

## Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City &amp; County

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 11 WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription for the Daily Globe.

By carrier, (7 papers per week), 70 cents per month.

By mail, (without Sunday edition), 6 papers per week, 70 cents per month.

By mail, (with Sunday edition), 7 papers per week, 70 cents per month.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1880.

\$100. \$50. \$100.

CASH PREMIUMS TO

GLOBE SUBSCRIBERS.

\$100 CASH Distributed among every FIFTY MAIL SUBSCRIBERS for one year, to the ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE.

\$50 CASH, Distributed among every FIFTY MAIL SUBSCRIBERS to the ST. PAUL DAILY GLOBE for SIX MONTHS.

THE GLOBE offers to distribute in CASH PREMIUMS, the sum of \$100 for each 50 yearly mail subscribers, paid in advance, at the regular rate of \$7.20. The premiums will be divided as follows:

ONE CASH PREMIUM OF..... \$50 00

ONE CASH PREMIUM OF..... 20 00

ONE CASH PREMIUM OF..... 10 00

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TOTAL..... \$100 00

For each 50 mail subscribers for six months, at the regular rate of \$3.60, paid in advance, there will be given \$50 in cash premiums, as follows:

ONE CASH PREMIUM OF..... \$25 00

ONE CASH PREMIUM OF..... 10 00

ONE CASH PREMIUM OF..... 5 00

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TOTAL..... \$50 00

As each subscriber's name and money is received his name will be duly entered in the yearly or six months' class, as the case may be, and a numbered receipt corresponding to the entry on the books will be sent the subscriber. Or a yearly subscriber may divide his subscription, if he prefers, and receive two numbered receipts in the six months class instead of one in the yearly class, thereby having two opportunities to secure a premium. As soon as fifty names are received, the award of premiums will be made, and the cash forwarded the fortunate subscribers who may be entitled to the premiums.

The next 50 names will receive corresponding awards, and so on, one class being closed as soon as the requisite number have been obtained, and a new class opened for the succeeding award.

You obtain a FIRST-CLASS MORNING DAILY PAPER at regular rates, postage paid, and an opportunity of receiving from \$50 to \$5 as a PREMIUM IN CASH besides. Five out of every Fifty Subscribers will not only obtain a daily paper for six months or a year for nothing, but a HANDSOME SUM IN CASH besides.

As a guarantee that the awards of premiums will be made with the utmost fairness, giving EACH SUBSCRIBER AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY to obtain either the capital premium of \$50 or \$25, or lesser sums, the following gentlemen have been requested and have kindly consented to make the award:

P. H. KELLY, ALBERT SCHEFFER, M. DORAN.

As often as fifty names in either class are secured, the above named gentlemen will proceed to make the awards as already indicated, and the premium will be forwarded by the first mail.

Remittances can be made by draft, money order or registered letter. Address, DAILY GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers who receive seven papers per week, delivered by carrier, can have equal opportunities for participating in the awards for cash premiums, the only difference being that they will have to pay a regular seven paper rate, which is \$6.40 for a full year's subscription, or \$4.20 for six months. Those who choose to accept the premium offer will be entered in the current class which may be open when they subscribe.

Weekly Globe.

The ST. PAUL WEEKLY GLOBE is an Eight-Page, Fifty-Six-Column paper, sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for one year, for \$1.15.

H. P. HALL, Publisher.

THE OMO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The readers of the GLOBE will remember that in March last a number of gentlemen of this city formed a corporation under the name of the "Omo Railway company," for the purpose of building, equipping and operating a railway and telegraph line from some central point in the city of St. Paul to a point at or near Lake Omo.

The articles of incorporation bear date March 17, 1880, and are to run for one hundred years. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000, and the names of the incorporators are Augustus K. Barnum, Robert H. Douglass, Herbert J. Hamm, Edward A. Hemmaway and Thos. L. Kerr. At a meeting of the above corporation, R. H. Douglass was elected president, R. H. Douglass secretary and Edward A. Hemmaway treasurer of the company.

The object of the company is fully set forth in the articles of incorporation.

Since their organization the incorporators have been at work perfecting the preliminaries of the work before them, and the company is now nearly ready to commence operations, and in brief it is expected that by the time snow flies they will have completed the road and have it in operation. Ample capital has been enlisted in the enterprise, and so far as money is concerned, all that is required will be forthcoming.

So far as the right of way is concerned outside the city limits, it has already been obtained, and a liberal bonus offered by property owners beside. It only remains to secure certain privileges from the city, which no doubt will be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This is an enterprise in which every citizen of St. Paul has a direct interest. The company propose to build a first-class road and equip it in first-class style. The power to be used will not interfere with travel on the streets or with the comforts of residents along the route. Trains will be run regularly and stops made at every point necessary for the convenience of its patrons. The building of this road and its operation will be of vital importance to the growth and prosperity of the city. It will bring a large area of territory within and adjacent to the city in easy reaching distance and tend more to build up the outskirts of the city in that direction than any other enterprise yet inaugurated. By this movement persons of moderate means will be enabled to obtain for themselves a home of their own along the route on reasonable terms, thus adding to the population, the wealth and the growth of the city. The city has a park of 300 acres at the terminus of the road, which will thus be brought within easy access to all, and more than double in value. The company asks no bonus or money aid from the city. All it asks is the cheerful co-operation

## BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Lord Henry Paget, the Marquis of Anglesey, is in for it. Mrs. Annie Wetmore will pursue him in death as well as in life. He was chosen president of the Harrier Coursing society of France. The society has put him out, and the Carlton club of London has stricken his name from its books. Queen Victoria will probably forbid his appearance at court, and all his fellow nobles on him, while his friends regard him as dead. Society has commenced a rigorous work of excommunication, and yet he is a Lord Marquis, and a cousin of the Queen.

Now in this social tragedy, if we knew all its details, its concreteness, and its actual workings, I am sure we should consider the noble Marquis a subject for more real pity than anger. He is the victim, and while he is in the pillory let's take a good look at his case.

In the first place Mrs. Wetmore was married, but had achieved a divorce, in order to make a conquest of my Lord Henry and his most seductive title.

Whatever proposition came from him, it is a puzzle to know that a woman well moored in life, having a husband and children, was willing to throw them overboard for no better impulse than worldly vanity, and the glory of a title. No affection was involved; such women go astray, but are not led, because all the circumstances prove deliberate action on her part. She was the seducer, not he, for her consent was more than an invitation, and in this particular instance it took on such a provocation of assurance, that it was plain sailing to my Lord Henry Paget. If it is usually regarded as the most indecent thing there is in her advance, that should lend binding ones to him, when he discovered her real motive of attack? The motive counts for nothing with her sympathizers, now that she is dead, though chagrin over failure, but it is probably sufficient enough to him and his defenders. He may be an irredeemable ruffian, but Mrs. Wetmore can't gain anything by such a plea because of her advances and concessions, and possibly her full knowledge of Lord Henry's failings in the matter of women—just as Gwendolen in Daniel Deronda was aware of Grandcourt's character, and yet took him with all his sins upon his head.

They didn't effect his rent roll, nor his solvency, and the rest was merely his own personal experience, which it was well to ignore as a matter which might be disagreeable in its reflex on after and possibly more permanent facts. Women have never told their own story fully yet; they never do; they never will. If they did many conclusions would be reversed, and many verdicts annulled.

Who was to blame, Anthony or Cleopatra? The Queen of Sheba or Solomon, whom she deliberately sought out for her conquest? And Telemachus too, think of his persecutions by the fascinating Calypso, and then fancy him ostracized for giving her the go-by. Instances come rushing to the rescue—of Venus and Adonis, of Delilah and Samson—but it isn't necessary to recapitulate. The wise observer knows that with this sort of woman, the Annie Wetmore kind, it is a well studied progress from lection to completion. The mistake is in making martyrs, and victims of them when they fail, and throwing the whole blame of the business on the seconds in it. We are writing now of married women whose potential crochets is vanity, and whose sole agency in life seems to be to bring about social conquests, of one sort or another. They have secured a husband, and he is serviceable enough as a pecuniary factor, and a cover for more liberty than could be enjoyed without him. But it is curious how soon he can be superseded by some ambition of society, and sometimes his very name foregone, as in the case of Mrs. Wetmore, if a higher and more impressive one tempts. To be sure such extreme instances are rare, only, perhaps, because the titled fools are not all as susceptible of co-operation in the overthrow of families as Lord Henry. The fuss here is about a name, and the odium is going to rest upon the man, who backed out of throwing away the best part of his, representing social prestige and revenue, upon a woman who had calmly cast off her own as a preliminary process to noble rehabilitation.

The notoriety of this peer isn't at all to be coveted, but there is probably more extension for him than for his "victim." He belongs to a class which is always nobly pursued.

The pages of Thackeray teem with well told plots and schemes wherein such as he figure, in just the situations of the Paget-Wetmore affair. With the Anglo-nobles besetting our upper class, the scoundrel pursuit is quite as effectively carried on, as by those to the manner born. Why not? Family prestige eternal in women's breast. To achieve social pre-eminence, to compass worldly grandeur, to be somebody with a big sounding name is the ambition of a majority of the fair sex in these interesting times. It is managed, too, without the faintest pretense at anything like sentiment. Society is occasionally astonished at some especially pronounced case of getting an establishment without the affectation of any motive save business, but we are getting to regard such alliances as matters of course. Not long ago the people opened their eyes over the cold-blooded marrying of an old oodger by a young woman whose worldly wisdom, and ideas of settlement would discount old Lady Kew's. Under her beetling black brows the venerable dame had some sentiment which would come to the surface at rare intervals tempered with a caustic dash. The calculating young woman may feel some remorseful regret in the blood when she has a chance of marrying a man a quarter of a century younger than herself, instead of a quarter of a century older.

Women ought to be pretty sure of winning when they enter themselves fairly or unfairly for the social prizes. To make a *fiasco*, or even a blunder, is ruin. Success would have made Mrs. Wetmore's extraordinary game acceptable; but to lose it and have a rival Amelia wear the title, why death was the only refuge for the disappointed heart.

Now, really, was the man so very much to blame when he knew the exact nature of the designs against him? He had more at stake if he looked upon the thing as a game, and perhaps that's what made him give up. May be he didn't fancy such a managing Bos woman for a life companion, and ten chances to one he has been captured by the Baby woman. That's the explanation of it. Adventurers in the shape of clever, insidious women, brilliant skinkers, are seldom successful. 'Twas Amelia that came out all right, and 'twas Baby Sharp that failed. You see Amelia was the Baby woman, who had it all her own way, and didn't seem to be aware of it, while every one else was the Bos woman never rules worth a cent, but she thinks she does. Becky's maneuvers brought Amelia and Dobbin together while they left her stranded in utter discomfiture.

London *Truth* tells us that in Basia there is no prejudice against lords wedding shepherdesses, or to Oars raising women of lowly birth to the throne. Catherine, wife of Peter the Great, was a peasant's daughter.It is intimated that it would be well to have Alexander marry his "favorite" Princess to keep him out of the hands of more daringly ambitious women. There is a rumor that a clever American *double mondaine* is going to Basia to speculate in the Czar's amiable weakness of character.

If she should succeed it would "bear" the matrimonial market of the world.

The Czar should reiterate with invincible firmness the saying of his hapless dead consort when she

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The party were accompanied from Pine City by a man named Caswell, a near neighbor of the Hutchinsons. During the evening they had drank quite freely, and on reaching home had words passed between the wife and husband.

The next morning the neighborhood was alarmed by the report that Hutchinson had either committed suicide or been murdered.

Mrs. Hutchinson, a full blooded Chippewa, stated that a few minutes after his return home her husband took down a Winchester rifle and shot himself through the left breast, the wound proving almost instantaneously fatal. The friends of Hutchinson, however, construed the affair in another light, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder, with Mrs. Hutchinson and her son, Herbert, as the principals to the tragedy.

The parties were put under arrest, and the feeling against them ran high. At the preliminary examination, which has been in progress for several days, it was demonstrated that between husband and wife, there had transpired certain events which had led to family discord, and their relations were of the most inhospitable character.

Among the causes which might easily lead to family disturbances was the total absence of affinity between Hutchinson and his squaw. Hutchinson was an American, and as described a serious attack of sciatica, with threatening symptoms of paralysis, has so far recovered that she will be able to resume her professional duties this fall.

John A. Stevens recently received a proposition of marriage from a lady admirer who availed herself of the last year's privilege. The gentleman immediately replied that he had fourteen children, and a wife weighing 240 pounds, and that his wife had opened the door to the murder.

Between father and son a bitterness existed almost akin to hatred, owing from the fact that the father was opposed to the marriage of his son to a member of the Chippewa colony. Notwithstanding the opposition of the father the match was consummated and Herbert married the girl. Another alleged motive for the act is the fact that Hutchinson had two insurance policies on his life of \$2,000 each, one in favor of his wife and the other in favor of his wife and children.

Owing to the bitter feeling existing against mother and son, it was deemed advisable to remove them to this city, while they were in the custody of the Sheriff and Perkins, who have been conducting the examination. Threats of lynching were freely made in Pine county and the situation looked extremely critical.

The prisoners were accompanied to this city by Sheriff McLaughlin and Mr. Theo. Van Tassel, attorney for the defendants.

A Globe reporter called at the jail last night and held a conversation with the prisoners. On points touching the tragedy they were entirely reticent. The young man talks fluently, but knows enough to keep his own counsel, while the squaw is under the complete domination of her son.

The latter is truly an object of commiseration. Her grief, fear and anxiety are pitiful to behold and since her arrest she has two attempted suicide.

In his efforts to manufacture sensational material the reporter for the double-edged fabricated a cock and bull story about a conversation, but it may be stated from the best authority that all reports of this nature, up to the present, are without foundation in fact.

In appearance the squaw is an exceedingly gross looking creature, being "squat" in stature, about forty years of age, with a few strands of white hair, and a dense and unblemished stupidity. She wears a black dress, a dirty woolen shawl, moccasins and a sun bonnet. Her wife is well developed for her age, being heavily built, and rather a bright looking half breed.

In conversation with Mr. Van Tassel, that gentleman stated that there was not a shred of evidence on which to establish guilt. He also advised pointed to deliberate suicide, and it was stated that on their arrival from Pine City on the Monday night Hutchinson tried to commit suicide three times by upsetting the boat.

Mr. Van Tassel remarked that Hutchinson was noted for his affection for the family, but that he was subject to fits of despondency and mental affection, arising from the social difference in their race and relations.

Last night the squaw became very restless, and threatened to make way with herself, when it became necessary to put them in the same cell to keep her from doing harm.

WHAT DID THEY CONTAIN? Dunnell Pays \$300 to Secure Some Damaging Letters.

We have the word of one of the leading men of this State as to the truthfulness of the following statement:

A person who once held an official position in this State, had in his possession a letter written by Mark H. Dunnell which, if published, would ruin the writer. Negotiations were commenced through an attorney in Winona for the transfer of the letters back to Mr. Dunnell, and the price was finally fixed at \$300—one-half to be paid when a certain portion of the letters were delivered, and one-half when the remainder were forthcoming. Mr. Dunnell deposited \$150 in the hands of the attorney, who received the stipulated quantity of letters but failed to remit the money. The owner of the letters made a row about the matter, and finally succeeded in securing the whole amount due him and delivered up the damaging letters.

The standing and character of our informant, and his opportunity for knowing the facts touching this disgraceful transaction are such that we can not doubt the truthfulness of the statement.

Immigration Statistics. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—During the ending June 30th last, 457,493 immigrants arrived. In the year of greatest immigration, 1873, there arrived 453,833 immigrants. During July past there were 49,993 immigrants, of whom 11,000 were from Germany, 6,000 from Ireland and 5,000 from England.

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Cigars and Tobacco in Upper Town. The place to get your cigars and tobacco is at Leaton's, corner Third and St. Peter streets. A good cigar and all brands of domestic and foreign cigars at retail and by the box, cheap for cash.

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In his efforts to manufacture sensational material the reporter for the double-edged fabricated a cock and bull story about a conversation, but it may be stated from the best authority that all reports of this nature, up to the present, are without foundation in fact.

In appearance the squaw is an exceedingly gross looking creature, being "squat" in stature, about forty years of age, with a few strands of white hair, and a dense and unblemished stupidity. She wears a black dress, a dirty woolen shawl, moccasins and a sun bonnet. Her wife is well developed for her age, being heavily built, and rather a bright looking half breed.

In conversation with Mr. Van Tassel, that gentleman stated that there was not a shred of evidence on which to establish guilt. He also advised pointed to deliberate suicide, and it was stated that on their arrival from Pine City on the Monday night Hutchinson tried to commit suicide three times by upsetting the boat.

Mr. Van Tassel remarked that Hutchinson was noted for his affection for the family, but that he was subject to fits of despondency and mental affection, arising from the social difference in their race and relations.

Last night the squaw became very restless, and threatened to make way with herself, when it became necessary to put them in the same cell to keep her from doing harm.

WHAT DID THEY CONTAIN? Dunnell Pays \$300 to Secure Some Damaging Letters.

We have the word of one of the leading men of this State as to the truthfulness of the following statement:

A person who once held an official position in this State, had in his possession a letter written by Mark H. Dunnell which, if published, would ruin the writer. Negotiations were commenced through an attorney in Winona for the transfer of the letters back to Mr. Dunnell, and the price was finally fixed at \$300—one-half to be paid when a certain portion of the letters were delivered, and one-half when the remainder were forthcoming. Mr. Dunnell deposited \$150 in the hands of the attorney, who received the stipulated quantity of letters but failed to remit the money. The owner of the letters made a row about the matter, and finally succeeded in securing the whole amount due him and delivered up the damaging letters.

The standing and character of our informant, and his opportunity for knowing the facts touching this disgraceful transaction are such that we can not doubt the truthfulness of the statement.