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,
Read the GLOBE for real mirth.
Put your want in the GLOBE,
If it takes in the earth.

St. Paul Daily Globe.

There was a young man from Dakota,
Of papers the youth got his quota.
To all with a sigh,
He gave the "go-by"
Save the GLOBE of St. Paul, Minnesota.

VOL. X. SAINT PAUL, MINN. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1888. NO. 69.

IT'S A GALLANT FIGHT

As He Has Faced His Human Foes the Aged Kaiser Faces Death,

And Bids the Grim Monarch of the Grave Defiance to the End.

The Dying Emperor Rallies, and This Morning Signs an Official Document.

Excitement Yesterday the World Over at the Report of His Dissolution.

BERLIN, March 8.—Between 8 and 10 p. m. the emperor greatly improved. He repeatedly partook of soup, and drank one glass of champagne. He spoke to the doctors, and expressed a desire to get up, but was not allowed to rise, except partially, so that the bed might be rearranged. Prince Bismarck and Prince William paid the emperor a short visit at 10 o'clock.

THIS MORNING.

BERLIN, March 9, 1 a. m.—The improvement in the emperor's condition continues. He is sleeping soundly and his breathing is regular. He has taken substantial food and appears to have a good appetite. He was given oysters and egg and a little champagne and sherry. His pulse has fallen from 116 to 96. When awake he is fully conscious, showing an interest in what is passing around him. He asked the Grand Duchess of Baden, who sat by the bed, whether she had already dined, and with whom, and then asked why she had not dined with the empress. He expressed regret that he was "causing so much trouble." Gen. Winterfeld started last night with dispatches for the crown prince. Whether or not the improvement in the emperor's condition is permanent will depend upon how he passes the small hours. Many of the princes have now left the palace. The empress and the Grand Duchess of Baden remain with the emperor throughout the night. At 1 o'clock this morning the emperor's voice was so strong that it could be heard outside his room. The morning papers speak of scarcely anything other than

THE CHANGES

that will arise on the emperor's death. The North German Gazette's leading article begins as follows: "During the time of grave and deep anxiety and sorrow which has so long oppressed the hearts of the German nation it has been a strong consolation that the Almighty has bestowed upon the venerable emperor such health and strength that, although very old and not free from incidental troubles, he has carried out unfailingly the duties of his high office, as he has done all his life long amidst threatening dangers."

It is stated that just before the swoon late in the afternoon which caused the report of the emperor's death, he was talking to the grand duchess of Baden, and that he suddenly fell backward faint upon the bed. All efforts to revive him were in vain, and even the doctors for a time thought he was dead. The grand duchess of Baden kept up an animated telegraphic correspondence with the crown prince all day. In the afternoon Prince William's children, dressed in white, drove past the palace and looked anxiously at the window for the emperor. The crowd was deeply affected. Public feeling is scandalized by the recklessness of the press in announcing the death of the emperor and by the conduct of the clergymen in the church at Potsdam who informed the congregation that prayers for the recovery of the monarch were useless.

9 a. m.—The emperor this morning was able to sign the order proroguing the reichstag, otherwise the signing functions would have been assumed by Prince William. All the troops are kept in barracks in readiness for the contingency of taking a new oath of allegiance.

AN ANXIOUS DAY.

Graphic Recital of the Rumors and Excitement Prevalent at London and Berlin.

Copyright Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, March 8.—The city was wild with excitement to-day over the conflicting reports from Berlin concerning the condition of the royal patient. All day long a deluge of despatches has flooded the paper offices, the exchanges and news bureaus, and the patriotic Germans could find in their differing statements reason for either joy or sorrow. Toward afternoon, however, the telegrams became ominous and pointed to but one conclusion, and still later in the day came the news of Emperor William's death. The London papers announced the death on their bulletins at 6:15 o'clock, and then the excitement was intense. The paper officers were beseiged and thronged, and even the morning papers all had enormous posters displayed conveying the sad intelligence to all who passed. To-night, however,

THE MEAGERNESS OF NEWS

from Berlin beyond the announcement of the death and the paucity of detail causes various rumors, many of which assert that there is no truth in the announcement of the emperor's death. This, however, cannot be learned at present, and the report is generally accepted. The question on every lip is, will Frederick Wilhelm succeed to the throne? It appears that according to German law a prince who is affected with an incurable disease is ineligible to the throne, and if the crown prince has a cancer, as the German doctors aver, the succession may pass over to Prince William, his son. The imperial decree made last November, deputizing the powers of regent to the latter, would seem to suggest such a conclusion. Persons who are closely allied to the German embassy here assert that Bismarck has long determined that Frederick William should not reign on the German throne, and it is a well known fact that the iron chancellor and the crown princess do not agree. The prince sides with his wife against Bismarck, who entertains a cordial dislike for both. The persistency with which the crown princess retained Dr. Mackenzie in attendance upon her husband has increased the friction. Nevertheless, if Frederick Willian is able to reach Berlin, and his condition then permits, assuming the kaiser to be dead, he may be proclaimed emperor in spite of Bismarck, for he has a great hold upon the affections of his countrymen.

As soon as the queen arrived at Buckingham palace this morning she

SENT TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY

to learn all there was to hear from Berlin, and she has been advised all day, as the Prince of Wales also has. The queen's drawing room for to-morrow, and all the festivities in connection with the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales have been countermanded, and the court only awaits a confirmation of the report of the emperor's death to go into mourning for a period of three months.

LATER.—At 11 o'clock to-night the queen received a telegram confirming the statement that the emperor was still living, but unconscious, at 9:15 Berlin time. There was intense excitement in the lobbies of parliament during the session to-night on account of the news and conflicting rumors from Berlin. The sitting was adjourned at the usual hour.

MARCH 9, 2 a. m.—There is four or five hours' delay in the receipt of dispatches from Berlin, owing to the crowded condition of the wires by the immense number of messages sent. It appears now as if the announcing of Emperor William's death

WAS A MISTAKE,

and was undoubtedly due to the fainting spell with which the emperor was seized between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, which had every appearance of a final collapse. All the Berlin papers announced the emperor's death late in the afternoon. The Vienna Freie Presse asserts that in the event of the emperor's death, the imperial decree granting regency powers to Prince William, ipse facto, is nullified, and Frederick William becomes emperor by right of succession. The Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury were closeted with the queen last night until 11:30 o'clock, but the result of the conference is not known. The queen will return to Windsor in the morning.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

Sorrow Expressed for the Dying Man by Ancient Enemies.

LONDON, March 9.—In Madrid a painful feeling of depression prevails among all classes of the people on account of the news from Berlin. Queen Christina is anxiously looking for bulletins from Germany. She has sent a message of sympathy to Emperor William. In Paris to-day the Mi-Careme festivities provided a scene little in harmony with passing events, but one totally unconnected with political feeling. The Liberte says: "It may be said to the honor of France that her old chivalrous spirit has on this occasion silenced the voice of national passion. Among all classes of society the fate of the Emperor William and his son is the subject of most sympathetic concern. We can no longer regard as enemies that venerable monarch sinking into the grave or the prince in the prime of life whose existence is ebbing away. We are irrestibly shocked at their fate and with the sacred volume reverently exclaim: 'How are the mighty fallen.'"

VIENNA, March 8.—The impeding catastrophe in Berlin overshadows every other subject here as no event has done since the first news of the illness of the German crown prince. The newspapers express the feeling of the people in still hoping for the emperor's recovery. The Neue Frei Presse compares the tragic fate of the German imperial house with that of Louis Quatorze, and expresses the hope that the crown prince's recovery may falsify the parallel.

The Imperial Decree.

BERLIN, March 8.—The following is the text of the imperial decree which was issued Nov. 17, 1887, deputing Prince William to represent the throne: "Considering the uncertain state of my health which compels me to temporarily abstain from the transaction of affairs of state and the new illness and prolonged absence of my son Frederick William, the crown prince, I charge your royal highness with all cases where I believe representation necessary in the current government business, especially the signing of orders without a special order being requisite on each separate occasion."

The Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, March 8.—The crown prince will leave here on Saturday morning. He was much agitated when he heard of the emperor's serious condition. He receives telegrams from Berlin about the empeor every half hour. He will go to Berlin by the Brenner route. He will stay in Berlin no longer than is absolutely necessary, going afterward to either Wies Baden or Hamburg. Dr. Mackenzie will accompany him.

The Soudan War.

ROME, March 8.—A dispatch from Masowah, dated yesterday, says that Gen. Sanmarcano, the Italian commander, sent a telegram stating the Soudanese beyond Goudar have occupied Ambaskara, and that the Abyssinians are stationary between Asmara, Goura and Debaroa. "King John," he says, "appears to hesitate between attacking us and returning to engage the Soudanese."

Quelling the Turk.

PARIS, March 8.—The Temps says that France will join England in declining to authorize the Porte to assume the protection of Turkish territory on the Red sea. Foreign Minister Flourens and Lord Salisbury agree that the Ottoman delegate shall preside at the annual meeting of the Suez canal commission, and the senior foreign consul at ordinary meetings.

Patriotic Boulanger.

PARIS, March 8.—Gen. Boulanger delivered a patritic address to the students of the college at Glermont-Ferrand last night. He urged the students to work for their country and assist in once again placing France in the first rank of nations. The speaker was received with great enthusiasm.

A Soldier to the End.

BERLIN, March 8.—It is stated that during his delirium this morning the emperor imagined himself at the head of his guards again, as of old, and actually went through the maneuvers of drilling a battalion of the imperial guards. Towards midday he became feverish and his pulse was 108.

The Copper Monopoly.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Osceola Mining company to-day elected the following directors: Joseph W. Clark, Albert S. Bigelow, Charles Van Brunt, George F. Bemis, John N. Denison, Gustave Stellway and John Daniels, of Michigan. The board is the old directory, with the exception of Gustave Stellway, who takes the place of Thomas H. Perkins. President Joseph W. Clark announced that the Oceola has sold to the French syndicate its product for the next three years at 13 cents a pound, no limit to production, and half the profit to be divided with the Osceola for all copper sold higher than the fixed price.

Steamship Arrivals.

Queenstown—Germania from New York.

THEY ARE HUSTLERS.

Minnesota's Delegation in Congress Making Quite a Reputation.

Yesterday's Honors Carried Off by MacDonald, Nelson and Senator Davis.

The President Gets in a Quiet Dig at Some of His Enemies.

Investigating the Sugar Trust --How Red Tape Rules in the Departments.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—For the tourth time this session Knute Nelson played unanimous consent upon the house. Chairman Peel and other members of the Indian affairs committee gave way to the public land committee and considered themselves fortunate to get next Tuesday as an additional day for their committee. Nelson quietly bided his time, and just after 4 o'clock, when the house was about to adjourn, asked unanimous consent to consider a small bill from committee. Fortunately

NO ONE OBJECTED,

and he immediately reported his bill for opening all Indian reservations in Minnesota, except White Earth and Red Lake, and to so much of these also as is not required for allotments in severalty, and Mr. Nelson says: "You say I am one of the happiest men here to-day. I've worked for this measure the past five years against all kinds of opposition. I believe the bill will also pass the senate soon and this will add greatly to the acreage of public land in Minnesota." Senator Dawes has reported Nelson's bill from the house to the senate favorably granting the right of way through the Chippewa and Red Lake reservations to the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Southwestern Railway company, with amendments requiring that the consent of the Indians shall be obtained and the company shall not seek a further cession of Indian lands under penalty of forfeiture of the grant.

SENATOR DAVIS

spoke eloquently on the dependent pension bill, opposing all amendments. He said: "These amendments are offered by superserviceable friends of the bill. They intend giving settlers more than they ask, merely weighing down the bill with additions which will not pass this senate, but if the bill as amended should pass, it cannot secure the consent of the house nor of the president." He characterized all the amendments as pernicious, and urged the passage of the bill as prepared by the Grand Army and reported from the committee. The galleries were crowded and applauded him.

CONGRESSMAN MACDONALD

was surprised when entering from the committee room to find up for consideration and debate the bill for the purchase of the swords of Gen. Shields and no one ready to make any remarks for Minnesota. He, in turn, although unprepared, alike surprised friends and acquaintances by unexpectedly delivering an eloquent speech in behalf of the purchase of these swords and commemorative of the life and character of the distinguished Irish-American citizen, who once represented Minnesota in the United States senate. His arguments were strong and his voice heard in all the galleries. Marked attention was given and the bill advocated by him passed.

HE HAD THEM THERE.

The President Scores One Against His Senate Enemies.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following message:

"To the Senate: A copy of the following resolution passed by the senate on the first day of the present month was delivered to me on the 3d inst.:

Resolved, That in view of the difficulties and embarrassments that have attended the regulation of the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States under the limitations of our treaties with China, the president of the United States be requested to negotiate a treaty with the emperor of China, containing a provision that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States.

"The importance of the subject referred to in this resolution has by no means been overlooked by the executive branch of the government, charged under the constitution with the formulation of treaties with foreign countries. Negotiations with the emperor of China for a treaty such as is mentioned in said resolution was commenced many months ago, and has been since continued. The progress of the negotiation thus inaugurated has heretofore been freely communicated to such members of the senate or its committee on foreign relations as sought information concerning the same. It is, however, with much gratification that I deem myself justified in expressing to the senate in response to its resolution, the hope and expectation that a treaty will soon be concluded concerning the immigration of Chinese laborers which will meet the wants of our people and the approbation of the body to which it will be submitted for confirmation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 8, 1888."

THE SUGAR TRUST.

It Is Being Investigated by a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house committee on manufactures to-day began the investigation of trusts. The sugar trust was the one selected to be first investigated. Chairman Bacon read the list of those who had been subpœnaed. Answers of "present" were made by Messrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Henry O. Havemeyer, George H. Mohler, U. N. Camp and John E. Parsons. The name of William Morris was called but he was not present, and the chairman asked that the reporters note the fact. John E. Parsons was the first witness. He said he was a lawyer of New York city, and had drawn up the deed of the trust forming what was known as the Sugar Refiners' company He had a true copy of the instrument, save that there was omitted from the copy the amounts of the total capital held by the various members of the trust, as it was held that this private information was not necessary for any purpose of legislation. The instrument having been read by the committee clerk, Mr. Parsons stated that the instrument was practically executed Oct. 1, 1888, although certain of the signatures were not fixed until some months later. He explained in answer to questions that the various firms interested in the deed were first required to become corporations, if they were not already such, before signing the paper, and gave detailed information about each participant. He stated that the firms turned over to the trustees the stock of each firm respectively, and in lieu therefor the trrstees gave each firm a certain amount of stock of the combined firm or company. The witness said he was a member of the board of eleven trustees.

After much of the ground covered by the New York investigation had been traversed, the committee

WENT INTO SECRET SESSION

to determine whether Mr. Parsons should be required to state what companies had mortgages on their property at the time they became members of the trust. When the doors were reopened Chairman Bacon announced that the committee had decided to press the question. Witness then said that there were liens on the property of the Oxnard company, Muller Sierck & Co., and Mathieson, Weichers & Co., but in the cases of the two firms last mentioned, the liens were comparatively small. Representative Smith remarked that the trust was not incorporated, that it was outside the pale of the law—a thing without a name.

Witnuss—It is a name without a thing [laughter]; a more convenient designation.

Question—Are there any accounts by which you can tell whether there are profits or not? A.—No, sir; this board does not make any profits. When the refining companies have made profits they will turn over the dividends to the board, and instead of the profits being distributed piecemeal to each certificate holder they will be aggregated. When the period arrives at which its desired to declare a dividend, if one company reports a profit and another a loss, the whole will be equalized and the net profits distributed to the stockholders of the whole concern. Each company, witness said, employod its own officers, fixed their salaries and paid all other expenses. Over that subject the trustees exercised no control. If not satisfied with the management of any company they could at the end of the year oust officers, because the board was the stocknolders.

Q. Does the board assume to limit the production of any corporation? A. Not to my knowledge. They haven't attempted it by any action of the board, but you must remember that the members of the board represent a vast interest in the properties of all the companies. They meet each other constantly, and I have no doubt that each has a tolerable idea of the views of the others, and I take it for granted that they rather adapt themselves to the interests of the stockholders than go against them. The practical result of the aggregation of capital, as in this trust, was to steady the business and prevent an irregular market. The time during which the Louisiana crop was being put out had always been a period of dread to refiners. It was necessary at such times for Eastern and Northern refiners either to shut down or lessen production about 33 per cent because they were unable to compete with the Louisiana men at that time. Under the present arrangement this matter could be regulated. The present tariff really discriminated against the American sugar industry, as the rate of duty on raw sugar was higher than on refined sugar, thus extending a premium to foreign refiners. After Chairman Bacon had informed the witness that the committee had decided to insist that he should produce a statement giving the amount in certificates awarded to each of the corporations to the agreement the investigation adjourned until to-morrow.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

A Report on the Way in Which They Transact Business.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The report submitted to-day by Senator Cockrell from the special committee which has been studying the methods of transacting government business in the executive department is a volume of 268 printed pages, in addition to voluminous appendix. The committee devoted a year to the work, Senator Cockrell, its chairman, remaining in Washington during the entire recess of several months to prosecute it, yet it is not assumed that the task has been exhaustively performed. A life time, indeed, would be insufficient for the mastery of the whole subject, as any reader of the report will discover for himself. The committee finds much in certain places to commend, and very much in others to condemn as unnecessary, ridiculous and farcical circumlocution. The report at the onset classifies the forces employed by the government, including the officers and men of the army and navy, and finds a grand total of 171,746 individuals. The reports received from the various departments in reply to the committee's letter of inquiry are pronounced "exceedingly valuable," but they failed to show the connection of bureau with bureau, division with division, in respect to any single item of business transacted, and for the purpose of getting information of this character, the committee caused a few specimen items to be traced from initiation to completion. The first of these is an expenditure of $30,000 by the treasury department for stationery for the fiscal year 1887. The simple statement of the course of this transaction from the "estimate to the settlement warrant" requires twenty-one printed pages. The history of the settlement of Consul William F. Grinnell, of Bradford, Eng., for the second quarter of 1887, covers thirteen printed pages. In like manner and with like results, a marshal's account, a district attorney's account, a quartermaster's account and the account of a receiver of public moneys are traced and submitted. These were not exceptional cases, but were selected by chance, and the results are submitted by the committee without immediate comment.

The committee finds the method of payment in the signal office "a needless triplication of accounts." It finds the second auditor's clerks writing thousands of letters to the quartermaster general's clerks for information to be obtained from copies of pay rolls in the quartermaster general's office, the originals of which were prepared in and are now on file in the very office whence the inquiries emanate. It finds the condition of business in the general land office now and for many years past "chaotic," which results "from a want or lack of plain, correct business methods and requirements, promptly and uniformly enforced upon the local land officers and the employes of the general land office. It finds that the tract books of the office have been neglected since the year 1832, and that information that should be readily accessible, is by reason of this "gross carelessness and negligence," to be sought here and there through the records at great expense of time and labor. It finds that registers and receivers instead of exercising the quasi-judicial functions conferred upon them by congress, are treated merely as clerks of the department, heaping upon the Washington office vast accumulations of undigested matter, which takes its chances with the accumulations of the past decades."

Wisconsin Timber Stealing.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Commissioner Atkins was secretive and non-

Continued on Fifth Page.

TOO MUCH WHISKY.

Excessive Drinking Causes the Death of a Dissolute Girl in Montana.

Manitoba's Representatives at Ottawa State Their Case Very Plainly.

Delegates of the Wisconsin National Guard Now in Session at Madison.

The Daily Review of Events Happening Throughout the Great Northwest.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., March 8.—Last night Annie Slayback secured a room at Brown's hotel, asking the landlady to sleep with her. The two went to bed together. This morning when the landlady awoke she found the girl dead in her arms. The woman almost went crazy with fright. The deceased was born in St. Louis, Mo., and had lived at Denver for several years past, arriving here last evening from Spokane Falls. She told Dr. Murray she had been forced to remain over a day at Deer Lodge while on her way here. The pain she was suffering was so severe that she could not stand. She had taken a large glassfull of whisky every half hour during the day, and just before retiring emptied a half pint flask. The general appearance indicated that she had been dissipating of late. When she removed her dress she was clad only in a man's shirt and trousers. Her real name was Annie Slayback, but she was best known in Butte by her stage name of May Preston. Personally she was quite an attractive woman, being only nineteen years old.

Plucky Manitobans.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8.—Messrs. Greenway and Martin, of the Manitoba government, had an interview to-day with Sir John MacDonald to discuss the subject of their mission. It is understood they gave the premier to understand that they would accept nothing short of a complete reversal of the policy hitherto pursued by the dominion government with respect to the railroad monopoly and the disallowance question and a full and free acknowledgment of Manitoba's right to charter railroads to the boundary line. The matters in dispute were discussed informally. No definite basis of settlement was reached.

Wisconsin Militia.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., March 8.—The seventh annual convention of the officers Wisconsin National guard opened at the capitol this afternoon. Representatives from all military organizations in attendance. At a meeting of the Third regiment this forenoon it was decided to hold an annual encampment at Menomonie June 11. At to-night's session papers were read by Gen. Henry Palmer, of Janesville, on "What to Do and How and When to Do It;" and by Capt. George Graham, of Tomah, on "Rifle Practice from the National Guardman's Standpoint." The national guard at present consists of thirty-three infantry companies, one cavaly company and one artillery company, comprising a total of 2,120 men. During the year two companies were mustered out, one at Janesville and one at Eau Claire. The Hudson Guards were admitted to take the place of the Eau Claire company, in the Third regiment. The convention will continue to-morrow.

INNOCENT PURCHASERS

Of Worthless Bonds Bring Suit for Their Money.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, March 8.—A great sensation was created throughout the West in 1881 by the exposure of extensive frauds committed by a gang of men, the chief of whom was one Walter H. Brown, in issuing bogus warrants and school bonds in Douglas county, Dakota. Over $200,000 were known to have been issued. J. C. Easton, of this state, and Banker Parsons, of Worthington, having each bought a large quantity of the rogues or their agents. Douglas county had been organized by authority of Gov. Ordway, although there were not a half dozen families in its borders. Brown, a notorious character from Iowa, was the ringleader. He at once began to grind out and dispose of warrants and school bonds by the bushel, assuming to be chairman of the county board. His son was the so-called county auditor, and a few other pals filled the rest of the offices. The exposure came through Easton's attorney, who went to Dakota and ferreted out the fraud and compelled the parties of whom Easton bought to refund his money. Brown was indicted and fled to parts unknown, and Douglas county has since been settled up by a respectable and thrifty population. The old scandal is revived by holders of large amounts of these warrants and bonds bringing suit against the county to recover on them, the holders claiming to be innocent purchasers. The county will defend and has engaged eminent counsel. Among others, Hon. Hugh T. Campbell, of Yankton; and Robert Dollard, of Scotland; Hon. F. M. Goody Koontz, of Chamberlain, and other able attorneys represent the plaintiffs. Mr. Dollard was here yesterday and took the testimony of H. G. Day for the defendants, he having been the attorney who recovered the money on the warrants for Mr. Easton.

The Halfbreeds.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, March 8.—There is considerable uneasiness at Batoche. Gabriel Dumont is said to have been again seeking (this time by letter) to provoke disturbance. It is believed there is not the least occasion to fear another uprising, as in 1885 a lesson was learned that will last a lifetime. It does appear that there is considerable distress prevailing among the halfbreeds and effectual measures for relief will have to be taken. The mounted police authorities are fully alive to the situation, though they do not attach serious importance to the meetings recently held. A dispatch from St. Laurent says there is excitement among the halfbreeds and that a large meeting was held at Batoche Tuesday at which letters were read from Gabriel Dumont, who conducted the rebellion of 1885.

A Horrible Death.

Special to the Globe.

FULDA, Minn., March 8.—Eugene Churchill, a brakeman in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, while cutting the engine loose from the train coming into Fulda from the East this morning, slipped and fell. Ten cars passed over him. He was dragged nearly fifty rods, both legs and the left arm being horribly mangled. He was taken into the depot where he died at 12:30, about one hour after the accident. Mr. Churchill was a member of A. F. and A. M. lodge No. 148, of Pipestone. He was a single man and about thirty years old. He made his home with his parents at Pipestone, where his remains will be taken on the first train.

THE SNOW STORM.

It Took the Form of a Small Blizzard in Dakota,

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., March 8.—Reports show that the blizzard which has been raging here since morning covers nearly the whole valley. Although not accompanied by the intense cold of Jan. 12, is nevertheless a dangerous storm for persons to venture a great distance from safe quarters in. The air is filled with snow, which is hurled about by a forty-five-mile an hour wind. The thermometer registered 26 above at 9:30 this afternoon, a drop of 11 deg. since 1 p. m., and is still lowering.

AT HURON.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak., March 8.—The east line of the Chicago & Northwestern is again blockaded. It has been snowing east of Lake Benton since last night. No trains were sent East from here this afternoon.

Lonsdale's Trip.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, March 8.—Lord Lonsdale, of Violet Cameron notoriety, will arrive here in a few days on his way to McKenzie river, Hudson's bay, in search of Polar bear, musk ox, and other big game for the Scottish Naturalists' society, of which he is a member. He will publish a book on his travels under the auspices of the society. His trip will probably extend as far as Alaska, going as far North as the ice floats will permit. Sir Donald Smith and the governor of the Hudson's Bay company have given him permission to use their potts.

Quite a Blaze at Anoka.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., March 8.—The Salvation Army barracks on Second avenue, formerly the old casino skating rink, burned this morning about 6 o'clock. The rink was the property of Page Bros. and Vandervelde and cost about $3,000; insured for $1,500. A warehouse standing just north of the rink was almost totally destroyed, owned by same parties and insured for $300. A frame residence adjoining the barracks on the south, owned by C. C. Crane, was also burned to the ground with a small barn. Loss $1,000; insured for $375.

An Exciting Caucus.

Special to the Globe.

COKATO, Minn., March 8.—A very exciting caucus was held here last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for village offices. For president village council, J. B. Chapman; for trustees, J. C. Johnson, J. W. Larson, Chas. Larson; for recorder, Isaac S. Podac. Renominated unanimously: For treasurer, P. Stevenson; justice of the peace, O. M. Wattson; constable, John Hord.

A Pioneer Gone.

Special to the Globe.

CHATFIELD, Minn., March 8.—Another of Chatfield's old pioneers in the person of Mark W. Hopkins died yesterday afternoon after a short illness. Mr. Hopkins was born in England in 1810, thus making him seventy-eight years of age. He came to Canada in 1830, where he remained until 1856, when he moved to this state, settling at Chatfield.

It Wasn't Tascott.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 8.—A dispatch received from Victoria, B. C., says that the man arrested by Officer Levin last night as he was coming off the Vancouver boat, on suspicion of being W. B. Tascott, the supposed murderer of Snell, was taken before the chief of police, who, after a thorough examination, allowed him to go.

An Important Purchase.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 8.—J. T. Barber, of the Northwestern Lumber company, to-day bought the plant of the Sterling Lumber company, of Sterling, Cark county. The consideration is $120,000. A new corporation will be formed with headquarters here.

Company G, First Regiment.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, March 8.—At the meeting of Company G, First regiment, M. N. G., last evening Charles A. Betcher was elected captain and Jens Loye second lieutenant. Col. W. B. Bend was present and presided at the election. The company has received some twenty-five recruits of late, and is now in a better condition than ever before.

Female Suffrage Defeated.

DES MOINES, Io., March 8.—The bill granting women suffrage at municipal and school elections was defeated on passage in the house to-day. A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table. This virtually kills the measure for this session. The new freight schedule was passed.

Found Dead.

Special to the Globe.

CHEROKEE, Io., March 8.—An old man named Henry O'Neal was found dead near the Illinois Central track two miles west of town this morning. He has been partially insane for a long time, and probably got in the way of the night train.

He Dropped Dead.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Minn., March 8.—Emil Eggenberger, of this city, dropped dead while chopping wood in the forest just below here. The cause of death is entirely unknown, as he has always been healthy. Coroner Gengnagle will hold an inquest.

Wedded at Pipestone.

Special to the Globe.

PIPESTONE, Minn., March 8.—L. E. Heilig and Miss May M. Shepherd were married last evening by Rev. S. G. Adams. Mr. Heilig is one of the prosperous farmers of Altona township, while Miss Shepherd is the only daughter of County Sheriff Edgar Shepherd.

Killed by the Cars.

Special to the Globe.

LEDGERWOOD, Dak., March 8.—Robert Helling, of Hankinson, a blacksmith, was killed here last night while attempting to board a Manitoba passenger. He leaves a wife and one child.

An Author Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—A special from Charleston, W. Va., says that Gen. D. H. Strother, "Porte Crayon," died at that place to-day.

IT MAY GROW WIDER.

No Signs of Healing the Breech Between 'Northern' Engineers and Officials.

The St. Paul & Duluth Will Not Quit Handling Burlington Business.

Inexperienced Engineers Are Doing the Work, Though in Bungling Manner.

The Legal Aspect of the Affair --Appeal to the United States Court.

The strike of the railroad engineers seemed further from a settlement yesterday than at any time since it was inaugurated. At least this is the situation as seen at St. Paul. As each hour passes matters assume a more serious aspect and the trouble becomes more complicated. The officials are becoming more anxious and the brotherhood more determined. The strike is slowly extending to other roads, and it is now said that within a very few hours the engineers on the St. Paul & Duluth road will join the striking forces, as the road positively asserts that it will continue to handle "Q" cars and allow no one to dictate to it. The best of feeling has always prevailed between the officials, engineers and firemen of this road, though this is sacrificed, with scarcely a thought, in the interest of the brotherhood.

On all hands everything seems to add to the general uneasiness. The conductors and brakemen on the trains pulled by "scab" engineers will have nothing to say, except that they are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the engines are run. Despite this, it is plain, beyond question, that

THEY ARE WEARY

and constantly dreading some accident. This anxiety was not relieved very largely when it was reported that one of the "scab" engineers of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern ran the Milwaukee railroad crossing at Trevino on Wednesday night. This was charged of an engineer imported from the Pennsylvania road. Another engineer repeated this act, it is said, at the Pacific junction of the Omaha and Manitoba roads under Westminster street bridge, St. Paul, yesterday. It is stated that both ran these crossings at full speed without a single stop. It is a violation of railroad rules and state law. Every train is strictly required to "come to a full stop" within 100 yards of every crossing, until signaled that the track is clear. Any one who has traveled on a railroad has certainly seen posts at the side of the track within 100 yards of the crossing, labeled "stop" in big, black letters. The state law provides a severe penalty of fine and imprisonment for such violations, and men were busy yesterday collecting evidence in these two cases. The engineers claim that these men will possibly be arrested. The trainmen were not in the best of spirits when a "scab" engineer narrowly escaped running down an Omaha train yesterday. All these instances naturally revert to the interests of the strikers. It is shrewdly suspected that the mail clerks share in the uneasiness, though there is scarcely a handful at work on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road.

THE DULUTH REFUSES.

This Road Will Continue to Handle Q Cars as Usual.

One of the most important events that have occurred in St. Paul in connection with the strike was made public yesterday. The principal point sought to be established by the brotherhood has been to keep the Northwestern roads from handling Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cars. The reason the members of the order left the Burlington & Northern was because that road refused to comply with their demands and determined to handle Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cars. Yesterday a committee of the brotherhood waited upon President Fisher, of the St. Paul & Duluth road, and requested that that road should cease to handle any Burlington & Quincy cars. The interview between the men and President Fisher was a very pleasant one. The members of the committee stated that they had no complaint against the road or against its management. All they wanted was to help their brothers out on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. President Fisher told them that he was very sorry to have them make a request that he could not grant. He said that the law defines the duties of the officers of the road. They could not override the law or violate it with impunity. Under the law they could not refuse cars to or from the Burlington or any other road, and if they did this they were not hurting the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but were hurting the St. Paul & Duluth. He told the men that he would very much dislike to see them quit, and added: "We have a good lot of engineers, nice men to work with, and I would like to have them stay to avoid trouble for me, as well as for themselves, but I could not grant their request, and if they did quit they must assume the responsibility."

The men left with the understanding that they would consider the matter and see President Fisher again.

IMPORTED ENGINEERS.

A Number Who Came to St. Paul and Then Refused to Work.

All day long yesterday the striking engineers and their brethren filled the office of the Merchants hotel and eagerly discussed every bit of information brought them by trusty messengers. Men were constantly arriving from Chicago, chock full of news, and were instantly grabbed and spirited away to some quiet corner, where they quickly disgorged. The striking engineers are not attempting to secure positions on other roads, as their needs and those of their families are amply provided for by the brotherhood. Even if the brotherhood gave them no support as an organization they would be cared for by the individual members. It is all explained in the language of a big-hearted engineer of prominence, who said:

"I am making good wages and can take care of three or four of them myself."

Early in the day nine engineers, not members of the brotherhood, arrived in St. Paul from Council Bluffs to accept positions on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern. They were headed by a man named J. W. McCrue, and immediately looked over the grounds and investigated the status of affairs. At once they came to the brotherhood and stated that they would not accept positions on the road.

"We were met in Council Bluffs by a man named McGibbon," said Mr. McCrue to a GLOBE reporter, "who is an agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. He told us we could get good positions on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern by coming to St. Paul. We were furnished tickets and came at once. As soon as we arrived we investigated the thing and found that McGibbon had misrepresented the situation. We positively will not accept positions on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern."

The brotherhood, it is needless to say, appreciated their act, and the men will not starve.

CAME FROM BOSTON.

Another man named George McQuestion was imported here from Boston and had a pass on the Boston & Albany, New York Central, Lake Shore and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. The engineers claimed he had not yet been employed, was a private citizen when he came and that all these roads are guilty of a violation of the interstate commerce law in furnishing him a pass. McQuestion, the engineers claim, was dismissed from the brotherhood six years ago. He got some money from the engineers in the Merchants yesterday to live on, and stated that he would accept no position on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road.

Yesterday two men named Wade and Jones appeared in the Merchants hotel and claimed that they were contractors. The engineers suspected that they were agents of the "Q" road and this was soon ascertained to be true. They told two or three different stories as to where they came from and variously reported Chicago, Council Bluffs and Spencer, Minn., as their residence. They are here, it is said, to defeat the strikers so far as the hiring of engineers is concerned. Wade, in talking to an engineer, said that he favored the idea of taking back the strikers and letting the "scabs" go, though he was actively engaged in trying to hire engineers. Wade tackled this man McQuestion and had a long talk with him, though the result of the conference is not known. McQuestion was employed in a Boston hotel on the engine that runs the heating apparatus.

A TORPEDO ON THE TRACK.

An Exciting Incident as a "Scab"-Driven Engine Came In.

A most exciting incident occurred at the union depot yesterday afternoon upon the arrival of the 4:45 train on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern. The train stopped at the extreme end of the platform and the passengers were obliged to walk several hundred yards to get to the depot. This was nuts for the strikers, and the air was filled with derisive yells.

"Why didn't you stop out in the country?" yelled one. "This is St. Paul, not Minneapolis," cried another, while the usual "rats," "scab," etc., were thrown in for good measure. The engineer slammed the window of the cab shut and tried to pay no attention to the men, though he was visibly agitated. Across the platform was another engine, and between the two, on the narrow platform, were congregated the strikers and other engineers of the brotherhood. Both engines started to let off steam at the same moment and it arose in great clouds. It was utterly impossible to see one another and great confusion was created. To add to the general uproar, some one placed a railroad torpedo under the "scab" engine and it exploded with a loud report. The engineer was deathly pale, and in vulgar parlance, "badly rattled." The ladies and gentlemen on their way to the Stillwater train were frightened and turned back, for it really looked and sounded devilish to hear a chorus of yells and an explosion in the midst of

GREAT CLOUDS OF STEAM,

and the hiss as it escaped. Above all was heard the voice of the superintendent of the depot, trying to put the crowd back and preserve order. Soon the steam cleared away, and the engineers observed another point that excited their derision and concern. The "scab" engineer had pumped the boiler so full of water that it was coming out of the smoke-stack, bringing with it smut, coal-dust, etc. The black mud thus formed sprinkled the engine from cow-catcher to cab, and every bright part was as black as the coal in the tender. It was the filthiest engine ever seen in St. Paul in active service, especially attached to a passenger train.

"She's pretty near drowned," said an engineer, "and some day he'll be left away out in the country without any fires in the furnace. He hasn't enough gauge cocks in the cab to try the water. The C., B. & N. are going to put gauge cocks on all the smoke-stacks of their engines so that 'scab' engineers will know how much water they have."

No violence was attempted, and the trains moved as usual. Many passengers on the trains, among whom were ladies, expressed their sympathy for the strikers, and thus it is wherever one goes.

THEY MET LAST NIGHT.

Engineers Discuss the Position Taken by President Fisher.

Another meeting was held last night at the Brotherhood hall in the Wilde block. As usual, it was largely attended and the members wildly enthusiastic. Committeemen were present from Chicago and made short addresses. The brotherhood has not weakened a trifle, and, if anything, are more determined. The situation on the St. Paul & Duluth road was discussed, and the leaders expressed the belief that Mr. Fisher would not adhere to his announcement that the road would continue to haul "Q" cars. In case he does, there is but one thing to be done, i. e., the men will quit work at once. Twenty-four hours will determine this point. Heretofore the Northern Pacific brotherhood has been represented only by individual engineers, and this because the official representatives were so far away. At the meeting last night the official representatives were present and will stand by their brethren. One man was present as a representative from the Pacific coast. His home is in California. It was developed that many thought a general strike a possible thing, though a leading brotherhood man stated to a GLOBE reporter: "There is nothing to-night that would lead us to believe a general strike probable. I think it improbable without cause." It was told at a late hour this evening a "scab engineer" on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern ran his engine into the turntable pit, not knowing where he was going.

THE NORTHERN'S STATEMENT.

It Insists That Business Is Going On Pretty Regularly.

The Burlington & Northern road published the following statement yesterday:

The desire of the company was to give the men ample time to consider carefully the responsibility of the step taken, and to convince them of the determination of the company to handle its business in its own way. As had been previously stated, there were no

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