THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, AUG. 9, 1887.

The GLOBE Press Room is Open Every Night to all Advertisers who desire to Convince Themselves that the GLOBE has the Largest Circulation of any Newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance. $8 00 | 3 m. in advance $2 00
6 m. in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance $10 00 | 3 mos. in adv. $2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr in advance. $2 00 | 3 mos. in adv... 50c
6 m. in advance. 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv.... 20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

1 yr in advance. $4 00 | 6 mos. in adv.. $2 00
3 months, in advance .....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.

One Year, $1 | Six Mo., 65c | Three Mo., 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair weather and cooler, variable winds, generally shifting to northerly. For Minnesota and Dakota, fair weather, cooler in southern and central portions, and stationary, followed by rising temperature in the extreme northern portions; winds becoming light and variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 8.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Observation.	Bar. Height....	Ther. Exposed..	Change in 24 hours.	State of Weather....
Duluth	29.92	72	+4	Clear.
St. Paul	29.92	80	+6	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.96	84	+12	Cloudy.
Huron	30.02	68	*14	Fair.
Moorhead	30.06	64	*12	Cloudy.
Bismarck	30.16	56	0	Cloudy.
Fort Buford	30.14	60	*16	Clear.
Fort Assinaboine	30.08	60	*2	Clear.
Fort Custer	30.04	60	0	Fair.
Helena	30.18	48	*10	Cloudy.
Fort Sully	30.02	70	*20	Clear.

†Higher. *Lower.

WINDOM ONCE MORE.

Really the energy of Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM during this extremely enervating weather is as inexplicable as it is worthy of admiration. It was but a few days since that we were moved to speak in words of commendation of the organization by the distinguished Minnesotian, now of New York, of a gigantic company to operate the mines of Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

That enterprise would suffice for the occupation of most men, but it seems not so with Mr. WINDOM. He has recently become the head of the directory which has reorganized the Eads Ship Railway company, and with aasociates representing practically unlimited capital purposes pushing the scheme to a successful conclusion without delay. In two weeks the company will have a meeting and the Atlantic & Pacific Transit company will be organized under the laws of New York.

This new company, imbued with the spirit of Mr. WINDOM'S energy, will begin immediately the construction of the EADS' ship railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The scheme promises to be successful. At any rate the capitalists interested in it have sufficient confidence in its successful outcome to furnish all the money necessary without asking any assistance whatever from congress. Experience has demonstrated that if trans-isthmian transit is ever accomplished it must be by the EADS plan of a mighty railway. The DE LESSEPS and Nicaragua canal schemes have been proven in their costliness to be practically impossible. The EADS plan, on the contrary, does not present the same engineering difficulties, nor does it contemplate anything like the pecuniary outlay that either of the others would involve. Even the smallest details were perfected before Capt. EADS' death, and one of the directors of the company was his lieutenant in all of his great engineering feats.

With the energy which Mr. WINDOM has given abundant evidence of possessing as the main spring, there is no reason why the greatest engineering feat of modern times should not be accomplished in the near future. That it will be of immense importance to this country, which will of course control it in time of necessity, and of enormous profit to its projectors goes without saying. It was evidently greatly to Mr. WINDOM'S pecuniary advantage that he was released from the thraldom of politics, and we trust his good fortune will continue.

Doubtless there are many public men in the state who have succeeded politically where Mr. WINDOM has failed who would be only too glad to change places with him.

THE STATE FAIR.

There is every indication that the coming state fair will surpass in excellence all which have gone before it. President MERRIAM and his energetic assistants have been working diligently and as a result preparations for the event are far advanced. The fair promises to be complete in every department. It will not be interesting alone to the farmers, in whose interests it was of course primarily established, but to business men and the general public as well.

The merchants of the Twin Cities, particularly those dealing in the supplies most necessary to agricultural communities will find it decidedly to their advantage to be represented with a satisfactory exhibit, for it is quite probable that the attendance will be greater than ever before from among those people to whose attention they seek to bring their wares. Aside from the exhibits there will be sufficiently numerous attractive features to warrant the attendance of those who come more in the search of pleasure than instruction or information.

President MERRIAM seems to be the right man in the right place, and even if it is true, as some of our contemporaries assert, that he is putting forth his energy in this direction with a view of impressing the Republican farmers of the state favorably against the arrival of some political opportunity, we do not see how that fact can be used in detraction of his excellent work.

Whatever the motive may be that inspires him it cannot alter the result of his labors, and whatever good opinions he may win will be well deserved. Perhaps it would not be a bad idea if some of his political rivals would seek to impress the farmers of the state in the same way.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

While Mr. SHERMAN and Gov. FORAKER are howling about intimidation and illegal voting in the Southern states, they seem to forget that the attention of the country is being directed just now to a case where these methods were employed in a state that does not lie south of MASON and DIXON'S line, and they were practiced, too, by a person who claims to hold a seat as a Republican member of the next congress. We refer to the developments that have recently been made by the testimony taken in the contested election case between FRANK J. SULLIVAN and CHARLES N. FELTON, of the Fifth congressional district of the state of California. Mr. SULLIVAN was the Democratic and Labor nominee for congress, and Mr. FELTON was the Republican candidate. On the returns FELTON had a majority of 119, and received the certificate of election, while the testimony shows that on a fair vote and a fair count SULLIVAN was entitled to a majority of 1,731. The testimony disclosed coercion, intimidation and bribery of white voters, the like of which has never been surpassed in the history of fraudulent elections in this country. FELTON was the favorite candidate of the SPRECKLES sugar ring and a vast sum of money was spent by the ring to defeat SULLIVAN, the Democratic and Labor candidate. FELTON also stood in with the mine owners and the railroad managers and they contributed their share of dust to the corruption fund. The result that thousands and thousands of dollars were expended for corrupt purposes, ballots were stolen from the election officers and destroyed, ballot boxes were stuffed, voters bribed openly, judges of election tampered with, miners and railway employes were marched to the polls in a body under the direction of bosses, and their ballots deposited without the men even so much as being permitted to look at them. There has never been witnessed a more open scene of corruption than the testimony reveals to have existed in the Fifth California district at the last election. The mine owners and the railway managers made public announcement to their employes that unless they voted for the Republican candidates they would be discharged. Such a thing as a free ballot and a fair count does not seem to have been thought of by the Republican managers in the Fifth California district. And yet with all these evidences of white serfdom and ballot corruption before their eyes, Senator SHERMAN is as dumb as an oyster on this subject while he continues to rant about imaginary election frauds in the Southern states. Mr. SHERMAN ought to pick some of the partisan beams out of his own eyes before he undertakes to find motes in the eyes of other people. If he wants to expose election frauds there ought to be no discrimination on account of race or color. The poor white man is surely entitled to as much consideration as the negro. There is no reason why the white voter should not be as fully protected in the rights of citizenship as the colored brother.

EVIL OF BIG MAJORITIES.

The Democratic majority in Kentucky is not as large this year as it used to be. Still, there is enough of it for all ordinary purposes. As a matter of fact, it would be better for the Democratic party in Kentucky if its majorities were smaller. Overgrown majorities are baneful to political purity. An evenly divided political sentiment in a community is a healthy condition of affairs. When political parties are equally balanced there is not much show for political corruption. Fortunately for the reputation of Kentucky Democracy there have been no scandals associated with the long continued Democratic supremacy in that state. Official honesty is still maintained, and no raids on the public treasury have ever been perpetrated. There is possibly no state in the Union whose record is freer from jobs and official corruption than Kentucky's. At the same time there is a noticeable indication of the lowering of the standard of statesmanship in a state which has been pre-eminently noted for the distinguished abilities of its public men. This degeneration is the logical result of the big majority of the dominant party. Where a political party feels that it occupies an impregnable position if it doesn't become corrupt it is apt to become indifferent to its own reputation. When it is once understood that a nomination is equivalent to an election there is a strong temptation held out to the small fry politicians to scramble for the best offices. And they generally succeed in getting there to the exclusion of the better classes. This state of affairs is nowhere more observable than right here in Minnesota. The immense majorities which the Republicans have heretofore rolled up in this state have had a prejudicial effect on Minnesota politics. It is to be hoped that the reduced Republican vote in Minnesota last fall and the falling off of the Democratic majority in Kentucky this year will have a purifying effect on the political elements in both states.

SEISMIC WEATHER.

This is earthquake weather. We do not undertake to charge the weather with the responsibility of creating earthquakes, still it is a well understood fact in seismic science that the connection between the atmosphere and the earthquake, though probably incidental, is an important one. We know that very hot and very dry countries are the most subject to earthquakes, and we furthermore know that it is as hot and dry in these parts about this time as it ever gets in Asia Minor, Italy, Japan, California or other sections where the earthquake is a frequent disturber of the peace and safety of the inhabitants. It is not at all unlikely that the intense heat and accompanying dryness at this time are prophetic of internal disorders in this old earth of ours which may at any time develop into an aguish spell. It is not probable that this immediate section will experience any great disturbance. The central Mississippi valley is the part most apt to be shaken up, and shouldn't be a surprise if the people of St. Louis and Kansas City are routed out of their beds any night by the swaying motion of their house walls. The shock will probably not be a disastrous one—just severe enough to awaken the sinful population of those two prosperous Western towns to a sense of repentance.

FAIRCHILD'S VIEWS.

Secretary of the Treasury FAIRCHILD is a practical man, and he possesses some very practical ideas on the subject of civil service reform. He has no sympathy whatever with the sentimental nonsense of which GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, prince of the Mugwumps, is such a prominent exponent, but does believe in practical reform.

He thinks that every office which may be regarded as a position of power, whose holder has to do with the policy of the administration and the possession of which involves the possibility of aiding or embarrassing the administration's work should be held by a member of the dominant party. The minor offices, those which require the performance of simple routine work and which, while necessary, possess no vital importance, he thinks might well be brought under the control of civil service rules, because in making the appointments to them the disaffection sure to spring up among the disappointed candidates and their friends is almost certain to overcome any political advantage secured by the appointment.

There is doubtless a great deal of truth in the latter conclusion, and though some natural disappointment would arise if these minor offices were not regarded as spoils of victory, still the administration, whatever its political faith, would no doubt be much relieved in being able to disregard them. But there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the soundness of Secretary FAIRCHILD'S views regarding the advisability of a Democrat occupying every position of trust or importance under the present regime.

It is a duty owing the whole people as well as to the Democratic party, and should Secretary FAIRCHILD give an earnest of the sincerity of his views by discharging every Republican officeholder yet in the treasury department—and it is understood there are many of them—he would find his action very generally applauded.

UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY.

Few people appreciate the extent of entirely undeveloped country yet remaining within the limits of the state of Minnesota in spite of the great strain of immigration which has set in during recent years. It is true that the central, eastern and southern portions of the state are pretty well settled. Thriving towns and fertile farms are numerous and but little of the increase-giving earth remains uncultivated.

In the northern part of the state, save for occasional incursions of the lumbermen, the almost inexhaustible resources remain untouched. Indeed they are comparatively unknown and except for the prospector, the trapper or the surveyor few white men have traveled that region of great possibilities. It is only within the past year or two that attention has really been called to it with anything like a substantial outcome. The discovery of wonderfully rich iron deposits has been almost the immediate result of this attention, and it is now seen that the northern part of the state bids fair to outstrip all the rest in material wealth.

Gov. MCGILL'S recent trip to that section developed the fact that immigration had already rushed in the wake of railway development and that the country was fast being improved, while in the vicinity of Leech lake a prosperous village was already in existence.

It would be much better for Minnesota and more to the advantage of many immigrants if the latter, instead of rushing to the far West, far from a market and where the choice land has already been secured, could be induced to remain in this state, or at least to examine the resources of its nearly virgin territory in the north before they rush to ills they know not of farther west.

THAT FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The fisheries trouble is bobbing up again. There has already been enough diplomatic foolishness in this business. The few fish in the Eastern waters are hardly of value enough to go to war about. At the same time the Canadian authorities should be made to understand that the United States is a nation with a big N and is not to be trifled with. If, as stated, the British war ships now in Canadian waters are authorized to take a hand in settling this dispute then the sooner Secretary WHITNEY gets his fleet rigged out with the new Hotchkiss guns the better it will be. This government may be coaxed into a peaceable settlement of the fisheries dispute, but it is not to be bullied into it. Our neighbors over the border must remember that the spirit of ANDREW JACKSON still lingers on this side of the line, and that this country is under a Democratic administration. Memory of the battle of New Orleans has not altogether perished from the earth.

WE EXTEND our congratulations to Mrs. GOFF, of Pleasant Valley, Wis., who was elected town treasurer and who, in spite of vigorous opposition on the part of the male office-holders, has just secured her position. The men who ungallantly opposed her should be boycotted by every fair woman in the town.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM, whom some Minnesotians may remember, seems to be making money since he got out of politics, and yet a great many men make money in politics, though less creditably than the way Hon. WILLIAM is now making it.

WE ARE pleased to welcome President HILL, of the Manitoba, back from the wilds of Montana, and we congratulate him upon the forbearance of the hospitable Montana road agents, who don't often have a chance at so rich a prize.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH are having a very cheerful sort of a time of it together, not unlike the kind of a time when two governors in this country meet to exchange courtesies, except that the glasses are larger.

THE one object of Senator RIDDLEBERGER'S life is to prevent the election of MAHONE to the senate, and it is something in which he ought to have the assistance of every able-bodied man in Virginia.

MRS. CLEVELAND is having a good time in Massachusetts and we are glad of it. It will serve excellently by comparison to show her how much more she is enjoying herself when she reaches St. Paul.

SINCE it appears that Bonanza MACKEY has dropped a trifle of $6,000,000 in a wheat deal, his Parisian wife will probably have to economize on diamonds for a season or two, poor thing.

WHERE is the man who, by the time another summer rolls around, will be ready to win fame and fortune by establishing a commodious natatorium in St. Paul?

THE stationing of three or four stalwart policemen with extra sized clubs at Bass Lake might have a tendency to make that resort less of a disgrace to the city.

IF THE seven sleepers were now in St. Paul they would not have much opportunity to indulge their soporific tendencies. The new fire whistle is in working order.

BISMARCK may not be intending to annex Holland, but his forbearance in that direction is not calculated to make France feel any easier.

THE fisheries troubles are again becoming prominent. The belligerents must have secured a fresh supply of bait in black bottles.

PERHAPS the St. Paul base ball club will have more friends at the end of the season than it has now—and it will need them.

THERE is a pretty extended drouth in the northwest. High license must go.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

Secretary WHITNEY has concluded an arrangement by which a branch of the Hotchkiss ordnance manufactory is to be established in this country and our American war vessels are to be manned with the Hotchkiss artillery. This step marks an important era in the reconstruction of a navy.

***

The Hotchkiss artillery extends the familiar principle of the Gatling gun to ordnance large enough to throw cannon balls. The six-pounder Hotchkiss requires but one man to handle it, and yet it discharges twenty-three shells per minute with a velocity great enough to penetrate a two inch steel plate at the distance of a thousand yards. In the navy the gun can be mounted in a ship's top, thus pouring a furious hail of shells into the rigging and upon the decks of an opponent. The advantage of these rapid-fire guns over the monstrous cannon now carried on the heaviest ironclads is obvious. The old style gun can only be fired at comparatively long intervals and only a few mounted on a ship.

***

All this talk about Minnesota having a cold climate and late seasons is a delusion. There is now lying on our desk an ear of corn which was picked from the stalk the 31st day of last month. It is well matured and hard enough to be ground up into meal. The corn was raised in this state on the farm of S. PFEFFER, one mile west of Blue Earth City.

***

It looks as if the Panama Canal company was bound to go under. It has been able to obtain only about $28,000,000 out of the $45,000,000 it was to raise by the usurious loan it placed on the Paris market. As the company's interest charges are now $18,000,000 annually it is not apparent how the enterprise is to keep on its legs much longer.

***

The Oklahoma boomers are bestirring themselves once more. They have fixed upon the 16th of this month as the date of the next invasion of the territory. If the Oklahoma boomers would quit wasting their time on projected territorial raids and concentrate their energies in an attempt to break the backbone of this prolonged hot spell, they would be better appreciated by the American public.

***

The new constitution of Hawaii takes away all of KALAKUA'S monarchical powers but leaves him his salary. It is needless to say that the new constitution was modeled after the American idea. So long as the salary is left it doesn't make any difference what other features of the office are removed.

***

Dr. DAY'S vigorous defense of our ancestors in the chamber of commerce, yesterday, was a pretty tribute to the memory of our forefathers. But it was wholly unnecessary. The historical grandeur of their achievements is the perfect vindication of their characters. Other ages and other countries have achieved excellence in a high degree in the various fields of human action; but the peculiar form and character of the American government, which stands alone without a model in the past, was their achievement. No other testimony to their worth is needed.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Mr. Gibbs For Governor.

Ortonville Headlight.

Gibbs, who is always one year ahead of the ticket, is now up for governor. Fortunate it is to the people of the state that his boom never coincides with the year of election.

Invited by Letter.

Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.

Dear Grover: If you come out this way drop off one train. We are busy harvesting some cranks and can't get away to go down and beg of you to come. Do you take sugar in yours.

Rather Diminutive.

Duluth Paragrapher.

Even Dakota, the great and only abused, has expressed a willingness to receive the president. Now hadn't our friend Lucius Quintus Paralysis Dumphoolus Fairchild ought to feel very small, like unto a human infinitesimule!

An Enviable Record.

Milnor (Dakota) Teller.

And now that bustling journal, the St. Paul GLOBE, again inaugurates something new and good. Last Saturday, the 30th, they gave the newsboys a grand picnic at Lake Minnetonka. This is but one of the many creditable deeds that are daily being added to the GLOBE'S enviable record.

The Calumet & Hecla Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—A Houghton, Mich., special says the fire in the Calumet & Hecla mine is still raging. Last night a new plan was tried for overcoming the flames. Carbolic acid gas was forced down the pipes and seems to be working successfully. Four miners went down the shaft twelve feet to stop some crevices, and one of them was overcome with the gas. The others removed him at a risk of their lives.

Prairie Fires.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 8.—A big prairie fire is raging at St. Joseph, eight miles west. It has already burned over 400 acres of ground, and a number of farmers have lost all their grain and crops. The flames are spreading into the extensive forests in that region, and a general disaster is feared. The population are fighting the flames, with but little success.

A Flagman Killed.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 8.—A freight wreck occurred on the Northern Central railroad at the Conewago bridge, about seven miles above this place, at 1:25 o'clock this morning, by which a caboose and three cars were precipitated over a bank, causing a bad wreck and delaying travel for several hours. As the wreck took with it some of the trestle work of the bridge which was undergoing repairs, Jacob Garver, of Marysville, Pa., the flagman, went down with the wreck and was crushed to death.

July Fire Losses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The fire record for July shows the fire losses in the United States and Canada to have been $14,026,500, against $10,000,000 in July, 1886, and $9,000,000 in July, 1885. This is just double the average loss in July for the past twelve years. The total loss for the first seven months of 1887 was $76,926,100, against $63,800,000 for the corresponding period of 1886.

Forest Fires in Michigan.

CHEYBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 8.—The village is enveloped in dense smoke from forest fires, which are destroying much valuable timber in this vicinity. The drouth in this section has been protracted, and all kinds of vegetables have been burned up.

The Railway Strike.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Midland Railway company announces that it has obtained a full complement of drivers and firemen to fill the vacancies caused by the strike. Traffic everywhere along the line is being resumed. The strike has collapsed. The Birmingham engineers have returned to work.

An Injured Chinaman.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Sam Woo, a Chinese laundryman, to-day brought suit for libel in the United States court against the Free Press, claiming $10,000 damages. He alleges that the Free Press falsely stated that he fought sparrows in his establishment.

The Sugar Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Planters' Monthly of Honolulu estimates the sugar crop of 1887 at between 90,000 and 100,000 tons, as against 108,000 tons last year.

Buckner's Majority.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The official majority of Bucknnr over Bradley, in ninety-nine counties heard from, is 17,039.

A Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—The large grocery and ship supply house of John C. Hemmeter was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $15,000. The timely arrival of the fire boat prevented a disastrous conflagration.

An Old Minstrel Dead.

READING, Pa., Aug. 8.—Joseph Housum, city comptroller, died to-night aged fifty-eight. In his younger days he was an actor and was one of the first negro minstrels on the American stage.

MESSENGER OF CONSOLATION

Love's peace is in her pure young heart,
Love's light is on her face,
She carries sunshine in her eyes
To many a shady place.

For aught she has of good and sweet
She only seeks to share;
She lends her loving strength to all
The crosses others bear.

Her posies cheer the sufferer's bed,
The city workshop's gloom,
She has a wreath to lay upon
The stranger's lonely tomb.

Through every gentle deed she does
Love's soft aroma steals,
The weary heart grows fresh again,
The wounded spirit heals.

And when she wanders through the woods
In morning's dewy hour,
Standing amid the flowers we see
Herself the fairest flower.

—The Quiver.

THE NEW IRON TRUSTS.

Issuing Millions of Stock and Selling Millions of Bonds.

The Various Mines of the Gogebic Range to be Consolidated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Among other arrivals in the city to-day are those of Hon. William Windom, Jesse R. Grant, Stephen W. Dorsey, and several Eastern capitalists. They are on theiry way from New York to Milwaukee. They have succeeded in establishing two of the largest iron trusts known in the development of ores. These trusts comprise the purchase of all the important mines of the Gogebic range, twenty-one in all, with two exceptions—the Colby, owned by the Wisconsin Central railway people, and the Aurora, by Moore, Benjamin & Co., of Milwaukee. These twenty-one mines cover about 21,000 acres of mineral lands, which have an output of nearly 1,000,000 tons annually and which cost the trusts in cash, $6,870,000. The details of this transaction read like romance. The deeds of transfer are ready for signature; they will be signed to-morrow. The mortgage bonds are being printed; their sale has been negotiated. Capt. N. D. Moore was in this city yesterday. He and his partner, H. S. Benjamin, furnished the first full account of the matter, of which only brief, vague notices have appeared.

In speaking of the division of the Gogebic Range into two trusts, it would seem that a superfluous term is used. Both trusts contain the names of almost identically the same capitalists and it is a certainty of the future that these trusts will be consolidated into one monopoly. At present they are known as the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron company and the Bessemer Consolidated Iron company. The Lake Superior company is organized in Wisconsin, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each, and first mortgage bonds to the amount of $6,000,000 running fifteen years at 6 per cent. interest. The directors are: William Windom, president; Richard A. Elmer, treasurer; Jesse R. Grant, secretary; S. W. Dorsey, John H. Rice, Edward M. Hussey, N. D. Moore and F. A. Bates. The prices paid by this trust and the outfit of the properties acquired are as follows:

Mine	Price paid.	Annual output, tons
Iron Chief	$260,000	20,000
Sunday Lake	400,000	50,000
Nimikon	480,000	60,000
Kakagon	680,000	110,000
Bessemer	480,000	60,000
Bownie	240,000	5,000
Moore	200,000	5,000
Atlantic	320,000	15,000
Prospect Hill	200,000	30,000
Florence	400,000	225,000
Youngstown	200,000	
Iron River	400,000	
Oro	120,000	
New York	120,000	
Five thousand acres	50,000	
Total	$4,550,001	580,000

There are 10,000 shares of the trust's stock, valued at $1,000,000, set aside for working capital. The remaining $15,000,000 is to be used for purchase money and incidental enterprises. Of the latter, $2,500,000 is set aside for the construction of ten iron steamships of a capacity of 2,000 tons each for the transportation of the ores.

The Bessemer trust comprises what are known as the John E. Burton mines, as follows:

Mine.	Price paid.	Annual capacity.
Iron King	$ 800,000	120,000
Bonnie	360,000	50,000
First National	400,000	30,000
Blue Jacket	280,009	40,000
Valley	480,000	40,000
Total	$2,320,000	300,000

The necessity of building steamships was never so apparent as at present. The vesselmen have taken obnoxious advantage of the interstate commerce law and advanced the rate of transportation to $2.50 per ton. A ton of ore costs $1 at the mine, $1.50 on the dock at Ashland, sixty miles away; add to this the vessel rate, commissions, insurance and lease rate of the mine and the cost amounts to almost $5 at the blast furnace, which is about what the ore is worth per ton. Miners want some profit. Mr. Benjamin computes that the new steamships will land the ore at the blast furnaces at a cost to the trust of about 90 cents per ton, a saving of $1.60 per ton for transportation—a good profit in itself. This saving alone will pay the interest on the bonds. The Gogebic Range, in spite of the vessel rates, will ship about 1,000,000 tons in 1887. It is the policy of the trust, however, to ship the reserve ore on the stocks, amounting to over 500,000 tons, this winter. The Chicago & Northwestern railway took its first contract of 10,000 tons yesterday at $2.25 per ton and will continue to take contracts at less than vessel rates. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railway has contracted to deliver over 10,000 tons during cold weather and is still taking contracts. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, according to W. H. Dixon, assistant general passenger agent at the latter city, will have its extension into the range completed for ore shipments in a few days and will not wait for cold weather. The Wisconsin Central has its hands full with some 230,000 tons of the Colby consolidated mines owned by the directors of that road. The novelty of vessel-owners demanding more per ton than the railways will drive mine-owners generally into ship-building.

The question among rolling-mill people is in regard to the outlook for them in case the "trusts" monopolize the mines. Of course, if the product of the ore is controlled by monopoly, its price will be regulated by the trusts. The Minnesota Iron company monopolizes the Vermilion Range of Minnesota, just as the Windom-Dorsey trusts will the Gogebic. Still, there are forty-four alleged mines remaining outside the trusts on the latter range, which can produce almost 800,000 tons annually—almost as much as the trusts. Add to this the natural competition of the several monopolies, and it would seem that the price of iron will not be affected, at least until the Minnesota company, the Wisconsin Central people, and the trusts unite.

On the other hand there has been much fear among stockholders of iron properties of overproduction and consequent failure at the mines. It is thought that the trusts will regulate this matter, and consequently 5,000 stockholders are now at ease, particularly as they have got out of the iron business unexpectedly with a big profit. The trust people know, however, that the demand for Bessemer ores is constantly increasing on account of the extensive production of iron for building purposes. For instance, in one of P. D. Armour's new structures there were 68,000 tons of iron ore reduced, equivalent to the annual output of a very large mine. Wood is now seldom used for beams; iron girders are taken instead. The epoch of wood has passed; it is an epoch of iron.

The modern trust is the most profitable of all ventures. The stock issued is put away in the safes, not having cost any one a penny. The money expended comes from the sale of the bonds which outside parties buy. The stock which cost nothing draws all the profits in dividends and in from one to three years is worth par value. By the time the bonds have expired your stockholder has sold out and made a fortune without extending a penny, or else he has purchased a slice of the bonds with the money he got for nothing and is drawing the fat interest on them.

The First New Barley.

Special to the Globe.

ST. VINCENT, Aug. 8.—Micholas Long sold at St. Vincent Saturday the first new barley sold in this market. He was paid 45 cents per bushel, and the yield was thirty-five bushels per acre.

A Runaway Accident.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Aug. 8.—This forenoon while a bus load of women and children were on their way to Roberts' lake, the horses became frightened at an emigrant wagon near the bridge on Seventh street and overturned the bus down a steep embankment, throwing the occupants out and injuring nearly all of them more or less. Paul, a ten-year-old son of Moses Desmarias, had an arm broken and was seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful. Mrs. M. J. Sheeran was badly injured internally and lies in a critical condition. Mrs. M. Mathieu and her two children were severely injured. With the exception of Mrs. Sheeran and the Demarias boy the injured ones are in a comfortable condition.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

Bids Opened for Their Construction Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Bids for the new cruisers were opened at the navy department to-day as follows: Cramp & Sons, cruiser No. 1, class 3, $1,248,000; Cramp & Sons, cruisers Nos. 4 and 5, class 1, $1,410,000; Union Iron works, San Francisco, Nos. 4 and 5, class 1, $1,428,000; Cramp & Sons, cruiser No. 4, class 2, 3-inch protective deck, $1,325,000; Cramp & Sons, cruiser No. 5, class 2, 3-inch protective deck, $1,325,000; Cramp & Sons, cruiser No. 4, class 2, 4-inch protective deck, $1,350,000; Cramp & Sons, cruiser No. 4, class 2, 4-inch protective deck, $1,350,000; Cramp & Sons, cruisers Nos. 4 and 5, class 3, $1,405,000; Cramp & Sons, gunboats Nos. 3 and 4, class 1, $495,000; W. F. Palmer & Co., gunboats Nos. 3 and 4, class 1, $490,000.

SECRETARY WHITNEY said, after opening the bids:

It is a great relief to my mind, getting this out of the way. The requirements which the contractors assume are more exacting than in the case of any previous bidding. The law for cruisers Nos. 4 and 5 provides that the contracts for the construction of them shall contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees, that when completely tested for speed under conditions to be prescribed by the navy department, the vessel shall exhibit a maximum speed of at least nineteen knots per hour, and for every quarter knot of speed exhibited above the contract the contractor shall receive a premium over and above his contract price of $50,000, and for every quarter knot that said vessels fail of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract price the sum of $50,000. The department has prescribed a four hours' run for the trial, the vessel to be loaded to her mean draught; so that there is to be no shamming in the condition of the trial. This contract is bid for by both the Union Iron works and Cramp & Sons, and it is a requirement which calls for a boat up to the highest point in the matter of speed which these cruisers have reached anywhere. I notice that the Cramps offer to guarantee these results upon their own designs for $100,000 less than they ask to do it upon the department's designs. This shows confidence in their ability. Of course, exactions of the bidding drive off people who are not sure of their grounds; but I consider that we are very fortunate in being able to place all of the boats with responsible parties with these very exact requirements. The gunboats are bid for by Mr. Quaintard, one of Mr. Roach's assignees, or rather by Mr. Quintard's concern, and if the award is made to Mr. Palmer, he informs me that the hulls will be built at the Roach works, at Chester, and the machinery at the Quintard iron works.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Unfaithfulness and Drunkenness Charged Against a Wife.

Special to the Globe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—William F. Loss, a resident of this state for the past six months, but previously of New York, has sued his wife, Florence A. Loss, for divorce. Loss was a prominent Pearl street merchant in New York, and, judging from his allegations, lived in the fashionable quarter of the metropolis. He alleges that he was married in New York, March 27, 1878. He charges that while living at Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, in the summer of 1880, his wife committed adultery with George Cushing, and that in the fall of 1881 she went with Cushing surreptitiously on a trip to Scranton, Pa., and remained there over night with him. In the spring of 1883, while living at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, the plaintiff charges that his wife committed adultery wite Clarence Paul Mier, and again that she violated the marriage vow by illicit intercourse at his home at Tenth avenue and Sixty-first street, with Frank W. Lynch. As a separate cause of action the plaintiff charges that his wife for several years was a constant drunkard and that upon two occasions her sprees were so prolonged as to result in delirium tremens.

Died at Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Aug. 8.—Joseph R. Shook, residing at 457 Toronto avenue, St. Paul, died in this city this evening at St. Luke's hospital under peculiar circumstances. The deceased was an expert worker in attaching tubing and fireproof masonry and came here to work on the Duluth National Bank building six weeks ago. About a month ago he slipped and fell a distance of only four feet, splintering a bone of the left ankle. He was taken to the hospital and amputation of the leg was decided upon below the knee. The operation was successful, but the patient was unable to recover from the shock and died at 5 o'clock. He was a married man, about fifty-five years old. The body will probably be sent to St. Paul for interment.

Montevideo's Bright Prospects

Special to the Globe.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 8.—An arrangement has finally been completed between the railroad company and our citizens that the division headquarters will be removed from Bird Island to this place. The necessary lands have been purchased and work will commence right away. The Western Minnesota seminary is in process of erection. The foundation is laid and brick is on the ground. Our business men feel very much encouraged in raising funds to secure the division or build the seminary. They all pulled together hard and well.

Abandoned His Wife.

Special to the Globe.

PIPESTONE, Minn., Aug. 8.—When the east-bound Milwaukee train reached this station Saturday afternoon Sheriff E. D. Shepperd and Village Marshal Miller boarded it and arrested a man named Monger, who was fleeing from Dakota justice. He was a resident of Kingsbury county, Dakota. The charge against him was larceny, but there being a young woman with him, it was found they were eloping, and that Monger had left a wife and six children in Dakota. The pair were taken back to Dakota on Sunday by the sheriff of Kingsbury county.

Caught a Wild Man.

Special to the Globe.

OAKLAND, Ill., Aug. 8.—A veritable wild man was captured by the citizens of Sargent township to-day. He had hair that measured over five feet in length, and from appearances it had not been combed for years. His beard was fully two feet in length, and covered all of his face. His language is unintelligible, and no trace of where he came from can be discovered. It took the combined strength of a dozen men to hold him in order to bind his hands and feet. The citizens are in a quandary what to do with their catch.

Indians In Council.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Aug. 8.—A council of the Sioux Indians was held last week at the Indian reservation at Eggleston, eight miles above here, in the neighborhood of 200 Indians being present. Addresses were made by many prominent men, the council continuing for three days. An Indian school is to be established and a church erected and placed in charge of Rev. Sherman Cooledge, a Protestant Episcopal Indian.

Chicago Failures.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—T. B. Baird and Francis Dillon, the big jewelry firm of Baird & Dillon, 141 and 143 Wabash avenue, have failed. An assignment to Francis E. Morse for the benefit of their creditors was filed at noon, and Deputy Sheriff Burke took possession of the store. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of $175,000, while the assets will not foot up more than $30,000 or $40,000. The W. O. Tyler Paper company, doing business at 169 Adams street, made an assignment about noon to-day.

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

The Police Commission.

At the meeting of the police commission yesterday afternoon Supt. Hein reported 651 arrests during the month, this being 126 more than during July, 1886. Chief Inspector Hankinson reported a quantity of stolen property received. Details of police were granted for the grocers and G. A. R. picnics. The details of a reported disgraceful Sunday row on Western avenue, participated in by people coming from the German picnic at Keegan's lake, were investigated and found to have been grossly exaggerated by a morning paper.

A Square Back Down.

The examination of ex-License Insbector Kelly, in the proceedings before A. H. Hall as referee, will be resumed this morning, when it is expected that his wife will be present to testify. A new feature in the case is the offer of Kelly's counsel to deposit $275 in any bank in the city, to be paid Sophia Graham in case she gets a judgment against Kelly—this being the amount of her claim This offer was made on condition that the case should be opened and the defense allowed to file an answer. Johnson & Knittle, Mrs. Graham attorneys, have claimed that they were prosecuting the case simply as lawyers, and not for the purpose of manufacturing capital for the Republicans. It was presumed, therefore, that they would not object to having the case opened and tried upon its merits, but they have refused—and another phrase of the "great conspiracy" is thus exposed.

Killen Wants to Fight.

Pat Killen last night called at the GLOBE office to announce that he is willing to meet Cardiff to a finish, under any rules he may choose, at any place he may suggest, for any sum between $5,000 and $10,000 a side, at any time within four weeks, and will cover Cardiff's forfeit whenever it is posted. The general impression among sporting men, however, is that Cardiff will not come to time, as he generally makes a practice of living on a fight from six to twelve months before he makes another. Killen also deposits $50 that Sparrow Golden will fight John Donaldson six rounds in private for $500 a side within four weeks.

KILLED BY GAS.

Fatal Accident to Laborers in Allegheny City.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—William Sampson and James Herron, two employes of the Chartiers Valley Natural Gas company, were suffocated by escaping gas this afternoon while repairing a regulator under Chartiers street in Allegheny City. The regulator is in a small subterranean apartment six feet below the street. The two men descended into this underground room shortly before 3 o'clock and had been at work about fifteen minutes when an immense volume of gas rushed out, asphyxiating them in their deep and narrow quarters. When the gas burst from the open regulator into their faces they became stiffled, but made an attempt to close the opening from which the gas issued. Failing in this they tried to climb out, but were so nearly suffocated that they could not do so, and cried aloud for help. A man named Holler, who was passing, heard the cry, and rushed to their rescue. He climbed down into the manhole, but the unfortunate men by this time were completely overcome, and had fallen to the ground, their faces close to the escaping gas. Holler tried to help them to their feet, but they were unable to move a muscle to save their own lives. Holler himself almost succumbed to the effects of the subtle and treacherous fluid, and only escaped with his life through the assistance of a number of men, who by that time had been attracted to the place. An excited throng quickly gathered around the opening in the street, and numerous plans for getting the men out of the hole were suggested, but none dare enter the gaseous apartment. Finally after thirty minutes had elapsed the gas was turned off and the men brought to the surface. Life, however, was extinct. Both had been dead probably twenty-five minutes.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

Played in the Open Air By a Company of Stars.

Special to the Globe.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., Aug. 8.—A unique and beautiful performance of "As You Like It," was given in pastoral style this afternoon on the lawn of the Masconomo house. The stage was set in genuine instead of immitation trees, shrubs and rocks, appropriate to the sylvan character of the play. The audience viewed the scene from a large open tent. Much of the spectators were members of the dramatic profession, some coming in two tally-hos from Boston and Nantasket Beach, others by train and various vehicles from the summer resorts hereabouts. Agnes Beeth Schaeffel began the entertainmen by reciting a prologue composed by W. T. Ball. The cast of the play was as follows:

The Banished Duke	Mark Price
Duke Frederick	Frazier Coulter
Amiens	Miss Lillian Coulter
Jacques	Frank Mayo
Oliver	Charles Abbott
De Bois	George C. Boniface, Jr
Orlando	Osmund Tearle
Adam	George C. Boniface
Charles, the wrestler	Henry Meredith
William	W. H. Crane
Touchstone	Stuart Robson
Sylvius	Arthur Falkland
Corino	George A. Schiller
First Lord	C. E. Boardman
Rosalind	Miss Rose Coghlan
Celia	Miss Minnie Conway
Phoebe	Miss Maida Creagan
Audrey	Agnes Booth Schaeffel

Solos, "Under th Greenwood Tree" and "Blow, Blow, Then, Winter Wind," by Lillian Conway; glee, "What Shall He Have Who Killed the Deer," by H. C. Barnabee, Wil iam H. McDonald, Charles R. Adams, George W. Want and the Mendelssohn male quartette. The acting was superb, the players seeming inspired to do their best by the loveliness and fittingness of the surroundings. Miss Coghlan won great applause and the efforts of all were well appreciated. A grand orchestra of twenty-five pieces rendered selections before and after the play and between the acts. Manager A. M. Palmer and his assistants, J. B. Schoenful and Geo. W. Floyd, and Stage Manager W. Seymour were warmly congratulated upon the success of the arrangements. About $2,800 was netted by the performance for the actors' benefit fund. A banquet this evening formed an enjoyable addition to the evening's entertainment.

New Cable Rates.

FEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The committee having charge of the preliminary step toward fixing the new cable rate is composed of Messrs. Green, of the Western Union Telegraph and Anglo-American Cable companies; Brown, of the direct cable; Austin, of the French cable; Barlow, of the Commercial cable, and Chandler, of the United Lines Telegraph company. In the conferences it has transpired that the Western Union desired a 50 cent per word rate; the direct people were willing to go to 60 cents; the French and Anglo-American companies would agree to any figure that was high enough, while Mr. Mackey insisted upon a rate not over 40 cents and preferred 25.

They Have a Grievance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—It is said that the German Catholics of Indiana will, at the Chicago convention of German Catholics Sept. 6, present a grievance, alleging that they are not fairly treated by Bishop Chatard, who is an American by birth, and holds very strict temperance views, and also they allege, shows discrimination in favor of English speaking priests as against the Germans.

Joined the Majority.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 8.—Gen. A. W. Doniphan, a member of the peace commission of 1861, whose name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination in 1876, died at 9:50 this evening.

EATON BY SHARKS.

Horrible Fate of the Victims of a Ship Wreck.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 8.—A Nogales special says the sloop Sara, owned and commanded by Abraham Bajarim, left Mulejo July 25, loaded with twenty tons of tanbark consigned to S. E. Lender and Van Dettler. The vessel had on board the captain, his wife, her children, niece and Supt. Halle, of the Baltimore copper mines at Santa Rosalie, and a crew of five men. While between San Pedro and Martinzen in the Gulf of California the vessel was struck by a heavy surf and capsized. All on board perished except the captain and four sailors, who saved themselves by climbing on the bottom of the capsized vessel. On the second day after the accident the dead bodies of the captain's wife and six children rose to the surface and were eaten by sharks, while the husband and father looked on the awful sight in horror. On July 30 two of the sailors became crazy, and said they were going ashore and immediately plunged overboard. They had no sooner struck the water than skarks devoured them. The captain, one sailor and a small boy remained in the bottom of the vessel for eight days, sustaining life by catching turtles that would come near them, and sucking the blood. They were rescued in a most pitiable condition by the fishing sloop Refugio, and afterward transferred to the company's steamer Kerregan, which was sent in search of the Sara, and arrived at Guayamas last night. The captain of the Sara is mentally and physically a wreck. He says there was another small sloop, name unknown, near his vessel in the same gale, and it is supposed that she went down with all on board. Mr. Halle was a man who stood high in the community, and his loss is sadly regretted. He leaves a wife and four children in Mulejo.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Their Picnic Will be Watched by Detectives.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A number of detectives in plain clothes have been detailed to attend the big socialist picnic which takes place at Sheffield Ind., tomorrow, and, although nothing can be done by the authorities of the state should any incendiary talk be indulged in, the reports of the officers may form a valuable addition to the socialistic records in the state's attorney's office, while, moreover, the gathering may form an opportunity for calling the attention of the state authorities of Indiana to the invasion of their territory by the Illinois disciples of anarchy. Paul Grottkau was to have bnen the principal orator of the day, but, as the Milwaukee sureties upon the bond of the noted fire-eater have delivered him up, the probabilities are that the gathering will not be graced by his presence. A great turn out is anticipated, but the usual red flag parade to the depot will probably be abandoned, as in such an event, the interference of the police would be certain.

MARINE.

PORT OF ASHLAND.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 8.—Arrived: Fremont China, Duluth; Peerless, Steam Yacht, Cleveland. Cleared: Tremont, Hancock, China, Buffalo, Rhodes, Onoko, Pickard's Ore, Cleveland. The tug City of Oshkosh was burned on the bay near Bayfield. Capt. Doherty and four of the crew were saved. One was drowned. Weather hot.

PORT OF WASHBURN.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., Aug. 8.—Arrived: Propeller China, Buffalo, merchandise; A. L. Hopkins, Duluth. Cleared: China, Duluth; Hopkins, Buffalo, 1,900 barrels flour. Strong south wind. Hot.

AT THE "SOO."

SAULT STE. MARIE, Aug. 8.—Passed up Fessenden, schooner S. T. Tully, G. W Neelon, T. R. Merritt, J. E. Benson, 11:20 p m.; Anna Smith, Red Wing, Ira Howens Annie Young, 12 m.; Japan, 1:10; B. W Arnold, Bohama, Exile, 3 p. m.; Cumberland B. F. Bruce, H. D. Alverson, 3:25 p. m.; Monteagle, Mystic Star, White Star, 4:35 p. m.; S. E. Sheldon, S. P. Ely, Storucca, 5:40 p. m. Down: White, Fryant, Horna, F. M. Crosthwaite, 6 p. m.; D. C. Whitney, Ashland, 7:15 p. m.; S, V. R. Watson, Senator, 8 p. m.; Kittie M. Forbes, Mabel Wilson, 9:45 p. m.; J. E. Potts, Kienawa, Spokane, Anna Belle Wilson, 11:30 a. m.; S. G. Baldwin, Indiana, Albany, W. G. Grace, Whitney, Dashing Wave, 12:45 p. m.; Campayna, 2:35 p. m.; Alma Munroe, 3:45 p. m.; Joseph T. Hana, 4:55 p. m. Wind, northwest; light, clear.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—Greece from London and Ems from Bremen.
Glasgow—State of Nebraska from New York.
Hamburg—Moravia from New York.
Philadelphia—Bristol King from Liverpool.

Refused to Stay Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Paducah, Ky., says a colored woman named Annie Watkins, apparently died here on Saturday and was to have been buried yesterday. The body was prepared for the grave and all arrangements for the funeral made. As the neighbors were gathering for the sad rites, the supposed corpse astonished everybody by sitting up in her coffin. The assembled darkies fled in wild confusion and refused to return. Some white women went to the house and assisted her, and Annie has so far recovered as to be able to participate in the emancipation celebration to-day.

A Big Investment.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—A syndicate of New York and Pittsburg capitalists have just closed a transaction by which they become the owners of nearly 100,000 acres of the finest pine forests in the South. The lands are along the northern line of South Carolina and the southern boundary of Georgia, most of it being in the latter state. The price paid was $1,000,000. The deal was made through a prominent real estate firm in this city. The intention of the purchasers is not to develop the lands but hold them as an investment until the advance in the price of timber greatly increases the value.

The Whisky Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—President Atherton to-day issued a call to the whisky trade stating that the second annual meeting of the National Protective association would be held in Cincinnati Sept. 13. Wholesale dealers and distillers are invited, and all state and local associations are requested to send delegates.

Strikers Return to Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—The 200 striking employes at Oliver L. Robert's ware mill have determined to go to work to-morrow morning at the company's terms, by the day, instead of tonnage work, as formerly. The strike has been on for six weeks.

A Road Boycotted.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—The West Clare railway is being boycotted, owing to the general detestation in which the traffic manager, Sullivan, is held. Placards have been posted all along the line announcing the boycott and threatening to shoot passengers patronizing the railway, and to continue the practice until Sullivan is dismissed.

The Gondoliers Strike.

VENICE, Aug. 8.—All of the Venetian gondoliers have struck work because a night service was started on the Grand canal and all of the bakers and waiters in hotels and cafes threaten to join the gondoliers unless the night service is abandoned.

An Unfair Duel.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Grenoble tribunal has sentenced M. Naquet, editor of the Petit D'Auphiners, to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs for unfairly wounding M. Menveille in a duel.