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JINGLE OF GOLD.

Senator Ward's Bribery Resolutions Kick Up a Muss of Large Proportions.

The Senator Carefully Explains His Position in Regard to the Charges.

The Purity of Republican Caucus Rule Is Said to Be in Danger.

Washburn Men Scout the Accusations and Call Them Slanderous.

Senator Sabin Taking No Stand in the Matter One Way or the Other.

Opinions Differ as to Whether There Will Be a Serious Explosion.

The post-caucus interest and excitement have centered upon Senator Ward's resolution introduced into the senate yesterday, calling upon the president of that body to appoint a committee of three to investigate the alleged bribery of members of that caucus to vote for a certain candidate. This "certain candidate" is, of course, Gen. Washburn, and the charges, while emanating from a friend of Senator Sabin, are in Senator Ward's own language. "Not an attack by Senator Sabin or through his instigation, but an effort upon the part of free Republicans to unmask actions hostile to the existence of the party and the purity of its caucus system. If it is true that money was used to gain votes for a candidate in that convention, it is the duty of the senate and house to uncover the deed and save itself from the shame of countenancing bribe-takers."

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Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the caucus, the grand old party seems to be in trouble, with no absolute certainty that the nominee of the caucus will be elected next Tuesday. Considerable comment has been created by the fact that the president of the senate did not immediately appoint the committee in order that the investigation might proceed at once. A GLOBE reporter called upon Senator Ward after the adjournment to learn the basis he had for offering the resolution. The senator stated that he did not offer the resolution as a mere matter of buncombe, or because he was personally dissatisfied with the result. He had received statements from reliable men which left no doubt in his mind that improper and corrupt means were resorted to, and if that was proven to be the case, the caucus was without binding effect. He believed it was due the party with which he had been connected from its organization to have such charges as were made proven or disproven. If the nomination was secured by honorable means, no one would be more loyal in abiding by its result, but if bribery was resorted to, it absolved every member of the caucus.

"The election of United States senator," he said, "was the province of the legislature and not of a caucus, and especially if a caucus was controlled by corrupt means, as I believe, and have reason to believe the caucus of Thursday night was. The committee is not yet appointed, but when it is I believe there will be no lack of evidence forthcoming, and until that committee has made its report the legislature should refuse to make an election. If all is right and and honorable, a few days' delay will do no harm, and it is due the good name of the Republican party that no man should be elected who is openly charged with having secured his nomination by corrupt means. The friends of Mr. Washburn, if all has been honorable, should be the most active in pressing this investigation. Objections on their part can have only one construction placed upon their course. They have the prestige of a caucus nomination, and now they should seek the prestige of proving that the charges made are untrue. I feel that it is due them to give them this opportunity, and I shall cheerfully do whatever I can to enable them to disprove the serious charges which have been made against their campaign methods. Beyond this I do not care to speak at present."

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Gen. Washburn left St. Paul early yesterday morning, and some time before Senator Ward's resolution was public property. His legislative friends, though, met the charges in two ways—one sat particularly defiant as to the accusations; the other seriously alarmed and afraid that the 62 votes of Thursday night would not be supplemented by 76 votes on Tuesday. Alvah Eastman, speaking as a close friend of the general, said:

"These charges are rather late, and can hardly bear fruit even if true, which I most certainly do not believe them to be. The choice of the caucus lay between Washburn and Sabin, and more of the members preferred the former. Scheffer helped nominate Washburn, and he certainly was not bribed, nor was anyone else in my opinion."

Mr. Donnelly was silent and morose. He would neither assert nor deny that money was used. He had not received all of the votes pledged to him, but declined to say what had induced them to desert. Senator Sabin was mum also on this point, but turned to a blue-looking friend with the remark:

"Why don't you whistle? That's the way to take these things."

To another friend whose tears began to flow when he took his hand, he said, with an arm around his neck, "Come, old fellow, don't take on so. You feel worse than I do."

Senator Buckman had heard of the use of money and considered that the absolute proof of it would warrant the nullification of any caucus, but beyond that he was silent. Representative Flynn was as close-mouthed as a clam.

"Yes, I know that the use of money is alleged, but—" and there he ended. Charley Gilman had heard of the use of money to buy votes, but would not say how well founded his information was. Senator Edwards considered the charges to be baseless and certain to fall to pieces.

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Out of all this idle talk and hints one thing was let drop by a member of the house in the hearing of the GLOBE:

"There were two men whose votes were purchased, and two more are suspected. The spending of the money used began Wednesday and continued Thursday. If action is taken in this matter it will not be for Sabin or through his influence, but by members of the house and senate interested in the maintenance of pure Republican principles. President Rice is subject to severe criticism for not having appointed that committee at once. If he does not, and Gen. Washburn does not insist on an investigation, the blot upon the party will be a shameful one."

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There is no certainty, despite this talk, that there will be an investigation or any departure from the caucus decision of Thursday night. Bribery charges are so frequent in campaigns that unless better proof is submitted to-day than there was yesterday, the thing may be dropped. There is a strong disposition among conservative members to not impugn Gen. Washburn's canvass on idle talk, nor to "whitewash" him if the assertions are true. If the senate committee is appointed to-day the house may order a similar committee of its own and the two take action at once.

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Part of the charges are said to rest upon the fact that after Washburn's loss of two votes on the third ballot, pledges were made of large sums of money for votes and that in this manner three or four votes were gained.

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The Democratic caucus held yesterday afternoon did not accomplish anything, and adjournment was taken until Monday night. All of the Democrats are not favorable to a party caucus. Another meeting was held last night, but sans results. If a full caucus attendance can be had Monday night Senator Durant will be the senatorial nominee.

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Over $10,000 is estimated to have changed hands on the caucus decision, although bets are being held pending the bribery investigation. Will Haskell is put down as winning $1,000, Senator Marcus Johnson $2,500, Alvah Eastman $200, and one lucky reporter $150. Senator Kellar is reported to have gone into the soup for $900, Joel Heatwole $100, S. Lowenstein $200, and a well-known newspaper man $250. One Stillwater man lost $600. There were bets on Sabin $200 to $50.

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If the Sabin men were the vanquished, they came in for a shower of congratulations yesterday for their generalship and gallant fight against odds. In the opinion of many, it is thought that Sabin had around him the strongest set of leaders ever gathered together in this state.

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Hon. G. G. Hartley, of Duluth, has been one of Senator Sabin's warmest and most intimate supporters. He expressed himself, when questioned as to the charges of bribery in the defeat of Mr. Sabin, in the following terms:

"Senator Sabin is, in my opinion, one of the best representatives the state has had. In point of ability, social and business character, he has no superior in Minnesota. His big, good heart has always been with the people. These qualifications, and his splendid social standing at Washington, have made him always willing and able to attend to the wants of his constituents, and he has been particularly careful of the interests of the rural districts. I believe he is nearer the hearts of the people than any of his competitors in this contest, and in my humble way I have done what was possible for him. I opposed Mr. Washburn to the best of my ability, and would do it again if the opportunity presented itself. Mr. Washburn's friends made a mistake in allowing their buzzards to attempt to spew filth on Senator Sabin's character through the columns of the great Republican press of these two cities. Senator Sabin's friends made an open-handed, gallant fight, and have the nerve to accept defeat. The caucus was a representative Republican caucus. Mr. Washburn carried it, and in my opinion no good friend of Senator Sabin will seek to smirch Mr. Washburn by accusing him of bribery or anything of the sort. That is not their fighting tactics, and if any such move is made it will not originate from Senator Sabin's friends."

ALL ARE LIFE-SIZE.

Col. Tom Lowry's dark beard descends from cheeks as rosy as a trumpeter's, but they were unusually rosy yesterday. They were the flush—a sort of hektograph flush—of victory. While not at the head of the Washburn column, as commander or manipulator of the forces, Col. Lowry deserves much of the credit for the Washburn triumph. He carries with him wherever he goes the prestige of success, and prestige has its effect. A senatorial fight is a battle with men, and men are human. His personality went further than argument, and it was not a case of argument, after all. 'Not even Senator Ward's "mickroscope" could discover the dialectics of a senatorial campaign, and the "you-will,-won't-you?" of the genial Lowry carried conviction by a more direct route than the knock-down appeals of older and more eloquent campaigners.

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H. F. Stevens and Albert Scheffer are dividing honors, in St. Paul, as among the file closers of the last Washburn charge, the former as an adept at systematic alignment and the latter as the organizer of a forlorn hope. Mr. Stevens, as the head of the important committee of the house, will have abundant opportunity to make for himself the brilliant record that his friends predict, while Mr. Scheffer is an old war-horse, retraveling political battlefields by no means new to him.

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There may be situations which bring out in bolder outlines the essential elements than the calm acceptance of defeat, but they are rare, and especially in politics. While the methods employed throughout the contest by Sabin's brilliant campaigner, Senator Buckman, have only served to elevate him in public esteem, his hearty acquiescence in the expressed will of the majority carried him a full notch higher. His attitude at the close of the battle was evidence of the earnest honesty of purpose which inspired him during its continuance.

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Bluff Bill King, of Minneapolis, whose leonine roar of triumph was heard all over the state house, is a good man in such an affray. He reaches out for an object with all the energy of a magnificent physique, and compels where he cannot persuade. With King's bluffness, the impressive unction of David M. Clough and the suave, Chesterfieldian blandness of Eugene Hay, a very strong cordon was laid about the Washburn forces.

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Accustomed alike to political rebuffs and political ten strikes, the figurative epidermis of the Baconian expounder and champion has become pretty well seasoned. The shrewdest observer would have confessed himself baffled in any attempt to discover the tinge of disappointment in his countenance as he opened his mail yesterday, and interestedly read of a heated discussion in Manchester, Eng., over a point in his last work.

STILL FOR SABIN.

The Minnesota Farmers Don't Want Washburn for Senator.

Special to the Globe.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Jan. 18.—The GLOBE this morning contains the announcement that Hon. W. D. Washburn has been chosen by the Republicans of the house and senate to represent our state as senator. How such a choice could have been made by farmer members of the house and senate will ever remain a mystery. On the trains this morning after the result of the caucus was known throughout the state, much excitement was manifest, as the people do not feel as though their rights had been subserved in this very important matter. Mr. Washburn's interests are not identical with those of the farmers of Northern Minnesota especially, and all hope that the result of the caucus will not be ratified on Tuesday next, when the final vote is cast. The writer is a resident of Northern Minnesota and knows well the sentiment of the people of that section. The farming public have rights that should be respected and interests that should be guarded, and the question is, will the millionaire give them proper recognition should he be their new senator. Northern Minnesota, with few exceptions, has desired the re-election of Mr. Sabin, for the reason that, regardless of all statements to the contrary, his interests have been with the people and for the people. His position has never placed him above the level of common humanity, and he has met adversity with a nerve and honor unparalleled in state politics; and the people still insist on seeing Mr. Sabin re-elected. Let our representatives and senators represent their constituents in an honorable and fearless manner, and support the farmers' friend and benefactor, D. M. Sabin.

PAGES OF PRECEDENTS.

Historical Allusions Under Discussion Among Members.

When the ballot was taken in the legislature on Jan. 21, 1875, C. H. Pettit, of Minneapolis, (one of the active Washburn managers at this time), who had been voting for Ramsey, changed his vote to McMillan, and the newspapers of that date contain this paragraph:

"Mr. Pettit, in explaining his vote, said that some, no doubt, would be surprised that he should change his vote from the gentleman for whom he had formerly voted, and an explanation was due from him. For reasons which he deemed it unnecessary to mention, he did not deem himself any longer bound by the caucus nomination."

The following is an extract from the legislative report of Jan. 22, 1875:

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

"Mr. Pettit rose to a personal explanation, reading the following extract from the Press of this morning:

The reason for the falling off in Senator Ramsey's vote was not learned by his friends until late in the afternoon. It was then declared that a sinister rumor had been whispered about in the morning just in time to afford a convenient pretext for the chairman of the Republican state central committee to bolt the nomination of his party, and to induce two other gentlemen to follow his adventuresome example. Until all the facts are unearthed about the matter—which Senator Ramsey and his friends are now vigorously engaged in doing—it would be premature to make public or to comment on one of the most preposterous pieces of political trickery which the canvass has yet developed. It is sufficient to say, that a gentleman who left the city yesterday, has been urgently telegraphed for by Senator Ramsey and his friends, to make an appearance to-day and explain his connection with an accommodating arrangement to supply Mr. Pettit with a pretext for opposing Senator Ramsey, for which the chairman of the state central committee has long been keenly searching, and for kindly volunteering to place the pretended evidence of corruption, for which he has been so long on the lookout, right under Mr. Pettit's inquisitive nose.

"The insinuation," Mr. Pettit said, "that a pretext was made in his interest was unjust, unfair and ungenerous, for every gentleman in the Hennepin delegation, and many others, knew that Mr. Ramsey was his second choice when the legislature met, for United States senator, though he reserved to himself the right to object to any one for that position should he believe that improper influences were brought to bear in his interest. Certain facts came to his knowledge yesterday morning that caused him to take the course he did, though, perhaps, these influences were extended without Senator Ramsey's knowledge. He was inclined to think such was the case, but he did not wish to be called in question in this manner and placed in a false light."

Two reports were made by the investigating committee, one simply submitting the testimony without conclusion, and the other declaring the charge of the attempt to use improper influences proven. It is sufficient for present purposes and precedent to state as a historical fact that Mr. Pettit never again cast his vote for the caucus nominee after his original desertion.

ANOTHER BOLT.

The Recent Caucus Nominee Figured Prominently in 1875.

All through the campaign there has been a great deal of talk relative to the course of Mr. Washburn when he was a candidate for the senate fourteen years ago, and his friends declined to be bound by the caucus. Senator Davis, then governor, was the leading disturbing element at that time, and hence Mr. Washburn's part has not been so generally remembered.

A Republican caucus was held on Jan. 14, 1875, at which eighty-three were present, being every Republican in the legislature. There were several ballots, the last one standing:

Ramsey	40
Davis	20
Washburn	14
Austin	9
Total	83

An adjournment was then taken until the next evening. The Davis men absented themselves the second night, but the Washburn men did not. The last ballot that night stood:

Ramsey	42
Washburn	12

The nomination of Ramsey was then made unanimous, and it was claimed to be binding, certainly on all present, especially as his 42 votes were a majority of all the Republicans in the legislature. The Washburn men, notably those from Hennepin county, refused to abide the decision of the caucus, five of them voting for Washburn early in the fight. In this way Senator Ramsey was defeated and finally withdrawn. After Ramsey's withdrawal Washburn spurted up to 39 votes in the legislature, when he, too, was withdrawn. But by refusing to abide by the caucus he accomplished his object of defeating Ramsey.

WHO HAS THE KEY?

Ninety-Seven Ballots Fail to Break the Deadlock in the West Virginia Senate.

Special to the Globe.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 18.—At to-night's session of the senate seven more ballots were taken, but the deadlock is not yet broken. Senator Carr left Miner and voted for Morrison one ballot, but with no result. After half an hour's session the body adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SEEFIELD IN THE SOUP

The Heaviest Grain Dealer in Minnesota Fails for Half a Million.

He Left Home on Wednesday and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Divekeeper Sullivan Rounded Up by a Wisconsin Sheriff.

Dr. Kate Bushnell Prosecutes a Badger Statesman for Obscenity.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Jan. 18.—The failure is announced to-day of Charles W. Seefield, of St. Charles, one of the heaviest grain dealers of Southern Minnesota. The air is full of all sorts of stories, some placing his liabilities as high as $500,000. He has been considered a plunger, and has been buying very heavily of both wheat and barley, paying such high prices that none of the other dealers would meet him. He has not only bought himself, but has bought largely through commission houses. It has been rumored here for a month that he was in the hole. The details of his liabilities are unknown and it is hard to learn anything accurate. One of his best friends in the city places them in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. Rosenbaum, of Chicago, it is said, has a balance of $180,000 against him on their books but a good deal of this is protected by collateral in the shape of barley, which is stored in Chicago, awaiting a favorable market. He is also indebted heavily to Foss & Strong, and Guntenberg and Kroeshell, of Chicago; E. P. Brown, of Milwaukee; Tiechman & Co., of St. Louis, and other firms in amounts which are not known. He drew on Tiechman & Co., of St. Louis, but recently for $7,000, but Mr. Sontry, of this city, but a day or two since shipped them fifteen carloads of barley, so they are nearly covered. Mr. Seefield left St. Charles Wednesday night for the West on the train which leaves Winona at 9:35. He went as far as Owatonna, and on reaching there asked the conductor what time he could catch a train for St. Paul. He was informed that the train left at 5 o'clock, and replying that he would have to wait some time, he got off from the train. He has not been heard from since by any of his friends. He has been in business nineteen years, and operated nineteen elevators. His property is probably worth $100,000, including a new grist mill at St. Charles, one at Arlington, Dak., and a good deal of grain. He failed four years ago for about $95,000, and settled at 50 cents on the dollar.

Seefield's property at St. Charles has been attached by Deputy Sheriff Hendel, on a claim of $17,000, by G. W. Van Dusen & Co.

ECHOES OF A ST. PAUL CRASH.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 17.—Long & Glennan's dry goods store was closed this noon by the sheriff on an attachment sworn out by J. N. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, on a note for $527. The liabilities amount to about $12,000, while the assets are about $8,000. The creditors are: J. V. Farwell & Co., $8,500; German-American bank, St. Paul, $2,700; St. Paul Trust company, assignee of E. Allen & Co., $2,500, and other small creditors. The firm has made an assignment to W. W. P. McConnell. The failure is due to inability of the firm to meet some pressing obligations in its debts. E. Allen & Co., of St. Paul, formerly owned this store, and it was purchased of them before the Allen failure.

A TUMBLE IN CLOTHING.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., Jan. 18.—The firm of Barret & Lichtenstein, proprietors of what is known the B. & L Department store, the largest retail mercantile establishment in Des Moines, failed today, with liabilities approximating $75,000. Claims aggregating upwards of $80,000 have already been filed, and papers for attachment are being made out for numerous other claimants. Among those who have already filed claims are J. R. Farwell, for $7,500; Iowa National bank, $4,500; N. Elkson, $3,500; H. Barrett, $2,985; Frank Solomon, $2,000; M. Hecht, $3,094. The Iowa National bank initiated the movement by filing an attachment. Bradstreet's agency here has received notification from creditors in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Troy, Buffalo and other points, and from this source it is learned that the firm has not, for some time, been considered sound in financial circles. Both members of the firm were formerly partners in the boot and shoe business in Chicago and failed. Lichtenstein subsequently engaged in business in Missouri and again failed. They came to Des Moines about a year and a half ago with a supposed capital of $50,000.

A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

C. C. Ziegler, a Minneapolis Contractor Commits Self-Murder.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 18.—C. C. Ziegler, a well known contractor and builder of West Superior, formerly of Minneapolis, committed suicide by shooting himself this afternoon. Ziegler and family occupied rooms in the second story of the Columbia restaurant. Ziegler was left alone for a few hours this afternoon, his wife and children having gone out to visit. About 3:30 o'clock the report of a pistol brought several persons to the family parlor where they discovered Ziegler's body lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his forehead. Evidently he had stood before the mirror in order that he might see to place the revolver in such a position as to blow his brains out. Medical aid was useless and after lingering in great agony for about two hours Ziegler expired. The cause of the deed is attributed to despondency, caused by business troubles. The deceased was a successful builder and the owner of considerable valuable real estate in West Superior. He leaves a widow and two small children.

Dr. Guernon Buried.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Jan. 18.—The remains of Dr. A. Guernon, who died in St. Paul last Tuesday of heart disease, were buried here yesterday afternoon. The religious services were held this morning at the German Catholic church. The deceased was a resident of this city for many years, and was universally respected. Deputy collector Nelson, accompanied by the eldest daughter of the deceased, who is teaching at St. Vincent, Minn., were present at the funeral.

ROUNDED UP BY A SHERIFF.

Divekeeper Sullivan Comes to Grief Within a Few Rods of Home.

ASHLAND, Jan. 18.—A day or two ago a dispatch from Minneapolis contained the information that "a fellow named Sullivan, proprietor of a stockaded den of vice near Hurley, was in that city recruiting girls for his nefarious business." The dispatch further stated that the police had an eye on Sullivan, but it is certain they did not keep a very vigilant watch on him. Anyone who has lived in Northern Wisconsin knows that there is no stockaded den near Hurley or anywhere else in Ashland county. But it is a fact that girls are induced to leave cities and to live a life of shame in the pineries against their own will. Sullivan went to a laundry in Minneapolis, and awaiting his opportunity, addressed two comely young girls who came out of the place of employment at the noon hour. Sullivan represented that he was a hotel proprietor at Spooner, Wis., and that he was short of help. Dazzling offers were held out to the innocent girls in glowing terms by the denkeeper, who finally prevailed upon the women to accompany him. As the train sped onward the pretty young charges of the denkeeper began to grow suspicious and made some inquiries of the brakeman, which awakened the latter's suspicion that all was not right. He communicated his ideas to the conductor, and soon the real state of things dawned upon the latter official's mind. His course of action was mapped out in an instant. When the train stopped at a small station in the forest the wary railroad official left a message with the telegraph operator, which was flashed over the wire to Phillips, and a few minutes later was delivered into the hands of Sheriff Bailey, of Price county. When the train reached Phillips, the sheriff, despite the vigorous protestations of the villian, took him in charge. The girls will be returned to their homes, but what disposition will be made of their abductor has not yet been decided by the authorities. Sullivan is the keeper of the lowest kind of a resort at Pence, a few miles from Hurley on the Central road. The lowest class of laborers at Pence's mine, a few rods from the little town, are catered to by this dive-keeper. His house is in the center of the town, and has flourished unchecked for some time. The place was run by Jack Mahoney in his lifetime, and of the numerous dens run by him this one is the vilest. It is likely that Sullivan will spend a year or two behind the bars at Waupun for attempting to ruin the lives of these two innocent young women.

FIELDING'S FOLLY.

Dr. Kate Bushnell Prosecutes a Badger for Using Obscene Language.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—James Fielding, the man sent north some time ago to investigate the dives, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Hiram Johnson, a prominent worker in the local W. C. T. U. The charge is "using obscene language to an unmarried female," the aggrieved lady being Dr. Kate Bushnell, of northern den investigation fame. The difficulty arose during an interview between Dr. Bushnell and some friends and Fielding in the office of the state board of charities and reform, where the latter is employed. Fielding became incensed at the tirades of the visitors, who accused him of several untruths, and with going on his superficial journey to the north in order to retain his job at the capitol. He thereupon repeated an obscene story concerning Dr. Bushnell, and declared it contained as much truth as the imputations placed on him. Fielding was released on his own recognizance, and will appear before the municipal court in the morning.

FELL NINETY FEET.

A Montana Miner Drops Down a Shaft and Escapes Injury.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18.—Brady Hanson, a miner working near Helena, had a miraculous escape from death yesterday. He started to descend the shaft of a mine, but his boots were covered with snow and at the second step he slipped and was landed to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of ninety-two feet. The shaft runs down vertically fifty-two feet, then pitches to an incline at an angle of 83 deg. down forty-two feet. After striking at the beginning of the incline he slid the rest of the distance, striking the bucket at the bottom. The only apparent injury received was a wound on the bridge of his nose.

Father Cogan's Death.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK CENTER, Jan. 18.—Father D. J. Cogan, who died on Wednesday of ulceration of the stomach, was buried from the Irish Catholic church, of which he had for the past two years been the much-loved and respected pastor at 10 a. m. to-day. He had been identified prominently with the educational interests of Sauk Center for the past seven or eight years, and with the Catholic religion of the whole Northwestern part of the state for a much longer period. He was for over five years proprieter and principal of the Cogan Academy of Individual Instruction, one of the most noted educational institutions of the Northwest. His funeral was one of the largest ever known in this part of the state. The pupils and professors of the academy of which he had been principal attended the funeral en masse, as did nearly the whole town.

A Big Undertaking.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18.—The largest mining tunnel in Montana has been begun at the Jay Gould mine in Lewis and Clark counties. It is to be 4,300 feet long, extending directly into the mountains, and will involve and expenditure of $50,000 and will require sixteen months for its completion. It is being driven some 500 feet below the lower level, or over a thousand feet from the surface. When the work shall have been completed an upraise will be made to connect with the main workings which at the present time comprise 3,000 feet of levels. The Jay Gould paid $223,000 in dividends last year.

Fatally Injured.

Special to the Globe.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., Jan. 18.—B. C. B. Foster, one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, was thrown from his cutter last evening while on his way to church and sustained injuries about the head which will prove fatal. Mr. Foster is very widely and favorably known in this section.

Recruits for Stordock's Army.

Special to the Globe.

LUVERNE, Minn., Jan. 18.—Ed Birdsing, indicted for grand larceny in the first degree, and Walter M. Raymond, charged with assault in the second degree upon Jailer Clegg, of this place, were sentenced this morning by Judge Perkins, of the district court, the former to five and the latter to two and one-half years in the Stillwater penitentiary.

OPEN RIGHT THROUGH.

The Missouri Forgot to Close Up at Sioux City in 1888.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Jan. 18.—It was late yesterday afternoon when the Missouri river at this point was closed by ice, although the ferryboat has not made trips for two days on account of the submerged landings, caused by Tuesday's heavy rains. Your correspondent has made inquiry among the older inhabitants, but none could remember a year when the river closed at a later date. An accurate record has been kept for nearly thirty years and it shows nothing like it. The record will hereafter show that the river did not close in 1888, being open from the early spring until the 17th of January, 1889. The record is as follows:

1870	Dec. 20	1880	Nov. 8
1871	Nov. 23	1881	Dec. 30
1872	Nov. 10	1882	Dec. 1
1873	Dec. 4	1883	Dec. 18
1874	Nov. 25	1884	Dec. 17
1875	Nov. 28	1885	Dec. 7
1876	Dec. 1	1886	Nov. 28
1877	Nov. 29	1887	Nov. 27
1878	Dec. 18	1888	
1879	Dec. 9	1889	Jan. 17

Cupid at North Branch.

Special to the Globe.

PINE CITY, Jan. 18.—John D. Vaughn, treasurer of Pine county, and Miss Katie Hurley, daughter of Michael Hurley, Esq., of North Branch, were married Jan. 15. The ceremony was witnessed by a select company of the friends and relatives of the contracting couple at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Lynch, assisted by Rev. Father Carey, of Rush City, officiating. The wedding reception and breakfast were at the residence of James Hurley, Esq., brother of the bride. The rich and numerous collection of wedding presents were substanial tokens of the high esteem entertained by the friends for the bride and groom. They started south on a short wedding tour at noon. They will make Pine City their future home.

An Eight-Foot Vein of Coal.

Special to the Globe.

CENTERVILLE, Dak., Jan. 18.—The discovery of an eight-foot vein of coal, two miles from this place, at a depth of 278 feed, two weeks ago, caused much excitement that has in nowise diminished. Every train brings inquiries, and many strangers are here seeking employment and offering their aid in developing the find. Local capitalists have organized a prospecting company with an authorized capital of $300,000, and have ordered improved machinery which is expected in a short time, when active work will be immediately begun. Leases have been secured of the land where the find is located, and several tracts adjoining. If there is value in the vein, as is confidently thought by the people here, it will soon be developed.

The Remains of Willis Downs.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Jan. 18.—The remains of Willis downs, the lumberman, who committed suicide at Barron, were brought to this city last evening and buried in Lakeview cemetery, near those of his fsther, who was one of the first settlers of the Chippewa valley, and died here several years ago.

Only Three Deaths.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK CENTRE, Jan. 18.—Diptheria has been prevalent to such an extent in West Union, just northwest of here, ever since before Christmas that the schools have been closed. It has now so far abated that the schools will be opened again next week. Only two or three deaths have resulted.

Both Arms Blown Off.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18.—Michael Loftus, a miner, while thawing out giant powder over a stove, to-day, had both arms blown off and both eyes injured so severely that he may lose his sight. There are slight hopes of his recovery. He has relatives in Missouri and Illinois.

School Superintendents Meet.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Jan. 18.—The school superintendents of Ashland, Barron, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Jackson, Pepin, Eau Claire, Marathon, Pierce, Sawyer, St. Croix, Taylor and Trempealeau counties held a two days' convention here, closing this afternoon. J. B. Thayer, state superintendent of public instruction, presided, and various educational problems were discussed.

Slade's Ambition Squelched.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 18.—The district court adjourned to-day after a term of two weeks. A large number of civil and criminal cases were settled. Judge Severance denied the motion of the attorney for the creditors of Schalein & Meinstein for the appointment of G. W. Slade as receiver instead of John W. Hoerr, the present receiver. The petit jury was discharged this forenoon.

Will Lose Both Legs.

Special to the Globe.

TOWER, Minn., Jan. 18.—Hans Peterson, a Scandinavian woodsman, was badly frozen at a timber camp east of here to-day and will lose his legs. All efforts to obtain the support of Ely for a new county out of St. Louis and Cook are unavailable. The thermometer registered 30 below zero at an early hour this morning.

Well-Grounded Suspicion.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., Jan. 18.—Robert Smith, of Springdale, was arrested here this morning on suspicion. He retired at his hotel, last night, with his face perfectly smooth, but when leaving on an early train he was discovered to be disguised in full beard and long hair. He proves to be a horse thief.

Harvesting the Ice Crop.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Jan. 18.—The ice men of this city started to fill their ice houses to-day, and will rush things while the cold weather lasts. The ice in the Missouri is about ten inches thick, and the weather is cold but clear.

An Anti-Prohibition Organ.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Jan. 18.—The Liberty Bee, a new weekly paper to be started in this city, will issue its first paper on the 22d. It is an anti-Prohibition organ, and opposed to all sumptuary laws. R. T. Warner is editor and Postmaster Thomas manager.

Accident or Suicide?

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18.—The body of Joseph Lee was found on the Northern Pacific track near Bozeman last night terribly mangled. It is unknown whether his death was accidental or suicide.

Parental Responsibility Charged.

Special to the Globe.

RHINELANDER, Wis., Jan. 18.—John Shefler, the newly-elected county clerk, was arrested to-day for bastardy. The complainant is a servant girl at Eagle River.

WALSH IS A WINNER.

He Will Retain His Seat in the Dakota Territorial Council.

Montana Legislators Decline to Interfere With the Affairs of Utah.

Badger Statesmen Think They Have Solved the Prison Labor Problem.

Billy Mahone Says Negroes Need Not Hope for Cabinet Positions.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 18.—The crowd of visitors at the capitol to-day ignored the house and crowded into the council chamber to listen to the argument in the Walsh-Winship contest which occupied all day. Walsh retains his seat. The vote was taken in executive session and is said to have been 15 to 6, Cameron not voting. In the house Fletcher introduced a bill appropriating $58,500 for a university at Aberdeen; by Newman, for a Normal school at Milnor, and providing for an appropriation of twenty sections of school land after admission as a state; by Parker, a resolution providing for the appointment of a special commission to investigate the Jamestown asylum; by Aikens, providing a method for assessing railroads; by Mallery, regulating the sale of liquor by druggists; by Royer, regulating telephones and limiting the fees to 25 cents per message and $5 per month for the use of the instrument. The council bill calling for an investigation of the Yankton asylum trouble passed the house; also the house bill scaling down the notorious $5 notary public fee, from which the governor gets the necessary additional clerk hire. The governor's message will be considered on Tuesday. The committee on territorial affairs is working on the Elliott constitutional convention bill. The chairman stated to-night in a private conversation that the committee was in doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure and find no precedent save that of South Dakota, which no one attempts to defend. If favorably reported, Fargo will be the place recommended for holding the convention. Most of the members of the legislature and several territorial officers left this evening for Grand Forks. The governor did not accompany the party.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.

Montana Solons Decline to Meddle With the Affairs of Momondom.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18.—A resolution was introduced in the Montana legislature yesterday, protesting against the admission of Utah to statehood. It passed the upper house, but was defeated in the lower branch. The members of the lower house say they feel that Montana has no right to interfere with another territory's affairs. Both branches of the legislature are Republican. A message passed the upper house of the legislature to-day asking congress to donate the abandoned Fort Ellis military reservation to the territory, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural and mechanical college. The reservation is in the richest section of Montana and has not been used for four or five years. It comprises 30,000 acres.

FAVOR CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Badger Statesmen Think They Have Solved the Prison Labor Problem.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—Bills were introduced in the legislature to-day amending the laws punishing the abduction of females for immoral purposes by removing the "previous chaste character" clause; permitting town insurance companies to operate in as many as twenty-five different towns; making the open season for deer shooting between Nov. 1 and Dec. 10; permitting counties to levy a tax of two-fifths of 1 mill to be employed for the relief of indigent soldiers and their families, and amending the charter of the city of Hudson. The special committee appointed by the legislature of two years ago to investigate the subject of convict labor, rendered its report. The committee has traveled all over the country, and after examining the systems in operation in several states, reports favorably to the retention by the state of the present contract system. The report is very lengthy, embracing considerable over a hundred pages of type-written matter. Both houses have adjourned until Tuesday morning.

CONSULTING THE CHIEF.

Dapper Johnny Davenport, the New York Supervisor of Elections, Visits Gen. Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—President-Elect Harrison received a visit today from a very distinguished and mysterious New Yorker. He was a dapper, boyish-looking little fellow, and did not alight from the 11 o'clock train at the depot, but jumped off at the crossing as the train entered the depot, carrying nothing but a small satchel. He hastily entered the first carriage he came to, pulled down the curtains and was driven hastily to the residence of a well known politician and state official. Shortly after 12 o'clock he drove to Gen. Harrison's and was closeted with the president-elect for over an hour. Nobody else was present, and the conference took place in a room where the visitor could not be seen by other callers. About 2 o'clock the little stranger emerged from the house, furtively looked up and down the street, and in a second was again ensconced in the carriage behind the curtains. He drove direct to the Union depot, entered the station by a side gate, thus escaping the crowd, and entered the sleeper attached to the 2:20 train, and was off for New York. The mysterious visitor was none other than John I. Davenport, better known as "Johnny Davenport," the supervisor of elections in New York city. He tried hard to make the visit without the correspondents' knowledge of it, and nearly succeeded, for he talked with no one but the aforesaid state official, Gen. Harrison and the hackman. He did not come here in the interest of either Platt or Miller, nor of any other cabinet aspirant. His mission was, of course, political, but not of an office-seeking character. He probably answered a few questions on New York political matters that the president-elect wanted to be posted on, and no doubt told the general a number of interesting incidents during the hour they were together.

ALTOGETHER TOO PREVIOUS.

Brigadier Bill Mahone Says Harrison's Cabinet Will Not Include a Negro.

Special to the Globe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—Before leaving here last night Gen. William Mahone, of Virginia, was waited upon by a number of young colored Republicans, who asked him to say something about the colored question in politics. He advised them not to draw the color line too tightly, as it would drive off a great many Democrats, who would otherwise be pacified and won over to a new political organization which would more evenly distribute party and public patronage. He advised that the colored element should act wisely, and not be imprudent or unnecessarily aggressive. If they pursued any other line of conduct it would be injurious, and might prevent the coalition which he looked forward to between the negroes and the conservative whites in the South. He was asked what he thought of a colored man in Harrison's cabinet.

"I have heard," was the reply, "that the colored men desire representation in the cabinet, but they are too advanced in asserting themselves in that particular. It is not approved of by the Republican party as a whole. There are fanatics who desire such a consummation, but none others. In unity of sentiment with the larger and more liberal element of the Republican party, I do not approve of any such pretension. In fact, I regard such a proposition too absurd to enter to any degree into the factorage of the political situation. There will be no colored man in Harrison's cabinet. The time for that has not yet arrived. I do not approve of colored men thrusting themselves forward as candidates for prominent positions. However correct it may be in American citizenship and the ultra-Republican creed for such candidacy, it is wrong in policy just now. The colored man is entitled to all the rights that properly pertain to him, but his place is not at the extreme front yet. My advice is for the negro to address his energies and enterprises to industrial and educational matters until such time as they shall undoubtedly be qualified for the higher places of trust and emolument. If the negro persists in putting himself forward unduly he will alienate his best friends. The best minds of the North and of the Republican party feel that he is a heavy load to carry, and so feel Senator Hoar and other great men, who are, at this date, bound to admit that it was a great mistake to make him a participant in a function of government which requires intelligence and a judious use of franchise to discharge properly."

GENTLEMEN FROM GEORGIA

They Call on Gen. Harrison and Urge the Claim of Col. Buck for a Cabinet Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—Gen. Harrison's principal callers to-day were the Georgia visitors, Col. Albert E. Buck, of Atlanta; Dr. C. W. Arnold, of Albany, and R. D. Locke, of Macon.

"It may not be discreet for us to talk much of politics," said Dr. Arnold this evening. "At present our position is somewhat delicate; still it can do no harm to state what our ideas of the needs of the South are. Down there the one predominating question is that of race. Until that is removed, we cannot hope for the prosperity which we desire. The only possible manner of disposing of it is by a division of the white vote. We think Gen. Harrison has it in his power to cause this division if he is given fully to understand the situation in which we of the South are placed. What we ask is a fair representation in its principal appointments. We have many able men who are popular and have the confidence of all parties, and whose appointment would greatly strengthen the Republican party in the South. These are not all Republicans. Democratic leaders who have shown themselves worthy of recognition are not wanting, and they should not be slighted. It will make them and their followers our friends and at the same time show them that we are first for the good of the country and not bound narrowly to party."

Col. Buck was sent for by the president-elect, and his long conference this afternoon is regarded as very important. He visited Gen. Harrison at 1. His colleagues—Arnold and Locke—held their interview an hour later, and after they had been closeted with Col. Buck on his return they all expressed great satisfaction at this visit, and intimate that their views on Southern political matters are acquiesced in by the president-elect. Dr. Arnold and Locke are earnest advocates of Col. Buck for a cabinet place, but they declare

BUCK IS NOT A CANDIDATE,

and has not made the least effort in his own behalf. This statement is borne out by other Southern delegates that have visited here. That Col. Buck's name stands pretty high upon the list of possible, and even probable, cabinet appointees is conceded to-night by several astute politicians, who catch every political breeze that blows hereabouts. Buck had a private interview with Col. John C. New this evening. He would not be interviewed as to what passed between himself and Gen. Harrison, but expresses himself as highly gratified at the result. There are those who think the distinguished Georgian was notified that a great honor might be tendered him at an early day. Of all the numerous Southern delegates that have been here pressing the name of some favor te son for a cabinet position, it is noteworthy that not one of them had an ill word against Buck. The Arkansas people, while urging Gen. Powell Clayton, spoke highly of Buck; so did the Alabama delegates, who presented ex-Gov. Smith's name. The Virginia visitors, who boomed Gen. Mahone, all had something pleasant to say of Buck; likewise the delegates from North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. It thus appears that while Buck has had no strong delegations here urging his appointment, he is the second choice of a very large majority of the Southerners who have been here. Col. Buck is a native of Maine, and was colonel of a Maine regiment. He is about fifty-two years old, moved South at the close of the rebellion and was the first Republican congressman elected from the Mobile, Ala., district. When Judge Woods was elevated to the United States circuit court bench for Georgia and Alabama he appointed Buck clerk of the circuit and district courts, with headquarters at Atlanta. Buck

HEADED THE GEORGIA DELEGATION

at the Chicago convention, and is chairman of the Republican state committee of Georgia. In the state contest he supported the Prohibition movement, thus co-operating politically with a very powerful and respectable wing of the Democratic party. Last, but not least, the colonel is a good Presbyterian, so that if he is invited into President Harrison's cabinet, he will be theologically as well as politically in accord with the administration. The Georgians leave for home in the morning. Other visitors were Hon. W. S. Wentworthy, of Oskaloosa, Io.; G. T. Anthony, of New York, a relative of the late Senator Anthony, and Frederick Simon, of Salt Lake, who wants the new administration to inaugurate a holy crusade against polygamy.

Not Worthy of Notice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—In the house this morning something like a breeze was caused by the introduction of a resolution setting forth that Senator Gibbs, of Georgia had recently defamed the memory of Abraham Lincoln by characterizing him as a "bastard by birth and a fanatic in life," and denouncing that statement on behalf of the people of Illinois. It was objected to as a matter beneath the dignity of notice by the house, and went over under the rules.