The fiat's gone forth, the people have said
That the GLOBE is the "boss"—then so be it.
What else can they do, when the facts are so plain.
They know a good thing when they see it.

ST. PAUL Daily Globe.

If in want of a job,
If in want of a girl,
Neglect not to give
The St. Paul GLOBE a whirl.
Read the GLOBE for fresh news,
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Put your want in the GLOBE,
If it takes in the earth.

VOL. X. SAINT PAUL, MINN. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1888. NO. 61.

BERTHA WAS INSANE.

So Says Attorney Erwin in His Defense of Pretty Mrs. Hegener.

Judge Egan Makes a Noteworthy Address and Rests His Case.

Mr. Erwin Eloquently Tells the Long Story of Bertha's Wrongs.

Testimony for the State Taken in Little More Than Two Hours.

Bertha Hegener still remains a target for the eyes of curious idlers, and there is more meaning in the statement than appears on the surface. A student of human nature would conclude that two-thirds of the audience would not attend the trial if Mrs. Hegener were absent. They keep their eyes constantly riveted upon her, and take little or no interest in the proceedings unless some vulgar detail or sensational story is brought to light. Then, and only then, do they listen. It must be said that Mrs. Hegener undergoes the ordeal rather bravely. She seems to be a stronger drawing card than any actor that has appeared here this season, and the deputies stand guard at the entrances continually to prevent an overwhelming rush.

Court reopened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Hegener's two bright-faced children were brought into the court-room for an instant and then hustled away again. Judge Egan began his address to the jury, stating the case from the state's standpoint. It was not composed of a few legal phrases hastily jumbled together, but was more than ordinarily bright and interesting, and delivered eloquently.

WITH AN IRON WILL.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, "it takes a man with an iron will to do his duty in a case like this. Each individual in this self-government must learn to control himself, his wild impulses, and do as his better conscience dictates, else our government is a sham and must fall to pieces. You are to try a woman for a crime instead of a man, but there should be no distinction. There should be no nonsense about the divinity that hedges women, nor should she be more readily excused for wrong than man. She is spoken of as the weaker sex. Why? She has lead armies, labors in the field, clerks in stores and enters into all employments and has the same fiber and muscle and these things are all of her own seeking. The law makes no distinction between a man and a woman and she must be governed by law, independent of sentimental rhapsodies, and it takes self-control to act as a juror in a case like this. The smooth-looking confidence man may be thought innocent and the rough farmer pronounced guilty on sight. To try this woman who is beautifully moulded and surrounded by husband and children, requires self-control. She armed herself the day before she came to St. Paul; then she came and in the populous portion of the city pulled a weapon. There was no scream, no hesitation, but a shot, a fall and Murphy is sent to heaven or hell, with no time for the consolations of the religion in which he believed. No mother or sister eased his last moments and he died amid strangers. The law says that no one has the right or is justified in taking human life, assuming for the moment that they are wrongfully charged. The question is, will you erect monuments to the contrary for the future? The whole question is, how can the jury carry out the law and leave all sympathy, sentiment and passion behind? If the jury is to do its duty with the same feelings and impulses that rule a mob or lynching party I say that is not republican form of government. We shall present all the facts in the case and all the witnesses we can, whether they be friendly or not."

TAKING TESTIMONY.

The introduction of testimony for the state was begun, and Arthur Thompson, now foreman of Hegener's shop was first sworn. He testified as follows:

"I resided in Minneapolis in April of last year, and was foreman for Charles Hegener. Had been with him about a year before April 6. Know Murphy very well. He also worked for Hegener. I should judge he was twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. I knew Mrs. Hegener, and had known her three or four years. Murphy had been there about one year and a half. I boarded at Hegener's about two weeks. I had some conversation with Mrs. Hegener the day before the shooting. April 4, in the evening, I closed the shop and went to my room. I heard talk and as I went in, found Mrs. Hegener in a perfect frenzy. I asked her what was the matter.

"'That man has been trying to separate me from my family,' she replied.

"What man?" I asked.

"Why, John Murphy. I shall shoot him as soon as he comes in that door." She showed me the revolver and I took it from her, saying it was no good. I carried it into my room and then went back. Mrs. Hegener was sitting down and seemed dazed. Suddenly we heard some one coming up stairs. Mrs. Hegener jumped up and was very much excited. The footsteps were those of Mr. Hegener and Murphy. Hegener said:

"Now Jack, if my wife is guilty accuse her before me."

Murphy said: "Why, yes, I have been intimate with Mrs. Hegener for some time." Mrs. Hegener jumped up and said: "Oh you liar. If I had that revolver I'd shoot you now." I saw Murphy and advised him to write a letter. I said to him: "Now Jack, if Mrs. Hegener is guilty write a statement to that effect; if she is innocent write one to that effect. Write the truth whichever way it is."

The statement was handed to the witness and he identified it as written by Murphy. Mr. Egan read it. It was a letter directed to Mr. Hegener, telling him that his wife was true and that there was not a word of truth in Murphy's story. "I borrowed $5 of Mr. Nelson," witness continued. "I said: 'Jack, you'll have to get out of this town or Charlie Hegener will kill you.' He said: 'Yes, I know I will, but I have no money.' I borrowed that $5 from Nelson and gave it to Murphy and also gave him a razor of my own and a razor of Hegener's. Richard Hegener is Charles Hegener's brother. The shop in Minneapolis is near the Milwaukee depot. Mrs. Hegenner came in on April 6 and asked her husband for money and I heard Hegener say she was going to St. Paul. Hegener worked until about 4 o'clock. I heard of the shooting before Mrs. Hegener returned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Erwin—When Murphy wrote that statement he was crying, and when he wrote it he told me to give it to Charlie. I delivered it to Heneger on the following day. I then occupied a room in Otto Wettwor's house, over the saloon kept by a man named Lee.

JACK'S LETTER.

The letter offered in evidence, which the witness advised Murphy to write, is as follows:

Dear Charley: By the time you get this I will be a great ways off. I can face you now, then, no longer. I played my part well for a long time. Forget me, Charley. I cannot hope for forgiveness in this or the next world. Listen to what I now have to say. I have got the blackest heart of any man on earth. I had it in for your wife all winter. * * * It would not have made me so mad, but the way she sometimes talked, it looked as though she was drawing me on only to laugh at me. I prayed for a chance to get even. What made my game better you doubt (the word "doubt" is changed to "thought" in pencil) that I was too familiar, and I took advantage of everything to strengthen that doubt ("doubt" is here again changed to "thought" in pencil.) My story looks straight, but, Charley, there isn't a word of truth in it. I am too nervous to write more, but I will write to you again and explain everything—but don't doubt Bertha. She may be a little wild, but she is true to you. Forgive me, Charley, for taking the razor and hone, for I ain't got no money, no home, and the one friend on earth has gone from me forever. Good-bye, Charley; I never want you to see my face again, dead or alive; and I cannot ask for forgiveness from your wife. But believe me, Charley—make up with her and live happy again. I will write again, JACK.

RICHARD HEGENER'S TESTIMONY.

Richard Hegener was sworn. Judge Egan handed him Letter No. 2, which he identified as in Murphy's hand-writing. He testified as follows:

I am Charles Hegener's brother. Have seen that letter before and received it by letter carrier about 11 a.m. on the day of April 5th. Opened it and read it and showed it to a workman, then to Charlie and we had a meeting at my store. Charlie read it and immediately went out. I showed the letter, also, to my sister. I didn't show it to any one else, but occasionally spoke of it.

The letter was then read to the jury by Mr. Egan, as follows:

Winona House, St. Paul, April 5, 1887.—Richard: If you hear anything about a letter I wrote vindicating Bertha, don't believe one word of it. I wrote a letter last night before I left and gave it to Thompson, as he would not give me the money to get away with unless I did write it. Rest assured Charley can't never believe me. (I mean what I write in the letter.) I said that it was only a scheme of mine, what I told Charley about Bertha, * * * in order to please Thompson and Nelson. But believe me, Richard, as sure as I am a human being what I told you this morning is true. And if Charley lives with Bertha from this time, from the evidence I gave him, he ain't deserving the pitying of a hog. Can you believe I would have said what I did if there was no truth in it? No human being can say what I did if he did not have positive proof. They talked me into writing that letter for the children's sake, but, by ——, I won't say only the truth to you. I don't think Charlie can ever believe the letter I wrote to him last night. You will hear from me again. I am going to Chicago to-morrow morning. So long. JACK.

P. S.—I am writing this at Otto's place. Rich, don't say anything about his wife, for I told him I did not know a thing about her. Let him live in ignorance.

Cross-Examined—Keep a barber's supply store and am in no way connected with my brother in business. That letter was directed to me. I saw Murphy on the morning of April 5, about 7 o'clock, at my store. He told me a story and I told Charlie that Murphy had said he had had intercourse with his wife. Charlie wanted that letter, but I wouldn't give it to him. I did not furnish Jack money to go away with and I did not know when

HE LEFT FOR ST. PAUL.

I sent for Charlie because I thought he ought to see that letter. I sent for Charlie about 11 o'clock, but did not know at the time that Murphy had made a statement denying familiarity with Mrs. Hegener. I do not know why he wrote me the letter after he had told me his story. When I saw him he was very nervous, afraid to stay in Minneapolis and wanted to get away.

Re-Direct—Had no knowledge of the matter until Murphy told me his story. I received the letter the morning of the day the shooting occurred.

Bernard Schwabel testified—I live in St. Paul and keep the Winona house, on Sibley and Third street. Kept it on April 6. Saw Murphy on April 5 and he stayed at my place that night. Had not known Mrs. Hegener before the day of the shooting. Saw her about 5 o'clock on that day. She was with two women in the bar-room when I came in. She called Murphy over to the ice box and they all talked together. I told Murphy he was a fool to stay there. He went out and Mrs. Hegener followed him. Soon after I heard the shot and saw Murphy lying on the sidewalk and Mrs. Hegener standing over him.

George Dufour—Was in the city on April 6. I heard the shot and was standing on the corner when it occurred. I heard the shot and saw the man lying on the sidewalk. The man had his two hands in his pockets. The police officer arrived about the same time. The officer asked Mrs. Hegener who did it and she replied "I did." He was shot in the head, and I heard only one shot.

R. Moznet—Was on the police force on April 6. Was standing on the corner of Third and Sibley. I heard the shot and saw Murphy fall in front of Mrs. Hegener. I rushed over and asked, "who did this?" Mrs. Hegener was standing there with her back to me, and turning said,

"I DID IT."

I took the revolver from her, rang for the wagon and took her to the station. She was greatly excited. I asked her what the cause was, and she said the man had slandered her. She was crying and said she felt worse about her children than anything else.

The revolver was produced but Mr. Erwin said he did not care to handle it if it was loaded. Judge Kelly told the officer to extract the cartridges and Mr. Egan exclaimed:

"Let the coroner do it. Makes no odds if he kills himself."

George Wills—Remember that Murphy was brought to the hospital about 6 o'clock in the evening and died about 10:30. The wound was at the base of the skull, back.

Henry F. Miner was then sworn. He testified—I was standing in front of the Minneapolis & St. Louis office, corner of Third and Sibley, looking in the direction of the Winona house. I saw Murphy reel, and rushed to him to prevent him from falling on his face, but was too late. I did not see Mrs. Hegener, as there was a large advertising block between us. The officer rushed up and inquired, "Who did this?" the lady said, "I did." The officer took charge of her, and Murphy was allowed to lie where he had fallen, until removed to the hospital. Court here adjourned until afternoon,

IN THE AFTERNOON.

August Puschenreider was the first witness in the afternoon. He testified: I was employed by Armour Packing company as teamster; remember shooting affair on April 6, corner of Third and Sibley; saw Murphy and Mrs. Hegener walking along the street, Murphy in front and Mrs. Hegener about three feet behind; heard the shot and saw Murphy fall; Mrs. Hegener stood there in rather a dazed manner, and I jumped off my wagon and ran to the spot; a policeman came along and took charge of her.

Dr. J. H. Murphy—On April 6 I was called in a hurry, that a man was shot at the corner of Third and Sibley street, and found a young man lying on the floor. He had a bullet hole in his head, and I ordered him to the hospital, That night he died. He was shot, judging from the wound, from the side. The wound was the cause of death. The bullet passed through the cranium and lodged in the soft part of the brain. He never spoke. Dr. Murphy exhibited bullet extracted from the head of the deceased. It was torn and jagged. Mrs. Hegener watched the proceeding of examining the bullet intently, but betrayed no emotion. As one attorney remarked: "She has an innocent bearing, and seems to regard the matter as one of right rather than a crime."

At this point the state rested.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

That Is the Defense Mr. Erwin Will Try to Establish.

If but half of the lengthy story told by the counsel for the defense be true, it reveals the elements of a devilish ingenuity, a wonderful cunning, and a cowardly heartlessness rarely encompassed in the breast of a single individual. If true it shows the length to which a man would go when inspired by the "insane passion," which Mr. Erwin claims possessed the murdered man, and was the actual cause of all the trouble. To many it looks as though it must have been an insane love, for it is a rare thing for a man who deliberately plots the ruin of his best friends, to be capable of that sacred sentiment and sympathy, which goes hand in hand with true honest affection.

When the state rested its case, Mr. Erwin arose. He assumed an easy position, and began his address deliberately and most eloquently, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The grand jury has indicted my client for manslaughter. It is a crime one grade lower than murder. Murder is the killing of any human being with premeditated design and intention beforehand. Manslaughter is the killing of a human being when the perpetrator is in hot blood. Manslaughter requires no predetermination or premeditated design or intention. The grand jury ascertained that there was no such deliberation on the part of the defendant. They determined that what she did was done under very great provocation. Indictment is merely a manner, in this country, of accusing one of committing a crime, and no man can be put upon trial or defense until indicted by the grand jury. Grand jurys are permitted only to examine one side of the case—that of the state—but if they think there is some evidence to explain the charge away, they are permitted to go into it. The proof before the grand jury is simply the proof placed before the petit jury in the case. Certain presumptions follow the charge, and it remains for the defense to explain these presumptions away. In this case it has been proved and is admitted that Mrs. Bertha Hegener

WITH PISTOL IN HAND,

on the corner of Third and Sibley, did physically the act. There is no question as to that fact and the defense will excuse the act, but not by claiming that anybody else did it. It is to be hoped that there will come a time in this country when the law will hand to citizens a greater power of self-defense. Frankly, at this time, it is not within our system, to avenge our own wrongs. This is a curious state of affairs to one who believes himself actually endowed with the liberty that civilization has given to the great masses of our people. Under the older forms of society, at a time when men were regarded but as units in a thing fictitiously called 'the government,' men and citizens were mere atoms, presided over by a fictitious thing called a king, who avenged crimes, and punished insults in his own way. Under that system it made no difference what one of those citizens should be made to suffer, nor how great the indignity heaped upon him. A man had no right to consult his own conscience in any wrong done him, and the system of fiction still exists. We have conceded away the right to protect our dear ones and ourselves under our constitution. Take this case. A woman slandered, poisoned in her very life; struck down in the presence of all the powers of government by the very handwriting of the man who dared to assail her character and purity. She feels it more than if she had been shot down. Shame be it said, that, hurt as she was, she had no remedy by law, save to go before a justice of the peace and have him bound over for libel.

"You know that it is utterly impossible for a pure, virtuous, upright woman, a loving, faithful wife, a devoted mother, guarded by the economy of heaven—for such an one as her to have for an instant that wicked, abandoned mind that all criminals carry, is simply impossible. How did she, you ask yourselves, alone do violence to all the condition of crimes, before the city? She did not attempt to conceal the act. When one commits an act that they know to be wrong, they always try to conceal it. You see an utter absence of that here. She looks not like one used to handling revolvers. She acted here on the public streets, forgetful of herself, forgetful of her children, forgetful of all. Do we see in her such brazen effrontery and such a strong mind, used to handling revolvers and resenting insults? No. We find that

SHE WAS BESIDE HERSELF,

moved by certain sorrow indefinable to us; and that the barriers of the mind had given away and the body acted without a leader. If it is possible for a man to predetermine insanity, or those questions which we know so little of, then we should punish man for their acts, without any regard for the intention, or without any regard for hot blood, etc. When we shall tell you the circumstances that surrounded this woman, terrors and perplexities put about this woman by Murphy, then you will be put in position to say whether, under the same circumstances in your own family, it would not have broken down your mind. This woman did not know the nature or quality of her act, or whether it was right or wrong; she was in such a state of frenzy as to be excusable under our law. We can trace home the loss of her mental functions to this man Murphy, and all the sufferings she undewent. Murphy set about ingratiating himself in the favor of both Mr. and Mrs. Hegener. Murphy generally managed to get home first, and would tell Bertha that he had tried to get Charles home, but he wouldn't come. He told her that Charles had been unfaithful. He did everything to make Charles trust him and believe him to be his best friend. At one time he went into the kitchen where she was washing dishes, and for the first time in his life asked her to kiss him. She was astonished and asked him what he meant. He replied by grabbing her by the throat, but failed in his attempt to get the kiss. She threatened to tell her husband and Murphy fell on his knees before her, begging forgiveness and saying that he loved her better than all his life. With that womanly sympathy and pitying feeling which we none of us understand she refrained from telling her husband of this declaration. I shall always think that Murphy was insane and acted with animal daring. He was the victim of a mania, without which he would never have dreamed of the assault. He seemed to be predetermined to prove to Charles Hegener that his wife was unfaithful, and then that the husband would do, as he always said he would do, turn her away. He reasoned that then, in her despair, she would become Mrs. Murphy. No sane man would have reasoned thus. Mrs. Hengerer's particular friend was Mrs. Otto Wettwar. Murphy began

Continued on Second Page.

IS THE BATTLE WON?

Extreme Probability That the Burlington Engineers Have Carried Their Point.

The President of the Road Calls on the Chief of the Brotherhood,

And Arranges for an Amicable Adjustment of the Present Trouble.

A Knight of Labor Said to Have Brought About the Conference.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Within twenty-four hours probably the great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will be ended. C. E. Perkins, president of the road, to-night personally met P. M. Arthur, chief of the Engineers' Brotherhood, and reached a partial understanding. When they separated it was with the agreement that they should come together again to-morrow and in friendly spirit resume the consideration of the difficulty between the company and its men, and bring it if possible to a quick and mutually satisfactory conclusion. The conference was held in a parlor at the Grand Pacific hotel, not far from the strikers' headquarters. The details of the meeting were not made public, but the impression was sought to be created that the strike was largely the result of a misunderstanding on both sides. The only persons present at the meeting besides Mr. Perkins and Mr. Arthur, were Chief Sargent, of the firemen, Mr. Perkins' private secretary, and a prominent Knight ot Labor. It is understood that the latter person, whose name is withheld, was to a large degree instrumental in bringing the meeting about.

Whether the strike is settled to-morrow or not the affair is rapidly approaching a crisis. At the union depot to-night 170 skilled engineers arrived from the East over the Fort Wayne, under contract with the Burlington. They are Knights of Labor from the Reading. What degree of probability there is that the strike may be settled so soon, appears from investigation, to rest almost wholly on inferences from the circumstances as stated, both sides refusing to give the facts in the matter. Late to-night Mr. Perkins admitted that he had been in conference two hours during the evening with Messrs. Arthur and Sargent. He said Mr. Arthur called on him at his room and they had a talk about the strike. Mr. Perkins declined to say whether any result was reached, what was the nature of the conference or who had inaugurated the proceedings that resulted in the chiefs on both sides coming together. Chief Arthur and Mr. Sargent were still more reticent, neither would say a word about the matter in hand. One rumored explanation of the renewed negotiations is that other companies fearing a spread of the strike asked Mr. Perkins to make some concessions.

GEORGE E. DETWEILER,

it is stated, is the Knight of Labor who arranged the conference between Mr. Perkins and the representatives. It is understood that the misunderstanding which was removed lay in the fact that Mr. Perkins had declined to meet the strikers' grievance committee and had placed the matters in the hands of General Manager Stone. Mr. Perkins to-night explained why he could not possibly have come to Chicago at the time. Mr. Arthur and Mr. Sargent agreed that under the circumstances it could not have been expected that he should meet the committee. Then the engineers' demands were gone over in detail, and Chief Arthur showed where vital concessions could be made provided the mileage system and the wages asked were conceded. The ground having been fully cleared, adjournment was taken, Mr. Perkins' purpose being, it is understood, to consult with General Manager Stone, and Chiefs Arthur and Sargent to confer with Chairman Hoge, of the strikers' permanent committee on grievances.

THE DAY REVIEWED.

Arthur Annoyed by Powderly's Letter—The Situation.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Powderly's manifesto, Chief Arthur's expression of opinion concerning arbitration, and the headway made by the company as a result of the incursion of new hands were the chief features of the Burlington imbroglio to-day. As for the first the reception which it encountered was anything but complimentary to the invalid grand master workman of the noble army of knights. It was almost more than a newspaper man dared to broach the subject in the presence of Chief Arthur. A bare reference to it was enough to cause a knitting of brows, a grating of teeth, followed by a sharp peremptory notice from the head of the engineers' brotherhood to the effect that he didn't want to hear it mentioned and would not discuss it. Chief Sargent, of the firemens' brotherhood, was a little more conservative and candidly confessed that, read in the proper light, the letter was all right and that Powderly meant well. But down at the hall on Fourteenth street, where the strikers assemble to discuss the situation, a very different view was entertained. Figuratively speaking, Powderly, his letter and the Knights of Labor were ripped up the back. "It's a diplomatic letter," said one gray-haired grizzled engineer, "diplomatic in the sense that it stabs us in the back and offers us the hand of friendship at the same time. To my mind he simply

MOPS THE FLOOR WITH US.

All the grievances which the Knights have against our organization are rehearsed in vigorous language, and then a demand is made for the exercise of Christian charity and forbearance. If that is not tearing open the wounds and then commiserating with our condition then I can't understand plain English. The pen that wrote that letter was dipped in gall and the animosity is so transparent that he who runs may read." This is an indication of the general cocensus of opinion expressed by the strikers. It is very certain that the antagonistic relations already in existence between the brotherhood and the knights are not likely to be modified as the result of the Scranton letter. Chief Arthur's statement that he would be willing to submit the case of the men to a board of arbitration, composed of practical railroad men, provided a proposition to that effect came from the company, was first communicated to the railroad officials by the United press. Apparently it took them by surprise, although according to the chief they had known all along that the representatives of the men were willing to submit their cause to the judgment of an unbiased tribunal. At any rate it furnished a justification for

A PROLONGED CONFERENCE

between President Perkins, General Manager Stone, General Passenger Agent Morton and a representative of the legal department and it was several hours later when the following was issued as the reply of the company: In reply to the suggestion that the road should make a proposition to arbitrate, President Perkins says: "Unfortunately there is nothing to arbitrate, because the demands made on us are of such a nature as to make it impossible. We must control our property and cannot submit to anybody questions which relate to the best exercise of the skill and experience of the management in the conduct of the road. No other questions are involved, because the managers have offered, in their answer to the demands, to adjust and equalize wages, and they are ready to take that question up at any time."

This reply was generally accepted among the men as an ultimatum that the company was disposed to fight to the bitter end; that no hope for a compromise remained, and that nothing now remained for the brotherhoods but a prolonged fight or unconditional surrender. The thirty or more engineers that arrived here from the East last night were taken to the general offices of the railroad at an early hour this morning and put through an exhaustive examination. According to the officials, one and all came off with flying colors, and were at once dispatched to various points on the system, where their services were most needed.

HOW THE ROAD FARED

during the day from the officials' standpoint, can best be told in the language of Mr. Morton. "We sent out eighteen suburban trains each way," he said to-night, "against four on Monday and nine yesterday, while our 3 a. m., 1:20 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. mail trains went through as though nothing unusual had occurred. The early morning and late night through trains, both of which have but little passenger patronage, were abandoned. The incoming through trains arrived in good shape. From Supt. Holdridge, of the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska, with headquarters at Omaha, we have a dispatch saying that he is clearing up what freight there is now on the lines of most of his divisions, and that he expects to move all freight offered to-morrow. Supt. Duggan, at Creston, Ia., wires us that he sent this afternoon two freights west and one south. Reports from the south are to the effect that the prospects are good for the prompt movement of both freight and passenger traffic. We are not yet at liberty to assert that the backbone of the strike is broken, but we do think that we have both feet on its spinal column, and that the column is slowly giving way."

A large number of dispatches were received at the offices of the company during the day, offering the services of firemen, to all of which word was returned that the road had more than it would need. Other dispatches stated that a batch of seventy engineers from New York, New England, Pennsylvania and Michigan, another batch of forty from Pennsylvania, and a third batch of thirty-five from New York would be here to-morrow. A dispatch from St. Louis stated that the Wabash engineers who run trains over the thirty-three mile stretch of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern between Keokuk and St. Peters, operated by the Burlington, had notified the district superintendent that they didn't propose to do any more running after to-day. According to the reports received up to a late hour very few have responded to the notification of the company, by applying for their time check at noon to-day. In fact, the dispatches indicated that

LESS THAN A BAKER'S DOZEN

were in so urgent a need of funds as to warrant them in drawing the pay that was due to them up to 4 o'clock Monday morning by the officials. This was taken as an indication that the men were anything but desirous ot having their connection with the company terminated in accordance with the ultimatum. The men at this end, however, do not look at the matter in the same light. "We are not so hard up for the almighty dollar," said the spokesman for a group at the Fourteenth street rendezvous, "as to go rushing after it the moment it is there. When we want it we will go for it. But that won't be yet awhile."

As a unique contribution to the literature of the strike the following is interesting. It was received this afternoon from a one-dollar-per-day employe located at division Headquarters Point, Ill., and bore numerous signatures:

Please pardon this intrusion, but I wish to say in regard to this strike, as an employe and in behalf of the employes of the company at this place, who are working for low wages—some of us for a mere pittance and can scarcely eke out a living—and the most of us with as much intelligence as the lordly engineer, and work that some of us do requires more education and as much common sense as that of this very smart gentleman, who sits there and pulls the throttle. Some of us work for twelve and even thirteen hours for a day for the sum of $1, $1.10, $1.20 and $1.33 per day. It does not seem reasonable to us to raise the wages of those who are now getting the highest pay of any other workmen on the road. Therefore we most earnestly protest and object to the company's complying with their demands without considering the condition of those who are working for these low wages. We have never formed any organization, we have not entered any complaint and have not asked for higher pay. We desire the prosperity of the company, and will not do anything to cripple and injure its business, as the present strike is bound to do. Again we say we earnestly enter our protest against your acceding to the demand of this conspiracy to the detriment of the rest of your employes."

SUMMED UP,

the third day of the greatest strike in the history of the twin Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen closes with the company satisfied with the headway it has made and sanguine as to the future, and with its ex-employes good-natured and confident that in their game of waiting and watching they hold the trump card.

At the meeting of the strikers this morning, the character of the men engaged to take their places was freely discussed. One of the engineers said: "The men who are working in our places would not be allowed to walk on the tracks a month ago. The following may be given as a few samples of the substitutes: John Chamberlain was an engineer on the Burlington road for several years. The road adopted a system in regard to color blindness. Chamberlain failed to pass the examination and was discharged. Monday the company sent for him and offered him a permanent situation as engineer on a suburban run. Charles Tyler, another engineer, who was discharged by the Burlington for general neglect of business, has been offered the mail train and has accepted." The superin-

Continued on Fourth Page.

LEADERS IN COUNCIL.

A Peaceful Session of the Democratic State Central Committee Yesterday.

Cleveland's Administration Indorsed and His Message Declared All Right.

Two Conventions to Be Held to Nominate Delegates and State Officers.

How the Leaders Talked as They Walked About the Corridors.

There was but one absentee from the meeting of the Democratic state central committee at the Merchants yesterday, T. O'Leary, of Avoca, a postoffice inspector, who had not received the call from the secretary, from the fact that he was absent from the state. Proxies were presented by G. H. Taylor, of Moorhead, for Thomas C. Kurtz; John Shea, of Owatonna, for B. C. Cook, and George A. Dutoit, of Carver, for his brother, F. Dutoit, and the following committeemen responded to the roll call:

Michael Doran, chairman, Le Sueur; M. W. Glenn, Minneapolis; Charles M. Parkhurst, Duluth; Peter Nelson, Red Wing; Ansel Oppenheim, St. Paul; F. J. Collier, Wabasha; T. G. Mealey, Monticello; A. T. Ankeny, Minneapolis; John C. Wise, Mankato; M. J. Nugent, St. Cloud; A. J. Lamberton, St. Peter; Henry R. Wells, Preston; William Anglim, Crookston, and M. J. Flynn, Litchfield.

As soon as Chairman Doran rapped the committee to order, Mr. Wells, of Preston, moved that an invitation be extended to representative Democrats from all parts of the state to be present during the deliberations of the committee, as well as representatives of the press. There was a hurried consultation, which was ended by a suggestion from Mr. Doran that the motion be divided, as the question of admitting the reporters was one that should be talked over in secret session. So far as the invitation to good Democrats was concerned he was in favor of it, and this motion was adopted unanimously. Simultaneously a delegation headed by Judge Brisbin; Seagrave Smith, of Minneapolis; D. F. Aiken, of Farmington; J. P. Schmidt, Senator Durant, of Stillwater, and J. W. Willis entered the room and remained throughout the session of the committee.

Members of the press were politely requested to withdraw, and they were not again admitted to the council chamber until after the committee had adjourned.

MAY 17, THE DATE.

The state convention to elect delegates to the national convention at St. Louis the 5th of next June, it was decided, should meet at St. Paul, Thursday, May 17, at noon. The delegates to this convention will be elected on the basis of the vote for president in 1885, one for each county and one for each 250 votes or majority fraction, which will cause the return of 307 delegates to the convention.

So far as the state convention to nominate local officers was concerned, after a short discussion this was postponed until after the adjournment of the national convention, subject to the call of the state central committee, and the basis of representation will be the same as that for the national conclave.

Nothing whatever was said concerning a gubernatorial nomination or other state officers in the meeting, but among some of the committeemen the opinion was prevalent that Eugene Wilson of Minneapolis or Representative Wilson of Winona would prove the most formidable competitors for the honor, and that either would make an acceptable executive of Minnesota. Messrs. Wise, of Mankato; Ankeny, of Minneapolis, and Wells, of Preston, were appointed a committee to draft a resolution commending the administration of President Clevelaod and their report was unanimously adopted. The text of the resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of and indorse the administration of President Cleveland, and are ready to stake the issue of the next national election upon the doctrine enunciated in his last annual message.

This resolution was ordered to be sent to the president by telegraph, and as soon as the meeting adjourned Secretary Miller hurried over to the telegraph office and wired the resolution to Washington.

The executive committee, comprising Messrs. Doran, Glenn, Wise and Ankeny, was authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the accomodation of delegates at St. Louis, and this was the concluding feature of the meeting.

NO FEAR OF THE LEAGUE.

When the advisability of taking steps to offset the Republican League club movement with organizations of a similiar character by the Democracy was broached, there was a general interchange of sentiment, during which the argument was advanced that since Blaine had declined to become a candidate, the league did not amount to much.

Committeeman Ankeny, of Minneapolis, voiced the general opinion of his associates when he said that the bottom was rapidly dropping out of the league, which had originated with friends of Blaine, and was intended merely as an appendage to his boom. Still there was necessity for a thorough organization of the party throughout Minnesota, and it was not too early to begin active work now.

Some of the committee thought that if enthusiasm were aroused so early in the campaign there might be a lukewarmness or over-confidence at the time that work was needed most, and hence the conclusion was reached that it would be better to postpone calling the state convention until after it was ascertained what would be the St. Louis platform.

Members of the committee who were seen after the adjournment of the meeting were chary in expressing their preferences for the governorship, but with one accord there was a belief that Cleveland must be renominated, and this was equivalent to an election. In fact, it was a Cleveland gathering throughout, as the resolution adopted will attest, and thus completely overshadowed local matters, so far as the central committee was concerned.

TALK AMONG DEMOCRATS.

What the Party Chiefs Had to Say at Their Meeting Yesterday.

The first council of war of the warriors of the state Democracy has been held. Perfect unanimity prevailed. The braves planted their feet with one accord upon the message of Grover Cleveland, and said, "Upon this will we fight it out to the victory."

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Victory! The word was written in the glowing faces of the old chiefs. That President Cleveland will be renominated was regarded as a forgone conclusion. The date of the state convention, May 17, was generally conceded to be soon enough to select the tha fourteen delegates who are to represent Minnesota in the grand convention of the nation at St. Louis on June 5.

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The ruddy countenance of Michael Doran beamed with the frankest expression of hope. When ex-Senator Craig, of Waseca, mentioned to him the fact that some good, solid Democrats would like to go down to St. Louis, the gentleman from Le Sueur, who sat in the same senate with Dr. Craig, and by the side of Congressman Tom Wilson, confidentially responded, as his eyes twinkled, "Well, I should like to go down to St. Louis myself, but only as a spectator."

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Four delegates are selected at large and two from each congressional district. These delegates will doubtless be the best brains of the party, and there can be no doubt of the state delegation going solid for President Cleveland. But the question is: Why does Mr. Doran want to go to St. Louis, not as a delegate, but simply "as a spectator?" The name of Mr. Doran has been mentioned as that of the coming national committeeman from Minnesota. Would the fact that he was a delegate to St. Louis operate against this?

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Of course the state convention will exercise its own will in the selection of delegates, but it is not at all improbable that Mr. Doran will be one of the delegates at large. Geographical consideration will have a great deal to do with selecting the other delegates at large. To insure harmony, it has been whispered that Southern Minnesota may be represented by Judge Thomas Wilson, Northern Minnesota by Judge Baxter, of Fergus Falls, and the central part of the state by either Senator E. W. Durant, of Stillwater; E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis; Mayor R. A. Smith, of St. Paul; Mayor A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, or Col. William Crooks, of St. Paul. Either of these gentlemen in the Fourth district would give way to any of the others, so there will be no dispute on that point, and all would yield to Edmund Rice if he wanted the honor. Judge H. R. Wells, of Preston, would doubtless be a delegate, either at large or from his district, but for the fact that court convenes in his county simultaneously with the national convention.

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But whether as delegates at large or otherwise, or as alternates, the names of Messrs. Doran, Wilson, Baqter, Durant, Crooks, T. J. Meally, of Monticello; A. T. Ankeny, of Minneapolis; John C. Wise, of Mankato; John F. Meagher, of Mankato; C.F. MacDonald, of St. Cloud; A. J. Whiteman, of Duluth; William Anglin, of Crookston; Judge Wells, George A. Du Toit, of Chaska, and M. J. Flynn, of Litchfield, will probably be included in the list. It is very easy to find twenty-eight good men in the Democratic ranks in Minnesota.

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Who is to be nominated for governor? That is a question which comes up later, and the first convention will not meddle with it, although it may indicate who is going to be the lucky man.

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"What do you think about nominating Knute Nelson?" asked Peter Nelson, of Red Wing, in his honest, confidential way. "Well, Knute Nelson wouldn't accept it," replied Patriarch A. J. Lamberton, of St. Peter, rather impetuously. They were chatting together in the rotunda after meeting.

"Ames can poll the biggest vote, that's one thing," asserted Mr. Lamberton, as the talk flowed on. Then he modified his remarks by saying that "what we want is a good man: we don't want a man we would be ashamed of."

He was satisfied, however, that Dr. Ames would poll a bigger vote than any other Democrat in the state.,

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"Dr. Ames for governor, and Henry Poehler, of Henderson, for lieutenant governor" is my ticket, said Senator E. W. Durant, of Stillwater, in reply to a query direct," and that's a ticket that will win." Judge Wells was of the opinion that Dr. Ames would poll the biggest vote, but he did not say much one way or another.

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When Durant's ticket was mentioned to Mr. Doran, he said: "I would rather see it the other way—Henry Poehler for governor, and Dr. Ames for lieutenant governor."

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Senator Durant was convinced that it was not Ames' friends who were engaged in his vice presidential boom. Judge Wells expressed a belief that Commissioner Black, of Illinois, would be the vice presidential candidate with President Cleveland.

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Is Mr. Doran a candidate for anything? is a very natural question. His friends say he doesn't want anything in the gift of the people. When the question was put to him direct, he answered shrewdly, "Well, I won't say whether I am or not."

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Those who are in a position to know, say that the gubernatorial nomination lies between either of the two Wilsons—that Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, or Eugene M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, will get the honor and that Dr. Ames will get left.

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Senator Craig, of Waseca, ventured the opinion that Gov. McGill would be renominated and that John Lind would get a congressional renomination in the Seco d district. E. P. Freeman, of Mankato, he said was the strongest man in 1886, but Collester's interests conflicting, resulted in Lind's nomination. Dr. Craig believed Dr. Ames to be the most available Democratic candidate, as it was no question about his ability to poll a big vote.

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A. J. Lamberton, of St. Peter, is an old-time friend of Messrs. Kelly and Doran. He started the St. Paul Pioneer in this city, and sold it out to David Blakely in 1874. Mr. Lamberton is very outspoken and impetuous. "The man who says that Mr. Kelly is opposed to President Cleveland is a liar," he shouted, as he shook his fist and flashed optical fire.

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Col. William Crooks and Maj. Pond are always together, and they are among the staunchest Democrats in the state. Col. Crooks has drafted many a Democratic platform. He looks forward to assured victory.

IN THE FIFTH MINNESOTA.

The Political Lay of the Land in Nelson's District.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Feb. 29.—There is considerable "bilin" going on in the political pot up here in the Northwest just now. What it amounts to ultimately, only the several conventions and the "Ides" of November can tell. This much is certain; from the lowest office in the municipality to congressman of the Fifth district there are candidates and candidates. Owing to the enforcement of the local option law in the territory and the consequent difficulty in getting anything to drink, that is stronger than coffee, there is a turn in the tide of emigration, and thirsty individuals are finding many excuses for crossing the "Red," eastward bound as far as the last "garden," on Front street. They wear a new style of face—which is very much worn in Fargo just now—upon their arrival, which soon gives way to the broad smile of contentment, under the genial influence of our system of license, and many of them are looking for eligible sites for locating their place of business and they are heard to wonder when they ever saw anything attractive in Fargo or Dakota anyhow. With their coming a new problem presents itself to the municipal authorities, and one over which they are holding weighty deliberations. It is, shall the license remain at $500, or shall we increase it to $1,000? Anent the discussion of this question petty jealousies crop out, and the candidates for the several city offices—with the exception of the present mayor, who in all probability will be re-elected—do not know which way to turn. If they are for $1,000 license, they incur the displeasure of the saloon element. If they are not, those who are in favor of

HIGH LICENSE

will not support them for office. Truly the way of the politician is hard and beset with difficulties. They gain some relief, however, by turning to a contemplation of the congressional situation. The unannounced position of Congressman Nelson leaves everything in uncertainty. Rumors reach us that he will not be a candidate for re-election, but no one seems authorized to speak for him. If he knew what a load he would lift from the hearts of would-be statesmen in this great district by announcing that, satisfied by the continued honor conferred upon him by his "constituents," he was determined to seek the repose and quiet of his professional life, and would not be a candidate to succeed himself, how gladly would he hasten to write the magic letter! But he does not know, and our own great, calm and imperturbable Comstock quietly bides his time. Down at the Zenith City, the wise judge and sagacious politician, Stearns, goes quietly, but most shrewdly on, laying every plan and pulling every string an honerable man may, to insure his going into the convention backed up by the delegation from his own country, and as many more as he caught. Following in his wake a very good second, is Mayor Sutphin, backed up by the prestige of a recent election to succeed himself as Mayor. Then there is

THE PONDEROUS BARTO,

and it is no breach of confidence when I say that one of the would-be Congressmen said of him a few days since, "that if the people of this District want a figure-head, Barto is the man." Without enumerating the whole lists of aspirants, the gossip of the valley may be summed up by saying that in the absence of a good Democrat to vote for, Clay county will be solid for Comstock. He is not without his foes, but universally he is liked and believed to be upright and able, and we all know our interests in congress would not suffer in his hands. The discussion of the tariff also comes in for a share of the sidewalk eloquence. A tariff reform club has been organized, made up of quasi-politicians, disciples of Henry George, and young men ambitious for a chance to show how much or how little they know. They feel that the destinies of the valley are in their hands and they propose to sit up nights if necessary to protect them. One man argues as a reason for being a protectionist that the Republican managers in Washington are protectionists, therefore every Republican should be. However, every young American has fallen into the habit of using his own thinker, and has opinions of his own. It is a noticeable fact that free trade gets the strongest grip on the man who does his own thinking, and Cleveland and reform will be the battle cry most universally heard in the valley this season.

ONE OF 'EM.

IN THE FOURTH IOWA.

Hon. William Fuller Will Not Be a Candidate Again.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Io., Feb. 29.—Never before in the history of North Iowa politics have judicial and congressional matters received so much attention as at the present time. It is the all-absorbing topic in political circles, and at every gathering of consequence men are present adept in political management and methods working for their favorite candidates. In the Fourth congressional district, comprising the counties of Clayton, Allamaku, Winneshiek, Fayette, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth and Cerro Gordo it is usually understood that William E. Fuller, of West Union, the present representative in congress, will not again enter the race. Howard county will present the name of Hon. John McHugh, of Cresco, a man eminently qualified to fill the position. Mitchell county will present the name of the gallant Col. Sweeney, of Osage, a man of good, sound mind and unquestioned integrity. Another of the popular men of the district, and who will go into the convention with a strong following, is ex-Senator John D. Glass, of Cerro Gordo. Outside of the gentlemen above mentioned, there are a number of lesser lights awaiting the thaws of June to give current to their little boomlets. But warmer than the congressional fight will be the Twelfth judicial. Embraced in this territory are the counties of Winnebago, Hancock, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Mitchell, Floyd, Butler and Bremer. Now on the bench is the distinguished jurist, George W. Ruddick, of Bremer county. In 1868 he was elected circuit judge, but in 1870 he was appointed district judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Fairfield, of Floyd. He was renominated in 1871 over Hon. I. W. Card, of Mason City, and completed his term. He received the nomination in 1872 and 1876 without opposition. In 1880 he went into the race and had pitted against him Hon. Richard Wilbur, of Cerro Gordo, who lacked but 2-14 of a vote of being nominated. He received the nomination and was again elected in 1884, and is now closing his twentieth year as judge of the Twelfth district. It is now not well understood whether he will be a candidate or not. Be that as it may, the west part of the district are making strong claims for the position, and should their claims be recognized, on Cerro Gordon will naturally fall the honor of the nomination. It is no secret that two of Mason City's eminent attorneys, Richard Wilbur and John C. Sherwin, are after the coveted prize, and it is probable that upon one of these gentlemen the mantle will fall. It has been sixteen years since the west part of the district has had the judgeship, and out of this time has only been represented two years by a district attorney. Mason City is the largest city in this section and is most accessible by railroads. It is generally agreed that the convention will be held early in June at Mason City, probably in connection with the judicial convention. The congressional district has a Republican majority of 1,800, the judicial of 3,500.

A Singer Dying.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 29.—During a concert this evening Ilma di Murska fainted away on the stage. An effort was made to resume, but Di Murska was too ill to stand. She was taken immediately to the hotel. Late this evening her life was said to be despaired of.