Daily St. Paul Globe.

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ANARCHISTIC PLOTS.

Dynamitard Smith Details the Conspiracy to Destroy "Q" Property.

Scoundrelly Spies Was No Worse Than These Amateur Reds.

Chiefs Arthur and Sargent Confer With the Burlington Officials.

It Is Probable That the Strike Will Now Be Declared Off.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, July 16.—An intense excitement prevailed in Judge Gresham's old court room, in the government building, this morning, where, during the judge's absence, United States Commissioner Hoyne is holding the investigation into the so-called dynamite conspiracy against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Long before the opening of the court the auditorium was filled with railroad men, the majority of them wearing anxious and expectant faces, as it was rumored at an early hour that Bowles, one of the alleged conspiratars, would make a full disclosure of all the incidents leading up to this inquiry, which is felt to be one of the most important if not sensational ones known in the annals of railroad legislation in the country. The entire body of railroad operatives present in the court appeared to be well dressed and intelligent, and exhibited a marked and unremitting interest throughout the whole proceedings. Frank Collier, the attorney who appears for the "Q" road, was early on the scene, but had little to say to the army of reporters who interrogated him until the formal opening of the court. He did vouchsafe the statement, however, that the men accused would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if their guilt could be established. Commissioner Hoyne took his seat upon the bench shortly after 10 o'clock. He wore a pale,

ANXIOUS AND TROUBLED LOOK

as the parcel purporting to hold the dynamite found in the passenger coach was placed on his desk. "Gentlemen, are you ready to proceed?" he exclaimed at just twenty minutes past 10, when all the attorneys and United States officials interested in the case were in attendance. "Yes," at once responded Attorney Donahoe, of the firm of Donahoe & Davis, attorneys for the arrested men, "we are ready at any time." Shortly after 10 o'clock United States District Attorney Ewing called Alexander Smith, the first witness for the railroad company. Mr. David, before Smith was put under examination, moved to have all the testimony given by Bowles and Kelly in the case stricken out, as Bowles was no longer a defendant. Mr. Ewing replied that he thought the evidence should remain in on account of the alleged purchases of dynamite by Bowles as it affected the other defendants who were cognizant of the purchase, they having provided the money, as he was informed. Commissioner Hoyne held this point under consideration, but it had a marked and perceptible influence throughout the court, the question hinging on the confession of Bowles to his having purchased dynamite and then procuring his own immunity that the act could be used to the prejudice of those who have been arrested with him. Kelly was recalled and acknowledged that he had gone by another name, that of "Charles Cordell," in 1881, and received letters under that name. This man's testimony, under examination by Attorney Donahoe, appeared to so directly impinge on perjury that the prosecution apparently felt somewhat discouraged with him, and he was quickly removed from the stand. Alexander Smith was the next witness. His home, he said, was in Aurora. His occupation was that of locomotive fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. He left the road last February, when the strike occurred, and had since been supported by the Brotherhood. He knew all the men under arrest. Smith was called by the prosecution to testify as to a conversation he had with Bowles implicating Bauerieser. Bowles

SHOWED HIM SOME DYNAMITE,

the first he had ever seen in his life. Bowles took him out for a buggy ride on the occasion. Bowles, Smith testified, broke a twig from a tree to perforate a hole in the dynamite cartridge so that he could insert a cap. Atterneys David and Donahoe vigorously protested against the conduct of the United States district attorney in putting one of the defendants before the court as an actual witness against the other defendants, and in this, it is said, they scored a strong point. "Bowles put the dynamite on the track, and after we got about a mile away we heard the dynamite go off. When we got to Aurora I got out of the buggy and he went on. The next day he told me he would leave another cartridge with me, and told me to put it on the track, but he did not call with one?" "Was it like this?" asked Attorney Ewing, producing a cartridge which startled half the people in the court room. "Yes," replied the witness. "A package was left for me with Covill, an engineer at Heck's European hotel, I was told by Bauerisen, about the 14th of June. I went to the hotel and got it. It contained dynamite and caps. Bauereisen said to me, 'Go and

GIVE 'EM A SCARE

to-night. I told him that I would, and I done it. Covill gave me the cartridge. I took the cartridge that night and went past the depot, and just below the depot put it on the track near the semaphore. I put one cap on it, came back to Aurora the same way and fooled round town a while and then went to bed. I saw Bauereisen next day, and he asked me if I had done anything. I said I had. Rauereisen then said: "I thought you had; I heard some noise." It was about 9 o'clock at night when I put it on the track. Broderick and Wilson met me next day and asked me if I had seen Bowles. That was on the morning of July 5. I saw Boles before I saw them. Bowles said he wanted to get some dynamite and caps. Bowles told me to find Godding, and I went and found him at Miller's shoe store on Main street. Godding gave me a letter to his wife, and Mrs. Godding went and got me the package, which contained caps and fuse, which I took out. The box also contained dynamite cartridges. I gave the box to Bowles. I went into Jack Short's, on Main street, where Bauereisen, Bowles, Wilson, Broderick and others were there having a glass of beer. They came outside and told me to go to Goddings' and get what dynamite was there. Godding came along at the time. Godding went up to his house and got a package out of the same box that I found the fuse and caps in. It contained dynamite. We took the package up to the brotherhood hall. One of them took the package away after we had a talk together, but I don't know which one it was."

After a lengthy and rigorous cross examination of the witnesses Smith, by Attorney David, in which he was finally led to say "I do not know whether I am a witness or defendant in this case," a confession which created as much commotion in the court room as his cool and deliberate recital of the way in which he placed the dynamite on the track, the court adjourned until 2 p. m. This admission let United States District Attorney Ewing to ask for a temporary adjournment, but he said he did not know who he would call as the next witness.

The cross-examination of Smith was finished this afternoon and adjournment taken until to-morrow. A conference was held this afternoon at the office of the Burlington road at which the road was represented by President Perkins, Vice President Deasley, General Manager Stone, Wirt Dexter and J. W. Bly. The other side was represented by Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers; Chief Sargent, of the Locomotive Firemen, and Alexander Sullivan, their counsel. The arrival of Arthur and Sargent in Chicago had been kept a secret until the conference was over. Chairmen Hoge and Murphy were also present. Officials of the two brotherhoods assured the railroad men that they had no sympathy with railroad men. At the conference the strike and situation as it affected the public and parties to this struggle, was discussed. All agreed that it would be well if the strike could be ended. President Perkins was seen after the conference and said that nothing was definitely settled. Neither Mr. Arthur or Mr. Sargent could be found after the conference. Touching the meeting, Chairman Hoge said:

Propositions were submitted by both sides of the controversy, looking toward a

SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

What these propositions were I am not at liberty to state. They have not taken tangible form and will not until another conference is held, which will be in a few days."

Mr. Hoge then showed the reporter a telegram which was sent from Davenport to W. F. Gould, and which read as follows:

"Owing to certain events the men at this point decide that we had better adopt extreme measures."

"This is one out of many telegrams of a similar nature." said the chairman, "which have reached here to-day. This one is addressed to Chairman Gould, of the Rock Island grievance committee, and shows which way the wind is blowing." He also said that a general meeting of the chairmen of the grievance committees of nearly every line running out of Chicago would be held here this week, at which action will be taken to resent the wholesale arrest and persecution which have occurred in Chicago during the past ten days. "What does the writer of the dispatch mean when he speaks of extreme measures?" was then asked.

"That remains to be seen. It may mean a strike on the road represented or it may mean a boycott on the "Q," which would eventually terminate in a strike. The meeting will decide that question."

"Do you think there will be a strike?"

"Well, the men on the Grand Trunk, Rock Island and Northwestern, among others, are very sore over these arrests, and will ceetainly

SPEAK IN NO UNCERTAIN TONE

when the time comes. They do not believe in dynamite, neither do they believe in persecutions."

"Will this meeting have the power to declare a strike without the sanction of Chief Arthur?"

"Yes, sir, and they will do it if necessary. The support of Arthur is only for its moral and financial effect. If any of the systems conclude to strike and Arthur refuses to sanction the move, we receive no support from the brotherhood. But at the same time the chairman of any system can declare a strike on that system, provided members of the brotherhood employed there desire it."

In a later interview Chairman Hoge is said to have stared that satisfactory arrangements had been made by which the "Q" road is not to be subjected to any further molestation growing out of the strike, which was to be declared off, and that the road in turn would cease its prosecution of those arrested for complicity in the dynamite conspiracy.

A FIGHT FORESHADOWED,

But Liberals and Parnellites Cannot Fail to Play Into Tory Hands.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, July 16.—The jangles in the commons to-day over the discussion of the government's bill to appoint a commission to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell, foreshadows the bitter strife that will certainly greet the second reading of the bill, even if it is not opposed outright. It is possible that the Liberals may utterly oppose the scheme on purely technical grounds, as not affording the special facilities demanded by Mr. Parnell, but as covering outside ground too vague and irrelevant. If the opposition to the measure forces the government to postpone the second reading in order to get on with the regular work of parliament, it will certainly set back the appointment of the commission meeting possibly months. This will enable the government organs to cry that Parnell and the Irish members do not wish or seek an investigation, but are afraid of it. The temper of the sitting to-day is shown by Mr. Parnell's exclamation when Mr. Smith wanted to check the debate on the bill. "Does the gentleman say that we shall not be allowed to debate on the bill?" cried he; "that we must accept, like sheep, the judgment of the jury?" This ebuilition of spirit was greeted with cheers from the Irish and Liberal members.

Frenchmen Adhere to the Code.

PARIS, July 16.—Bishop Freppel introduced a bill in the chamber of deputies to-day abolishing dueling and demanded urgency for the measure. In the course of his remarks in introducing the bill, Bishop Freppel referred particularly to the recent duel between M. Floquet and Gen. Boulanger. The demand for urgency was rejected by the chamber.

Awaiting William's Coming,

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The royal yacht bearing the czar and czarina, who have been visiting Finland, passed Cronstadt at 5:30 p. m. to-day. The czar will await the arrival of Emperor William off Cronstadt. The emperor is expected to arrive about noon on the 18th inst.

Tramps Fall Out.

Special to the Globe.

MORRIS, Minn., July 16.—James Kelly and Thomas Manning, a couple of tramps, were arrested here upon complaint of a companion named Frank Smirol, that they had held him up and relieved him of a small bundle of clothing valued at $2.85. They are to have a trial this afternoon on a charge of petty larceny.

SPIKING TORY GUNS.

Parnell Unmasks the Political Tricksters Who Would Ruin Him.

The Fight on the Judicial Inquiry Measure Will Be Bitter.

Emperor Frederick's Widow Is Hemmed in by Armed Guards.

Children Starved to Death for the Insurance on Their Lives.

LONDON, July 16.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Summers, Liberal, asked whether the government had held any communication with counsel for the Times in the case of O'Donnell against that paper. Mr. Smith, the government leader, replied that if the question was intended to suggest that the government had received from the attorney general any communication whatever respecting matters which had come to his (the attorney general's) knowledge as counsel, he must distinctly say that there was not the slightest foundation for any such assertion. Attorney General Webster followed Mr. Smith with the assertion that he had neither received any communication from the government, nor given the government any information, either direct or indirect, in reference to the matter referred to. Mr. Sexton asked whether the attorney general was not consulted in preparing the motion or framing the bill in regard to the proposed commission of inquiry into the Times charges. Mr. Smith answered: "The bill is drawn, and there has been no necessity to consult the attorney general.

Mr. Parnell expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Smith's explanation, and, for the purpose of obtaining a full debate of the subject, he moved an adjournment. The speaker said it would be a violation of the rules to proceed with the debate when a motion relating to the same question was already recorded.

Mr. Parnell responded: "My motion refers to the position of the paper of the bill, not to the merits of the bill. I simply desire that the house, as the representatives of the English and Irish nations, should discuss the measure."

The Speaker—Order. Obey my ruling.

M. Parnell—What, against my motion to adjourn?

The Speaker—It is quite out of order,

Mr. Gladstone here asked if a vote on the motion for leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission of inquiry would be taken to-night.

Mr. Smith said he had hoped it would, but if it was opposed it could not be taken. "It is for Mr. Parnell to say," he said, "whether he accepts the

PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"We do not desire to debate the bill. If the proposals are received copies of the bill will be immediately circulated among the members. I will then fix a time for the second reading, but I must frankly say that I will not make any arrangements for debating a bill of this kind. I certainly will not occupy the time of the house at any length in discussing the measure."

Mr. Parnell—Does the right honorable gentlemen (referring to Mr. Smith) mean to say that we are not to be allowed to debate the bill, but must accept like sheep the judgment of a jury of butchers?

Mr. Smith—If there is opposition to the bill it will probably hinder a vote being taken to-night. A vote can not be taken after twelve o'clock.

The Parnellite members here left the house to consult on the course to pursue. Mr. Parnell was interviewed in the lobby, and stated that the position assumed by the government was intolerable and unheard of. They had offered him, as an alleged criminal, a tribunal of their own choosing and constituted in accordance with their own views, but had sought to debar him from debating their position, merely asking him to accept or reject their offer. Whoever heard of a man accused of crimes being called upon to approve of the court propose to try him? Mr. Parnell said he must examine every possible bearing of the bill before he would permit it to proceed in the house.

"I intended, in my remarks in the house," said Mr. Parnell, "to cast no reflection upon English judges. I merely wished to emphasize my objection to having a a jury selected and the nature of the reference determined by the government and the Times, who naturally bear toward us in the matter the relation of a butcher to a sheep."

After midnight, Mr. Smith formally moved that the house permit the introduction of the bill. Mr. Parnell rose to oppose the motion. He expressed surprise that Mr. Smith should make such a motion without deigning to explain the provisions of the bill. A more monstrous proposition had never been made by a minister occupying such a position. After informing Mr. Balfour that he might suppress his ill-timed levity until he had heard the end of the story, Mr. Parnell proceeded: "If the letters are genuine, I am not an 'honorable,' but

A DISHONORABLE MEMBER,

and it is the duty of the leader of parliament and the nation to insist upon a thorough inquiry instead of saying that it is for me to say whether to accept the bill or not. He wants me to accept the bill without knowing the names of the jury of judges selected by himself. Why should I trust him? I know that his party and his attorney have made themselves accomplices to these foul libels. How can I trust him to do me justice? I cannot to-night say whether I accept or reject. It appears to me that the government desires to put the cart before the horse—to keep the question of the authenticity of the forged letters in the background. But I shall give no chance to the honorable member to back out of it, and if I find on examining the details of the bill in committee that they fail to insure the fair inquiry which I demand, I shall claim my right." Mr. Parnell was here interrupted by loud laughter from the Conservatives, leading the speaker to cry loudly, "Order, order," while a Parnellite was heard to shout: "Sure, they're

ONLY A PACK OF CADS."

Amid the excitement one of the members arose for the purpose of naming the offending member, but the speaker ignored the matter. Mr. Parnell continued, saying: "I shall claim my right to enforce the judgment of the house on those details. But for the present, I decline the bargain with Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith, replying, said that he had given in the terms of the motion the fullest description of the measure, and that on the second reading the Parnellites would have an adequate chance of discussing the measure, as also in committee, when the names of the judges would be given. Replying to Sexton, Mr. Smith promised that the bill would be printed on Wednesday, and that the second reading would be moved on the following Monday. He expressed the hope that the debate would not be prolonged. Thereupon the bill was read the first time.

PRACTICALLY A PRISONER.

The Dowager Empress Victoria Hemmed in by Guards---Another of Bismarck's Scandalous Plots.

Special Cable to the Globe.

BERLIN, July 16.—A correspondent throws some light upon the story that the Empress Victoria is virtully a prisoner. Although she is not under lock and key, she is so surrounded by officials and soldiers of the court as to not be free. It appears that certain state papers have disappeared. They are reports sent in from St. Petersburg, Vienna and London by the German military attaches there, and these papers were at Friedrichskron on the evening of the emperor's death. They disappeared, however, the next day. Besides this a certain political testament of Emperor Frederick has been sent to London, and its return is especially desired. All attempts to recover these papers thus far have been made in vain. Emperor William has sent in turn all of his ministers to his mother for information concerning these papers, but none of them have been received, with the exception of Herr Friedberg, minister of justice and a friend of the late emperor. He was received, but obtained no information. It was following his failure that the access to the empress was strictly guarded and has been so since. Price Radolin has been asked to make the last attempt, and, in the event of a final failure, it is said that a formal judicial process will be brought against the dowager empress to secure the return of the papers. Prince Bismarck has certain plans to carry out. It is known that Emperor Frederick's political testament crosses these, and its publication might check Bismarck's course. He would not care to be placed before the public in the light of encouraging the son to go directly in opposition of his father's wishes. Hence his anxiety to gain control of those papers and the scandalous course towards the dowager empress.

A PREMIUM ON MURDER.

Thousands of Children Starved That the Insurance on Their Lives May Be Secured.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, July 16.—The poor relief committee of the house of lords has been hearing the views of different clergymen and philanthropists concerning charities. To-day a Rev. Mr. Waught testified before the committee that thousands of children were starved or otherwise murdered in England every winter in order to obtain a paltry amount of insurance which was placed upon their lives. He denounced the system of insuring children's lives, which he said was simply offering a premium to murder. Many wretched systems of crime have been brought to the notice of the astonished lords since they began their investigation. A cruel case of eviction is reported from Kilmurray, Ireland, to-day, where five naked children were ejected from their homes.

DOOMED TO DISRUPTION.

British Bye Elections Have Demonstrated That There Is No Room for the Liberal-Unionist Party.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, July 16.—"We are a doomed party," said one of the dissenting Liberals in a recent interview. His view is that the bye elections have shown that there is no permanent place for a fourth party. His party, he thinks, will fail surely, and work into one or the other of the larger bodies, according to such natural affinity as the members may possess for conservatism or its opposite. With reference to the position of the government there are many changes in prospect, but these are not in any case mature. Politicians are forming their own conclusions from Lord Randolph Churchill's attitude with regard to the debate last week. The report that Mr. Goschen will lead the house obtains no confirmation. Mr. Goschen is not a Liberal, but he cannot make up his mind to plunge into Toryism and be enrolled in the books of the Carlton club as a Tory. His friends urge that he has given the government the

SOLITARY SUCCESS OF THE SESSION.

He would lead, however, only upon one or two conditions—either that he acknowledges himself a Tory, or is prepared to bring over as recruits the main body of the dissentient Liberals. As he now sits, Mr. Goschen is a bulwark to the position of Mr. Smith. That Mr. Balfour will meet the house next year in the position of chief secretary for Ireland is very improbable. His policy in Ireland has been in some minor respects modified since it was criticised by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The Tories consider that Mr. Balfour has done them good service, but many of them doubt if this is the policy for the future, and undoubtedly a change will be made in the cabinet in this respect. The statement that Lord Randolph Churchill has "applied" for Mr. Balfour's present office is, of course, absurd. But it is a fact that the former believes that with a change of policy he could hold it with success. Lord Salisbury, however, is very much afraid of being "educated" in Irish policy, as Lord Derby was in parliamentary reform. There are plenty of predictions concerning cabinet changes, and it will be interesting matter to observe how many of them are fulfilled.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

Boulanger's Serious Condition, However, Only Adds to His Egotism.

PARIS, July 16.—Gen. Boulanger's condition to-night is reported as unchanged. The doctors have forbidden him to speak. He wrote on a piece of paper to-day; "I am like the late emperor." M. Floquet sends twice daily to inquire as to his progress. The doctors do not speak with great confidence as yet.

Cabled Briefs.

It is officially announced by the German government that after Jan. 1, 1889, all private documents written in the French language bearing no date or dated subsequent to July 1, 1872, must be accompanied by an authorized German translation at the cost of the parties concerned.

Col. Sir Francis de Winton, president of the Emin Bey relief committee, in an interview with the king of the Belgians yesterday, expressed the belief that the white pasha reported to have arrived at Bahr-el-Gazel is Henry M. Stanley.

The decoration of commander of the Legion of Honor is to be conferred upon M. Alexandre Dumas, the dramatist, and the decoration of knight of the same order upon M. Emile Zola, the novelist.

In an election in the department of Loivet, France, Sunday, to fill a vacancy in the chamber of deputies, the result was the election of M. Lacroix, Radical, who received 37,852 votes to 29,000 for M. Dumas, Conservative.

The German government will sign the sugar bounties treaty Aug. 16. Emperor William has agreed to the proposal that his mother should bear the titles of Empress and Queen Frederick.

THEY DIED TOGETHER.

A Drunken Tough Kills Two Brothers and Skips From Justice.

Cain's Crime Duplicated by a Resident of the Choctaw Nation.

Attorney Jarvis, of Toronto, Entangled in Legal and Matrimonial Meshes.

Sailors Murdered in Their Bunks by an Insane Shipmate.

Special to the Globe.

DANVILLE, Va., July 16.—A bloody tragedy is reported here to-day from Axton, Henry county, this state. On Sunday, a party of men more or less intoxicated, were at a store. Lee Eanes tried to ride a mule over Hannibal Turner, when the latter struck Eanes' mule with a barrel stave. Gus Eanes took Lee's part and "Twigs" Davis interferred on behalf of Turner. A few words passed between them when Davis opened fire on Gus and Lee Eanes, killing them both. Davis fled to the woods, and if captured will probably be lynched.

CAIN'S CRIME

Duplicated by a Resident of the Choctaw Nation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—News of a shocking tragedy in the Choctaw nation has reached here. A few weeks ago John Ray, a white man who has been farming in the nation a long time, married a young girl near Topeka, Kan., and, returning to the nation with his bride, gave a house warming. Ray lives just beyond the line, and among the guests were a number of parties from Arkansas. One of these, a man named Graham, became incensed at Ray, who refused to permit his wife to dance with him, and fired at Ray as he stood among the other guests. Ray's friends chased Graham away. He threatened to kill Ray on sight, and Ray was advised to be on his guard. Saturday at midnight Ray was awakened by a noise in his bedroom, and raising himself in the bed he saw a man whom he took to be Graham standing motionless near the doorway. Snatching his revolver he fired at the intruder, who, with a cry, fell on the floor. The household was aroused. An investigation showed that Ray had fatally shot his brother Jeffrey, who was engaged in farming with him. The brother was a somnambulist, and had wandered into the room unconscious of his action.

JARVIS IS JUGGED.

A Canadian Attorney and His Paramour Collared by the Police in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—G. H. Jarvis, who claims to be a wealthy attorney of Torronto, Canada, and his companion Mrs. Madeline Campbell, whose husband, Allan F. Campbell, lives in Canada near Niagara Falls, were arraigned in the police court this morning on the charge of living together as man and wife in a fashionable quarter on Franklin avenue. The evidence against them was secured by Lawyer H. L. Ingalls, of this city. The woman was married to A. F. Campbell at Buffalo last April and their honeymoon was hardly ended before she decided to cast her lines with Jarvis. Thay came here early in June. Jarvis says that he settled $35,000 on his wife and two children in Toronto and came to the United States so that he could secure a divorce and marry Mrs. Campbell. His father, he says was a Canadian official. Mrs. Campbell declares that her father was an officer in the English army. She is nineteen and Jarvis is thirty years old. They are held in $300 bail each for trial on Wednesday.

KILLED WITH A CRUTCH.

A Man Murdered by Drunken Toughs in Plain Sight of His Family.

Special to the Globe.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 16. — This morning at 4 o'clock John Gushannon was murdered in his front yard in plain sight of his family. James Gushannon, a nephew of deceased, John Keenan, James Costigan and George Gavin had been carousing about the village all night, and called on John Gushannon, asking for drinks. Upon being rsfused they stoned the house. When two front windows were broken Gushannon went out, caught his nephew and was shaking him, when Keenan struck him on the head with his crutch, killing him instantly. Within an hour all four were arrested and placed in jail. George Gavin was not with the men when the last attack was made, but is under arrest. Gushannon leaves a widow and nine children. A post mortem shows the blow caused his death.

MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP.

A Sailor Stabs Two of His Shipmates in Mid Ocean.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Capt. Tyson, of the National line steamer Erin, from London, which arrived here to-day, reports that July 9, at 7:20 a. m., Patrick Kelly, a seaman, aged thirty-six years, murdered two of his shipmates, John Parry and John Chapman, while they were asleep in their bunks. He stabbed them both to the heart with a sheath-knife, killing them instantly. The only cause assigned for the crime is that Kelly had a slight quarrel with one of the murdered men the evening before. Both bodies were buried at sea on the 9th inst.

Cattle Thieves in Limbo.

Special to the Globe.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 16.—Deputy Marshal Abe Wilson captured at Ozark early yesterday morning two of the notorious Christian county cattle thieves, members of the Uplander gang, which has made cattle stealing a scientific business for the last eighteen months. When finally run down the men surrendered, but refused to make any statement. But eight more of the gang are now at large.

One Bully Less on Earth.

Special to the Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—William Dunn, who has frequently been before the police courts on account of his quarrelsome disposition, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by Robert Hartferce. Hartferce was talking with some friends on the street, when Dunn came up, began cursing Gen. Harrison and offered to fight any one of the group. He finally struck at Hartferce, who drew a revolver and shot him dead.

Pleads Self-Defense.

Special to the Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—George Washington Fannand, a lank backwoodsman, surrendered himself to the police here yesterday, saying that he had shot and killed William Maples, a farm laborer, at Shannon's lake, eight miles below this city. He says that Maples was drunk and attacked him with a fence rail, and that he shot him in self-defense.

Sandbagged to Death.

Special to the Globe.

HOYT'S CORNERS, O., July 16.—J. C. Leppert, a traveling sign painter, about twenty-two years old, and hailing from Shelby, O., was hit on the head with a sandbag on Main street last night, and died from his injuries to-day. The authorities have offered $1,000 reward for the murderer.

Passed a Worthless Check.

NEW YORK, July 16.—M. S. Littlefield, president of the Jacksonville & Tallahassee railroad, was arraigned in police court here to-day, charged with passing a worthless $50 check signed by H. S. Beardsley, payable to Littlefield's order. He paid the money and was discharged.

Slain by a Greaser.

Special to the Globe.

YUMA, ARIZ., July 16.—George Stevenson, who was postmaster, express agent, telegraph operator and station agent at Glamis, was murdered there Saturday. Pedero Jones, a Mexican aged fifteen, has confessed to the murder. The deed was committed for the purpose of robbery.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN WINONA.

The Men Employed in a Cooper Shop Refuse to Accept a Reduction in Wages.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., July 16.—There is another strike on in Winona. This time it is at the cooper shops of Doud, Son & Co., and resulted from a notice of a reduction which the firm notified the men Saturday would go into effect this morning. There are about fifty coopers employed, and they have been receiving 6 cents per barrel for their work, with shaved hoops. The firm say that the prices in Minneapolis for barrel making were reduced July 1 to 5 cents, and to keep even with competitors it was found necessary to reduce the price here to the same basis. They also say that the price of barrels has fallen 2 cents, and they cannot afford to pay more than 5 cents for making them, and think the men should be satisfied, as they are on a par with other places. The men, however, claim they cannot make a living at 5 cents per barrel and work as unsteadily as they have had to do, laying off fully a quarter of the time. This morning, when they assembled at the shops, they appointed a committee to interview Messrs, Doud, Son & Co., informing them of their protest against the reduction, and their inability to work at the wages offered. They were told they would have to work at that rate or take their tools and go home. The committee went back, and the men decided by a vote to quit work in a body. They say they will feel very sore against any coopers who shall come in to take their places. The company have about 3,000 barrels on hand, which will last them but a short time, but they have arranged to ship in barrels from one of their other factories, and say they will have no difficulty in keeping the Winona mills supplied in this way until they are able to start up here again.

HEADING OFF A MONOPOLY.

The Government of Manitoba Making a Deal With the Northern Pacific.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 16.—The Northern Pacific will doubtless complete a contract to-morrow with the government for the purchase of the Red River Valley road at $700,000, and for the construction of a line from here to Portage La Prairie and Brandon, in addition to several branch lines next year and the erection of a number of elevators. They promise to afford the most effective competition to the Canadian Pacific railroad throughout the province. The government will aid all lines built to the extent of $5,000 per mile by a guarantee of bonds. The government demands a guarantee from the Northern Pacific of a certain maximum rate on wheat and other classes of merchandise from the province to Duluth, where the lake freights can be availed of. The rates are to be lower than those of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The Northern Pacific does not want to concede this point, but may be obliged to in order to carry through the scheme. The government wants to protect the province against the possibility of a pooling arrangement between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific.

TIN MEN REJOICE.

An English Syndicate Spend a Big Pile in Rapid City.

Special to the Globe.

RAPID CITY, Dak., July 16.—The tin men here are greatly encouraged by the events of to-day. The bonds on the three prominent groups of tin claims fell due, and $50,000 cash was paid out at the instance of the Harvey Peak company to hold the property. More cash will be paid to-morrow. The company has secured an extension of several bonds lately, and the general impression was that it had run short of cash. The taking up of the bonds to-day, coming on top of the news of the successful consummation of a big English deal, gives color to the reports circulated here here that the company intends commencing active operations toward the development of its extensive property at once. The money paid today went to a dozen tin proprietors. A number of miners are now at work on the Etta mine, the principal property of the Harvey Peak company.

Died in a Picture Gallery.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak, July 16.—This afternoon, while Mrs, S. M. Johnson, with her two-year-old child, was in Hatter Benjamin's photograph gallery, getting the picture of the child, it got hold of a bottle containing some chemical in which is used prussic acid, and drank a small quantity. The child died in twenty minutes in fearful agony.

Crop Prospects at Shakopee.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, July 16.—Farmers in this vicinity are busy cutting winter wheat and rye. Very little damage has been done to it by chinch bugs, and the grain is of excellent quality. Spring wheat is very backward, and will not be ready for the sickle for at least ten days. It looks splendid, and, unless the young chinch bugs mature rapidly, oats and spring wheat will be a good crop.

WORSE THAN BEASTS.

Terrible Experiences of a Young Girl Enticed From Home by a Procuress.

This She Devil Turns Her Over to a Gang of Railroad Graders.

The Eau Claire Leader Comes Out for Cleveland and Thurman.

Murder at Red Wing--A Des Moines Sensation--Northwestern News.

Special Cable to the Glob.

OMAHA, July 16.—On June 23 last Sara Clarke, the sixteen-year-old stepdaughter of J. C. Smith, of South Omaha, mysteriously disappeared. After fruitless searches by the police about a week ago, the case was placed in the hands of a detective named Blanfus. The detective found that, for some time previous to her disappearance, the girl had, without the knowledge of her parents, been quite intimate with a woman named Mrs. Kate June, who ostensibly supported herself at the millinery business, but who was well known to men about town as a woman of easy virtue. It now transpires that this woman succeeded in obtaining a strong influence over the girl, who believed that she was all that a good woman should be. Shortly before the date of the girl's disappearance, Mrs. June told her that she had learned through a lady friend of a splendid opening in the millinery business in Cheyenne, and persuaded Sara to go with her, promising her a good salary as soon as she should become familiar with the business. On the night of June 23 they started over the road, ostensibly for Cheyenne. On reaching Grand Island, however, they stopped and Mrs. June hired a livery team and drove ten miles into the country to some relatives she wanted to see before going to Cheyenne. The place was a railroad graders' camp, and there she was kept a prisoner until the detective found her yesterday. On seeing the detective, and learning who he was, the girl clung to him and begged him to take her away. The graders made a show of fight, and at first insisted that she should remain. The detective, however, drawing his revolver, threatened to kill the first man who touched her and finally brought her away. She was dressed in male attire and her hair had been cut short. She told a horrible story of her treatment by Mrs. June and the graders. Immediately upon her arrival there the woman had cut her hair and dressed her in men's clothes. She had been kept a close prisoner, and by Mrs. June compelled to submit to the graders, as many as twenty of whom visited her last Saturday night, after they had drawn their pay, and turned a portion of it over to Mrs. June. The camp was in a section where there was but little travel, and on three occasions, when she saw farmers driving near and attempted to attract their attention, she was beaten and compelled to secrete herself in her tent. She is now confined to her bed, and her condition is very critical. Officers started for the graders' camp to-day with warrants for Mrs. June and several of the men.

WAS HE MURDERED?

The Body of Nils Anderson, With His Throat Cut and Skull Crushed, Found Near Red Wing.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, July 16.—This morning the body of Nils Anderson was found near the Milwaukee railroad track, about two miles west of town, with the throat cut and the skull badly fractured. The body was immediately brought to this city, and an investigation begun by the coroner to ascertain the manner of his death. A jury was summoned and succeeded in ascertaining that the deceased had been seen wondering in the neighborhood where he was found at different times yesterday. He probably met his death last night, but in what manner is a mystery. A pocket-knife, an empty purse and two keys were found on his person. The knife blade was spotted as if by coagulated blood, and one theory is that he cut his throat, severing the wind-pipe, and not succeeding in killing himself in this way he lay down on the track and his skull was fractured by an engine. His skull, however, is not cut in a manner that would indicate it to have been done by a locomotive, and some believe that he was foully dealt with. The investigation will be continued Wednesday. Little is known here concerning the deceased. He came here July 5 from the West, and left his boarding place Saturday morning. He was despondent, and was somewhat addicted to the use of liquor. He was dark-complexioned, with prominent features and short, stubby whiskers under his chin, evidently about fifty years of age. In a trunk, which he left at his boarding house, were found final citizen papers, taken out at Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 8, 1862, signed by J. U. Cook, clerk; also a dodger of a Republican rally at Moline, Ill., in October, 1884. The remains will be interred here.

SHE PAID FOR A HUSBAND,

And Then Lost Him as Soon as He Got Her Money.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., July 16.—About a month ago a young man by the name of Hart came here from Boston, accompanied by another young man named Kelly, from Chicago. Both were well dressed and seemed to be thoroughly up to business, making a good impression upon those to whom they were introduced. Hart represented himself to be worth from $10,000 to $12,000, and claimed to be here for the purpose of looking up a location for a gents' furnishing store. He looked up a location, secured a lease, and claimed he would put in a $10,000 stock of goods. The two young men then went away, and in a short time returned with the women supposed to be their wives. Hart engaged a home on Ninth street and it was furnished with a carload of nice furniture, which they supposed Mrs. Hart brought along with her. Not having as much furniture as they thought they needed Mrs. Hart bought a further bill in town, which she paid for on the 3d of July. The men left here and went East with their supposed wives, and now it leaks out that Mr. and Mrs. Hart, at least, were not married at the time they were here, although the goods were bought in the name of Mrs. F. C. Hart. The latter was a widow lady by the name of Mrs. Austin, and from here they all went to New York city, where Hart and Mrs. Austin were married on the 9th of July. On the 10th Hart succeeded in getting a check from his wife for $4,400 ostensibly to buy goods on the 11th. He then skipped for parts unknown and July 15 Mrs. Hart started for Des Moines in company with a New York detective. She is in the city at the present time, and has all her goods packed up preparatory to moving them away. Both the men were young. It is said not more than twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, rather dapper looking in their make up, while Mrs. Hart is not less than forty years of age. Before leaving for the East to get married she deposited several thousand dollars in a Des Moines bank, and it is still there. Therefore she is not penniless, although her matrimonial experience has cost her quite dearly.

A WILD WESTERN PICNIC.

Another Wisconsin Town That Needs to be Investigated.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 16.—Down at Dogwsod, on the Lake Shore road, the residents of that place are having a regular wild western picnic. The town has been in a state of eruption since its settlement, and bids fair to rival Deadwood in the days of its gold craze. The saloons have been running wide open, some with, and others without licenses. Gambling houses and houses of ill fame are prospering, and from every appearance some of the officials are as corrupt as the rest. There has been a murder there, and any number of minor offenses winthin the history of the town. Alexander Whitson, constable of the town, Patrick Anger, Samuel Hannon and Arena Vroman, alias Mrs. Hannon, have been arrested for gambling.

MADE A BIG HAUL.

Successful Burglary of the House of a Prominent Citizen of St. James.

Special to the Globe.

ST. JAMES, Minn., July 16.—The residence of E. E. Brandt, agent for Peavey & Co., was burglarized last night. The house was completely ransacked, every room on the ground floor being entered and searched, including the bedroom occupied by Mr. Brandt, and his clothing was found and carried to another part of the house; the pockets were rifled of $82 in money. A revolver was taken from a cupboard and a watch was found this morning lying on a chair. Half-burned matches were found all over the house. The footprints about the house show the burglary to have been the work of one man, and they tally with the marks left at other residences, whose inmates were awakened by strange noises during the night.

MANITOBA WILL BOOM.

A Strong Company Trying to Secure the Charter of the Hudsor Bay Company.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 16.—The representatives of a strong syndicate are here negotiating with President Sutherland, of the Hudson Bay company, for the purchase of his charter. If they secure it they will, with the assistance of the local government, begin operations at once, and rush the great enterprise to a successful completion. If the negotiations result satisfactory they promise to have 5,000 men at work in the course of six weeks. The scheme embraces the completion of a road to Hudson's Bay and placing a fleet of steamers on the route between