control of Germany and the United States, Great Britain acting as arbitrator in the event of any difference arising. The Samoans will, under the new treaty, elect their own king and viceroy, and will be represented by a senate composed of the principal chiefs and a chamber elected by the people. Samoa will have the right of levying duties of every description, and the treaty also stipulates that the Germans shall receive a money indemnity for their losses. For the settlement of the land question a special court will be appointed."

The Times says editorially: "It can not be denied that the action of Germany in Samoa has, on many occasions, been high-handed, impolitic and inconsistent, alike with treaty obligations and the interests of other powers. It is, perhaps, as well, therefore, that in this particular case Prince Bismarck should have been made to realize that, where the interests of the United States are concerned, the American government is very little affected by many of those considerations which necessarily restrain the action of those European governments with which he is more accustomed to deal. It is not less plain than even Germany would be compelled to think twice or thrice before provoking a collision with America over such a question as that of Samoa, and we can not but rejoice, therefore, that the influence of the United States has been so moderately and yet so effectually exerted."

The Opinion in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The agreement between England, Germany and the United States on Samoan affairs was signed at Berlin this afternoon. It will not be made public until confirmed by the senate. While it is called an agreement by the officers of the state department, Walker Blaine said, this evening, he thought it would require ratification by the senate. If the instrument signed were only a regulation of the conduct of two countries toward each other, as, for instance, between the United States and Samoa, it would properly be designated as a treaty, but where the instrument signed is to shape the conduct of three governments, viz: the United States, England and Germany, towards a fourth party, Samoa, it is held that its proper nomenclature is an agreement. At the same time, as it is a matter affecting the policy of the United States, it is said it will need ratification by the senate, and that therefore it cannot be made public prior to action by the senate. The agreement was cordially approved by all the members of the conference and by their respective governments. The best of feeling prevailed at the termination of the labors of the commissioners.

THE GREAT FREIGHT CUT.

Lake Lines Will Not Meet the Land Lines and Advance.

CHICAGO, June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—After another day's deliberations, the Western Freight association is apparently as far as ever from a settlement of the break in rates between Chicago and St. Paul. The matter was referred to a committee this morning. This afternoon it reported a resolution that the rail lines should advance the through rates to the old basis and ignore the Lake lines, and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern. The resolution led to an animated and very acrimonious discussion, and it was soon developed that it could not be carried. A resolution to abolish pro rating at Missouri river points was then discussed, with a like result. No resolution looking to a definite settlement of the complication was introduced. It is the belief of Chicago merchants that the roads intend to dilly-dally over the problem and postpone the inevitable equalization of the through and local rates as long as possible.

The Chicago freight bureau, representing the board of trade, will take legal action to have the present discriminating rates equalized unless the freight men come to a conclusion in a few days. As shown before, the Chicago jobbers must pay 90 cents a hundred to St. Paul, where easterd jobbers pay but 28 cents. The opinions of the best judges is that the roads must take their medicine and reduce local rates to at least a 38-cent basis. At present the lake lines absolutely refuse to compromise on any basis. They claim to be getting 90 per cent of the business at remunerative rates, and that they would be foolish to give up their advantage.

The Fort Dodge Cow Ordinance.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mayor Pearsons published a card, this afternoon, in answer to some anonymous letters sent him in relation to the prohibitory law and notorious cow ordinance. He roasts the council severely, and says he can't do anything while they tie his hands and bind his every action. The card creates something of a sensation, when taken in connection with the existing interest in the cow question. At the meeting, last evening, the council refused to rescind the obnoxious ordinance.

State University Commencement.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—Commencement exercises at the State university began, to-day, with the review dress parade and sham battle of the university battalion. Nearly three thousand people witnessed these exercises on the campus. The battalion was reviewed by Colonel Gilchrist, commander of the Third regiment, and Lieutenant Read, of the regular army, the new instructor in military science at the university. This evening the commencement exercises of the literary societies of the college were held, They all united in a programme, furnished by representatives of each of the four.

Kearney High School.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The commencement exercises of the Kearney high school took place this evening in the opera house. The class consists of twelve, of whom Harry Calkins, son of Hon. E. C. Calkins, and Robert Le Fountaine are the only male graduates. The girls are Annie B. Arnold, Ruth Barnd, Blanche Conner, Edith M. Finch, Nettie E. Forehand, Ciara M. Huston, Susan M. Lyman, Anna P. Ray and Merta J. Wickham.

The Self-Sacrificing Brother.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jim Rainey, the young man from Greenwood, who has been serving a sentence in the county jail for chicken stealing for which a brother was guilty, was released to-day, after his father had announced his intention of prosecuting the officers.

A New Newspaper.

CREIGHTON, Neb., June 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Creighton Courier is out, to-day with its first issue. It is republican in politics, and fills a long felt want," as there has been no republican paper in the city for two years. Local capitalist are backing the new enterprise, and it bids fair to become an influential institution.

A Vicious Dog.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The twelve-year-old daughter of Thomas Bates, in this city, was attacked by a vicious dog, late last night, and severely wounded. She has been in convulsions ever since, and may not recover. The dog was not suffering from hydrophobia.

It Was Loaded.

CENTROPOLIS, Neb., June 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—While loading a 32-calibre bulldog revolver, yesterday, F. M. Jordan closed the barrel too sharply, add discharged one cartridge, the bullet of which went through his left hand. One bone was nearly all blown out.

Democrats to be Dismissed.

PENDER, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Reports received here to-night from the Winnebago agency strongly indicate that Colonel Warner, the agent during Cleveland's administration, and the rest of the democratic officials, are to be retired within a fortnight, or less.

For a Hospital.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Buckstaff property, in South Lincoln, was bought to-day by the Sisters of Charity, and will be fitted up for hospital. It consists of five acres of handsomely improved ground.

Boulanger's Letters Seized.

PARIS, June 14.—The police have seized a number of letters from General Boulanger to the Boulangist national committee, in the house of Madame Boulou.

MR. DESMOND IN WASHINGTON

The San Francisco Suspect Not in Hiding.

AT THE SERVICE OF THE POLICE.

But They Don't Seem to Want Him—He Will Talk Plainly to Luke Dillon When He Meets Him.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.

A Chicago dispatch says that a local paper reports Thomas Desmond, who is a prominent Irisman on the Pacific coast, as wanted by the Chicago police for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Mr. Desmond is here and has been since the 22nd of May. He is strongly backed for appointment to some office under the administration and he is in the city in connection with that business. He said when seen to-day that he was surprised to see his name mentioned in connection with the murder of Dr. Cronin. He stated that he did not know Dr. Cronin and had never met him, and that he was not a member of the Clan-na-Gael. Mr. Desmond said he was in New York at the time of the murder. Yesterday, in company with Mr. Thomas Walsh, of this city, Mr. Desmond went to the First precinct station and informed the officers that he was at their disposal. But he found that the police had no information in regard to him. He said, to-day, that he had heard nothing more about the matter, but he held himself in readiness. He wanted it to be understood that he was not in hiding, and further that he had done nothing in his life to be ashamed of. Mr. Desmond attributes the rumor of his connection with the case to Luke Dillon, whom he met casually in New York just before he left that city for Washington. He says that before he returns to San Francisco he intends to meet Mr. Dillon and tell him what he thinks about him.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

There has been quite a gathering of republican members of congress, in Washington, this week, and there has been quite a good deal of growling among them owing to the slowness with which appointments are being turned out for New York state. One of the party has suggested and the others seriously contemplate carrying out a plan for bringing the administration to time. It is proposed to call a meeting of the New York republican members, to be held in this city, at an early day, for the purpose of going bodily to the president and urging upon him the absolute necessity of speedy action there. The republican members say very emphatically, that unless action is taken at once, there is absolutely no chance for the republicans in the state, city or county this fall.

PATRONAGE QUARRELS.

The members of the house and senate who still linger here seemed determined to make up for lost time to-day, and there were more of them among the president's callers than there have been before in some time. These visitors seemed to explain this reason why there is any occasion for growling over the apparent slowness of the administration in making changes in the offices. Scarcely a state delegation exists in which there is perfect harmony among the congressmen in the matter of the distribution of places. For instance, the two senators from Minnesota have two distinct sets of applicants for the federal positions in that state. They do not seem able to heal their differences among themselves, and want the president to help them out. He very naturally declines to interfere in such cases, and the result is that the appointments are delayed. One of the most unpleasant contests which has been bothering the appointing powers is that which has been in progress between Senator Quay and Postmaster-General Wanamaker over the offices in the city of Philadelphia. Anti-administration men have painted the misunderstanding between the two gentlemen in the blackest possible colors, and it has been asserted over and over again that an open breach was imminent. It was learned, to-day, that a perfect understanding has been reached, and that the result will be the appointment of a list of names to the three principal places during the night or to-morrow morning.

To-morrow the president will take another brief vacation, and he has accepted an invitation to take another run down the river on the yacht Restless, and it is probable that he will not return until Monday morning. Next Saturday he will visit Cape May, and will spend Sunday with his family there.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Proctor and the indisposition of the acting secretary of war, General Schofield, no information could be gathered at the war department, this afternoon, as to the probable action of the authorities in the matter of the outbreak of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. It is not thought that the outbreak will prove of a very serious character, and no apprehension is felt here that the Indians will create any cause for general alarm.

The representatives of the health office who have made an examination into the condition of the water supply of the city report that there is danger of an influx of foul matter into the river above the point from which the water is drawn, unless there is something done immediately. The danger comes from a break in the canal caused by the recent floods. There would seem to be far more danger from the exhalations of the sewers, which pour into the river immediately back of the executive mansion. Your correspondent made a personal examination to-day and found a state of affairs existing which should not be tolerated for a single day. The entire sewerage from a large section of the city is discharged into the river just west of the carp ponds, and the high water, which has been the rule since the flood, cause all the filth to move sluggishly along into the main channel of the river at such a rate that the exhalations permeate the entire atmosphere and the stench is simply terrible. When the wind is from the southwest, which it frequently is, all this foul air is carried directly towards the white house, and it is a matter of wonder that the inmates are not constantly under the care of physicians.

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Castolia, Winneshiek county, W. K. Riggs; Chester Centre, Powesheik county, C. B. Smith; Downey, Cedar county, Joseph Crozer; Duncan, Webster county, H. Clausen; Durant, Cedar county, D. Pingrey; Early, Sioux county, W. H. Allen; Irwin, Shelby county, L. L. Granger; Keswick, Keokuk county, Dennis Caver; Lehigh, Webster county, John H. Buck; Manila, Crawford county, John E. McCracken; Nora Springs, Loyd county, George E. Moore; Salina, Jefferson county, Mrs. R. C. Long; Springville, Linn county, George L. Durns; Swaledale, Cerro Gordo county, J. Ford; Terry, Benton county, F. A. Novak; Wanbeck, Linn county, Dewitt C. Doe.

NEW NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS.

The following fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day: Bancroft, Cuming county, George H. Ransom; Crawford, Dawes county, W. C. S. Spearman; Hayes Center, Hayes county, George L. Wallace; Ravenna, Buffalo county, F. P. Wilsey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. E. J. Meacham was to-day appointed a member of the pension board at Washington, Ia.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the medical corps of the army have been ordered: Surgeon Albert Hart, relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, New York, and ordered to duty at Fort Omaha, relieving Surgeon Justus M. Brown, who is ordered to duty at Fort Meade, Dakota, relieving Assistant Surgeon W. C. Shannon, who is ordered to duty at Fort Yates, Dakota.

Senator Manderson to-day secured the appointment of K. P. Yutzy, of Richardson county, as special agent of the general land office.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. Ives, relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and ordered to duty at Fort Lyon, Colorado, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. L. Phillips, who is ordered to duty at Fort Crawford, Colorado, relieving Assistant Surgeon W. D. McCarr, who is ordered to duty at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

By direction of the acting secretary of war the leave of absence granted Captain Charles A. Aligood, military storekeeper, May 18, 1889, Department of the Platte, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles H. Bonesteel, Twenty-grst infantry, April 22, 1889, division of the Missouri, is further extended to June 30, 1889.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—Nelson A. Smith, Benjamin F. Pope, William L. Loy, William J. Emigh. Increase—Thomas J. Kidd (deceased), William H. Hiatt.

Pensions allowed Iowans: Original invalid—General C. Murphy, Ira J. Allen, Brazil Stuart, Thomas L. Montgomery, Timothy O'Donohugh, Joseph W. David, Samuel Gordon, George Nelson, Lewis W. Davis. Increase—Thomas B. Dotson, Henry H. Young. Original widows, etc.—Nancy, mother of James T. Wise.

AFFAIRS AT JOHNSTOWN.

Several Workmen at the Bridge Injured by Flying Debris.

JOHNSTOWN, June 14.—Johnstown is dripping to-night and a more dreary place could scarcely be imagined. Eight bodies were recovered from the ruins to-day, three being identified. They were William B. Hess, a prominent merchant, Captain O'Connell, an old resident, and Mary Holtman, his housekeeper. The bodies of an elderly lady and fair young girl were found clasped in each others arms and reclining on a sofa. Five others were so charred as to be unrecognizable.

The first train through to Altoona went through Johnstown this morning.

Several hundred men arrived to-night and hosting engines are coming in on every train. The electric light plant is being removed to the stone bridge. The wreckage will be lighted up and the work continued unceasingly until the last remnant is removed. Heavy charges have been put in the wreckage all day and several workmen were injured by flying debris, one seriously.

A house to house canvass will be inaugurated to-morrow to secure as near as possible an accurate list of the living and dead. The system of registration attempted a week ago was not effective.

A large amount of lumber arrived to-day, consigned to the state. It will be distributed to the more needy merchants to erect temporary structures in which to resume business.

BAD FOR HILL.

The Democratic Papers of Ten States Almost Solid Against Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Republic (democratic) will to-morrow print an entire page devoted to the opinions of democratic editors as to the availability of Governor Hill, of New York, as a democratic standard bearer in the presidential contest of 1892. The newspapers to which the query was addressed circulated in ten states, whose democratic opinion is strongly represented by them. There is but one expression in favor of the nomination, coming from the Augusta Chronicle, a protection paper. Of the others, all but two are unqualifiedly opposed to the nomination of Hill. The two exceptions are the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal. Mr. Watterson declined to commit himself to an opinion now.

A BLOODY AFFAIR.

The Result of a Colored Constable's Attempt to Arrest a White Man.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 14.—Meagre details of a bloody affair, last evening, at Given's store, thirty-eight miles southeast of here, reached the city this morning. It seems a colored constable undertook to arrest a white man for horsestealing. The man resisted and a fight ensued between him and his friends, and the constable and his friends. Revolvers were freely used, and four whites and two negroes were killed outright, while at least a dozen others were wounded, some probably fatally.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Rebuilt Through the Flooded District.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Under the direct supervision of the officers in charge of the engineering and transportation department of the Pennsylvania lines, the last rail needed to connect the severed parts of the great thoroughfare was placed in position on Thursday afternoon. The new track is substantially built and will be gradually tested until Monday, June 17, when the great trunk line will be opened and express trains, with Pullman cars, will again run through in both directions, between Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland on the west and Baltimore, Washington Philadelphia and New York on the east.

An Assured Railroad.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day, the Sioux Falls, Yankton & North Platte railroad company was organized here; incorporators, J. M. Spicer, E. A. Sherman, R. F. Pittigrew, D. R. Bailey, John R. Gamble, George Scougal and L. M. Purdy. Mr. Spicer is president of the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad company, and the others are prominent citizens of Sioux Falls and Yankton. The object is to build a line from Sioux Falls to Yankton, and then connections with the Yankton & Norfolk road will be made. This will make an air line route from the Union Pacific to Duluth for the Manitoba system.

A Valuable Jump.

PUEBLO, Colo., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The discovery, by Judge W. J. Kerr, that eighty acres of land in this city, had never been filed upon has been verified by the old territorial surveys and the surveyor-general's records. Kerr filed upon it, paid fees and located property valued at half a million dollars.

An Engineer Shot.

ABERDEEN, Miss., June 14.—In an altercation, to-day, between Locomotive Engineer Terry Smith and Section Foreman Eaker, the latter fired twice with a pistol, killing Smith instantly. Smith was a member of the order of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His remains were shipped to his family at Minonk, Ill.

Small Pox in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The annual meeting of the state board of health was held, to-day. The report of the president showed that during the present year small pox had prevailed in twenty-one counties of the state. There were 298 cases of all grades, classes and conditions; of this number 14 died and 265 recovered.

Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 14.—This afternoon an unknown woman, supposed to have arrived here on the 3:10 Buffalo train, committed suicide by jumping from Railway Point, in Prospect park. In an instant her body was swept over the American falls. Shortly afterward it was seen floating in the river and toward the Canada side. The body was properly cared for.

ALEX. SULLIVAN OUT ON BAIL

Four Chicago Men Go On His Bond for $20,000.

LITTLE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

Judge Tuley Sifts All the Testimony Taken Before the Coroner's Jury—The Court Room Jammed.

Sullivan Scores One.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Alexander Sullivan was to-day restored to liberty by Judge Tuley. The release was the immediate result of Sullivan's application for a writ of habeas corpus. His bail was fixed at $20,000 and was promptly furnished by four well known citizens, each of whom represented many times the total amount asked. Mr. Sullivan walked out of court, after having been less than three days in custody. The judge held that the coroner's jury had been influenced by outside sentiment. Seldom, if ever, has a case drawn such a crowd as that which assembled this afternoon to hear the expected decision. The court room was jammed and a big concourse of men assembled in the corridor adjoining, seeking to catch from afar the words from the judge's lips.

States Attorney Longenecker and his assistant, Mr. Baker, were in close consultation with Judge Tuley before he came on the bench. Several unknown men also entered his chamber. They were presumably members of the coroner's jury who returned the verdict in the Cronin case.

Mr. Sullivan was early on the scene. He was brought in by Sheriff Matson personally, who escorted him through the judge's chamber before the chancelor's arrival, on account of the crowd at the other doors. On Sullivan's arrival he took a seat in the center of the circle formed by his lawyers, Messrs. Trude, Windes and Gilbert, with whom he entered into whispered consultation. A score of members of the bar evinced professional and friendly interest in Mr. Sullivan by being present.

The was a wait of three-quarters of an hour before Judge Tuley reached the court room. Finally at 3:45 p. m. he ascended the bench with a written opinion, which it soon became apparent had been made after an analysis of the whole mass of testimony in the case, and not as first proposed merely that relating to Sullivan alone. Sullivan braced himself in his chair and kept his eyes fixed on the court as Judge Tuley said:

"I suppose there will be no further steps taken beyond this evidence before the coroner's jury."

Longnecker replied:. "That is all. There is no additional testimony."

"Because if you had any the court would feel compelled to hear it," said the court.

Judge Tuley then, in his characteristic matter of fact manner, began reading his decision, and had not proceeded two minutes, when the frowns of those identified with the prosecution showed which way was the drift.

The decision, in substance, is as follows:

The judge said that the application before him was for the release of Alexander Sullivan on bail, under the bill of rights, which provided for the bailing of persons accused of murder, where the evidence was not strong or the presumption of their guilt was not strong. The court referred to the terms of the agreement by which the matter was left to him, on the evidence before the coroner. He said he had read 1,100 pages of type written pages of evidence, taken before the coroner's jury. Much of the testimony was irrelevant, and incompetent before a court, but a wide scope was allowed a coroner in such investigations. He could even hear hearsay evidence, if it gave direction to the form in which an inquiry should be directed so as to bring about the discovery of the persons guilty of Dr. Cronin's murder. There was a good deal of this hearsay evidence. Mrs. Conklin and Scanlan testified that they heard Cronin say that there was a plot to assassinate him and that Sullivan was back of it. Barry, Morris and O'Brien testified substantially to the same things, saying that Cronin was afraid of Sullivan. Boland and Buckley, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Ford and Mr. Ives testified later to a singular statement by Cronin as to his cross-examination before a notary, and that he believed that it was part of a plot and that Sullivan was at the head of it. Dillon said he talked about it so much that he believed Cronin had Sullivan on the brain. Haggerty's evidence was probably the most important as against Sullivan and the statements he testified that Cronin made were made about the time of Cronin's trial. The testimony given by Haggerty on that point was substantially the only evidence that Sullivan made a direct threat against Cronin's life. There was practically no other evidence bearing on Sullivan's alleged threats in 1885, except Haggerty's. The court knows of no law that would admit declarations of Cronin made out of Sullivan's presence. It would not be admitted before a committing magistrate. It was shown by evidence that Sullivan was prominent in Irish nationalist circles; that the triangle controled Irish matters; that several camps were expelled, as also was Cronin; that from Cronin's presence on the committee which tried Sullivan, Boland and Tenney, Sullivan was inspired with an enmity toward Cronin, which the evidence showed was reciprocated. Cronin was murdered as the result of a conspiracy. That was also shown by the evidence, and likewise it showed that back of this conspiracy were personal enemies of Cronin. But what evidence was there that Sullivan was one of those enemies? There was no act in connection with the murder which related to Sullivan. It was not shown that he had any thing to do with the horse which carried Cronin to his death or that he rented the cottage, and the evidence against the other accused parties would probably stand if the statements of Cronin as to Sullivan were obliterated entirely.

Another theory was that Cronin was removed to prevent disclosures, but there was no evidence that he had any facts which would die with him. The facts in his possession lived after his death. The coroner had been unable to find any trace of any proceedings in any camps to condemn him to death.

Another theory was that he was removed because he was a British spy. If Cronin were removed by the United Brotherhood, it could not be seen how Sullivan actuated it, since he had not been a member for several years. The evidence didn't show that Sullivan had any relations, social or otherwise, with Coughlin, O'Sullivan or Woodruff, or that he met them or that there was a conspiracy.

The coroner's jury was largely influenced by outside sentiment. There was no doubt that the suspicion against Sullivan was strong, and that he felt a bitter and malignant hatred of Cronin there was no doubt, but it was almost impossible that if he was guilty of conspiracy to kill Cronin, he would have promulgated, two weeks after Cronin's murder, his protest made at the Buffalo trial, in which he branded Cronin as a scoundrel and a perjerer. No impartial man could believe it possible; no jury could convict Sullivan on the evidence presented.

"As any hesitation ought to be resolved in favor of personal liberty," said the court, "I will admit his release to bail and hear the counsels' suggestions as to the amount."

State Attorney Longenecker suggested $20,000 bail, which Lawyer Trude thought would be excessive. Longenecker said that he would consent that the bail should remain as fixed, provided the indictments were found on no other evidence than that already before the coroner's jury. If additional evidence were introduced he would reserve his right to secure a capias and then settle the question of additional bail.

The grand jury resumed its work this morning, and a number of witnesses were examined. Judge Longenecker was asked about the possibility of indictments against Moroney and McDonald, of New York, being returned to-day, and he said he hoped to secure such indictments in order to head off the habeas corpus proceedings in New York. "If any action is taken in this matter," he said, "it will be taken before night."

In answer to a question as to Governor Hill's probable action in the Moroney-McDonald case, Chief of Police Hubbard said to-day: "We are waiting and expecting and indictment against these two men by the grand jury. Governor Hill has intimated that he will grant a requisition on an indictment, so that the case will be tested just as soon as the grand jury acts, which will be some time during the afternoon."

A number of witnesses in the Cronin case, who should be able to identify the mysterious "J. B. Simonds" who rented the Carlson cottage and did other quer things, left for New York to-night. There is a suspicion that the grand jury returned indictments to-day against Moroney and McDonald, but that fact has been purposely kept secret.

Thomas Tierney, an employe of Iceman Sullivan, is the latest suspect in the Cronin mystery. To-night Tierney is occupying a cell at one of the solice stations. The officers claim his whereabouts on the night of May 4 have not been accounted for, and that there are a number of matters connected with the case in which it is found he has not told the truth. Tierney is a member of the Clan-na-Gael.

Sullivan's Friends Jubilant.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Alexander Sullivan's friends were jubilant to-night. A. S. Trude, his counsel, said:

"This is but the beginning of the light. Remember this is the first and only test yet had of all that mass of slanderous gossip and hearsay. Not one of those men who showed their malice in every word while telling what they 'believed,' and 'thought,' and 'imagined,' was duly cross-examined, nor has a single witness yet been called in behalf of Mr. Sullivan, yet Judge Tuley says there is not a word in the 1,100 pages of type-written testimony on which a jury could convict. Now just imagine a trial when he and his witnesses could be heard. Sullivan's office is in the very next building to the coroner's office, but he was never even asked for information. From all over the country Mr. Sullivan has been receiving letters and telegrams expressing indignation at the course pursued toward him, and tendering him any aid and sympathy. He has steadily refused to allow any use to be made of these communications or any mention of them, but I can take the responsibility of saying that his friends will now begin to have their confidence in him justified."

Pinkerton Men in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Three Chicago detectives, connected with the Pinkerton agency, began an investigation into the Clan-na-Gael affairs in Brooklyn yesterday. According to the Eagle, of that city, they are of the opinion that at least one of the men who murdered Cronin came direct to Brooklyn from London, and that the details for Cronin's removal were arranged by the Clan-na-Gael men in that city.

The New York Suspects.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Writs of habeas corpus for John J. Moroney and Charles McDonald came up this morning, one before Judge Patterson in the court of oyer and terminer, and the other before Judge Andrews in the supreme court chamber. To enable counsel to obtain written return to the writs it was agreed that the matter should go over until to-morrow.

Moroney told a Mail and Express reporter to-day that he never had a photograph of himself. He and his friends allege that the arrests made here are for the purpose of destroying Alexander Sullivan if possible, and for a reflection on Patrick Egan. Moroney and Clan-na-Gael men say that Luke Dillon's object in Chicago is not to find the murderer of Cronin, but to drag Sullivan in the mire and make him so notorious that President Harrison will not appoint him to public office. They allege that Dillon's actions are directed from New York city, and that John Devoy is engineering the movement which is now bringing odium on Irish organizations.

Another Mare's Nest.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—William G. Melville, of this city, is at present a clerk in the office of the Trans-Missouri Railway association. He formerly traveled for the St. Paul & Kansas City railroad. On the 15th day of last April he was in Chicago on business for the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City company, and he registered his name, W. G. Melville, at McCoy's hotel, in that city. The Chicago detectives heard that John J. Moroney, the Irishman who is supposed to be one of the murders of Cronin, registered at the hotel about April 16, and they examined the register and after comparing the alleged specimens of Moroney's handwriting with the names in the register declared Moroney had written the W. G. Melville.

The detectives also discovered that Thomas Desmond, the Irish nationalist of San Francisco, had numerous interviews with Moroney or Melville at the hotel between April 16 and April 21. Melville only stopped in Chicago one day, and the man who had interviews with him was not the Irish nationalist, but Sam Stophelet, another railroad man, who is at present also a clerk in the same office with Melville.

On May 3 W. A. Mellville and wife, of St. Paul, registered at the same hotel, and the detectives are making a strong, but unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the two hands as shown in the writing on the register. W. G. Melville is not an Irishman, and never had anything to do with the Clan-na-Gael. He was reared in Lawrence, Kan., and since leaving school has been in the employ of railroads.

THE AUGUSTANA SYNOD.

Expresses Sympathy With the Temperance Movement.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 14.—At the opening of the sixth session of the Augustana synod, a resolution was adopted expressing hearty sympathy with the temperance movement in Pennsylvania, Nebraska and South Dakota, and wishing it success at the coming election. The new constitution was rejected, and a resolution was presented recommending the appointment of a committee to prepare a new one. The committee on the revision of the liturgy reported, but as the whole matter was in unsatisfactory shape, it was resolved to appoint a new committee to prepare a liturgy and report next year. Educational work was the special order to day. The first item was the adoption of a new constitution. This was postponed until all other reports bearing on the college and seminary has been acted upon.

The Lutheran Synod.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—At this morning's session the Lutheran synod of the United States, the discussion was devoted to home missions. The tiennial report of the board showed twenty-six new congregations had been organized, and 10,830 members enrolled. The contributions aggregated $210,000.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Helvetia, from Liverpool.

At Baltimore—The Lord O'Neil, from Swansea, and the Baltimore, from Liverpool.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, cooler, northerly winds.

For Dakota: Fair, preceded by light rain in southern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds.

The English Turf.

LONDON, June 14.—The race for the Manchester cup, of the value of 200 sovereigns, and 2,000 sovereigns added to the handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 1½ miles, was won by Gotillion, Indian Prince second, Lord Lorne third.

THE MURDERING REDSKINS.

Reviving the Ancient Pastimes of Shooting and Scalping.

ELEVEN SQUATTERS DISAPPEAR.

Houses Burned and Stock Gone—Regular United States Troops Marching for Mille Lacs—The Indians Supplied With Whiskey.

Latest Reports From Mora.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The latest intelligence from Mora says that Jens P. Stevenson reached that point at 5:30 this afternoon, direct from the scene of the Indian massacre at Mille Lacs. He says the reds are still on a great spree and threatening to burn houses and kill the inhabitants. The only persons known to have been massacred are Olaf Magunson, who was shot through the head and right lung with a Winchester, and the father and son of a family named Swanson. The father was scalped and his body thrown into the lake; the son was brained with a club.

He says that three families, consisting of eleven persons, who squatted on the reservation in April, have disappeared and their houses have been burned. Their stock is also missing. Whether they have fled southward, or been murdered, is an open question.

Companies A, D and K, Third infantry, United States army, arrived at Mora by a Manitoba special train from Fort Snelling at 4:30 this morning. They are under command of Captain G. W. H. Stouch, and immediately made preparations to march across the country, twenty-nine miles to to Mille Lacs. He had not completed the marching arrangments when he received an order from General Ruger, ordering the main body of the command to be kept at Mora, and a detachment of thirteen men, under command of Captain Hanna to be sent on to the reservation. The detail, accompanied by a dozen reporters, left Mora at 10 o'clock this morning. If serious opposition is met couriers will be sent back to Mora at once, and the command will be moved to the front in a body.

It is expected that important arrests will follow this march, and an attempt be made to check the ingress of squatters. It has been ascertained from Evan Mickelson, who sent the dispatch to the governor, asking for aid, that on Wednesday, Olaf Magunson, who was holding a claim on land reserved to the Indians under treaty, was attacked by a party of bucks, shot twice in the head and body and killed. The Indians had been on an extensive spree and were drunk at the time of the murder, and, after the killing, went from point to point of the reservation warning settlers and others coming in, that they mut leave or be killed. Briggs Bros., living at Mille Lacs, hearing of the murder, wrote out a telegram stating the facts and forwarded it to Mora, to be sent to Governor Merriam over the signature of Mickelson. This was done, and Mickelson remained here to meet the troops.

Sheriff Williams, of Kannabec county, who is here, confirms the story of the killing of Magunson. He says that the Indians are made desperate by the vast quantities of whisky being illegally shipped into the reservation by white men. The small towns lying on the outskirts of the reservation have firms in them making a regular business of this whisky shipping. The Indians have a more genuine grievance in the settlement of whites upon their lands. Claims are being taken up, although the government will give no title. The bucks are in an aggressive mood most of the time, and minor conflicts between them and the whites are not infrequent. There are 150 Chippewa bucks at the source of the trouble; the whole outfit, with their families, making between five and six hundred persons. Mora is the nearest railroad point to the reservation, and the people here agree that whisky and squatters are the chief causes of the outbreaks.