A WORD WITH YOU.

The GLOBE would like to tell you,
In a pleasant sort of way,
That it has some space to sell you
In its columns every day.

We believe in letting you know it,
In the calm, clear light of day.
If you have something to blow---blow it;
That's the only sensible way.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

READ JO HOWARD'S LETTERS
FROM CHICAGO
ABOUT THE ANARCHISTS,
They Will Be Published
Daily in the Globe
Until After the Execution!

Mr. Howard stands at the head of the Newspaper Correspondents of America, and it was at large expense that this special telegraphic arrangement was made with him.

VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1887. NO. 308.

THE FIRST BLOW

An Attempt Made to Kill Chief Justice Waite at Washington.

He Is Sent an Infernal Machine, Which Fails to Explode.

Joe Howard Discusses the Situation Now Existing at Chicago.

The Peculiar Position in Which the Governor Is Now Placed.

The Powers Which Lie With Him for Exercise of Clemency.

Parsons Meets an Old Texas Friend and Talks Rather Volubly,

Meanwhile His Wife Creates a Sensation by Selling Anarchist Books.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A bold, audacious attempt was made this evening to blow up Chief Justice Waite with what has the appearance of an infernal machine. The machine was delivered to him at 6:30 this evening by special postoffice mail messenger boy Joseph F. Hickey. The box, which is an ordinary white box of the kind in which valentines are sent, is about six inches wide by eight inches long and about half an inch in depth. It had printed on one end "Beauties of Tennyson," and the cover was

Addressed as Follows:

"To the Hon. Chief Justice Waite, 1,415 1 street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Important papers." The box had on it five two-cent stamps and a special delivery stamp. The number of the special delivery was 2,862, and the box was postmarked Washington, D. C., 3, 4:30 p. m." The box contained a glass tube in the shape of a syphon, about eight inches long and bent about three inches from the end. The tube is three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the hole about the size of an ordinary percussion gun cap. About an inch and a half from the longer end is a percussion cap. O the top of the cap is giant powder extending for one and one-fourth inches on top of which is another cap. To this cap is attached a small wire and to that was attached a second wire. This second wire was attached to the top of the box by a hook fastened to the top of the box. The remainder of the tube contains

A Dark Colored Liquid

Around the shorter end of the tube is a wrapping of white paper held in position by mucilage, the contents of which is as yet unknown. When Chief Justice Waite received the box he immediately opened it. By providential dispensation the wire which was fastened to the top of the box had become detached and the lid was removed without pressing upon the cap. It is supposed that in stamping the box, which always occasions a jar, the wire had become detached, thus

Saving the Life

of the chief justice. The police were shortly afterwards notified of the receipt of the alleged infernal machine, and it is now at police headquarters in this city. The police claim to have some knowledge of the mailing of the box and say that a man was seen about 4 p. m. addressing the box to the chief justice in the city postoffice. They have no accurate description of the man, and beyond the facts stated, can give no further information. The chief justice said he had received the box while at dinner and had opened it, but without being harmed, the wire which was to have exploded it having been detached as already stated. Mr. Waite did not attach any importance to the box and said he thought it a sensational hoax. The sergeant took the box to police headquarters, where it is now held as evidence. Sergt. Hollinberger said he had no clue to the sender of the box and that the young man who furnished the information was unable to give any description of the man seen addressing the package before mailing it.

JOE HOWARD.

The Great Journalist Gives a Graphic Pen Picture of the Situation.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Eight men, Richard J. Oglesby, governor of the state of Illinois, and the seven condemned lying cell-bound, in Cook county jail, attract the attention to-day of the universe. What the one will do and the others experience, is the great problem of the moment. Speculation is rife, but it is baseless, for after an hour's experience in calm and confidential intercourse with the chief magistrate of the state I am unable to determine save along the lines of common sense propriety and usage, the course he is likely to pursue. Old fashioned in manner with old fashioned ideas of honor and of official dignity, Uncle Dick, as he is familiarly called, bears himself to all comers graciously, but never under any circumstances gives either himself or state secrets away. That it would be manifestly improper and equally impossible to him to lay bare the executive heart and the gubernatorial mind to every journalistic inquirer, to every

Humitarian Crank

and to every friend, bought or natural, of the condemned, goes without saying. As a matter of fact the governor has nothing to act upon unless he initiates proceedings. The only petition for clemency yet filed in the anarchist case which has any pretense of legal form is that presented by the Rev. Mr. Blake. This petition shows a faithful attempt to comply with the requirements of the statute, but there is still a very serious doubt whether it will give the governor jurisdiction over all the defendants and legally empower him to commute the sentences, even if he so desires. The petition gives a history of the case, a statement of the reasons why clemency is asked and explains that the opinions of the state's attorney and the trial judge are not attached "because the

Great Notoriety

of the case makes these precautions needless for the information of the governor. In respect to these particulars the petition may probably be regarded as legal, but it must be observed that the document is not signed by any of the defendants or any person professing to act on their authority and their behalf. The statute on pardons expressly says that application shall be made by petition in writing to the governor, signed by the party under conviction, or other persons in his behalf. What validity attaches to a petition not so signed and which three of the defendants pronounce wholly unauthorized? Lingg, Fischer and Engel have formally notified the governor in writing that no one has authority to ask a commutation of sentence in their behalf and that they will refuse to accept anything less than an unconditional pardon, granting absolute freedom. This action raises the question whether the governor can compel a convicted prisoner against his will to become the recipient of the

Executive Clemency.

The pardoning power of the governor is virtually unlimited, when once legally invoked, but both the constitution and the statute seem to make a certain prescribed application asking for clemency signed by the defendant or his authorized agent, or attorney, an indispensable prerequisite to the lawful exercise of such authority. Neither the constitution nor the statute appear to contemplate such a thing as the granting of mercy unasked, or in the face of a protest against it from the party most concerned. In the absence of any suggestion to the contrary the governor might perhaps assume that a petition for clemency was authorized by the prisoner, but in the case of Fischer, Engel and Lingg he has been served with formal notice to the contrary over the signatures of the prisoners themselves. Has the governor jurisdiction in such cases? If so, whence is his authority derived? Simply as a matter of

Arbitrary Authority

the governor might, without having a legal petition before him, commute a sentence of death to imprisonment and on the receipt of a properly attested writ to that effect the sheriff's wardens and jailers would have to obey the order without question, no matter how much the prisoners might object to go to the states prison. It is not for these subordinate officials to question or sit in judgment on the orders of the chief magistrate of the state, but to obey them forthwith. Nor is it likely that in such a case the courts could interfere. Ordinarily the only remedy for misconduct and usurpation of authority by a governor is legislative impeachment. If a governor usurps power and grants pardons or commutes sentences without having before him the application required by law, he is liable to impeachment and may be punished accordingly, but as the legislature will not meet till after Gov. Oglesby's term is just expiring, impeachment could not be had unless the governor should

Summon a Special Session

to take such proceedings against himself. Practically, therefore, the governor can do as he sees fit, and may force the anarchists to accept clemency, although in so doing if not satisfied as to the legality of the petition he would necessarily burden his conscience with responsibility for a questionable act. While the sympathizing friends of the anarchists are bringing every possible pressure to bear on the governor, three of the defendants have deliberately taken a course which seems to make an answer to the appeals in their case impossible, unless the governor will assume questionable authority. Certainly it must be very difficult for the governor to persuade himself that in the face of the protests he can lawfully commute the sentences of Engel, Fischer and Lingg. These defendants have greatly increased the embarrassments and complications surrounding Gov. Oglesby. Their action will strengthen the belief that has been growing for some time that they are seeking martyrdom rather than possible mercy, and that their anarchist friends really desire them to die on the gallows in the promotion of anarchist theories. But for all this

Springfield is the Mecca

and Oglesby the Mohammed's coffin toward which all eyes turn and many feet journey.

The Leland family have a chain of hotels extending from Long Branch, N. J., to San Francisco, Cal., and their register shows that men have started from New York, stopping in Chicago, proceeded to Springfield and thence continued to the Pacific coast, bent on an errand of so-called mercy in respect of the condemned anarchists. The Leland hotel book in Springfield, Ill., the capital of the state, is to-day and has for the past three days been burdened with the names of lawyers, clergymen, newspaper correspondents and cranks, and each and every one of whom declared his errand to be in respect of this one vital topic. The governor bears himself well. He is old, but virile. He approaches the end of his official term and the end of his official life, and as was suggested yesterday in these dispatches, if some way could be opened by which his last significant act might be one of mercy and consideration for those in trouble, it would gratify his individualistic heart beyond the power of words to describe. But as is shown above, unless he initiates as from a sovereign fount acts of clemency, there is no tangible ground on which he can place his official foot. His near friends insist, and with showing of reason, that it would be infinitely absurd for him to act and unreasonable to expect that he would assume to act.

Matters remaining as they are, therefore, it is that the friends and counselors of the anarchists, brushing away with the besom of common sense their

Pig Head Obstinacy,

their stubborness, their impertinent refusal to accept even the verdict of the jury, are devising to-day ways and means by which a door of legitimate action may be opened in the presence of the governor. There will be petitions galore and I wouldn't be surprised to find some of these high-headed, obstinate men melted by the tears and groans of the women who are dependent upon them for life and for support and at the last moment give in to that strain of public sentiment which finds outcropping in many of the Illinois papers to-day so that the governor may be compelled then to grant a respite to them all and extend clemency to the few. Such sentences as this are pregnant with meaning and I find them in nearly all the Chicago papers to-day. The case is now in the hands of a just and a true officer. It is for him to do as seems best unto him. For months the voice of the people has been in his ears. It is a low, strong voice, not clamoring for vengeance, but desiring that mercy shall not supersede justice, and ready to acquiese in his judgment should he deem it wise to temper justice with mercy.

In other words, say what they may, the very papers that have charged Mayor Roche

With Cowardice

and that sneer at him because he expressed sympathy for them, while he expressly disclaimed the faintest sympathy with the criminals, are touched by a subtle sense of fear, for although the surface of this fair town is undisturbed, metaphorically speaking I mean, for the streets are in a beastly condition, there is an undercurrent of wonder, awe and apprehension. Were it not so, would the police be manipulated as they are a whole week before the day of execution? Would the United States troops be thrown here by most fortuitous circumstances just at this time? Would all the papers in Chicago begin all at once to make excuses and to prove by reference to their files that they never, never said anything that could hurt the feelings of these condemned? Why, I find in one of them to-day, the Tribune,

The Following:

The New York World of Sunday last contained a dispatch from this city setting forth the alleged operations of a "suspicious stranger who had gained access to the county jail, had communicated with the anarchist prisoners and subsequently made notes of the details of the structure, which were found in possession of a boy who was arrested and is now in confinement at the police station. The dispatch is intended to convey the impression that there is an anarchist plot either to rescue the prisoners or blow up the jail. The whole story is a pure fabrication and its sensational character was exposed in the Tribune of Sunday last. It originally appeared in some reckless sheet here and was seized upon by the reporter of the World and telegraphed to it without any efforts to verify its wholly improbable statements. The whole thing is a pure invention "faked" up for sensational purposes. Other stories of a similar character are appearing in eastern papers that have no more foundation than this one. It is shameful that papers professing to be reliable should give space to such lies. They must be hard driven in keeping up public interest to resort to the publication of these manufactured statements."

And Also This.

At an anarchist meeting held in Detroit recently one of the speakers, a man by the name of Robinson, read to his audience blood-curdling extracts from various newspapers advocating cruelty to tramps and unfortunates. The fellow read what he alleged to be advice from the Chicago Tribune that men who begged a slice of bread be given it with strychnine on it. The Tribune has once or twice before explained this false charge so that no man who was not a fool or a knave could fail to understand it. Some fifteen years ago a humorous correspondent of this paper suggested in an ironical way that a good scheme for getting rid of tramps would be to put strychnine on their bread. It was purely a piece of badinage, intended as such, and no more to be taken in earnest than was Dean Swift's recommendation that the Irish should boil their babies for food. The Tribune never recommended or endorsed such a project or anything like it, and the anachist Robinson who at this late day repeats the lying charge is a knave who has perverted a correspondent's satire into an editorial recommendation, showing himself to be a malicious libeler trying to inflame the minds of his ignorant dupes.

And in yesterday's Inter Ocean, if I remember right, there was

Another Explanation

correction and denial. The fact is that some blatherskite orator made quite a handle a day or so ago in speaking of a number of alleged extracts from Sunday newspapers of which the foregoing are fair samples. As near as I can get at it every one of them was false, and therefore malicious, but why the papers should care the turn of a hand about the effect possible to be produced in the pressure of a limited audience by a speaker of no character whatever, save on the theory of individual fear and of corporate apprehension, is beyond the power of any sane man to conceive. It is with great difficulty that these papers which lean towards mercy, can find a footpath toward a plane on which they can stand with any such suggestion. Why, how obvious it must be that mercy alone remains. The government quite understands that. When Rev. Mr. Blake and his companions who went to Springfield to

Plead for the Lives

of the condemned anarchists were asked by Gov. Oglesby whether their mission was an appeal for mercy or a plea for justice, with one accord they answered that it was emphatically the latter. If they had considered their words or understood what must be Gov. Oglesby's sole relation to the case they would have answered differently. The governor may season justice with mercy. He cannot administer it. His office is executive, not judicial. In the exercise of the power vested in him by the constitution he may show clemency by commutation or pardon. He cannot reverse or set aside the judgment in the case against Spies and his associates. With the refusal of the supreme court of the United States to grant a writ of error the justice of the conviction, according to constitution and laws of this state and nation, stands affirmed. With a zealous care not to deprive the condemned men of any right guaranteed to the lowliest citizen under the constitution, the

Entire Supreme Bench

heard and considered their prayer. Unanimously it found that there was no error against federal justice in their trial. There was not a dissenting voice in the supreme court of the United States, as there had not been a dissenting voice in the supreme court of Illinois. The verdict rendered in Judge Gary's court, therefore, stands impregnable as the decree of American justice against the convicted anarchists. What plea have they now to offer why Gov. Oglesby should extend to them the clemency of the people of Illinois, against whose peace and supremacy they plotted and did murder? The question is too grave a one to be answered by the old denunciations of the law and society. As constituted society has been amazingly tolerant of the abuse heaped upon it by men who threatened to reform it with dynamite, ruin and death. To-day Gov. Oglesby represents organized society. To him the anarchists must make a plea that may move him to withhold justice from them and grant them mercy. He cannot be moved by demands. He would be recreant if he were influenced by threats. Within nine days of the hour fixed for their execution can the anarchists, or any of their friends, produce any evidence that they feel

The Slightest Remorse

for the massacre of May 4, 1885. Fifteen months have passed since that terrible night and there has not been a sign of regret from one of the anarchists over his participation in the conspiracy that prepared and precipitated the murder of the police. What words, signs or deeds have the anarchists to offer in behalf of an appeal for mercy? They should remember that mercy is not to be had at the dagger's point, which is all they offer. Justice desires their death. Upon what showing can mercy grant them their lives?

Knowing him as I do I insist that whatever may have been his views regarding the point at issue before the supreme tribunal, there is no doubt but he would welcome any intervention which would relieve him of the disagreeable task before him. That he is prepared to meet it and decide upon the question brought before him with proper regard for the welfare of society and with justice to the condemned is the belief of his associates. He will

Remain at Springfield

until the matter is disposed of, and receive all respectful appeals which may be referred to his consideration. This is assured by his refusal to accept an invitation to attend a political meeting, which would demand a day or two of his time. Gov. Oglesby is extremely reticent upon the subjest of the anarchist case, and not a word has been dropped by him in the hearing even of any of the state officials, which would indicate in any way how he looks upon it. The only person employed in the executive office, with the exception of a colored janitor, is the governor's son and private secretary, who is equally reticent. An old politician, who is familiar with several generations of state officials and who has known Gov. Oglesby during all of his three terms in the office, said: "I believe old Oglesby will treat that matter just as he ought to. I think he will listen to all they have to say and then he will tell them that they have had a fair trial and have had every chance that a man could ask for, and that he can't see any reason for interfering with the law. That would be just like the old feller. He will

Do Like Cullom.

and did when them fellers came down from Chicago to get Angell out. They sent a big petition from the most prominent men in Chicago and old 'Long' Jones himself came down to get him out. Why, they said Cullom will have to let him out; he can't help it; there's too much influence for him to refuse; but Cullom didn't do it just the same. He said: "No sir, I shall not interfere with the law." I was in Cullom's office when they talked to him about it, and he was just as firm as he could be, and I think Oglesby will be just the same in this case."

The views of this informant are interesting, as he knows the governor well, and knows what would influence him. Gov. Oglesby has not received any of the letters of Fischer, Lingg and Engle, nor the long letter written a few weeks ago by Parsons, and also published. It is expected that the friends of the prisoners have intercepted these letters in order to keep from the governor any personal or official information of the condemned men.

Two state officials discussed the anarchist case in the lobby of the Leland hotel to-night and incidentally the probable action of the governor. One said: "I do not believe there is a man in the state house who knows

Gov. Oglesby's Sentiments

or has heard an expression of his opinion, unless it is Attorney General Hunt, but the governor seems willing to talk about the case."

"That's true," replied the other. "He talks about it, but he is very careful not to give you any idea of what he intends to do."

Said the first speaker: "The only question for Gov. Oglesby to consider is the degree of punishment. The question of guilt is fully settled by the court and the decision of the supreme court sustains the constitutionality of the law under which they were tried and convicted. Now, I'll tell you where Oglesby can be touched, and that is upon the question of innocence. If he has reason to suppose that a man is unjustly accused, then he is sympathetic. He is particularly careful to find out whether a man is guilty or not, but in this case that is out of the question. The courts have settled that, and the men say they wont have a commutation—they want liberty or death. I don't see what the governor can do. Whatever he does, however, will be right, and we will all approve his action."

Far be it from me to intimate that all the sympathy expressed at this time is born of cowardice. On the contrary the most callous reader must be more or less affected by the present condition and ultimate fate of the women, wives and sweethearts, and children of these unfortunate men. It is

"The Dark Place

of the earth which are full of the habitation of cruelty." As man merges from barbarism into society he places a like value upon the lives of others to that in which he regards his own. The commune may be profligate of its own and others lives; society is conservative of both. It is a horrible thought that seven men, now full of life and thought, may by the pulling of a single bolt be left as inert, as impotent as the timbers of the gallows that must be erected before the 11th day of this month, unless executive mercy intervene. It is yet more horrible to think of the wails of the widows and orphans, the wives that were and the wives that were to be. Most men would be glad could they temporarily absent themselves from the world on that fatal day. But other thoughts of private sorrow rise unbidden. While society pities the men and their relatives and friends, no word of pity comes from them for those who, "for us and country died," for the dread Haymarket riot, or for the friend of the dead. No word of remorse for the past,

No Promise of Reform

for the future has passed the bars of their prison. While society, whose laws have been broken, whose officers have been slain, has watched in sad silence the slow and solemn incidents of trial and appeal. Anger and menace have inspired the words of that dangerous class upon whose passion and upon whose ignorance the condemned men worked to the dire climax of the Haymarket. Jurors and judges, attorneys and sheriffs, the governor of the state and the president of the nation alike have been threatened with death by domestic or foreign allies of the condemned.

While every plea that friendship, even when it was lawless, could make on behalf of the offenders has been faithfully recorded by the press, the language of the press has been malignantly distorted, hideously perverted, most falsely translated by alien agitators to aliens who were themselves incapable, by reason of ignorance of the American tongue, from correcting the malicious error. This has been done as a means of exciting future riot. Neither the condemned nor their friends have made protest. Nor is it to be forgotten that, with the exception of poor Sam Fielden, not one of the men who urged murder and spoilation as a settlement of labor troubles appear to have been a laborer in good faith. Two of them are absolute aliens, four are naturalized citizen, one is a native American. But,

Fielden Excepted,

They all seem to have earned money by urging others not to work, rather than by working themselves. Be the final result what it may, neither sophistry nor sympathy will ever be strong enough to engrave the names of six out of the seven on the honorable roll of silent martyrs for labor.

Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons created a good deal of excitement shortly after noon to-day. About 12:30 o'clock she left the office of Devine's Western Newsman provided with several hundred copies of Gen. Trumbull's address to Gov. Oglesby in behalf of the condemned anarchists. The speech is made up in pamphlet form and entitled, "Was it a Fair Trial?" No sooner had Mrs. Parsons made her appearance on the street than a crowd began to gather, and she sold copies of her book at 5 cents each as fast as she could pass them out. She went up stairs for a fresh supply, and when she returned Clark street, from Madison to Monroe, was

Literally Packed

with people anxious to catch a glimpse of this celebrated woman. Several officers from the Central squad room were sent down to clear the street, and partially succeeded, as Mrs. Parson's removed the cause by retiring to Editor Devine's sanctum. A few moments later she again came out and proceeded south at a rapid walk, followed by a large crowd which gathered around her. On reaching the government building she again halted on the steps and once more offered her book for sale. In five minutes the sidewalk and steps were packed with people, and just as Mayor Roche came along and gave orders that the people be cleared away a deputy marshal came to Mrs. Parson's and ordered her to move on. She returned at a brisk walk to Devine's office, still followed by the eager, curious crowd. At the entrance she broke in, and rushing up the stairway she sank exhausted and almost fainting on a chair. In less than an hour she had sold nearly 2,000 copies. "I have permission from the mayor," said she, "to sell the books, and I will go out again in a few minutes, as soon as I rest a little. Of course they must keep the street clear, and I will help them all I can by moving on, but I can't keep the crowd away, you know," and unfortunate woman smiled faintly. It was a sad smile thounh, for of late

Mrs. Parson's Face.

has been strangely drawn and pinched. The once plump, oval face is thin and almost haggard, and a smile is strangely at variance with its expression.

"We will not arrest her," said a police official, "as long as she behaves herself. There is no sedition preached in the book which only contains Gen. Trumbull's speech. No, I don't think that as long as she acts in moderation, and

Continued on Fifth Page.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE

A Divorced Husband and His Successor Have a Shooting Affray.

One of the Men Already Dead, and the Other Fatally Wounded.

An Iowa Scoundrel Sells His Wife's Body to a Physician.

Mysterious Death at Mankato --The Gustavus Adolphus College.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 3.—A tragedy, which has resulted in the death of Edward Richardson, of St. Paul, and may possibly end in the death of Fred Hanson, proprietor of the Galloway house of this city, occurred to-night. Richardson came to this city from St. Paul Tuesday and took a room at the Galloway. This evening he was booked to go out on the 3:30 a. m. train west to-morrow. Col. Johnson, night clerk, says that about 8 this evening Richardson and Hanson were conversing amicably in the hotel office. Hanson took a cigar from the case and lighted it and offered one to Richardson, who said, "No, thank you," and went out of the office into the east corridor. Parties who were in the office at the time say that a few minutes afterwards some one called Hanson, who went into the corridor. A moment later several shots were heard, and Hanson staggered out into the office exclaiming "I'm shot!" and fell into the arms of his brother. Several guests

RUSHED INTO THE CORRIDER

and found Richardson lying on the floor with a bullet hole near the right ear in the back of the head, from which the brain was protruding, and a bloody and powder-burned hole in the left breast where another bullet had penetrated. Richardson was laid on a bed and died at 10:50 to-night. Hanson had received a ball in the abdomen. He was carried up stairs. He was able to talk but would make no statement of the shooting. Richardson's revolver was found with three chambers empty. Some one secured Hanson's revolver and it is not known how many shots he fired. A traveling man in the office when the shooting occurred says only three shots were fired, and one of these was fired after Hanson had come out of the corridor, and his impression was that Richardson had shot Hanson and then shot himself. Hanson's brother says there were four or five shots. The cause of the quarrel was jealousy. Some time ago Richardson was steward in the Galloway. Subsequently his wife was divorced and Hanson married her about two years ago, taking the custody of a ten-year-old daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson now having a little boy a year old. Friends claim that Richardson had vowed to shoot Hanson. Richardson for some time had been endeavoring to get the custody of the daughter, and it is supposed came here with that purpose Tuesday. He is said to have a wife in Minneapolis. The doctors say Hanson cannot recover.

Sold His Wife's Body.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 3.—Developments in the grave robbery at Charlton tend to implicate the husband of the deceased in selling the body of his wife. It seems that Mrs. Corbet was her husband's second wife, that they had had trouble and separated. On the night of the robbery, Gillespie, who is now under arrest, spent the night with Corbett at a hotel in Charlton, Corbett paying the bill. It is claimed by Gillespie's friends that he has in his possession a receipt from Corbett, showing that he paid him $40 for the body. The box in which it was shipped was obtained at the residence of Dr. McKinney, a physician in high standing. There is a great sensation over the affair at Charlton and the grand jury have the case in hand.

A Mysterious Death.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 3.—A distressing incident occurred at an early hour this morning at the house of Henry Heinzeman, who lives about five miles north of this city. Mr. Heinzeman has employed as a domestic for two or three years past an orphan girl named Rosa Pfeister, who is now seventeen years old. She was called shortly after 6 this morning, but did not respond, and upon entering her room was found in her bed apparently dead. Dr. Warner, who was immediately summoned, found life extinct. No trace could be found of poison nor any evidence of violence, and although the case might appear to be an act of suicide it is thought not to be, as the girl was happy in her life and pleased with her surroundings. Deputy Coroner Shoemaker was called to the scene, and after consulting County Attorney Smith it was decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Miss Pfeister was not of robust physical development, and it is thought that her death was the culmination of some hidden constitutional infirmity. Mr. Heinzeman's family stands high in the community and are above reproach. They are greatly distressed at this sad occurrence.

Lake Superior Gold.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 3.—Joseph S. Fay, Jr., of Boston, general manager of the Lake Superior Iron company; W. G. Mather, of Cleveland, of the Cleveland Iron Mining company, and a number of other prominent iron men who are interested in the gold discoveries, have been in the city for the past few days looking over their property on the gold range, seven miles west of this city. It is generally believed that their visit here will result in building mills to treat the gold ore of the Lake Superior and Michigan gold mines. The explorations conducted in the Michigan property show that the entire tract is seamed with quartz veins, all containing gold in greater or less quantities. The exploring work so far has given very satisfactory results, and the Michigan company's stockholders feel justified in building a large mill. The enlargement to the mill of the Rape's gold mine, now being built, will make that mill one of the largest of its kind in the country.

Notable Nuptials.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Nov. 3.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 p. m., occurred one of the most notable society events of the season—the marriage of Miss Minnie Neal to W. E. Matheis, of St. Paul, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Neal. Promptly at the appointed time, the bridal party entered to the strains of "Mendelssohn's Wedding March," and took their places under the canopy of flowers. Rev. C. H. Plummer, of Red Wing, performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in an exquisite costume of white Faille Francaise en traine, with pearl and point lace trimmings. After the ceremony, a sumptuous repast was served. The presents were very elegant and numerous, among which were a sealskin sacque from the groom and a piano from the father of the bride. The newly married couple left on the 9:30 train for St. Louis, and on their return will be at home at Warrendale, St. Paul. Among the guests from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Matheis, parents of the groom, O. Matheis and wife, Miss Matheis, Misses Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hawley, Messrs. Neal, Buckley, Theobold and Williams, from St. Paul; Misses Anderson and Batlo, from Red Wing; Dr. and Mrs. Milligan and Miss Milligan, of Wabasha.

A NOTABLE AFFAIR.

Dedication of the College of Gustavus Adolphus.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Minn., Nov. 3.—The dedication exercises of the Gustavus Adolphus college at this college closed this evening. The event has been one of much moment in the history of that school, and none the less so in the history of the city. The services were commenced this morning upon the arrival of the governor and his suite, who arrived upon the morning train from St. Paul. With the governor were Secretary of State Mattson and Assistant Stockstrom and Private Secretary J. K. Moore. The party were met at the depot by the mayor and council, the local militia and bands of music. They were escorted to the college, when the exercises were commenced. The governor, who spoke from manuscript, delivered an eloquent address in which he defined the relations of the land of the Scandinavian to our own country, America. He eulogized American institutions of learning and encouraged the workers in educational institutions to press forward. The address was well received. The next speaker was Hans Mattson, whose speech was delivered in the language of his mother country. In it he urged the young to manliness, virtue and fidelity, and pointed with no small degree of pride to the record of Swedish ancestry, and in particular that grand Swedish character, Gustavus Adolphus. The other speakers were Profs. O. O. Stromme and O. T. Fjellard, of Northfield, and Rev. C. A. Swenson, of Sindberg, Kan. Congratulatory letters and letters of regret were read, and the music hall of Gustavus Adolphus was dedicated. The whole was concluded with a grand musicale convention at the opera house in the evening.

THE CROW OUTBREAK.

People Beginning to Think It Is of Very Small Importance.

Special to the Globe.

BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 3.—The report that two men were killed on the reservation is confirmed to-day. Aside from killing cattle, the Indians are said to be making no trouble. Bob Tailed Crow, a chief, leaves to-morrow, going for a visit to the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho. He is considered friendly and no alarm is felt over the visit. Ten warriors go with him. The report that the Nez Perces, 150 in number, were on the reserve is a mistake; however, nothing is definitely known as to who is on the reservation. All of the women and children living in Park City, a town twenty-five miles from here, came in this evening, fearing an outbreak; also many settlers from the surrounding country are here for protection. The governor will send arms and ammunition to-morrow, as requested. The citizens met in mass meeting to-night and decided to put out guards to watch the town until the disturbance has subsided. The people are well prepared for any attack. Some people look upon the reported outbreak as a canard and sum up the whole thing as follows: A few young Crows with a young leader are endeavoring to make a name for themselves by making a few suspicious demonstrations; that the soldiers as soon as they are permitted will settle the question in short order; that the fears of the people are wholly unfounded and that a week more will see the difficulty settled.

Watertown's Opera House.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Nov. 3.—The board of trade held a meeting last evening to consider the question of entertainment for the Emma Abbott Opera company and the large number of visitors expected to be in the city at the opera house opening. A committee was appointed to call on the citizens and ascertain how many strangers each family could take in and care for. The city will be brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of the opening. Great preparations are being made for the event of the season.

To Start the Mill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., Nov. 3.—Rood & Maxwell's saw mill will be started tomorrow, the C. C. Walkup & Thompson company having leased it from the assignees at $25 per day. The Third National bank has released its attachment on the mill, lumber and logs owned by that firm that were attached for the Rood & Maxwell debt. The laborers are being paid off to-day. These accounts are assigned, one-half to S. G. Cook & Co., the rest to the Thompson-Walkup company. They will be preferred creditors for the amount advanced, which is about $10,000.

The Duty on Lumber.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A lumber merchant in Minnesota recently wrote to the treasury department to inquire if lumber from logs cut in the state of Minnesota and sawed in the province of Ontario are not, on their return to the United States, entitled to free entry the same as Maine lumber sawed in Canada. Acting Secretary Thompson has informed him that this privilege is granted the products of Maine by express provision of law, and that there is no existing statute under which it can be extended to the products of the forests of Minnesota.

An Old Man Dead.

MUSKEGO, Wis., Nov. 3.—The funeral of Annabble Vieau, the old Indian trader and partner of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, who died of paralysis on Monday, took place to-day and was very largely attended. The interment was in the Catholic cemetery at Greenfield. Deceased was born at Green Bay in 1790 and leaves a widow who is past her eightieth year. In olden times he acted as peacemaker between the Indians and whites and his honesty and sense of fair play made him a great favorite with the redskins.

Fatally Injured.

Special to the Globe.

WADENA, Minn., Nov. 3.—William Boulder, a section man, fell under a freight train at this place this morning and received injuries from which he will die. His right foot and left leg at the ankle were crushed to a pulp, and his left arm badly bruised, while he also received internal injuries. He was at once taken to the sanitarium at Brainerd. Boulder is fifty-six years of age and has a wife and two children.

Judge Spooner Dead.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 3.—Judge Philip Loring Spooner, father of United States Senator Spooner, of Hudson, died last night of neuralgia of the heart, aged seventy-two years. He practiced law in Indiana with the late George H. Dunn, in the early part of life, moving here in 1859, and was for several years reporter of the Wisconsin supreme court. He rapidly acquired reputation at the bar, not alone confined to this state, and was acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities on technical law points. The funeral will occur here Saturday.

He Has Gone Away.

CLINTON, Io., Nov. 3.—Henry J. Pease, a young and prominent farmer and stock buyer of Pease Grove and De Witt, near here, is missing. He recently disposed of all his real estate, personal property, etc., and pocketed the money, and leaving his creditors in the lurch to the tune of $2,000, has disappeared. The German savings bank, of Davenport, and farmers and women of whom he had borrowed money are the heaviest losers. He had the confidence of a great number of people in two counties with whom he had done business.

A Brakeman Injured.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Nov. 3.—William Averill, the fifteen-year-old son of the proprietor of the Burlington house of this city, a brakeman on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, was operating the brake on a freight train at Toronto, Dak., this afternoon, when he slipped and fell between the cars in such a manner as to have his leg caught under the wheels of the last car. He was injured so that both legs are being amputated below the knees. He was brought home on the regular passenger train this evening.

The Sheriff Got Him.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 3.—For a month past Sheriff Hensen, of Clay county, on the Minnesota side of the Red river, has held a warrant for the arrest of one Oscar Rommel, a Fargo young man well connected, hoping to catch on the other side of the bridge. Rommel was wanted at Rochester, Minn., to answer to a charge of bastardy. Last night the sheriff telegraphed over to Rommel that he was wanted at a dance in Moorhead; an old friend wanted to see him. Although suspicious, he finally went over, and the sheriff took him. To-morrow the sheriff at Rochester is to come for him.

Duluth, Red Wing & Southern.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Nov. 3.—President F. W. Hoyt has called a meeting of the directors of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railroad to assemble at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, Wednesday, Nov. 9, to consider the propositions recently received for building the road. It is expected that important action will be taken, and hence a large attendance from all points interested is probable. The annual meeting of the company will be held the same day.

Petty Thefts.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Nov. 3.—Several petty robberies have occurred in this vicinity of late. The house of Harokon Peterson, assistant sexton at Oakwood cemetery, in South Red Wing, was entered and $15 taken from a bureau drawer. In Vasa, some twelve miles from here, the residence of Andrew Sundberg was entered while he was absent and a pocketbook containing $25 taken.

Skipped Out.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Nov. 3.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Robert B. Zaborowski, who is charged by the Polish Dramatic and Benevolent association with stealing $200 of the society's funds. Zaborowski has been in the employ of the Winona Lumber company, but drew his wages yesterday and disappeared, since when he has not been seen.

They're Without Wood.

Special to the Globe.

MARSHALL, Minn., Nov. 3.—There is loud complaint here that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company do not furnish cars to ship wood to the prairie regions. Half of the time of late there has not been a stick of fuel obtainable here.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The following Minnesotians were granted pensions to-day: Mexican war: James B. Dugan, Delano. Original: John Teachout, Farmington. Increase: Daniel Hall, Granger; Frederick Cain, Northfield.

Minnesota Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following Minnesota postmasters were appointed to-day: Mary E. Tenney, Beauford, Blue Earth county, vice Charles C. Drake, resigned; Borge W. Foneh, Cobden, Brown county, vice Christian Emmerich, resigned.

An Educator Dead.

Special to the Globe.

BLUE EARTH CITY, Minn., Nov. 3.—Prof. Geddes, superintendent of schools in Faribault county, died to-day at 11 a. m. at his home in Delevan, of pneumonia. He will be much lamented.

Given Five New Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian bureau, has telegraphed Agent Williamson, on the Crow reservation, authorizing him to increase his Indian police force by the appointment of five new men.

A Prairie Fire.

Special to the Globe.

WHEATON, Minn., Nov. 3. — Last night a prairie fire destroyed four horses and a frame barn and hay belonging to Joseph Harps, living five miles southwest of this place.

Ravages of Typhus.

Special to the Globe.

MARSHALL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Several cases of typhoid fever have broken out in the graders' camp on the Willmar & Sioux Falls railroad near here, and two or three deaths have resulted.

The Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that during the month of October there was a net increase of $13,026,659 in the circulation and a net increase of $14,340,514 in cash in the treasury. The total circulation Nov. 1 is stated at $1,366,512,340, and the total cash in the treasury at $308,600,002. The principal increase in the circulation is in silver certificates, United States notes and standard silver dollars, in the order named. The principal increase in the cash is in