Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1879. NUMBER 364.

BURKE'S BAULK.

Another Interesting Chapter in the Great Kidnaping Case.

HOW THE TABLES WERE TURNED,

And St. Paul Legal Lore Beat Chicago Cuteness and Pluck.

THE PARTIES BACK IN ST. PAUL.

Burke as the Guest of Sheriff King and Frank of His Wife.

FACTS TO BE DEVELOPED TO-DAY

By a Hearing of the Kidnaping Charge Against the Chicago Man.

"Will be in St. Paul Sunday morning." Deputy Sheriff Harrison's telegram from Hastings after he had "got both of 'em," Frank and Burke.

Sunday morning, yesterday, he got to St. Paul at 6:10 o'clock on the Chicago train. With him Burke. Not a few assembled to give them a reception. They had either waited up all night or had got the call in time to see Burke. There was great curiosity to see Burke. His name and person had usurped the prominent position previously occupied by Frank. Perhaps an ordinary affair for a sheriff to arrest and run off with a prisoner. But the sudden, unexpected and clear grit shown by Burke in the second arrest—in a car, where Frank had numerous friends and an attorney—made the man at once notable.

In the dim light of the early morning, Deputy Sheriff Harrison, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, got off the train with his prisoner, Deputy Sheriff Burke, of Cook county, Illinois. Harrison's well known figure was recognized at once, and the man with him was saluted with—

"That's him."

"Where's Frank?" was asked by half a dozen or more.

"He's with Rouleau, coming up with the team," was the answer.

The two, Harrison—exchanging a few words with some of the bystanders—and Burke, repaired to the jail.

At 7:30 o'clock the carriage with Officer Rouleau and Frank in it drove up to the jail. Both got out, with a shiver rushed up to the grateful warmth of the stove.

The bells for matin service rang out. Burke expressed a desire to attend church. He was sent over "to confess his sins." Frank drew himself up, thoroughly warmed, and signified his desire to go home. Accompanied by Mr. Harrison, Frank, after a compulsory absence of three days, started for home.

The carriage stopped in front of No. 118 East Eighth street. Mrs. Frank had been apprised of the probable return of her husband. The sound of the carriage wheels had been heard, for as the carriage stopped, mother with her children about her stood in the door-way. Welcome home!

THE TWO LIONS.

There were two lions in St. Paul yesterday, Burke and Frank. The first was a caged lion, and from his position would naturally be supposed to be a morose lion. He wasn't, but took the condition of affairs very even tempered and without any appearance of uneasiness. Frank was the free lion and roamed about home at his own sweet will, doubtless greatly cozened by his happy wife and children.

Both received a great number of callers. Friends came in to see Frank and congratulated him on his escape. Little opportunity was given him for rest.

Burke made a reception room of the sheriff's office, and held a levee. A constant stream of visitors dropped in at five minute intervals all day. He, Burke, met the pressure of the oft repeated introductions in a jovial pleasant way. He appreciated the situation, that Sunday's sun rose on him as famous. He hadn't sought the fame, and as his visitors thrust it upon him, he didn't act churlishly, but met them with pleasant explanations and a hearty "time o' day."

Among Mr. Burke's visitors were Chief Munger of Minneapolis, accompanied by a delegation from the adjunct. Mr. Chris D. O'Brien had a few minutes talk with him, and in leaving, whispered that "Burke was a thoroughly good fellow." County attorney Rogers, also looked. Capt. Clark came in "to spot" him, in case his pluck bubbled up to attempting an escape. Mr. W. P. Clough, his lawyer, was closeted with him for some time. Mayor Dawson sought and obtained an interview. They went into a secret consultation, as it were, the nature of which can be surmised. Besides these visitors, a great many more big and humble came in for introductions. Inquiries—instituted by many young ladies, it is said—were made to learn whether Mr. Burk were married or not. He is.

Thus Sunday passed away for the two actors in the three day's drama spread over several counties and two States.

Frank's Story.

A two-story, modest looking frame house, painted brown, situated on Eighth near Wacouta street. The residence of Samuel Frank, Esq. A GLOBE reporter pulled the bell, and in response the door was pulled open. The GLOBE's mission was divulged, and Mrs. Frank, for it was she who opened the door, said Mr. Frank was in.

"Can I see him?"

"You can. Step in."

After a little delay, caused by some little difficulty in arousing him from a nap, Mr. Frank came in.

"The GLOBE would like to have your story, Mr. Frank."

"From the first?"

"From the first."

"You mean," said Mr. Frank, "from the time I left here—"

"Yes, from the time you left St. Paul until you returned."

"Well then, Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. Weber—"

"Mr. Weber?"

"Yes, Mr. Weber, chief of the police, came here and inquired for me—"

"Mr. Frank wasn't in," interrupted Mrs. Frank, "and I told Mr. Weber that he'd be back about 12 or 1 o'clock. I asked him what he wanted, and he told me that one of Papa's (Mr. Frank) clerks had gotten into some trouble, and he wanted to see him about it."

"Well," resumed Mr. Frank, "about 12 o'clock, or very near it, Mr. Weber rang at the door again. I went to the door. He stepped partly in the hall and said to me, "Mr. Frank, you are arrested."

Before I had time to make any answer, he introduced me to the other man, (Burke) who was then standing in the door way. I asked what I was arrested for. They gave me no reply, but ordered me to put on my coat and come along.

"I asked them to let him get his dinner," said Mrs. Frank, "but they wouldn't."

"When we got out to the door," continued Mr. Frank, "Mr. Weber got on one side, and Mr. Burke on the other. I again asked Mr. Weber why I was arrested. He only smiled, and would give no answer."

"And he wouldn't answer me, either," interjected Mrs. Frank.

"After we got out on the street, we walked along to Wacouta, down that to Seventh street. There stood a carriage. I was ordered to get in. I was so confused and excited I didn't know how to act. I got in and the hack was driven off."

"All this time you had no idea why you were arrested, for what, or where going?"

"No—yes, I think coming along the streets Mr. Weber told me I was going to the city hall."

"When did you learn where you were going?"

"Not until we were well out of town. Then I was told I was going to Chicago, and was arrested on complaint of Leopold Bros. Mr. Burke gave me some papers to look at, but I was so excited I didn't understand them."

IN HUDSON.

"When did you reach Hudson?"

"About 2:30 o'clock. We went direct to a hotel."

"How did Burke treat you there?"

"Well enough. He wouldn't let me talk to anyone. Kept a close watch on me. We walked about town, and if I saw any one I knew, he took me away from them at once."

"You saw somebody you knew then?"

"Yes, several. But I couldn't get a chance to communicate with anybody."

"You were not permitted to talk to anyone, or send word?"

"No."

"How did your rescue happen?"

"The train for Chicago got in and we got aboard. Just as we entered the sleeping-car, a man came up and said he'd arrest Mr. Burke. 'By what authority,' asked Burke. Then Sheriff Jones told him. Some little scuffling followed or preceded this, and we got off the train. I saw Mr. Cornish then, and learned what it was all about."

"Was this your first intimation?"

"The first. I knew nothing whatever of any effort being made for my release, until the arrest by Sheriff Jones on the train."

Mr. Frank continued his story with an account of all that transpired in Hudson—in detail substantially the same as already published in the GLOBE.

THE RE-ARREST.

The sensational feature of the whole affair was "the re-arrest." Mr. Frank was asked for his version.

"We got on the train, myself, Mr. Cornish, my clerk, Hermann, and others. We were a pretty jolly party. Anyway I was. Nobody thought anything about Burke—I didn't. Just as we were crossing the river—just at the drawbridge, Burke looked in at the front door of the car."

Mr. Frank spoke like the apparition was vividly before him even then.

"He came up to me at once and said, 'Frank, we'll be in Minnesota soon, and I am going to arrest you again.' I hadn't time to say anything before Mr. Winters spoke up and asked 'By what authority?'"

Mr. Winters, who had come in during the progress of the above talk, nodded his head in corroboration.

"At this Burke pulled out some papers with seals on them, and said, 'I have a warrant for him, and I am authorized by the Governor of the State of Minnesota to make the arrest.'"

Mr. Winters—"And he pulled out a revolver and threatened to shoot."

"Yes," acquiesced Mr. Frank, "he pulled out a revolver and said he wanted nobody to interfere with him. At this all became excitement. Just then he put hand-cuffs on me."

"Oh, don't say that," interposed Mrs. Frank.

"It's the truth. He got me up. I asked Mr. Cornish if he had the right, and he said, 'I don't know.' At that we went towards the forward door. The train stopped, and Burke got off pulling me after him. Mr. Cornish got off, so did my clerk, Hermann. Standing on the platform Burke said to Mr. Cornish, 'don't you interfere, I know this matter can be settled, and Frank will be back in St. Paul within forty-eight hours.' I was taken towards a mail-wagon, made to get in, Burke after me. Mr. Cornish came up, asked if the driver took passengers, he said he did, and Cornish and Herman got in. We started towards Stillwater, traveled about a mile, met a farmer wagon, Burke stopped it, hired it for $10 and he and I got in it. Mr. Cornish went on to Stillwater. Mr. Winters was told at the junction to go on to Stillwater and get papers for Burke's arrest. When we got in the wagon—it belonged to a German named Umber—he directed him to drive to Lakeland, a distance of eight miles. We got there, and he hired another team from a man named Pratt. He tried to get Umber to drive on, offering him $50 to do so.

"Had Burke much money?"

"He had plenty. He got some at Hudson from Leopold & Bros. from Chicago."

"Please go on with your story?"

"From Lakeland we went to Hastings. There Burke was arrested by Sheriff Newell."

"In Hastings?"

"Yes, in the office of the hotel. When we got in town, he drove at once to the depot and asked about the train. He found out we couldn't get away, and then he took me to the Tremont house."

"How long after Burke was arrested, did Sheriff Harrison and Officer Rouleau come in?"

"Why, just as he was arrested."

Then Mr. Frank feebly expressed his delight, extreme satisfaction, jubilant condition of mind at this, his second release in one day.

"You've told your interesting story, Mr. Frank, for which thanks. But didn't you have sundry conversations with Burke during your long ride, and what was the nature of them?"

"Oh, yes. He gave me to understand he was in Leopold Bros'. employ, and I could settle with them without much difficulty. He said it was his intention to take me to a station near Chicago, and there I'd have a chance to see Leopold and fix the matter up—I said I couldn't for I had nothing to fix up."

"How did Burke treat you?"

"Well enough. I have no fault to find. He was considerate, kind, and attentive. But he kept a close watch on me and wouldn't give me a chance to talk to anybody."

Mr. Frank concluded by stating that he had at no time particularly objected to going to Chicago. He did not fear the outcome, but rather disliked the mode of his conveyance.

During the recitation of the story Mrs. Frank interposed sundry objections. She had already obtained enough newspaper notoriety, and wanted the Frank name spared from further prominence, "Folks even point at the house," said she.

In telling his story, Mr. Frank wasn't vehement, nor expressed in word or manner any sense of outraged dignity. After duly extending congratulations, etc., the GLOBE man was bidden good bye at the door by Mrs. Frank.

Burke's Story.

Six feet tall; a close knit frame, pleasant face, set off by a piercing black eye, small black moustache, prominent nose, ruddy complexion. An agreeable looking man, with nothing to indicate a "cussed" determination about him, is James H. Burke.

Taking advantage of a leisure moment allowed him by his numerous visitors, a GLOBE man "spirited" him away and got a conference with Deputy Sheriff Burke. Burke is a straight-forward talker, and when asked to give his version of the affair, started out with vigor.

"The afternoon of the 6th, I was told by Sheriff Hoffman, of Chicago, that I would have to go to St. Paul with a requisition for Frank, and that I must bring him back. I was directed to go to Tenny & Flowers' office, get the papers and start as soon as I could. I got them, and left for St. Paul on the evening of the 7th. I got here in the afternoon of the 8th. Next morning about 9 o'clock I called on the Governor and got the warrant to arrest Frank. And I arrested him, and took him off in the way I did to avoid the issue of a writ of habeas corpus.

"Anybody accompany you to the Governor's?"

"No."

"When did you meet Chief Weber?"

"After I got my papers. I called on him to help me to make the arrest. I was authorized to do so by the Governor's warrant."

The mode of the arrest and departure from St. Paul; arrival and attempted departure from Hudson, and all subsequent events there corresponded in all essential particulars to Frank's account.

THE RE-ARREST.

"Let me know something about the second arrest?"

"Well, I made it because I thought I had a right to do it. I held the warrant of the Governor of the State of Minnesota to make the arrest. Frank was in Minnesota, the warrant unrevoked, and I had been commissioned by the Governor of the State of Illinois to bring the prisoner to Chicago. I felt it my duty to do it, and I tried."

Here Mr. Burke pulled out his papers, requisition warrant, etc., and tapped them emphatically.

"The complaint—?"

"The Governor's got the warrant. It was made out by Justice Meach and County Judge Loomis, of Chicago, on complaint of Leopold Bros. It charges a crime—a crime in Illinois, anyway."

"But the rearrest. How was it made?"

"I got on the train at the trestle; the train slacks up there. When about half way across the river I came in the car, and told him I was going to arrest him as soon as we got into Minnesota."

"What was said to this?"

"Some boy, who we afterwards learned was a reporter of a St. Paul paper, jumped up and said 'but we aint in Minnesota.' Just as soon as we got across the bridge I arrested Frank."

"Did you pull out your revolver?"

"There was great excitement of course, and every body rushed up towards us. I took out my revolver, and said I wanted no interference. I had authority to make the arrest and was going to do it. I did not threaten to shoot anybody."

AN IMAGINATIVE YOUTH.

"Just here I wish you'd state for me, that I never pointed my pistol at any one; didn't threaten to shoot any armed or unarmed man, as the *Pioneer Press* reporter states. I was in the discharge of my duty and felt I had the right to resist any interference. I want to say, too, that I never threatened to shoot the reporter, or the young man with him; didn't toss him out of the wagon, for he never was in it. I didn't have a board to brain anyone attempting to get into the wagon, for the reporter only asked me to allow him to get in, and I told him I didn't want him with me. That's the truth."

In all other respects, Burke's narrative of the affair at the junction, in the wagons, the ride, and his own arrest is similar to what has been heretofore published.

"The notion prevails that you are only an agent for Leopold Bros. ——?"

"I was directed by the sheriff (Hoffman) to get Frank and deliver him up to him. I intended doing so. In no way am I working for or under the direction of Leopold Bros. I know them only in this affair as the complainants."

"It is said that you repeatedly stated to Frank that he could easily settle the matter."

"Oh, as to that (laughingly) I may have said much to him, but it was only to induce him to go along without trouble."

"Anything about telling Frank you were going to take him to a station near Chicago to see Leopold, and that he'd have an opportunity for a settlement?"

"I am in no way authorized from Leopold to make a compromise, or anything else. I don't believe I ever said anything of the kind, but if I did it was only to keep Frank quiet and easy."

"Didn't you hand-cuff Frank?"

"I did. I wanted to make sure of my arrest. I didn't know how much I might be resisted. When I got him off the train I removed the irons at once."

"What occurred between you and Mr. Rogers, county attorney, on the train?"

"Nothing that I remember."

"Who advised you to make the second arrest?"

"Nobody in the United States of America—That is, nobody told me, but before leaving Chicago I discussed the whole thing, all the circumstances that might happen, and I was prepared and had it mapped out, what I'd do in any emergency."

"Anything pass between you and Cornish at the junction about a settlement."

"I believe I said if he wouldn't interfere, Frank could settle and return in forty-eight hours—I said that to get him to draw off, but made no promise, because I wasn't authorized to make any."

In a random way, and in a collateral way to the above conversation, Mr. Burke expressed himself, that he only did his duty according to his lights. He refers with genuine thanks to all the officers, with whom he came in contact. He isn't in manner, style, or talk the "desperado" conceived and pictured in fright by the youthful scribe, who was "bounced out of the wagon." Mr. Burke concluded, as a lot of visitors demanded his presence,—

"I created a big excitement, but I didn't mean it.

The Trial To-Day.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Burke will be arraigned in the Municipal Court on the charge of kidnaping. Mr. C. D. O'Rien will prosecute the case, and the defense will be conducted by Mr. W. P. Clough. The complaint against James H. Burke reads as follows:

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss.—

The State of Minnesota to the sheriff or any constable of said county:

Whereas, C. D. O'Brien has this day complained on oath, writing to me the undersigned Orlando Simons, one of the Judges of the District Court, Second Judicial District, Minnesota, that on the 9th day of January, 1879, at the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, one James H. Burke then and there did without lawful authority, wilfully and maliciously, and with force and arms, and with a wrongful intent, to-wit: with the intent to extort money from one Samuel Frank, then and there being, and with the design and intent to cause the said Frank to be sent and taken out of said State, forcibly and secretly seized and confined the said Samuel Frank against his will, with the design and with the intent to extort money from him contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Minnesota, and prays that the said James H. Burke might be arrested and further dealt with according to law.

You are therefore commanded, in the name of the State of Minnesota, to forthwith arrest the said Burke, and to bring him before the Hon. S. M. Flint, judge of the municipal court of the said city of St. Paul, to answer to said complaint, and then and there to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, at St. Paul, aforesaid, on this 11th day of Jan. 1879.

ORLANDO SIMONS
Judge, etc.

Besides the above ordeal, Washington county has prepared another dose for the same offense against Burke. It is proposed to prosecute the affair vigorously and rigorously to vindicate the outraged law of the State. If one bucket will not hold water, the Stillwater case will be invoked. Mr. Burke is apparently confident that he is secure. And such assurances have been given him plentifully by lawyers and friends. The latter he has made in great numbers by his quiet and gentlemanly deportment. The country was aroused against him, but all anger in any one he has met has been at once put to flight. He has not communicated with friends in Chicago, at least by telegraph, being perfectly willing to let the matter stand on its merits, among and with the people who have been aroused and indignant.

Conflict in Authority in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—State judge McConnell, having persisted in trying the cases against revenue officers in Macon county, for alleged illegal arrest, Judge Baxter has ordered him to appear before the United States Circuit court, February 8th, and show cause why he should proceed to try the cases when they have been brought to the United States Circuit court. This brings a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and federal court in regard to the revenue cases to a crisis, and the result is awaited with great interest in Tennessee.

The Horse Wins.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The contest of pedestrianism between George Guyon and the stallion Hessing Jr., ended at 11 o'clock to-night. During the 52 hours the horse had traveled 201 miles and the man 149 miles. Both were in good condition at the finish.

Will Probably Win.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Madame Anderson began her 2,601st quarter mile at 10 o'clock to-night. Everything indicates she will complete to-morrow evening.

WASHINGTON.

WHAT A SUNDAY BROUGHT FORTH FOR "GLOBE" READERS.

Political Gossip, in Which is Included Some Speculations as to the Senatorial Chances of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash—Atkins' Substitute for Burnside's Army Reorganization Bill—A More Gradual Reduction, and Preservation of the Present Rights of the Secretary of War and Staff the Salient Features—General Capital News.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A long and highly important caucus of Republican Senators was held yesterday afternoon devoted principally to a proposition that the Republicans should take an affirmative and congratulatory view upon resumption of specie payments. It was represented that as the bill for the resumption of specie payments after originating in the Senate passed the House four years ago, while that chamber was in Republican hands, it was fitting that the triumphant completion of the policy then originated should be noticed by the Senate before it passed from Republican hands. The suggestion met with great and general approval, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the subject. It is understood that they will embody the Republican doctrine on the question and be cast in a shape to invite the opposition by men as far apart on Democratic side as Thurman and Voorhees. It is hoped, in other words, by emphatically endorsing the currency as it is, to make support of national banks an implied result of their adoption. The resolutions recently proposed by Senator Edmunds on the constitutional amendments came up for consideration, but no special action beyond their general approval was taken.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

A resolution will be introduced in the House next Tuesday from the Potter committee, asking for a sum of money to enter into an investigation of the cipher dispatches. This resolution would have been introduced yesterday, had it not been for adjournment out of respect to Mr. Schleicher's memory. The sudden resolution of the Potter committee to investigate the cipher dispatches, and the fact that all the administration members of the committee voted against the project, causes it to be surmised that counsel of Tilden has seen his witnesses and got his case ready for trial. It is known he has written lately to members of the committee, asking that the inquisition be extended to the ciphering infamy, and there is reason to say that the resolution of the committee has been taken up on his motion with a view rather to whitewash the galvanized mummy rather than to intensify his blackness.

THE NATIONALS AND VOORHEES.

The Greenbackers here insist that the National party will have to be conciliated before Voorhees can be elected. An influential Greenbacker says he thinks Voorhees will be elected Senator for six years beginning March 4th, but declares that he may after all be defeated unless his friends accede to the demands of the Nationals in another matter. Supposing that Vorhees should get every Democratic vote in joint convention he would still lack one vote of a sufficient number to secure an election, if he is returned he must get that vote from the Nationals, of which party there are twenty-six members in the legislature. Now, in order to gain that vote the Greenbackers say the friends of Mr. Voorhees must support James Buchanan of Indianapolis and chairman of the State convention of the Nationals, for the United States Senatorship for the time elapsing between the assembling of the joint convention and March 4th, being about six weeks. There is a precedent in Indiana for such an election.

ARMY REORGANIZATION—NEW BILL.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It seems generally conceded the Burnside bill for reorganization of the army cannot pass. The bill as a whole will be vigorously opposed by some of the ablest members of both houses on the ground that it tends to subordinate the war department and even the President himself to the general of the army and establish a sort of military aristocracy, which is not in harmony either with the wishes of the people or the spirit of our institutions. Some of its leading opponents do not hesitate to say that the authority which it gives the general of the army is not only excessive, but wholly unconstitutional. Under the conviction that the bill in its present shape, or in any shape which it is likely to assume, will fail to receive the approval of Congress. Representative Atkins, with the counsel and suggestive co-operation of some of the ablest officers of the army, has prepared another as a substitute, which although it is of the same general object as the Burnside bill, differs considerably from the latter in its methods and details. Its principal provisions are as follows:

The army is to be reduced to the desired strength, not by summary dismissals or enforced retirements, but by the slower operation of natural laws. Vacancies created by death, casualties, and resignation are to be left unfilled. Regiments are to be consolidated as their affective strength decreases, and the whole army, line and staff alike, allowed to gradually shrink to the desired numerical limits. The retired list, instead of being restricted as now to 400, is to be made as large as the necessities of the service may require, and all officers without exception are to be placed on that list as fast as they become incapacitated for active duty, or reach the age of 62. In the meantime the supply of new officers from West Point is to be cut off.

The bill provides that members of the next two classes graduating from that academy shall, if they so desire, receive $750 each upon completion of their studies, and be permitted to return to their homes subject to recall at the expiration of two years if their services are required.

The provisions of the bill with regard to a reduction of the number of regiments in the army are similar to those of the Burnside bill. The army, however, is placed under the supreme control of the secretary of war, subject only to the higher authority of the President, as commander-in-chief. The power of the general of the army instead of being increased as by Burnside's bill, is strictly limited to its present bounds.

The bill provides for the adoption of the battalion system of regimental organization and makes a change in the present rule of promotion as regards first and second lieutenants. Lieutenants can now be advanced only in regiments to which they are attached, while captains and majors may be promoted to higher ranks in other regiments belonging to the same army service. This difference the bill proposes to abolish by giving lieutenants the same eligibility to promotion in other regiments that higher officers enjoy.

The general features of the proposed organization of the staff departments are similar to those attached to the army appropriation bill by the House last session, and subsequently abandoned. The interchangeability of line and staff officers, which is the much critisized feature of the Burnside bill, is not included in this substitute. Other changes of greater or less importance are made in the details of army organization, but the above are the salient features of the proposed law. It is now under consideration of the sub-committee on the navy appropriation bill, and it is believed the latter will be recommended to the full committee for adoption, at least its more important provisions. If, however, it should not be incorporated in that bill, it will shortly be introduced by Atkins or Hewett of New York, on its own merits as a substitute for the bills of Generals Burnside and Banning.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—For upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, southwest veering to cooler northwest winds with rising barometer, clear weather. For upper lake region, falling barometer followed by rising barometer, southwest veering to cooler northwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and occasional light snow.

SECRET SOCIETY STEAL.

Grand Officers of Odd Fellows Conspire and Collect Fraudulent Insurance—A Swindle of $7,000 and Further Developments Expected—A Triple Tragedy Near Glenwood, Iowa—A Husband Shoots His Wife and Her Father, and to Prevent Arrest Cuts His Own Throat—A Sunday School Teacher and Temperance Advocate Flees from an Exposure of a Wicked Liasion—Miscellaneous Criminal Deeds.

SECRET SOCIETY SWINDLING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The grand officers of Odd Fellows have discovered a conspiracy to defraud the society of insurance money, involving A. O. P. H. Seborn, past grand master, living at Murfreesboro, and D. C. Howell, of Chattanooga. The parties collected $2,000 insurance money and received $2,000 from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, claiming the death of a fictitious person in the Ashtabula accident. The matter has caused an uproar of excitement in the order. Seborn and Howell have confessed. The lodge has taken steps to refund the money. The amount involved in the new scheme to defraud the Benevolent society of Chicago and the United Brotherhood of Pennsylvania is estimated at $7,000. The conspiracy has grown to such large proportions that probably not half the rascality has been developed.

A BLACK SHEEP.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—J. N. Stearns, secretary of the national temperance society, and for many years superintendent of the Green Point Presbyterian Sunday school, recently resigned his church and Sunday school membership, and went South, it is said, to escape threatened exposure of criminal intimacy with one of his Sunday school teachers. The temperance society gave him leave of absence for a month on a salary on account of his illness, but afterwards heard the rumors of his trouble with a member of the Green Point church, and investigated the matter. A curious agreement is shown, signed by Stearns and various church members, by the terms of which Stearns was to sever all church connections, and the members keep certain letters secret said to porve the charges. Stearns is a man of 40 with a family, and was known as the editor of "*Merry's Museum.*"

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

GLENWOOD, Ia., Dec. 12.—A triple tragedy occurred five miles northwest of here last night. Theodore Buschick and his wife have not lived happily together for a long time past, though the exact cause of the difficulty is not known. Last night about dark these troubles culminated in the shooting of the wife, Mary Buschick, and her father, F. W. Boyce. As soon as Buschick did the shooting he fled. His wife will probably not recover. One shot took effect in her right breast. Boyce also received two shots, one in the left arm and one in the right side. Parties started in pursuit of the murderer soon after the deed was committed, and overtook him about noon to-day. When he saw escape was impossible, he drew a knife and cut his throat literally from ear to ear.

A FURTHER RESPITE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—A further respite has been granted in the case of Alex. B. Sayre, wife murderer, whose execution was fixed for Thursday.

THE CHEYENNE CHASE

Desperate Fight of a Small Body of Trailers—The Main Body too Strongly Intrenched For a Successful Attack, and Artillery Sent For—Forty Savages Killed and Fifteen Wounded—Three Soldiers Killed and Two Wounded.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 12.—Reports are received concerning the chase of the Cheyennes. The troops that followed smaller trails were successful in capturing many savages, and killing such as rendered it necessary for self-protection. A detachment consisting of six men of company H., Third cavalry, having discovered a party of savages in a washout, Private Everett, one of their number, dismounted and advanced, calling upon the savages to surrender by signs, etc., signifying to them their desire to capture rather than kill them. The savages in response opened fire, Everett falling mortally wounded. The remainder of the troop gained the nearest shelter, and opened fire on the savages, killing and capturing the entire party, numbering ten.

INTRENCHED.

The troops that followed the main trail succeeded in trailing the savages to where the latter had intrenched themselves in a ravine, whose natural defenses rendered it almost inaccessible. The place was well known to the savages and which in the years past was used for their camping ground. The troops finding it impossible to dislodge the savages without exposing themselves within easy range of the savages' fire, determined to surround them in hopes of getting them to surrender. This determination being acted upon, the troops remained in position all night. The following morning the troops discovered that the Indians had thrown up additional breastworks during the night, with a view to resist any attempt of the troops to dislodge them. The commanding officer seeing any attempt to dislodge the savages from such a position could not be accomplished without sacrificing the lives of a number of his men, as the greater portion of the savages were known to be armed, conceived the idea of sending to Fort Robinson for artillery by which he could more easily dislodge the savages. At 4 o'clock in the evening a 12-pound Napoleon gun left the post for the scene of hostilities.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the names of the men killed or wounded since the outbreak of the savages: Killed—Private Smith, Co. A, Third cavalry; Private Good, Co. A, Third cavalry; Private Everett, Co. H, Third cavalry.

Wounded—Corporal Hulver, Co. A, Third cavalry; Private Egory, Co. C, Third cavalry, all of whom are expected to recover.

Forty savages were killed, fifteen wounded and about fifty captured. Among the wounded was the sister of Red Bear, chief of Red Cloud's band, who was present, having arrived from Pine Ridge agency the day previous. A relative of Red Cloud was killed. Serious trouble is apprehended from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's warriors.

THE INDIANS ESCAPE—MORE FIGHTING.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 12.—Fifty Cheyenne savages are still at large, having escaped from their stronghold among the bluffs last night, where the troops had corralled them. Their trail was followed this morning, going northwest. The advance guard of troops were fired upon by a party of savages at noon to-day, who were doubtless covering the retreat of the main band, and succeeded in killing Corporal Ore, company A, Third cavalry. Other members of the guard, seeing their leader falling dead from his horse shot through the heart, charged on the Indians, who were concealed in a rifle pit near the top of a ridge. In the charge the guard killed one Indian and wounded another. The remaining Indians escaped through the heavy timber. At 4 o'clock this evening the troops had got up with the savages, who surprised the troops by firing a volley into their midst, wounding Private Hunter, Co. C, Third cavalry, in the right shoulder. The savages were entrenched in the bed of a small stream. The troops kept up a continuous fire in the direction where the savages were supposed to be until dark, when the firing was discontinued until morning. Two more companies of the Third cavalry, commanded by Major Vroom, left here at dark this evening for the scene of hostilities, carrying two twelve pound Napoleon guns with them.

THE OLD WORLD.

England and Scotland Visited by Heavy Snow and Swept by Furious Winds—Large Amount of Shipping Damaged and Navigation Obstructed—The Library of Birmingham and Midland Institute Destroyed by Fire—The Most Valuable Shakespearean Collection in the World Included in the Losses—Candahar Captured by Gen. Stewart's Forces—Miscellaneous.

WINTER SNOW AND WINDS.

[Special Cablegram to the Globe.]

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The weather reports that are coming in from all stations tell of the extraordinary severity of winter gales now prevailing throughout the kingdom. A very severe snow storm commenced here this morning. The streets are almost impassable so deep is the fall. All vessels arriving report terrible weather on the Atlantic and Channel. The gale that blew at Cork during Thursday, demolished everything movable in the harbor. In Scotland one of the heaviest snow storms that has been experienced for many years commenced yesterday, accompanied by a terrific southeasterly gale. The report from Liverpool states that the upper Mersey is filled with floating ice, some blocks being over two hundred feet in length by one hundred in breadth.

VALUABLE LIBRARY BURNED.

[Western Associated Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Library of Brimingham and Midland institute at Birmingham, containing 80,000 volumes, burned Saturday. It contained the most complete Shakespearean collection in the world, numbering 8,000 volumes. Comparatively few books saved.

DISCHARGED.

The Weardale iron and coal company discharged fifteen hundred men Saturday, because of depression in trade.

RESUMED WORK.

All railway guards at Leeds have resumed work.

CANDAHAR CAPTURED.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: Gen. Stewart's force marched through Candahar.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A telegram from Berlin says it is stated there that the question relative to the reception, at Merriake, of the Duke of Cumberland has been settled by the Danish minister giving most emphatic assurance of friendly sentiments and the pacific policy of his government.

MUST EVACUATE.

LONDON, Jan. 12—A Berlin dispatch states an understanding exists between the great powers to insist upon the evacuation of eastern Russia by the Russians, within the time appointed by the treaty of Berlin, even if the international commission shall not have completed its labors.

TERMS OF PEACE.

The *Times* leading editorial says: We have every reason to believe Yakoob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless these are such as he can honorably accept. A dispatch from Lahore states that there are strong rumors that Yakoob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

SCULPTOR DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Antonie Augustine Preault, sculptor, is dead.

GERMANY COMPLAINS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A correspondent at Berlin says it is reported Germany has finally complained at Vienna in regard to the tone of the Austrian press on the reichstag discipline bill.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A gale on the coasts of Galicia and Portugal caused great destruction of the small craft. Seventy fishermen are reported drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Italian envoy in Rio Janeiro telegraphs yellow fever has reappeared, and several deaths occurred.

The *Times* states it is generally believed the crisis in the engineering trade has been avoided for the present, as the masters are inclined to waive their demand.

A dispatch from Lahore says Gen. Roberts leaves a small garrison in Khast.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that of 2,500 communists undergoing sentence 2,000 will be pardoned within three days.

M. Leon says the minister of finance will announce at the opening of the chambers that the government is not at present in a position to convert the 5 per cent. rentes. Although the extreme Republicans Saturday expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the ministerial programme, the motion adopted by the Republican union to refer it to the bureau of the chamber did not formally censure. It is considered certain the cabinet will obtain a majority in the chamber.

It is rumored Lieut. MacMahon has declared his intention of resigning if Mr. Dufaure, president of the council resigns.

A despatch from Vienna states the departure of the Greek commissioner Fontier, has been stopped in consequence of the request from the porte for delay.

On the Fly for Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A train of special palace cars, under the superintendence of Samuel Carpenter, general eastern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, bearing a company of about 300 persons, started from Boston at 8.30 last night, enroute for Chicago. The train was transferred from Harlem to Jersey City by the steamer Maryland, and the party left the latter place about five o'clock this morning, with the expectation of making a remarkably quick run, the intention being to reach Chicago at an early hour Monday morning.

Treasury Defalcation.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—To escape investigation of his accounts by the mayor, Frances Bennett, the treasurer of this city, confesses a defalcation of $8,600. Bennett has held the office for many years, and has long been a leading citizen.

Death of Commodore Guest.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 12.—Commodore John Guest, commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard, died to-day. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia Tuesday and the funeral take place Thursday.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

During the year 1878 there were 45 births and 16 deaths in Janesville, Waseca county.

A poor unfortunate in Wabashaw who was badly frozen, a few days ago, died at the poor house.

St. James *Journal:* In St. James, Watonwan county, during the year 1878, there have been 27 births and 17 deaths. Of the births 14 were males and 13 females, and of the deaths 7 were males and 10 females. Of the deaths all but two were children under the age of 12. Of the births only one of twins reported.

St. James *Journal*, Jan. 4: Way freight No. 6, in charge of Conductor Tom Berkhimer, was badly wrecked nine miles east of St. James, on Monday morning last. The train went out from the yards here at 2:45, and when near the Watonwan a broken rail was encountered, and of eighteen cars in the train, sixteen were thrown into the ditch, nine of the number being overturned. The engine, caboose and two box cars remained on the track. The track was not cleared of the wreck until the middle of the day, and all trains for the east were laid up here until in the afternoon. The wrecked cars have been raised from the ditch and taken to the shops for repairs.

RENO'S RACKET.

THE CHICAGO INQUIRY INTO THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Members of the Court Already Putting in Appearance—A "Globe" Reporter Meets and Interviews the Accused Officer—General Defense of His Conduct and Anxiety for a Thorough Investigation—Departure from St Paul of Important Witnesses.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Three or four of the court which is to meet to-morrow to inquire into the charges preferred against Major Reno, arrived in this city from the West this afternoon. A number of witnesses are also en route hither, but may not reach the city before Monday afternoon. Gen. Reno is at the Palmer House, and awaits the convening of the court. In conversation with the GLOBE reporter, Gen. Reno politely, but guardedly answered a few questions put to him in a casual way. He was asked if he had formed any idea of the strength of the enemy at the time his command engaged them in battle.

He replied that the valley in front of him was swarming, and that his force of 112 men was overwhelmingly outnumbered.

NOT A MAN OF MY COMMAND WOULD HAVE SURVIVED,

said he, had we not changed position. The enemy was not only in front, but on our left and rear. They would have closed in on our right and completed a circle in five minutes more. Soldiers will not flinch from duty, so long as they can fight the enemy face to face, but place them in a position where they are as liable to be shot down from behind as from in front, and they are at once disconcerted and unnerved, and cannot do effective fighting. I moved my command back where, like a man crowded into a corner, they could fight without being shot in the back, and but for that my men would have

FARED THE SAME FATE AS CUSTER'S.

In answer to the question whether Custer was aware of his (Reno's) engagement with the Indians, the general said:

He could see from the eminence from where he halted for a brief time, thas the Indians were fighting my command, but he did not come to my assistance, and had we not retreated just as we did we would have been wiped out.

In conclusion Gen. Reno said he was very willing to have the court develop all the facts in the case, and he would cheerfully abide by its decision, but of one thing he was quite certain, namely, that if he ever did his whole duty during his military career, it was at the battle of the Little Big Horn.

The "Globe's" Contribution.

All news in connection with the Reno trial, to commence to-day in Chicago, is of particular and peculiar interest to St. Paul. Reno's record of late years is pretty well known in this community, and has had a partial ventilation in our midst. The GLOBE, aware of this interest, has duly posted and gratified its readers with all events happening in regard to the affair. Yesterday St. Paul contributed a number of witnesses to the investigation in Chicago. They took the 7:40 train for Chicago, a jolly party, though bent on a mission to spoil or illumine American history.

The party were composed of Capts. Fred. W. Benteen, Thomas M. McDougall, Lieuts. Varnum and Wallace, Seventh U. S. cavalry; Dr. Porter, Bismarck, late assistant surgeon United States army; Frank Girard, scout. Col. Smith and Lieut. Maguire, of Gen. Terry's staff, were also of the party. These last are also parties to the issue at stake.

In looking over the crowd, the GLOBE ventures the assertion that there will be a stand-off in the testimony given "to make history" in this affair. Col. Benteen is anti-Custer; McDougall favorable to keeping Custer's gallant memory untarnished—the others are evenly balanced. The term anti-Custer is used advisedly. For no matter how the attempt may be concealed, the effort of Reno and friends will be directed in his vindication to tarnish the memory and deeds of the gallant, brave and unfortunate Custer. It will be the revival of an old and disgraceful army fight—for years confined to the Seventh regiment. So early and long ago as the organization of the Seventh cavalry, a feeling of enmity to Custer was entertained by many of his regiment; others were as warm in his admiration. The feeling of both parties was fostered, until the division in the regiment was marked and distinct. The bitterness of the controversy can not be understood except by those idle enough to cultivate it, and with nothing else to engage their attention. The thought is suggestive that a regiment divided by such a contention would be useless. The master spirit of Custer, in command, kept it in subjection.

The leader of the Custer opposition was, at first, Col. Wm. Thompson. He left the regiment. His mantel fell upon the shoulders of Col. Fred. W. Benteen.

The opposition to Custer were in Reno's command at the battle of the Little Big Horn, and survived; the supporters of Custer went gallantly to their death, with their commander fighting bravely and desperately at their head.

SHARON'S SHARE.

He Contributes it to the Mass of Interviews on the Presidential Question.

[San Francisco Chronicle.

"What is your opinion of Mr. Hayes and his administration?"

"Mr. Hayes made a mistake in appointing Democrats to office, thus making the party a hybrid organization. It is not the idea on which the government is based. It is the prevailing idea of our people that the party is the highest manifestation of the will of the majority until it proves a failure, when it is supplanted and another takes its authority and office. Mr. Hayes has undertaken to run the office to which he was elected by one party in the interest of both parties, and in trying to please everybody he has pleased nobody."

"Who is likely to be the next President?"

"I have little doubt that Grant will be. He has many good qualities—integrity, intellect, will, patriotism, and he is thoroughly unselfish. He has discarded the old idea of State rights—the idea that a State should regulate its own affairs in any other way than as a part of one great whole. Conkling I also believe in thoroughly. I regard him as a man of character and of a high order of intelligence. He is well balanced, unselfish, and if elected would act for the interest of the whole country without party prejudice. He represents the very highest order of American intellect. If he were from Indiana, Illinois or Ohio he would be the nominee of the Republicans without doubt. The Republicans will elect the next President and control both Houses of Congress; and further, the interests of the great West will soon override all sectionalism. Among other possible candidates are John Sherman and Blaine. The last I deem to be a little too much of a partisan to have serious chances of success."

"Who are likely to be the Democratic candidates?"

"Tilden is out of the field. He never can be President. Bayard is a man of integrity, and a good representative Democrat. Thurman can never be elected. He bids for the Presidency, and no one who bids for it can obtain it. Hendricks is an able Western man, who would make, perhaps, a better judge than President. He is to all intents and purposes younger than Thurman by at least ten years. As, however, there is little prospect of electing a Democrat to the Presidency the task of considering his chances is an ungrateful labor."

Tom Ryder, of Eden, came into Fond du Lac the other day to pay a note at a bank. He paid his obligation, but froze his nose, and his ears, and his cheek, or rather the weather did for him. The next paper of his that comes due at 20 degress below zero can go to protest.