I have to sleep late Monday
Because I'm busy Sunday,
Which makes me burn my taper
To read my Sunday paper!

My wife gets mad and rages
While I wade through 20 pages—
But she won't blow out my taper
If I give her half the paper.
—Judge J. J. Egan.

St. Paul Daily Globe.

If the carrier fails, on his regular round,
To remember that I'm on the list,
And leaves the Globe at the house of Jim Brown—
Who, I know, has never been missed—
I'll come down upon you like a wolf on the fold,
And dire vengeance upon you'll I'll wreak,
'Cause my wife says the Sunday Globe's better than gold—
And it only comes once a week.
—A. H. Simon.

VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1887. NO. 337.

COMPELLED TO QUIT.

President Grevy, of France, at Last Tenders His Formal Resignation.

The Message in Which It Is Embodied Rather Bitter in Tone.

All Popular Demonstrations Promptly Quelled by Force of Arms.

Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, in Trouble--An Aged Diplomat Dying.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is certainly remarkable that President Grevy should have resigned on the day which marks the anniversary of the two events which comprised the beginning and the successful ending of the coup d'etat of Napoleon III.—his dissolution of the assembly Dec. 2, 1851, and the establishment of the imperial monarchy Dec. 2, 1852. This circumstance is regarded by the monarchists as a favorable omen to their cause, and the undoubted fact that M. Grevy had intended to defer the presentation and reading of his resignation until Monday until the developments of yesterday made further postponement impossible, strengthens their conviction that Providence supervened to bring about the fall of the president of the last French republic on the calender day that

WITNESSED THE OVERTHROW

of the republican system of government twenty-fiue years ago. This coincidence of dates does not, however, strike the Republicans as being at all wonderful or ominous, and it is not likely that any serious trouble will grow out of the crisis. Pending the election of M. Grevy's successor every possible precaution has been taken to prevent an outbreak, both in Paris and in the provinces, and nobody now believes that, beyond a few street affrays which the authorities will put down the moment they begin, any trouble can occur. All of the generals commanding corps and divisions who have been visiting Paris within the last week have joined their commands. Gen. Boulanger took his departure for Clermont-Ferrand this morning quietly and without exciting, by his appearance in public, the slightest demonstration. It is difficult to foresee the result of to-morrow's session of congress at Versailles. M. De Freycinet has, perhaps, the best chances of election, as matters look now, his partisans repudiating MM. Ferry and Floquet as second choice, on the ground that the election of either would be

INIMICAL TO AN ALLIANCE

between France and Russia, which now seems to the majority of Republican statesmen most desirable. The tone of Grevy's message, which seeks to unload the responsibility for the present situation upon the chamber of deputies, will have the effect to cement the Republican groups and give the moderates the best chance in the final transfer of votes from one candidate to another. It is noteworthy that all of the French securities have remained firm, few of them having sustained any decline, and this circumstance has given increased confidence to those who believe that the country will emerge from the present period of confusion unscathed and without bloodshed.

THE MESSAGE.

President Grevy's message of resignation was sent in this afternoon. It reads as follows:

"So long as I had only to contend with the difficulties that have accumulated in my path, the attacks of the press, the abstention of the men whom the public voice called to my side and the increasing impossibility to form a ministry, I struggled on and remained where duty bade me; but at the moment when public opinion, better informed, marked a change which gave me hope of forming a government, the senate and chamber of deputies voted a double resolution which, under the form of an adjournment to a fixed hour to wait the president's promised message, is tantamount to summoning the president to resign. It would be my duty and right to resist, but under the circumstances in which we are placed a conflict between the executive and parliament might entail consequences which restrain me. Wisdom and patriotism command me to yield. I leave to those who assume it the responsibility for such a precedent and for the events that may ensue. I relinquish without regret, but not without sadness, the dignity to which I have been twice raised without solicitation and in the exercising of which I feel conscious I have done my duty. To this I call France to witness. France will say that for nine years my government has secured to the country peace, order and liberty; has made France respected throughout the world; has worked unremittingly to raise her and in the midst of an armed Europe leaves her in a condition to defend her honor and rights; further that it has been able to keep the republic in a wise internal course marked out by the interests and wishes of the country. France will say that in return for this I have been removed from the post where her confidence placed me. In leaving political life I form but one wish. It is that the republic may not be struck by blows aimed at myself, but that it may issue triumphant from the dangers it is made to incur. I place on the bureau of the chamber of deputies my resignation of the functions of president of the French republic." The message was received in silence. The sitting closed amid cries of "Vive la republique!" At 4:30 p. m. groups of people had begun to assemble in front of the Palais Bourbon.

Louise Michel attempted to force an entrance into the building and was again placed under arrest.

A NUMBER OF RADICALS

went to the Hotel de Ville to request the municipal council to join a deputation which will call upon the leaders of the extreme left to protest against the election of M. Ferry to the presidency.

Evening—On a pretext that the republic was threatened, hundreds of revolutionists and socialists, followed by a big crowd composed of all elements, made for the Hotel de Ville. Police and cavalry charged the mob, which retaliated with a volley of stones. A number of persons were wounded. The mob was dispersed. The municipal council has decided to continue in permanent session. In the ballot 338 senators and deputies voted. The result was: M. De Freycinet, 190 votes; M. Brisson, 34; M. Sadi-Carnot, 77; M. Floquet, 36; M. Ferry, 11. Only members of the Republican groups took part in the ballots. M. Camelinat and M. Duquercy, extremist deputies, with Ernest Roche, of the Intransigeant, tried to harangue a crowd in front of the Palais Bourbon, but were prevented by the police. Afterwards they proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, followed by a mob. The guards dispersed the crowd, but permitted the two deputies to enter. The municipal council was then discussing a proposal to proceed to the Palais Bourbon to-morrow to demand that the chambers govern the republic. M. Camelinat obtained a fervent hearing. The municipal council agreed, by a vote of 54 to 18, to ask an audience with the chamber of deputies.

SIXTY PERSON SINJURED.

By Cable to the Globe.

PARIS, Dec. 3, 2 a. m.—Shortly after midnight a large crowd gathered in the Place de la Concorde, which a mounted guard charged upon and tried to disperse. Several revolver shots were fired at the police, and the crowd stood its ground. Later the police were reinforced by a body of infantry, and another charge was made, resulting in the clearing of the square and the injury of sixty persons.

THE TRICOLOR OF THE ELYSEE

was hauled down as soon as the message of resignation had been read in parliament. In the lobby of the chamber financiers interested in Panama and Suez canal shares made strenuous efforts to ensure the election of M. De Freycecinet or M. Ferry, giving the preference to M. Ferry, because it is hought that he would more likely be firm against possible opposition in America to a loan guaranteed by France, and might also be expected to patronize a lottery loan. In any case it is thought M. Ferry would eagerly protect French interests in the Panama canal, while M. De Freycinet's feelings on the matter would be more platonic. Heavy sums will probably be spent to get their candidate elected. During the charge on the Place de La Condordea the guard unsheathed his sword. He was assailed with a volley of paving stones, which were torn up in the twinkling of an eye, and his bridle was seized and a man beat him with a loaded stick. A reporter resembling M. Wilson had a narrow escape from being thrown into the Seine. A body of police surrounded him and escorted him to a place of safety. A feature of the situation is the large number of betting agencies started in the streets near the chamber, their business being as active as on the race course. M. Grevy was not affected himself by the day's events, but the members of his family, terrified by the shouts of the populace, urged him not to delay his resignation. M. Grevy went to his home at Mont-Sous-Vaudrey on the six o'clock express train last night.

THE THEATERS

were almost deserted last night. The hotels patronized by foreigners are being emptied. There were large withdrawals of bank accounts yesterday. MM. Gavardie, Lemoinne and Le Darard supported M. Grevy in the senate and MM. Gillet, Guillot and De Mahy supported him in the chamber of deputies who had advised the president not to resign voted against him. The Comte de Paris instructed the members of the right to vote for Gen. Saussier before he knew that Saussier had retired from the contest. He has now sent fresh instructions.

Mayor Sullivan's Case.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Lord Mayor Sullivan took his seat on the bench in the court of assizes to-day and kept it until the commission was read. He then made a formal protest against the omission of his name and withdrew from the court. Mr. Sexton, the high sheriff, accompanied him in his withdrawal. The second trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan for printing in his paper reports of suppressed branches of the National league took place to-day and resulted in a conviction. Mr. Sullivan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but without labor.

Mr. Sullivan will be treated in prison as a first-class misdemeanant. Mr. Sullivan has announced that he will not appeal from the decision of the court, but will suffer his punishment proudly, as he would if it were ten times greater.

After leaving court Sullivan was conveyed in a cab to Richmond prison. Immense crowds gathered in the streets and the lord mayor was cheered along the whole route. There were a number of conflicts between the police and people.

The Borlase Scandal.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The examination of Borlase, the ex-under secretary of the local government board, was continued to day. Borlase admitted having borrowed £1,000 from Madame de Quiros, formerly his mistress, but said the money was his own, and had simply been restored to him. He never promised to settle £1,500 yearly upon her. She asked him, he said, for £500 down and £1,500 a year, saying she was going to get the same amount out of another man. He denied having been at her house after borrowing the £1,000, when she tried to murder him. After getting the sum mentioned he borrowed £2,700 from her, giving his acceptance for that amount. He heard afterwards that this money had been given her by another man. Borlase said his average income was £2,000, and his money had been largely expended in political life for elections, dinner parties, etc. Ever since he entered parliament he had been involved in financial troubles. Further hearing adjourned.

Bradlaugh's Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Bradlaugh has written a letter in which he maintains that Lord Salisbury sent a check to promote the fair trade meeting in Trafalgar square. Bradlaugh says he is ready to produce the evidence if the government assents to the inquiry by a committee of the commons. Gladstone, in a letter, contends that the dissidents departed from Whig traditions in opposing constitutional reforms in Ireland, have narrowed the spirit and aims of the Liberal party, breaking the old and invaluable habit of the Liberal party in England which has heretofore regarded the Liberal aristocracy and Liberal leisured class as natural leaders of the Liberal movement. This, he says, has separated the classes from the masses.

Salisbury's Denial.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lord Salisbury writes to the Times denying a statement made by Bradlaugh at the trial of Commodore Graham to the effect that Lord Salisbury provided money in connection with a meeting held in Trafalgar square in 1886.

Another Harrington Arrested.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Timothy Harrington, member of parliament for the Harbor division of Dublin, was arrested to-day in this city. He is a brother of Edward Harrington, member of parliament who was arrested at Tralee, County Kerry, yesterday.

Lord Lyons Dying.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is announced that Lord Lyons has been received into the Catholic church, and that the last rites of the church have been administered to him. This is taken to indicate that there is not the slightest possibilty of his recovery.

Hay Destroyed.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 2.—A fire here yesterday destroyed a brick warehouse containing 340 tons of hay. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $6,800, divided as follows: Michigan, $2,000; Detroit, $2,500; California, $1,300; remaining $1,500 in two unknown companies.

THE GRAIN GAMBLERS

They Raise the Price of Cereals on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Within a Few Days Wheat Has Increased 10 Cents in Value,

While Corn Has Gone Up 17 Cents and Oats About 6 Cents.

Pork Jumps Skyward $5 Per Barrel--Other Articles in Sympathy.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The hands on the dial that marks fluctuations in corn bobbed about so fast this morning that the onlookers got dizzy. The market opened ½@⅝c higher on strong cables, January being quoted at 48⅞c and May at 54¼c. Free realizing by Bloom and other longs broke May to 53⅝c. The price crept back to 53⅞c, and galloped from there to 54½c in sixty seconds. Trade was small on the sharp advance, but the needs of shorts were urgent and the demand for investment account was active. No complaints about failure to get action in corn are heard. By 1:30 May corn was back to 54c. Wheat was barely steady at the opening, but the riotous strength and the playful bullish pranks of the "country" in corn infused vigor into corn, though of a more moderate and dignified form. Trading for the first hour was on a basis of 77⅞@78⅛c for January, and 84⅞@85c for May. Trade was just decently active. May oats ascended to 33⅝c and broke back to 33¼c, all within thirty minutes of the opening.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

as given this morning, had the effect of easing up the market, in spite of the great strength in corn. The stock of new pork, 60,000 barrels, was somewhat larger than expected, but the stock of short ribs, 15,481,000 pounds, is smaller than was anticipated. Provisions opened about as they closed last night, but soon after trading began the bears, under the leadership of Ream, undertook to break the market. They raided pork down 25 cents and lard 5 cents, and ribs 10@12½ cents. Ream offered any part of 20,000 barrels of new pork at $15.20. The crowd helped itself to what it wanted, and when the great speculator stepped out of the pit the price was run up to $15.32½, January traveling from $14.60 to $14.65. January lard sold down to $7.40, and January ribs to $7.57½.

The markets boiled over to-day. Before noon wheat had made a gain of nearly 2c a bushel over yesterday's last prices. Corn was 1¼@1½c higher, oats had established an advance of 1c, and the bull spirit in provisions developed staying powers that are to the veteran speculator inexplicable.

THE BULL MOVEMENT

in grain has converted the market from drowsiness into a state of tremendous and uncontrollable excitement. The professional operators, who usually exert more or less influence in shaping the course of values, are tossed about like wisps of straw. A few million bushels or less thrown into the whirl does not make the slightest difference in any direction. The markets are broad and deep. Transactions run up into mammoth figures, and the individuals who started the boom have ceased to be important factors in the situation. The country has taken a large and powerful hand in the game. As for fresh news affecting the markets, there is none. The same influences that have been at work for the past two weeks are exerted with daily increasing intensity. The same condition exists, the only difference being in degree. New phraseology may be employed in describing the markets, but the picture presented to view is the same. To-day the country was the biggest buyer of corn and provisions, and for the first time in ten days the professional element is acting in substantial accord and realizing profits. The

BIG LOCAL BULLS,

have, as a rule, sold out their property bought at a lower range of values, and a great many of them are confidently putting out strong lines. The bulge has been so rapid and violent that they argue that unless the country comes forward in sufficient force and numbers to literally lift the markets up and tear them loose from their anchorage of legitimate reasoning, reactions may be looked for which will wipe out a large percentage of paper profits. As prices stand to-day wheat has made a total gain of nearly 10c, corn 17c, oats 6c, pork $5 a barrel, and other product in proportion, all within a few weeks, and practically without a setback. The tremendous and general advance may be but the beginning of the campaign, but conservative people are advising caution and predicting breaks. They say that reactions are inevitable after such a terrific upward plunge as has been witnessed. May wheat sold up to 86½c, May corn to 55½c, May oats above 33c, January pork to $15, May pork to $15.60, January lard to $7.50 and January ribs to $7.75.

A BIG IMPROVEMENT

all round. From this range there was a moderate reaction in nearly all articles, but no indications of general weakness. The commission houses were the largest traders. A great many of them sold against country elevator wheat around 86c and against cribbed corn around 55c, but the bulk of country orders were to buy. This is true to a larger extent of provisions and corn than wheat, which seems to find most favor in the eyes of the majority of investors as being relatively the best article on the list. In provisions lard and ribs monopolized the larger share of trade. The professional is practically out of provisions, or is on the short side along with packers. The load is resting fairly and squarely on "the country." At the afternoon session the decline in grain and provisions, which began before 1 p. m., continued. Wheat declined ¼c, corn about ⅜c, oats ¼c, pork 12½c and lard 2½@5c. 2:30 p. m. prices: Wheat—December, 78⅛c; January, 78⅝c; February, 79¼c; May, 85¼c. Corn—December, 49c; January, 49⅝c; May, 54¼@54⅜c. Oats—January, 30; February, 29⅝c; May, 33⅝c. Pork—January, $14.72½; February, $14.87½; May, $15.30. Lard—December, $7.37½; January, $7.45; February, $7.55; March, $7.65; May, $7.85. Short Ribs—January, $7.62½; February, $7.72½; March, $7.82½.

A Contractor's Suicide.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—James M. Thompson, a prominent contractor and builder, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. Two bullet holes, one over the left eye, and the other almost in the center of the forehead, told the story. It is hard to see how he fired the second shot when the first one was fatal, and the matter is somewhat of a puzzle to the coroner. Mr. Thompson was generally supposed to be wealthy, but it develops that he had recently made injudicious investments and had heavy obligations to meet in a short time.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Record of Commercial Activity for the Week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say: Speculative booming and commercial embarrassments, anxieties abroad, and uncertainties connected with the meeting of congress, have made up the week. In nearly all the speculative markets there is furious excitement, corners abound, and artificial advances are forced by powerful cliques, aided by abundance of money. But prices check legitimate business, industries are hesitating, and monetary stringency at many points results in slow collections and some important failures. At Denver collections are fair, and money in increased and sharp demand; at Kansas City collections are dull and money close; at St. Paul collections are fairly satisfactory, and at Omaha fair, with money easier; at Milwaukee the demand is urgent, the market stringent and collections somewhat backward; at Chicago speculative demands are increasing, and meanwhile calls from the country do not abate; at Detroit business is somewhat quiet, and the grain trade requiring less than usual, but, though money is easier, the rates are 7 to 8 per cent; at Cincinnati banks have no money for outsiders, and the market is close at 6 to 7; at Cleveland deposits improve, but money is still close; at Philadelphia collections are somewhat slow, heavy blocks of paper await sales, and considerable New York paper is being offered; at Boston Western paper is offered at 7 per cent, some of it indorsed by banks, while the home demand is large. The dry goods trade is moderate, as usual for the season, without improvement in woolens; considerable sales of cassimers at prices only a little below those of last year are reported, and in overcoating prices are considered low; but recent advances in cottons are sustained in sales. The boot and shoe trade is in good shape, but leather is dull and hides depressed. In groceries there is a large volume of business, but speculation in coffee has driven out buyers, so that quotations are entirely nominal, and the sugar trust has advanced the price of refined. Iron still hesitates, though best grades are scarce and prices at Pittsburg tend lower for all grades except charcoal. In bar iron there is a perceptible shrinkage of demand, nails are dull and lower, and steel rail buyers hold off. The halting in the market for securities continues, partly because of foreign sales, partly the result of rate disputes, and partly because late returns show nearly as large increase in expenses as in earnings. The wheat market has risen two cents and corn as much, with great excitement. Oil and cotton have been stronger, and a boom in pork lifted prices, but has met a reaction. In all directions speculations is marked by that excited activity which renders legitimate dealers cautious. The business failures during the past several days number for the United States, 215, and for Canada 29, or a total of 244, as compared with 257 last week, and 242 the corresponding week last year.

POWDERLY AGAIN.

Another Screed From the Prolific Master Workman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Journal of United Labor, of Philadelphia, contains a second letter from Mr. Powderly on the "Works of Knighthood." In the course of its three columns it says:

From an organization numbering less than 10,000 members when the first general assembly was held, we have seen the Knights of Labor grow until over 700,000 men and women claimed membership at one time. While the vast industrial army was being gathered together, while the seed was being sown, men who were pioneers were making sacrifices that the order might live in history as a power for good. Men good and true were blackmailed and discharged, but they never faltered. They were not working for self nor the present; they worked for posterity and the future. When I hear men talk of seceding from the organization with the threat of starting an improved order, I fancy that they know but little of the trials, the dangers and the odds against which they will have to contend, and I feel that the amount of energy necessary to build up a new order, if properly applied to the old one, would make it invincible.

It is true that in the old organization all who aspire cannot be officers—all who pull wires cannot succeed in getting a position; but it is equally true that if they secede, and if they succeed in building up a new order, they only make it possible for other men to pull wires and aspire to the place which they continually hope to secure for themselves. If in the new order they secure better than in the old one and secure office, they do so only to find at their elbows men who, like themselves, will stop at nothing mean or low to compass their ends.

IS IT THE CHOLERA?

A Pennsylvania Town Alarmed by the Presence of a Deadly Disease.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 2.—James Donaldson arrived home at New Bedford, Pa., two weeks ago, after an European trip. He came on the steamer Alesia, which was quarantined at New York for two months for cholera. Upon arriving home his wife washed and disinfected his clothes. She soon sickened and died of a peculiar disease, which the attending physicians could not understand. The body became black in spots. In a day or two, Undertaker Duffy sickened and is now seriously ill. Donaldson died Wednesday, and now his son, daughter and a dozen other residents of New Bedford are down. The physicians are greatly alarmed, as they know not what disease it is or how to treat it.

John Finerty's Talk.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—John F. Finerty delivered an address to the members of the Grant club last evening on "American Citizenship." He referred to the growing custom of emigrants settling in large numbers in cities, and characterized it as one of the main causes which led many of them to become discontented with their condition. As a relief, he thought it proper and right that the surplus now in the national treasury should be used in part to establish emigrants on farms. Mr. Finerty was made an honorary member of the club.

A Bad Pair.

George Blademore, landlord of a block noted for its "roomers" at No. 222 to 228 East Seventh street, and his janitor, Frank Brown, were locked up at the central station last night for stealing a basket of chickens. They were pursued with their booty down Seventh street by H. E. White, of No. 370 Jackson street, and Nels Peterson, No. 180 East Sixth street, who will appear as witnesses against them. Officer Maguire made the arrest.

HAL REID'S ACTING.

Another Day in Court Taken Up With Testimony and Legal Wrangling.

Attorney Hart Outlines the Defense in Remarks Not to Be Published.

The Defendant Reid, With His Stage Talk, Gives His Testimony.

His Affected Manners and Important Airs Convulse All the Spectators.

It was not very interesting in the Hal Reid rape case yesterday until late in the day, when the prisoner himself went upon the stand—then a circus commenced. Lawyers laughed, the jurors laughed, everybody laughed but the judge, and the judicial ermine was almost insufficient to prevent his honor from giving way to the common weakness of human nature.

Proceedings were opened by the prosecuting attorney calling Dr. A. J. Stone. The doctor's testimony as to the nature of Miss Compston's physical injuries was subjected to a very severe cross-examination, and the lawyers had to indulge in the usual sparring over admitting part of the evidence.

Then to show that Hal Reid had registered at the Winslow house under an assumed name, Mr. Munn wanted to recall the proprietor, J. T. Winslow. Certainly Mr. O'Brien wanted to know the reason, and when informed, Judge Kelly admitted the witness. Miss Compston was recalled also to corroborate a portion of Dr. Stone's testimony, and after a few standard quotations had passed between Messrs. Munn and O'Brien, the court sustained the latter's objection on the ground of irrelevancy, and Miss Maud left the stand very much nonplussed.

The state rested at this point, and Capt. Hart opened up for the defense with a very plain talk. He informed the jury that the point of the defense was that it was not a crime of rape by a good deal, but that it was a case of mutual commerce; that Miss Compston had

GIVEN HER CONSENT

to the deed. Capt. Hart had not proceeded very far when Mr. Munn commenced his series of interruptions and objections. Mr. Munn's frequent objections were to the effect that instead of opening the case, counsel for the defense was summing up, but the court generally ruled so as to allow Mr. Hart to proceed. The following was his theory and defense.

The young lady had given her consent. Both were members of a theatrical combination of the not very heavy order. Each had eccentricities; both were subject to little vagaries and extravagances. They met upon a Monday morning. He was a married man. He had received several invitations from her within a period of five days. He kisses her hand. She permits it. She knows he was a married man. She mends his coat, and loans him her ring. On Thursday afternoon she receives his proffer of love. He intimates his desire for her to become his wife. On Friday he is in her room again by her invitation. They have conversation. He is there but a short time and the act was committed. The testimony of this young lady is that up the time she lay on the bed she hadn't a suspicion of anything wrong! "It is the most remarkable case of innocence I ever knew in my life!" exclaimed the moralizing advocate. That the short time of their acquaintance might show that the young lady could not have consented is overturned by the evidence of the prosecutrix herself.

As it was getting to be a little too indelicate for Miss Compston, she got up abruptly and asked her mother to accompany her out of the court room. Both went out as Mr. Hart proceeded to show that it was impossible to have accomplished the act without Miss Compston's consent, and that she did not scream or do anything to make any alarm according to her own testimony. He proposed to show that she had stated to the mother of Mrs. Kimball that her periodical illness had come, and this alleged fact cut a large figure in the defense.

THE DEFENSE.

All the forenoon was taken up with the opening for the defense. Mrs. Kimball, Miss Compston's landlady at the time, was then called as the first witness. She testified that Miss Compston had received so many male visitors in her room that she (Mrs. Kimball) had forbidden any more of it. She is a plain young woman in dress and talk, and was very smart in her evidence. She saw nothing unusual in Reid's manner when he came and went away that Friday afternoon, and although in the sitting room down stairs she heard no unusual noise. Next morning she saw Miss Compston in her room with her sister present. Miss Compston was very cheerful and pleasantly complimented her landlady about the latter's youthful looks, while Mrs. Williams was talking of her visit to adjoining Minneapolis. That night when Mrs. Williams went to the theater Miss Compston was locked up in her room by her sister. On Sunday morning when Miss Compston and her sister came down stairs to go away, Miss Compston following her sister unassisted, witness saw no evidence of sickness or weakness. It was not until Sunday night that witness heard anything about the outrage. Mr. Munn cross-examined her as to a diagram of the arrangement of her rooms and who had occupied them. She said on the afternoon of the affair her children were not at home. She was not asked by anybody to make any statement to any reporter.

D. E. Spencer, the keeper of the restaurant where the West side theatrical performers boarded, was next called. He said Reid came to him a little after 5 p. m. that Tuesday and asked him for a pair of lady's underwear. He gave him a pair, but didn't know whether they were lady's or gentleman's undergarments. Reid was in a hurry and seemed to be a little excited.

Scott Gunn, the manager of the West Side opera house at the time of the occurrence, testified that there was a great deal of familiarity between Miss Compston and Reid, and, when cross-examined, he said one time he saw her standing with Reid's arm around her, and Miss Compston did not seem to object. He said Mrs. Williams told him some time after the affair that Reid "had ruined her sister," not "raped" or "outraged" her. He told her Dr. Darling was close by, and it was understood between Mrs. Williams, Mr. Allen and the witness that it was to be kept secret.

MUTUAL SORROW.

Before Mr. Gunn got through Messrs. Munn and O'Brien had another fight. "My son," ventured Mr. O'Brien, as he addressed the zealous young prosecutor. "I am sorry I am not your son," replied Mr. Munn. "Then our sorrow is mutual," retorted Mr. O'Brien, and everybody tittered as Mr. Munn blushed.

John Daly—that's his stage name, his right name being Johnny Gordon—said he accompanied Mrs. Williams and Miss Compston from the latter's room to the depot to take the train for Minneapolis on the Sunday morning after the alleged assault. Miss Compston walked without assistance and without any indication of difficulty or feebleness. She was perfectly fresh and strong, walked quite natural, and turned aside herself to pluck some flowers. Sunday he did not know anything about the outrage, nor that she was in bed: She didn't faint on the way to the depot. Mr. Munn, in his cross-examination, endeavored to make it appear that the witness was getting paid for his testimony, but, owing to the exceeding promptness of the witness, he failed sadly. "No, ma'am," he once said in answer to one of Mr. Munn's questions, and then, as the witness tried to correct his etiquette, Capt. Hart said softly: "That's all right: that isn't any mistake." Everybody saw the point, while Mr. Munn again blushed.

To impeach the integrity of Dr. Brinley, Dr. E. J. Abbott was called, and gave some startling evidence about how Drs. Brinley and Fay and Mr. Munn had tried to prevent him from making an examination for the defense and to ascertain if she could attend the municipal court, at the time he went to Minneapolis for that purpose. When the examination finally did take place there were seven or eight men present in an adjoining room from Miss Compston, and with the door ajar, and her nervousness or fever was largely due to this. Yet, while in his opinion he did not consider her a very sick girl, he did not like to take the responsibility of having her brought down to St. Paul for the municipal court hearing. In reply to Mr. Munn's questions he said there was nothing said about innocence; she simply did not want to be examined, if it was not absolutely necessary.

AN ACTOR'S ACTING.

To everybody's amusement Hal Reid was called forward. He strode forward with a dramatic bearing. As he held his right hand high aloft, when Clerk Armstrong was putting the oath, his attitude was still more dramatic; but when in sonorous tones and aristocratic accent he responded "I will tell the truth," with a stage-like cadence, and an impressive emphasis upon the word "truth," the dramatic climax had come, and none could refrain from the general mirth. He strode to the witness chair, and asked Judge Kelly for a drink of water. He arose to receive the glass, and as the would-be grave judge handed it to him he made a profound bow. Then he and Miss Compston sat with piercing looks into each other's eyes, while the audience continued to titter, and his lawyers, Messrs. O'Brien and Hart, went into such paroxysms of laughter that each shed tears, and had to go out to try to get over it. They failed to get over it, for when they again took their seats they had to bury their faces in their hands. Judge Kelly, laughing only out of his eyes, for his features were firmly set, said: "I can't understand the occasion of so much levity." "I've got an attack of nervousness, your honor," said the ex-prosecuting lawyer; "a sudden attack, whether nervousness or paralysis I cannot tell, and I am doing my best to overcome it." What Hal Reid's examination amounted to may be gathered from the following questions and answers culled from the inquisition:

"How long have you been in the city?"

"As near as I can remember it's about three years."

"Did you use any violence in the commission of the act you are charged with?"

"There was no necessity for using any violence: I did not, sir" (with the emphasis on "not.")

"Did she try to resist you?"

"No, sir" (and an awful "no" it was).

"Did she faint?"

"That is her story—oh, no, she did not."

He testified that he left St. Paul about 10:30 Sunday morning and went to Newport in a carriage from the Winslow house, and then went to Chicago to get employment at a dramatic agency; went to Alliance, O., stayed there until his arrest and voluntarily came back to St. Paul without a requisition. Then the direct examination continued:

Question—The prosecutrix says you took her up in your arms and flung her violently upon the bed?—Reid—I did not do so.

Reid said he had been eighteen months on the stage; was twenty-five years of age on the 14th of last April; that his wife had left him; that they had been married Feb. 25, 1879.

He said he never threatened to murder Miss Compston, and only kissed her when she kissed him. He was then cross-examined, and this is about the style of his replies:

"I have been married, Mr. Munn. My wife left me, and I had stated that she would never live with me again. She had left me about seven weeks."

"Had you been living together?"

Reid—We had been existing together. I went back Friday afternoon at Miss Compston's special invitation. The time was fixed when Mrs. Williams was to be absent.

The questions and answers that followed were such as will not bear publication. Reid said he had been criminally intimate with Maud on Thursday prior to the day of the alleged outrage. The attorneys had some more vigorous sparring, and it looked as if they were going to fight all night, so Judge Kelly adjourned the court at 5:21 p. m. Reid's testimony will be resumed on cross-examination this morning.

The Blazing Mine.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 2.—The fire in the Calumet and Hecla copper mine is much worse. All the shafts but three have been closed down, and the smoke is coming through the crevices at the mouth of the shafts. Steam and gas are being sent down the four shafts. The temperature is rising. The flames are gaining ground in the mine. The exact condition of the mine it is impossible to ascertain, but it is certainly very bad. There is talk of flooding the mine with water, but this will not be done until all other measures fail.

Literally Cremated.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 2.—A fire started yesterday in T. H. Eggleston's grocery store, which soon spread to the adjoining buildings and destroyed two blocks of buildings before gotten under control. In searching the ruins after the fire was extinguished the charred remains of a human form were found at the place where a boarding house had stood. The body was so badly burned that recognition was impossible. Theodore Eggleston and George Cornwall were frightfully burned by a powder explosion in Eggleston's grocery.

The Locomotive Exploded

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 2.—The locomotive of a freight train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad exploded this morning near East Mahony Junction. Alexander Walker, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman and two brakemen were so severely injured that they died while being taken home. The victims all lived at Tamaqua.

THE INTERSTATE LAW.

Presentation of the First Annual Report of the Commission.

It Reviews the Work of the Year in a Comprehensive Manner.

An Inkling of What Will Be Contained in Cleveland's Message.

The Democratic Caucus--General News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The first annual report of the inter-state commerce commission has been laid before the secretary of the interior. It is a printed document (exclusive of tabular appendices which are not ready) of forty-three pages, and bears the signatures of all the commissioners. After dwelling briefly upon the magnitude of the interests which the act undertakes to regulate, the commission devotes a dozen pages to a historic sketch of the country's transportation facilities, from the packhorse and canoe of the early days to the mammoth institutions of the present; tracing back to their original those grievances and abuses which finally led to the passage of the interstate act. Under the heading, "The carriers subject to its (the act's) jurisdiction," the commission says that some of the railroad practices which the act undertakes to bring to an end, have been common among carriers by water also, and

IF WRONG IN THEMSELVES

might justly be forbidden in their case as well. It does not, however, intend to intimate an opinion that these things are common. The commission is of opinion that the express business done by the railroad companies themselves is within the act. Whether the express companies which are independent of the railroads are within the contemplation of the act is more doubtful. In regard to the sleeping car companies, live stock car companies and oil companies which transport in tank cars, the commission say they are as much subject to the temptation to discriminate as the railroads are, and the fact is laid before congress for such action as it may choose to take in the premises. The long and short haul clause is exhaustively discussed, together with the reasons of the commission for temporarily suspending the provision in certain sections, and they say, in part: "The considerations which were influential in determining when these temporary orders should be granted were not more the relief of the carriers from danger of loss than the prevention of threatened disturbance of business interests in certain localities, which by its reflex action seemed liable to embarrass seriously the entire country." Its final conclusion, as announced in the Louisville & Nashville case, and the general acceptance that it met with are recited, and the report adds: "The commission takes pleasure now in being able to report that in large sections of the country obedience to the general rule of the fourth section is without important exception."

REVIEWING RAILWAY OPERATIONS

during the period which has elapsed since the act took effect, the commission feels warranted in saying that while less has been done in the direction of bringing the freight tariffs into conformity with the general rule prescribed by the fourth section that some people perhaps expected, there has, nevertheless been a gratifying advance in that direction, and there is every reason to believe that this will continue. The commission, after quoting that part of the twelfth section which empowers it to "inquire into the business of all common carriers, says: "This is a very important provision, and the commission will no doubt have frequent occasion to take action under it. It will not hesitate to do so in any case in which a mischief of public importance is thought to exist and which is not likely to be brought to its attention on complaint of a private prosecutor. There is every reason to believe, however, that some of the most serious evils which were notorious in the railway service before the passage of the act, and were in the legislative mind as reasons for its enactment, have now almost ceased to exist. One of these was the giving of special and secret rebates. Complaints of unjust discrimination and the giving of undue and unreasonable preferences by the open rates are frequent, and it is not to be denied that in the existing tariffs there are many rates which, as compared with others made by the same carriers seem to be

UNFAIR AND OPPRESSIVE.

"But even as regards this species of injustice the good effects of the law are manifest." Being now compelled to justify their rates when called on, the commission finds, makes managers more cautious about doing injustice. On the subject of complaints the reports says that in a majority of cases "either the complainant has been found to be mistaken in his facts, or if wronged it has been through carelessness or mismanagement which the carrier readily corrected, or if the facts presented a case of difference of opinion the parties, when brought into communication, succeeded in finding some basis for settlement without further intervention. This method of disposing of complaints is believed by the commission to be more useful than any other, because its tendency is toward the establishment of desirable relations between the carrier and those who must be the customer." The report comments at some length on the plan adopted by the commission of having the hearings before it stripped of all unnecessary formality, so that plain men could be speedily heard without the aid of lawyers. The commission urges the desirability of a uniform freight classification throughout the country, but doubts the ability to reach the same by legislation while, without it, there is a gradual approach to uniformity, effected by the railroads themselves. Any commission appointed by the government to make a uniform freight classification would have to go at it in much the same way. The commission says:

THE POOLING OF FREIGHTS

and of railroad earnings, so far as the commission has knowledge or information on the subject, came to an end when the act took effect. But a pooling was only one of the several purposes had in view in forming railroad associations. The leading associations have not been dissolved, but have been continued in existence for other objects. Among those objects are the making of regular rates for uninterrupted and harmonious railroad communication and exchange of traffic within the territory embraced by their workings. Some regulations in addition to those made by the law are almost if not altogether indispensable. Thus, while the seventh section of the act forbids the carriers preventing shipments from being continuous by the device of changing time schedules, carriage in different cars, etc., it has not undertaken to provide for the making of such time schedules as would facilitate the continuous shipment, or to prescribe rules for the loading and movement of cars for that purpose. In its chapter upon

"REASONABLE CHARGES"

the commission says: "Of the duties devolved upon the commission by the act to regulate commerce, none is more perplexing and difficult than that of passing upon complaints made of rates as being unreasonable. The question of the reasonableness of rates in .lves so many considerations and is affected by circumstances and conditions which may at first blush seem foreign, that it is quite impossible to deal with it on purely mathematical principles, or on any principles whatever, without a consciousness that no conclusion which may be reached can by demonstration be shown to be absolutely correct. The commission finds that the operation of the law has, in general, been beneficial; that it tends to increase railroad earnings, while at the same time, the tendency of rates has been downward. These facts are attributed to the increased movement of materials, induced by faith in the stability and fairness of the charges.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An Alleged Synopsis of the Matters it Will Discuss.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A Washington special to the Tribune says: The president at the meeting of the cabinet yesterday submitted the rough draft of his forthcoming annual message to congress. It was fully and freely discussed for nearly four hours, and will again be submitted Friday to the cabinet in the form in which it is to be sent to congress. Meanwhile speculation is rife as to the contents of what will probably be one of the longest official documents ever written by Mr. Cleveland. Those who know say that it will contain approximately 22,000 words. From excellent sources it is ascertained that Mr. Bayard's department will absorb the lion's share of the president's message. He will announce in the first place either the result of the fisheries commission or the fact that they are still at work. There is an impression prevailing that the commission will sit for the last time Saturday next. It indicates that the negotiation of a new treaty has been found impracticable, a result said to be favored by Mr. Bayard, who is represented as despairing of getting a treaty acted upon by the senate in its present temper. What the president will probably be able to announce in his message is that the commission has agreed upon an interpretation of the treaty of 1818. A revision of the naturalization laws, the establishment of a central bureau for the registration of

NATURALIZED CITIZENS,

and a hint as to the advisability of restricting by federal statute immigration of an undesirable kind are among the topics discussed by the president in view of the recent anarchist demonstrations in various parts of the country. Regarding the tariff and other questions of finance, the president will have little to say, the present plan being, it is said, to let the secretary of the treasury deal with both questions in extenso in his annual report. In a general and very guarded way the president recommends, it is understood, a liberal enlargement of the free list, mentioning, however, by name, none of the articles which in his opinion ought to be placed there. Upon the wording of this part of the message much care and attention have been bestowed. Among those to whom it has been read, outside of the members of the cabinet, are Messrs. Carlisle, Scott and Watterson. Mr. Randall has been given no opportunity to inspect it. A codification of the banking laws amended in the manner proposed by the controller of the currency is recommended. The president, it is thought, will in a cautious way recommend a liberal system of appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river. He will likewise suggest, it is believed, that appropriations for this river be made separately and not as heretofore in the river and harbor bill, which he has always regarded as an object of suspicion, more or less. The repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts is urged in the strongest of terms. The necessity of preserving the national forest is also pointed out. The Bayfield railroads, it is understood, will be the subject of a special message to congress later on.

A Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A caucus of Democratic senators was held to-day to which an informal report of the caucus committee was submitted respecting the admission of Senators Turpie, of Indiana, and Faulkner, of West Virginia. The matter was discussed at considerable length, but as several members of the caucus were absent, no line of action was sketched and the further discussion of the subject was put over to to-morrow at 12 o'clock, to which hour the caucus adjourned. The usual course of procedure is to swear new senators in two at a time in the order in which their names stand on the alphabetical list. The two parties are exactly equal in strength at the start, but with the administration of the oath to the first senator on the list, Mr. Aldrich, the Republicans will have a majority, and can, of course, control the current of events, if no dilatory proceedings are resorted to. It is evident that members of both parties are studying the rules and precedents closely, with a view to meeting any attempt by their opponents to secure an advantage, but without knowing exactly as yet what they are to guard against. The Democrats have caused telegrams to be sent to their absentees, summoning them to be present to-morrow and on Monday. The absentees to-day were Senators George, Hearst, Blodgett, Hampton, Gibson, Colquitt and Saulsbury. Two or three of the number, however, are already in Washington.

Fairchild's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary Fairchild has completed the preparation of his annual report to congress. The final pages were placed in the printers' hands to-day. He has been engaged on this work almost exclusively for a month. The report is all in the secretary's own handwriting, and gives his views in regard to the surplus and tariff at considerable length. It will be made public immediately after the presentation to congress Wednesday afternoon. The president's message will be sent to congress Tuesday.

Raines for Doorkeeper.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The New England states and New York will present the name of William G. Raines, of New York, for doorkeeper of the house, in caucus to-morrow night. His friends believe his election already assured.

Lucas' Credentials Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The credentials of Mr. Lucas as senator-elect from West Virginia have been received and filed in the United States senate.