Daily Globe.

VOL. IX. ST. PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1887. NO. 32

A BAD BREAK.

That's What the Executive of Minnesota Made at the Opera House.

Caustic Criticism of Gov. McGill and the High License Mass Meeting.

Senator Ward and Representative Rogers Especially Severe in Their Comment.

The Entire Legislature, Regardless of Politics, Stirred Up Over the Insult.

Governor McGill Has No Defenders in the House and But Few in the Senate.

A Caucus of Republican Members Indorses the Prosser-Daniels High License Bill.

A Long and Acrimonious Wrangle Over the Bill to Tax Notes and Mortgages.

Gregory, of Washington, Has a Novel Plan to Compel Railroads to Issue Passes.

Rev. Dr. Smith Refuses to Take Water, and is Anxious for a Full Investigation.

Goodrich Introduces a Prohibitory Amendment--Keller Gets His Banking Bill Through.

Gov. McGill made the first bad break of his administration when he consented to appear at the opera house and preside over the high license meeting. He has gotten himself into hot water and will be beset with stormy seas hereafter. His ill-advised attack upon the opponents of high license and his reckless charge in relation to bribery and corruption of members of the legislature is certain to act like a boomerang, and Mr. McGill will find that he has committed a very bad political blunder, even if it does not develop into something worse than that. The boomerang started on its return trip yesterday and created considerable havoc. It is likely to tear things to pieces worse than a cyclone, before it finally completes the trip and knocks Mr. McGill out by a direct blow in the abdomen. The peculiar and striking feature of the matter is that the first blow given McGill comes from his own party ranks, and there can be no charge of a partisan assault on the executive. Representative Rogers took occasion—at yesterday's session of the house—to pay his respects to Gov. McGill (and incidentally to his attorney general, Clapp) in a manner that caused some surprise and admitted of no misconstruction of his meaning. Mr. Rogers made a clean-cut issue with the governor, and left it in such shape that the latter will find it exceedingly difficult to clear his skirts of the stigma that attaches to them. Mr. Rogers was very much in earnest, too, and he asserted that Gov. McGill had no right to act and talk as he did at that meeting. The chief executive of the state exceeded his prerogatives when he presided at a meeting which had for its object the influencing of legislative votes in favor of any measure, and he resented as an insult the assertion by the governor that members of the legislature had been bribed and that detectives had been set to dog the tracks of all of them. It was an outrage that such slurs should be cast upon the legislature—and more especially so when the chief executive of the state himself was the guilty party. Mr. Rogers declared that if the Republicans expected to make high license a party issue and force the Republican members to support it by such measures, it would soon be found out that a mistake had been made. Republicans would

NOT CONSENT TO BE WHIPPED IN.

He said Gov. McGill did not dare take such a position before the election, and he resented with indignation the aspersions cast upon the members of the legislature by the governor. Mr. Rogers' effort was strong and he did not hesitate to express his opinions boldly. When he concluded it was expected that some Republican member would come to the defense of McGill and resent the reflections made upon the governor, but no one made a sign or opened his mouth, and the inference was inevitable that the governor had no friends in the house who cared to defend his course. The performance began soon after the roll had been called, under the head of motions and resolutions. Mr. Rogers arose from his seat and held aloft in his hand a paper which he sent to the clerk's desk to be read. It was plain from Mr. Rogers' manner that something out of the ordinary course was to happen, and all eyes were turned toward him. The clerk read the paper, which was a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the speaker appoint at once a committee of five to investigate and ascertain what, if any, corrupt influences, either monetary or otherwise, are being used to influence the votes of members of this house on any measure now pending before it, or likely to be brought before it, and as to whether detectives have been, or are now, employed to watch the members of this house, with power to send for persons or papers.

Which was afterwards amended by Mr. Potter as follows:

And, also, if there is any truth in the assertion that large sums of money have been raised for the purpose of defeating any measure before this house.

Mr. Rogers then came down to the reporters' desk and drank a glass of water, and it was more evident than before that he meant business. Holding a copy of the GLOBE in his hand he read extracts of the report of the high license meeting held at the opera house and proceeded to comment thereon. His manner was excited and his voice loud and ringing, indicative of suppressed indignation. He was not at all delicate in expressing his opinions, and his strong language in referring to Gov. McGill made a marked impression. Mr. Rogers said:

It is well known that there is a measure pending before the house commonly known as the high license bill. It is well known that to some of the peculiar features of this bill many members, who don't allow other members to arrogate to themselves all of the virtue in this house, are opposed. A public meeting was called in this city at the opera house last evening, to create public opinion in favor of a particular bill. Gentlemen, that was well enough. I do not object to men meeting together for the purpose of urging the passage of any bill. But when the governor and attorney general of this state presumed to appear at a public meeting and substantially charged the members of a co-ordinate branch of this government with being bribed, then I say it is time to call a halt upon that governor and that attorney general and give them an opportunity to make good the charges which they there made. Let us see whether this is right. If there are on the floor of this house, or in the lobby of this house, agents of the whisky ring with large sums of money to buy up members of this legislature, let it be known and reported to the house by a proper committee appointed by the speaker. There are men in this house who will not probably support this measure. This meeting was not aimed at Democrats, because they are known on party lines to be opposed to this measure. But it was meant to whip in Republicans who might not be in favor of this particular measure which this meeting favored. Let us see what this governor says to us. I read what purports to be, what is claimed to be, what is asserted to be, a fair report of the speech of the governor of this state. He says:

WHAT M'GILL SAID.

"This meeting was called for the purpose of holding up the hands of those men in the legislature who were leading in the high license movement and encouraging the friends of the cause in that body. When the legislature first convened high license was considered an assured fact, but there has been an apparent change—perhaps more apparent than real. The liquor interests are splendidly organized, and are really in that respect a worthy example to the law and order people of this state. They have been at work in the legislature, and have accomplished results which have alarmed the friends of high license."

Gentlemen, what does that mean? It means that the governor substantially charges, upon the members of this house, corruption and bribery. I don't propose tamely to submit to such talk from the governor of this state unless he has the proof to present of its absolute correctness. I propose to give him an opportunity to prove it. The attorney general re-echoes those charges. Who made this puny gentleman from Fergus Falls, who was elected to his office by a political deal—who is a recent importation from Wisconsin—the keeper of the consciences of the Republican members of this house? There is something more to call your attention to. A leading Republican paper in this state says in its Saturday's issue that the high license people have employed skilled detectives to dog the heels of the members of this house. Why should this be so? Let me read to you:

"The same desperate assault is again to be made upon the integrity of the members of the legislature. A much larger sum has been raised for the purpose than was raised two years ago, and one of the first steps was to employ a corps of skilled detectives to watch every movement that may be made—so thoroughly have they done their work," etc.

AN INSOLENT STATEMENT.

Now, gentlemen, if it is true—which I deny—the insolent statement that any man can be purchased in this house—if it is true that this has been attempted, let us investigate it. Let us go to the bottom of those charges. Let us see upon what authority it is that the governor of this state charges corruption upon a co-ordinate branch of the government of this state—upon what authority the attorney general of this state impliedly charges it upon his legal superiors. There are many men who will not support the plan of saddling $1,000 license upon those cities. We propose when we do cast our votes that they shall not be under the imputation made by the governor and attorney general and other distinguished citizens that they are corruptly given. Rev. Dr. Smith, for instance, charges, in words, that you are being bribed. That is not so important, as that gentleman does not hold any public office. But the Republican party—if you put it on that basis—cannot afford that such statements shall be made with impunity. I could tell the governor of this state some things if he sat here in my presence. Has the governor advocated this measure? Did he advocate it on the stump? He never opened his head about it on the stump. Gentlemen of this house are being bribed! If they are let it be known; if they are not let it be known. But don't let such infamous charges be made unless they are substantiated. For myself, I repel this insolent charge with indignant scorn. I tell the governor of this state that it is wrong: that he cannot indulge in such language with impunity, and I tell the attorney general that he cannot make use of any such language and go free from criticism. If either of these gentlemen have facts or figures let him go before the committee of this house. If we do not take that position we are slaves. [Applause.]

ALL ALONG THE SKIRMISH LINE.

By the time Mr. Rogers had concluded the house was pretty well stirred up, and when he took his seat it was evident that a profound impression had been made. The galleries were packed and the members had come in and filled the seats. It looked as if a storm was brewing, and there was disappointment manifest when no friend of McGill's got up to resent the attack that had been made upon him. There was a long silence, and then Mr. Donnelly arose. The interest was intensified at once. Mr. Donnelly had not taken any part in the discussion on temperance legislation before, and there has been a general desire to know just where he stood. It was not long before this desire was gratified. Mr. Donnelly said it was a lamentable condition of affairs when the Independent party had to arise to keep peace within the ranks of the Republican party. He would cheerfully support the resolution. He did not believe the liquor men had enough money to buy Rogers or Hendrickson. There should be the widest toleration. He did not believe that the present legislature was like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion. There were rumors afloat that the last legislature was more or less corrupt, and this one might fall into bad ways, too. If among the chosen twelve of the Savior one bad man was found, could the people expect to elect 100 members of the legislature and not have one bad one among them? If any one had fallen and disgraced himself, ferrit it out and expose him. He was not an extremist on this license question. He was sent to represent issues more important. Liquor license was a side issue with him. But he was a high licence man, and intended to vote for a high license bill. He favored an investigation and punishment of the guilty if any should be found.

Mr. Keyes said he was surprised to see the governor of the state, before an audience of 2,000, advertise the legislature as a boodle legislature. The charge was made deliberately by McGill, and was equivalent to saying that the members were candidates for the state prison. The members had some reputation at home for integrity, but as soon as they land in St. Paul they are branded as a venal set of men to be bought and sold like cattle. If any member has taken a bribe, though, cast him out. If not, the imputation of dishonesty should be removed from the members. Every man who has made these assertions and charges should be made to come before the house and substantiate them. If it has come to such a pass that the governor of the state makes such reckless charges, the legislature had as well adjourn sine die and go home. The matter should be probed to the bottom.

THE DEMOCRATS NOT CONCERNED.

Mr. Hendrickson said it was no use for the Democrats to resent any of the imputations that had been made, as the Democrats were not concerned. They were not pledged to force any $1,000 or $500 license, or to high or low license. The pressure was all on the Republicans, to force them to support this issue. He objected to the members from the country coming in and voting to put a $1,000 license on the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The same high license question was before the legislature two years ago, and he did not believe any one would have the temerity to assert that the liquor men tried to corrupt the members at that time by the use of money. The members here now are competent to follow the dictates of their own consciences, and no one need expect them to fall in under the party lash. The question to decide is, what is high license? It is not that the country should place a tax of only $500 on themselves and impose $1,000 on St. Paul and Minneapolis. This was unjust and unfair.

Mr. Lucas said it was hard to decide what was high license. He would vote for $1,000 if the patrol limits were abolished, but not if the patrol limits were maintained. He did not believe in prohibitory high license.

Mr. Mattson said the Republican members had not been elected on a $1,000 and $500 license. The members from the Fifth district owed mighty little to the temperance plank in the Republican state platform. He had given a pledge that no man or set of men could put a yoke about his neck, and that was the only pledge he had made.

Mr. Barker, of Isanti, said he went to the meeting at the opera house to find out the sentiment of the people of St. Paul on the high license bill. He believed the meeting was called for an honorable purpose and not to whip in anybody. Some of the speakers had said things they ought not to have said, but he did not believe the meeting was called for anything but an honorable purpose.

Mr. Prosser thought that, in view of the assertions that had been made and the shape which the matter had assumed, an investigation ought to be made. It should be entrusted to the hands of men who would probe it to the bottom.

Messrs. Newell and Costello made brief remarks and Mr. Rogers took occasion to say that he took the governor by what he said and didn't take back anything. He asserted again that he doubted the right of the governor to influence votes and charge bribery.

The Rogers resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter was then passed unanimously, and the speaker appointed Messrs. Rogers, Prosser, Barker, Snider and Wilson as the committee.

TAXING NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

A lively row occurred when the Williams bill relating to the taxation of notes and mortgages was reached. Messrs. Hendrickson and Rogers led the opposition to it and the feeling became intense, and some acrimony was developed during the hour and a half that the debate raged. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hendrickson, Rogers, Donnelly, Lucas, Plowman, Snider, Emery, Williams, Millar, Keys, Furlong and Lee. The latter opposed it. Rogers and Donnelly at one time became excited and indulged in a little side-show of their own, but it led to no unpleasant results. Hendrickson submitted an amendment providing that Ramsey and Hennepin counties be exempted from the provisions of the bill. Motions to the same effect were made to include Washington, Houston, Dodge, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties. Then there was a long wrangle, Rogers contending that it would not be constitutional to pass such legislation, and asserting that the members were elected to legislate for the people and not for any special class. Mr. Donnelly and most of the other speakers argued in favor of the passage of the bill as one that would force the rich men to pay their taxes instead of evading them as now.

After the subject and the members were exhausted the bill, with Bjorge's bill for the assessment and taxation of personal property, was referred to Messrs. Williams and Bjorge for correction and revision.

Reese's bill providing for the mortgaging of crops was, after some discussion, recommended to pass, as was Ewing's bill, relating to insurance.

The Keyes bill, providing for the revision of the probate laws, was considered. It stipulates that the aggregate expenditures shall not exceed $3,000, and the commission shall consist of H. C. Eller, of St. Paul; W. C. Williston, of Red Wing, and Judge M. H. Sullivan, of Dakota. Mr. Gregory, of Washington, offered an amendment that the appropriation be made $10,000 and that the commission revise all the laws of the state. The matter was laid over.

Mr. Keyes bill, relating to the regulation of railroad companies, was recommended for third reading.

The next order waa the consideration of Mr. Donnelly's bill to prevent the corruption of public officers by railroad corporations through the issuing of railroad passes, but Mr. Donnelly consented to its postponement in order that an amendment proposed by Mr. Gregory, of Washington, should be considered. Mr. Gregory's amendment is just the reverse of what Mr. Donnelly proposes, and it is quite unique and certainly original. Mr. Donnelly seeks to prevent the issuance of passes by railroads to public officials, while Mr. Gregory's bill forces them to issue passes. Mr. Gregory claims that this will solve the whole problem. If the railroads are forced to issue these passes by law they cannot exact any courtesies in return. The public official, knowing that the pass must be issued to him, will feel under no obligations to the railroads, and the latter will therefore have no lever upon him. Mr. Gregory contends that the railroads owe all their valuable franchises and privileges to the state, and the state can compel the roads to issue the passes as a partial recompense.

Mr. Donnelly says such a law would certainly be effective. The point, however, is a new and novel one, and he was not prepared to express an opinion regarding it. He was a little bit doubtful, though, whether the railroad companies could be forced to issue the passes.

Mr. Gregory's bill, if effective, would save the mileage to the state that the members always draw.

AN OUTRAGED SENATE.

The Upper House Also Wants a Committee to Investigate the Insinuations.

It was a little less than a half hour before noon when Senator Pope, of Mankato, moved a recess until 2 p. m. Senator Durant asked him to withdraw his motion until Mr. Durant could introduce a resolution. The motion was withdrawn, and the senate was quietly surprised by this little bomb-shell:

Whereas, At a public meeting held at the Grand opera house in the city of St. Paul on Sunday evening, Jan. 30, 1887, an intimation was given to the people of the state of Minnesota by the speakers who addressed said meeting, that the members of the state legislature now in session, and members of the legislature of 1885, had been influenced by mercenary motives in their votes and actions relating to the question of high or low license; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this senate to order the appointment of a committee of the members of this senate to make a full and complete investigation of the charges that affect our positions as public officers and private citizens; and, be it further

Resolved, That the president of the senate appoint a committee of five senators, whose duty in shall be to fully examine into and investigate the imputations cast upon the members of this senate.

Every senator was interestedly attentive, and while some were quite surprised, others wore a knowing look as if they had anticipated something of the kind from what had taken place in the house. The high license men squirmed in their seats, and looked as if they felt that the opera house meeting had placed them in a tight box. The insinuation that any member of the legislature

COULD BE PURCHASED

on one hand, and the presumed jeopardy of the high license interests on the other by any reference to the meeting made their position quite embarrassing. Mr. Durant followed up his resolution by saying:

Mr. President: I move the adoption of that resolution. I was present at that meeting held in the Grand opera house last night, and occupied a conspicuous position in a box there, and I heard the remarks made, chiefly by officers of this state, and the words "bribery" and "boodle" were uttered very frequently. Now, Mr. President, I was a member of the house in 1885, and I have the honor of being a member of this senate now, and I question the propriety and deny the right of any public officer to circulate abroad over this great commonwealth that men are a purchasable commodity. We know what an oath is and we knew what we were doing when we took that oath, and we knew that we must be true to that oath. Now would we be true to ourselves as servants of the people under oath, if we did not investigate the imputations made by the speakers at that meeting last night in the presence of 1,800 people. Let me read a few extracts from one of the morning papers containing a report of the meeting. [Here the senator read from the GLOBE the pointed allusions and insinuations made by Gov. McGill, Gen. Nettleton, Attorney General Clapp, Rev. S. G. Smith, Senator M. J. Daniels and A. J. Blethen, of the Minneapolis Tribune.] Mr. President, I hold that it becomes us to uphold our position as public servants, and to investigate whether such charges and imputations are true or false, and I would ask that Senator Daniels be made chairman of that committee.

Senator Crandall, of Steele county, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the parties who have made charges or insinuations involving the integrity of members of this body, be especially invited to appear before said committee and there give any and all information relating to any supposed use of money or other improper means to influence votes.

Senator Durant—With the consent of the gentleman who seconded my motion, I accept the amendment.

Then up arose Senator Ward, with slow movement, but with a spark of indignation in each eye, and his great countenance set hard with determination. He commenced speaking while his body yet stooped. He said:

I second the amendment and the resolution, and hope it will be adopted. When I heard in the afternoon that there was to be a temperance meeting at the Grand opera house in the evening, for the purpose of influencing

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A SEDUCER PUNISHED.

The Husband of a Frail Woman Makes it Lively for the Destroyer of His Home.

He Soundly Thrashes the Lothario, and Drags Him About Town at a Rope's End.

Gov. Pierce Turns Over the Administration of Dakota to a Democrat.

Doings in the Bismarck Legislature--Suicides at Panora and Red Wing.

Special to the Globe.

SARGENT, Dak., Jan. 31.—Bert Warren caught D. E. Jones in flagrante delictu with his wife this evening, and, after beating him unmercifully, tied his hands behind him and led him through the streets with a rope around his neck, flourishing a knife all the time and exhibiting him at the various business places in town. He then compelled Jones to give the woman what money he had and sent her to her folks. This, with an elopement of a married woman with a single man only a few days ago, has served to keep the town worked up to a fever heat.

GOV. PIERCE DEPARTS.

He Designates a Democrat as Acting Executive of Dakota and Leaves Bismarck.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 31.—Gov. Pierce walked into Secretary McCormack's office at 4 o'clock this afternoon and authorized him to fill the gubernatorial chair, as he intended to leave the city. Consequently this afternoon Mr. McCormack was exercising the powers of governor and secretary of the territory of Dakota. To-morrow he moves into the governor's office, while the details of the business in the secretary's department will be looked after by affable Harvey Wilson. Gov. Pierce told me to-day that his leaving the office might be permanent and it might not last beyond five days. He said he should go to St. Paul and perhaps farther east. When asked if his permanent absence from the office depended solely on the confirmation of Judge Church's appointment, he said no; it also depended on private business matters. So the governor left to-night for St. Paul. His movements are a little strange, and there are a large number of his friends here who think he has

STEPPED DOWN AND OUT

of the office for all time. From conversation with Secretary McCormack it would seem that he was under that impression. Auditor Caldwell is said to be highly effervescing. If Gov. Pierce has left office permanently the appointive powers are placed in the hands of Acting Governor McCormack, who is a square-shouldered Democrat, and if he is obliged to make appointments in lieu of a full-fledged governor there is not a reasonable doubt but that he will stay by his party. It is told in an undertone that this movement on the part of Gov. Pierce was made to escape the great pressure that he has been under during the past few weeks to make appointments. In leaving he has placed the power in the hands of a Democrat, where it would be if the senate should confirm the appointment of Judge Church. Stalwart Republicans, who look out from under their hat brims and whisper secrets among themselves, are to-night keeping up a lively guessing.

DAKOTA'S LEGISLATURE.

The Usual Grist of Bills--A Court Coalition Surmised.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 31.—This has been one of the dullest days yet passed in the house since it convened. There were no red-hot discussions, nor interesting crossing of swords with sufficient energy to raise sparks. The bill repealing the law making the collection of usury a criminal offense aroused two or three members from lethargy, but the discussion was not flavored with the wild and untamed features that make law-making a vocation to be enjoyed by the man outside the fence. The bill passed the house by a good round majority. A petition from the Cass county farmers praying that the maximum rate of interest be fixed at 10 per cent. was read. When the introduction of bills was called for, a half dozen slim white legal ghosts gathered at the clerk's table. Among them was a bill introduced by J. H. Fletcher, of Brown county, and if it passes, the blessings of every disabled and scarred veteran of the late trouble in the Middle and Gulf states will be

POURED DOWN ON HIS HEAD.

It provides that in every public department and upon the public works of the territory of Dakota and of the cities, towns and villages thereof, honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late war shall be preferred for appointment. Age, loss of limb and other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not be deemed sufficient to disqualify them, provided they possess the requisite qualifications and business capacity necessary to the discharge of the duties of the position. Next came a bill introduced by E. W. Terrill, fixing the salaries of county treasurers and register of deeds. The figures Mr. Terrill wants these officials paid are flattering, especially in the larger counties. The bill provides that the county register and county treasurer of counties having less than 3,000 inhabitants shall be given a salary of $600, and in counties having more than 3,000 and less than 6,000 inhabitants, $1,000; in counties having more than 6,000 and less than 9,000 inhabitants, $1,500, and in counties of more than 9,000 or less than 12,000 inhabitants, the sum of $1,800. The pleuro-pneumonia question is attracting considerable attention, and Wilson, of Wise, introduced a voluminous bill for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, and to create the office of cattle commissioner with a salary of $3,000 a year, with a secretary as assistant on a salary of $2,000 per year, these offices to be filled with appointees by the governor. In the council

A RIPPLE OF EXCITEMENT

was created by the introduction by Mr. Grigsby of a bill providing for the removal of the supreme court from Deadwood to Sioux Falls. The introduction of the bill, it is said, at this time will tend to pass the house bill providing for the removal of the United States courts from Yankton, which is now in the hands of the council judiciary committee. It was feared that the Mitchell bill, which easily passed the house, would lie in the council, but the introduction of Grigsby's bill gives the impression that pledges have been made between the Sioux Falls and Mitchell factions to stand by these bills in the different houses. It is claimed that the North will stand by the Black Hills people, and help to retain their court. It opens up what promises to be a very merry fight before the last drop of blood is shed. Dr. Collins' "body snatching" bill, that provides for the protection of physicians and surgeons who may be found with dead bodies in their possession, was too cold blooded for the majority of the law makers, and it was indefinitely postponed, which means that it is buried for this session at least. Council bill 95, which provides that a person suing for a divorce must prove residence in the territory for one year, kicked up a cloud of dust, a few wanting to amend it by making it two years, but it finally passed in its original form. In the house Col. Price, of Watertown, a cattle expert, was granted the privileges of the floor during the session, and will probably address that body on pleuro-pneumonia to-morrow.

Driven to Suicide.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Panora says: Phil D. Miller lies dead by his own hand, and another sickening chapter is added to the story of Panora's scandal and shame. Miller took morphine Saturday morning, shortly before 9 o'clock, at his house on his farm, two miles from Panora. Doctors arrived in time to remove the drug with a stomach pump, but the brain was paralyzed by the deadly potion, and, although he lived until 11 o'clock Sunday morning, he never recovered consciousness. He left on a desk by his bedside a letter addressed to "My friends," dated Jan. 22, 1887, in which he said nothing about his intended suicide, but recounted the wrongs over which he has been brooding. He wrote that he lost $50,000 by a Colorado man, and that a Chicago man had robbed him of $3,000; recounted the story of the Yale family and the slanders attending his separation from his wife; declared that the publication of his name as "Phil Dead Beat Miller" by the late Lew Apple had destroyed his credit at home and abroad, and that the people had lost confidence in him. Miller was an eccentric character who raised and dealt in fine stock and poultry. He was a frequent visitor at Des Moines, and was well known to all the newspaper men and state fair officials. Lew Apple, the editor of the Vedette, alluded to in the letter, himself committed suicide in a lumber yard at Panora several months ago by shooting himself through the head. The tragedy caused a great deal of excitement. Miller was once amongst the wealthiest citizens of Guthrie county.

WEST ST. PAUL MURDER.

Application to Continue the Case--Looking for the Murderer.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 31.—In the district court to-day the following cases were disposed of: W. E. Van Auken vs. The Teutonia society, action to recover damages for use of piano; jury trial, with verdict of $55 for plaintiff. State of Minnesota vs. Michael Downs, indecent exposure; the forfeiture of the recognizance heretofore entered was removed and the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100. The petit jurors were excused to-day until further notice. H. L. Williams, of St. Paul, counsel for the alleged West St. Paul murderers, appeared before the court and presented an application by affidavit to have the case continued until the June term. The court finally continued the case until April 12, with the understanding that if the defense were not then ready for trial further continuance could be taken until the June term. In alluding to the continuance of the West St. Paul murder case, a reliable party told your reporter that in an interview with defendants' counsel, H. L. Williams, of St. Paul, he stated that among the reasons he had the case continued until April 12 next, was that he is now prosecuting a search for the man who killed George Morrow at the stock yards, West St. Paul, and has his name, but would not divulge it at present in the interest of justice. And furthermore, has him partially located and hopes to secure him before the case is called, and if he is found the three men, Peter Johnson, Nels Swanson and Knute Anderson, now in jail, will be witnesses for the state and their innocence of the crime fully established.

B. F. Allen's Latest Failure.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—The failure of the Monarch Insurance company, of this city, occurred this morning, B. F. Allen being appointed receiver. The liabilities are $64,689.79. The assets are as follows: Premium notes, $44,000; balance due from agents, $44,000; cash on hand, $1,000; office furniture, $300; real estate in Boon county, $3,000. The failure has been expected for some time, as the methods of the company have been reckless and the agents have done some heavy cutting. It recently insured a whole town near Eastport, and a heavy fire there resulted in a loss of $16,000. Representatives of the company said that until Friday they knew nothing of the impending crash. At that time a rumor was started, the effect of which was to cut off the company's cash remittances from brokers all over the country. The books were then thrown open to a committee of policy holders, and it is believed that the company will be able to pay all existing claims and will soon right matters. B. F. Allen, who was appointed receiver, is the president of the company, and the same party who, ten years ago, became so widely known as the president of the Cook County National bank, of Chicago.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Numerous Bills Introduced--The Chances for Appropriations.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—Both houses of the legislature convened to-night, after a recess of three days. Bills were introduced in the senate:

By Ginty, to confer corporate powers, privileges and immunities upon corporations for purposes of discount and deposit; by Cooper, to provide for the formation and government of mutual reciprocal or co-operative associations wishing to engage in the manufacture or distribution of products or the transactions of general business, requiring that no person shall hold more than one office in such association at a time, that no person hold more than twenty-five shares, and that persons vote instead of shares; by James, to appropriate $4,000 to the State Dairymen's association; by Fritz, to prevent judges from imposing fines for contempt of court in the matter of statements made regarding him in newspapers; by Fritz, to prevent the employment of Pinkerton's armed detectives in this state, and to make the penalty for so doing from four to eight years in state prison for both employer and employes.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

bills were presented:

By Powell, to amend the revised statutes so that grand and petit jurors should receive $2.50 per day for each day's actual attendance at court, and allowing 6 cents per mile for mileage; by Challoner, to provide for exemption from poll tax all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; by Lamure, to punish poachers on enclosed lands; by Miller, to allow sheriffs to offer rewards for the apprehension of persons committing felonies; by Miller, to require the state agent for pensions to make a biennial report to the governor; by Garside, to provide for the weekly payment of wages to employes by corporations; by Miller, to establish a Wisconsin agricultural school, and appropriating therefor the sum of $100,000, the government of the school to be vested in a board consisting of eleven regents appointed by the governor.

A resolution was introduced in the senate for the purchase of 100,000 copies of the list of soldiers and sailors of the late war, the same to be distributed to Grand Army commanders throughout the state. In the assembly a resolution was presented providing that no new business be introduced after Feb. 10. It is the general opinion that there will be sad havoc made with a large number of appropriation bills during the present session. No less than $1,000,000 will be asked for in one way and another; $100,000 will be asked for by the state agricultural society to purchase grounds in Milwaukee. This bill will be killed, as will also the one providing for a state agricultural school. The bill appropriating $200,000 for the state University building will probably go through with some slight modifications.

Found Dead.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 31.—An Argus special from Sheldon reports that the dead body of Mr. Cole, a farmer, was found near his residence about 11 o'clock last night. He went out about 6 o'clock, as supposed, to a neighbor's, but not returning in the usual time, search was made and the body found. He is supposed to have died of heart disease.

An Indignant Protest.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Jan. 31.—The News this evening boils over in double-leaded indignation at the demand of the Pioneer Press that the legislature shall not make an appropriation to drain the land of the Red River valley, and calls upon the members from the country districts to stand by the measure. The News concludes:

The six counties referred to have a legal right to the appropriation, and we demand that the legislature shall recognize it. The Pioneer Press kindly informs the people of the Red River valley that they have the right, and may exercise it, of draining these lands at their own expense, and, if they ask for the privilege, the legislature will, with the considerate consent of the Pioneer Press, grant its authority to borrow money on the lands for that purpose. Thank you. We are not quite as ignorant of our rights as the Pioneer Press assumes, and the fact that we do live 250 miles northwest of St. Paul has not made blank fools of us, although we must admit our previous conduct and cowardice in not asserting our rights may have given pretty good grounds for such a supposition.

The Blizzard.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—The blizzard which started on Saturday night continues to-day, although the temperature has moderated considerably. At noon the mercury regestired 4° above zero. The most remarkable record of the season was made between 3 p. m. Saturday and 4 a. m. Sunday. During the period of eighteen hours the temperature fell 51°. Between 8:30 and 9 p. m. there was a decline of 10°, or 1° every three minutes. A special from Marquette, Mich., says a man named James Kane was caught in the blizzard while fishing on the ice about twenty miles up Lake Superior. A searching party has started out to look for him, but it is thought he cannot be alive, as the thermometer marked about 20° below zero throughout the day. Kane's companion, named Aleck Grant, managed to reach Marquette.

Dissatisfied With McGill.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Jan. 31.—Whatever may be said by newspapers in endeavoring to calm the troubled waters here on account of the effectual snubbing Goodhue county has received from Gov. McGill, it nevertheless remains a fact that there is a general dissatisfaction with the action of the governor. The Zumbrota Independent, a Republican sheet, comes out and strongly opposes the statements made by the other Republican papers to the effect that Goodhue is satisfied with the governor's action. What the effect of this action on the part of a Republican paper will be remains to be seen.

Destroyed by Fire.

Special to the Globe.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Jan. 31.—About 9:30 o'clock last evening fire broke out in a tenement house owned by John Broderick, located in the Fourth ward and occupied by W. W. Smith as a dwelling house. The city fire department were quickly on the spot, but finding the building too far gone, devoted their time to saving the household furniture. Broderick's loss on the house is about $800; fully insured. Smith's loss is small.

Horribly Slashed.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—William Olverton, a farmer living several miles south of Winterset, and William Weeb, an employe at the Madison county poor farm, quarreled Saturday, and went three-quarters of a mile north of town to settle it by fighting. After they had drawn their coats Olverton drew out a dirk and horribly cut Weed, inflicting one wound two feet long, severing the ear and extending down the breast, another eighteen inches long and others in the back, breast, side and knee. He then coolly got into the wagon and drove home. Weeb's companions took him to the poor farm near by, where he is in a critical condition. Olverton was arrested and jailed.

A Bad Snow Blockade.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—There is a bad snow blockade on the western division of the Canadian Pacific railway. There have been no through trains from British Columbia since Friday. There was a terrible blizzard along the line on Saturday. A number of men were badly frozen at Regina.

Tired of Life.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 31.—John Hirschberg, proprietor of the Leland hotel at Vancouver, B. C., committed suicide to-day with laudanum. He had failed the week before and was consequently despondent. He was formerly a hotelkeeper here and was at one time a merchant in Minnesota. He was aged about 50.

The Portland Defaulter.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—The case against Blackstone, alias Cox, the defaulting Portland bank clerk, was continued to-day before Chief Justice Wallbridge. The crime for which extradition is demanded is forgery. Witnesses from Portland were examined, and incriminating letters from Blackstone were read. The case was adjourned.

Ex-Senator Officer Dead.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Jan. 31.—Ex-Senator W. H. Officer died at his home this morning after a brief illness. The deceased was about 65 years old, and had many friends in this county. He was the owner of Officer's flour mill in this county. He leaves a wife and two sons, both of whom are married. Our people are indignant at the course pursued by Representative Furlong in the Snider-Gross contest. His excuse for signing the report of the committee through courtesy to the other members is simply ridiculous.

The Almquist Assignment.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 31.—Judge Crosby has filed an order in the matter of the assignment of John A. Almquist, of Cannon Falls, that the proceeds of said assignment be distributed pro rata among such creditors as shall file releases, as provided by law, before Feb. 18.

Club Election.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Jan. 31.—At the annual meeting of the Salmagundi club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. H. Blodgett; first vice president, A. P. Pierce; second vice president, F. T. Kingman; secretary, Tams Bixby; treasurer, A. H. Boxrud.

Talking to the Knights.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 31.—Prof. A. R. Conwell delivered a lecture before the Knights of Labor this evening. This is the first of a series to be given by the knights. Judge Severance, Rev G. R. Hair and others will follow shortly.

Hanged Herself.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 31.—Anna Swenson, 47 years of age, residing in Vasa, and employed at Lars Anderson's house, while temporarily deranged, hanged herself to a tree Saturday night. Coroner Magelssen went out to-day, and decided to hold no inquest.

Sioux City's New Paper.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 31.—It is currently rumored here to-day that the new Democratic morning daily is to be edited by Col. Keatley, of Council Bluffs. It is understood the first issue of the paper will appear about Feb. 15.

Fergus Falls.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Jan. 31.—Mrs. A. H. Cole and Mrs. A. E Weatherston left for Faribault Sunday evening, summoned there by the death of their mother, Mrs. Sibbald.

NOT TO BE BLUFFED

Congress Getting Quite Stirred Up Over Great Britain's Course on the Fisheries Question.

Significant Resolutions Introduced in the House of Representatives by Lawler, of Illinois.

Further Bluster From Canada Regarding Preparations for Next Season.

Singular Disappearance of the Northern Pacific Forfeiture Bill--The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the senate Mr. Hoar presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature concerning the treatment of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters, declaring itself in favor of retaliation to the extent of denying to Canadian vessels in American ports the right to purchase supplies, and the eventual exclusion of all Canadian products by land or sea, until the offensive legislation and action of the Canadian authorities are discontinued. Referred.

MR. LAWLER, OF ILLINOIS,

offered the following preamble and resolutions in the house to-day:

Whereas, The belligerant tone of the Canadian press and the announcement that Great Britain will shortly dispatch a fleet of war ships to cruise in the vicinity of our northeastern coast line, indicate hostility toward the United States growing out of our position on the fisheries question; and,

Whereas, Admiral Porter has directed attention to the fact that twenty-seven of our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are absolutely defenseless, and eleven of them, to-wit: New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and the Rhode Island ports of Narragansett bay, are in urgent need of immediate defense; and,

Whereas, It is alleged that Great Britain and Canada are in possession of charts and exemplifications of all our harbors and coast defenses; therefore,

Resolved, That the president be requested, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to inform the house of representatives at an early day what steps, if any, are necessary in his judgment to provide for this emergency.

The resolution was referred.

OTHER ACTION.

By Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to report back forthwith the senate retaliation bill.

By Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, the resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature in favor of the retaliation bill.

The naval sub-committee on construction has reached an agreement which will doubtless receive the approval of the full committee, looking to an appropriation for the construction of two 4,000 ton cruis