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SHOUT NOW, YE SERFS

The Conferrees on the Omnibus Bill Have Reached An Agreement.

Their Report Admits the Two Dakotas, Washington and Montana to Statehood.

All Are to Be Admitted by Proclamation by the President.

May 15 Is the Date Fixed for Holding Constitutional Conventions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—After many hours' consultation the conferrees on the omnibus territorial bill reached a conclusion at 6 o'clock this evening, and to-night Messrs. Platt and Springer are preparing the report to accompany the return of the bill to the two houses to-morrow. The bill as agreed to by the conferrees fixes the names of the two Dakotas as North Dakota and South Dakota. The people of South Dakota are to vote upon the adoption of the Sioux Falls constitution May 14, and the location of the capital is to be settled by election. On the same date, the residents of North Dakota, Washington and Montana may vote for the election of delegates to constitutional conventions and for a full list of state officers. On the the first Tuesday in October the people may vote upon the constitutions proposed by the conventions and if adopted, after the president's proclamation to that effect, the governors of each may order an election of members of the legislature and of representatives in congress. The legislatures may meet and elect two senators, each in time to take their seats at the beginning of the first regular session of the Fifty-first congress in December next, at which time the representatives shall also be admitted to seats. These provisions apply also to the senators and representatives from South Dakota.

MOODY IN BAD ODOR.

Dakotans at the Capital Suggest That He Be Buried Politically.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Moody thinks Mr. Springer is out of sorts because the papers publish that Hon. S. S. Cox has received within the past few days numerous telegrams from Dakotans thanking him for his efforts in perfecting the admission bill to suit their ideas. At the same time Sunset Cox is annoyed by the publication that "it was not Mr. Cox's single-handed efforts that secured the passage of his resolution in regard to South Dakota Saturday. Two of the territorial delegates, Toole, of Montana, and Voorhees, of Washington, did the heavy hustling for votes, and they corralled the fourteen Democratic votes that secured the triumph for Mr. Cox." But there are worse differences of opinion than these. Judge Moody insists that Mr. Springer is trying to kill his own omnibus bill by giving South Dakota only an enabling act. Mr. Springer positively asserted to-day to the GLOBE correspondent that he is merely carrying out the wishes of the people as represented by Delegate Gifford and Delegate-elect Mathews; Mr. Springer said: "I am a member of a conference committee and cannot divulge our points of difference, but I feel at liberty to state that Judge Moody has wholly misrepresented me. He is trying to compel the people to vote for the Sioux Falls constitution or else remain in a territorial condition indefinitely. I am trying to give them a fair opportunity to vote untrammeled for or against that constitution." Your correspondent saw Messrs. Gifford and Mathews, and they confirmed Springer's statements. Mr. Mathews says: "I am not afraid of the people. If this fight were my fight, i'd want the people to vote on that constitution untrammeled, but it isn't my fight, for I am not yet a delegate." Conversations this afternoon with Delegates Toole and Voorhees, the young gentlemen who certainly worked the amendments to the bill through the house eliminating New Mexico, and leaving out a vote on division, demonstrated that they are both hot in the collar about Moody. To-day the distinguished and diplomatic senator-elect is standing almost wholly alone defending the Sioux Falls constitution. History will show whether this is right, or whether, as some here say, it is a wrong prompted only by self-interest. To-night it appears that Moody will not yield, and Springer will not yield. When I say Moody will not yield, I mean Platt, who is

UNDER MOODY'S CONTROL.

Delegate Voorhees says: "If this bill fails, the people of Dakota ought to bury Moody out of sight politically. He has taught Republican senators that the Sioux Falls constitution or nothing should be their motto, and thus our millions of people in four territories are slaughtered. It seems to me to be almost infamous." Delegate Toole says: "I shall not wear myself out begging my friends to concede any more than has been conceded. It is evident that nothing can be done unless we crawl and beg our friends also to creep in the dust before the people of South Dakota, or rather before one who claims to represent the people of that fair territory." These things are unfavorable to Judge Moody. There seems to be nothing favorable or creditable to him to-night. The morrow may change the complexion of affairs. It would seem that he must perforce of circumstances yield his views on this Sioux Fall constitution ratification matter. His position is at least questionable.

SEMINOLES WANT CASH.

As to the Amount, They Are Willing to Leave It to the Generosity of Congress.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The president sent to congress to-day a letter from Secretary Vilas, transmitting a communication from delegates representing the Seminole Indians. The secretary says this communication seeks to place the claim of the Seminole people for additional compensation on account of their lands ceded to the United States in 1866, upon the same foundation as that of the Creek nation, whose agreement was recently submitted to congress. The secretary, however, says that there is an important difference between the Creek and Seminole treaties, a condition of the former limiting the right of the United States to the lands to the location of other civilized tribes upon them. He says that the delegates insist that the cession was made with the same understanding as that pressed in the Creek agreement, and they ask that the matter be submitted to congress, whose determination they are perfectly willing to abide by. Any new cession of the lands, he adds, cannot give the United States any new title in law to them. In the communication the Seminoles say they sold 2,169,080 acres of their lands ceded in 1866, for 15 cents an acre, solely because they desired that no white men in the disturbed condition of things should secure a foothold in the Indian territory. Much of the land ceded, they assert, was worth $2.50 or more an acre, and would not have been sold for less for any other purpose than that expressed in the act of cession, viz: The location of friendly Indians and the freedmen upon to them.

HARRIS GETS HOT.

The Senator From Tennessee Wants to Know Why Grover's Nominations Have Not Been Confirmed.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The senate to-day considered the sundry civil appropriation bill. The credentials of Senators Berry and Harris for their new terms were presented, read and placed on file. Mr. Blair presented a memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a constitutional amendment proposed by him in relation to public schools, and asked to have it printed in the Record. Mr. Sherman objected. Mr. Blair said he would introduce it in a speech. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for recent reports relating to sugar investigations, improper allowances for damages to imported merchandise and undervaluation in woolen and worsted goods. Agreed. The senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Vest's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference on the direct tax bill was agreed to last Saturday. Mr. Vest proceeded to state his objections to the bill itself. Twenty-eight years, he said, had elapsed since the legislation under which the direct tax was collected, and there was no pretense, never had been, and never could be that that law was not constitutional in every part. If the government was pressed for money the bill would not receive votes enough to make it respectable. No more glaring illustration of the danger of a surplus could be offered. Mr. Sherman said that the text of the bill had been passed by both houses and was thus beyond their reach. The motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 8, nays 48. The conference report now goes to the house for its action. The senate proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Harris interrupted the reading of the bill, and said: "In support of a motion which I desire to make, I will state that I find in the Record that 458 new nominations have been sent to the senate by the president; of these 133 were regular promotions in the navy, army and marine hospital service, and were all confirmed. But of the 325 other nominations (the great majority of which had been made to fill official vacancies), there were only forty-eight confirmations and no rejections, leaving 277 not acted upon. Out of 261 presidential postmasters nominated only twenty-three had been confirmed, leaving 238 not yet confirmed or rejected. He moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was rejected by a party vote—yeas 24, nays 26.

Mr. Harris—I shall give the senate an opportunity to vote on this motion every day to the end of the session.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The senate amendment to pay to Mrs. Waite $8,745, the balance of one year's salary of the late Chief Justice Waite, gave rise to debate. It was finally agreed to—yeas 28, nays 16. The senators voting in the negative were Bate, Barry, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Plumb, Reagan, Vest and Walthall. The amendment appropriating $40,000 each for statues of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and Gen. John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to, and Mr. Daniel gave notice that after all the committee amendments were disposed of, he would offer a similar amendment for a statue to Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment making honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and children eligible to transfer and promotion, subject only to such examination as may be prescribed by heads of departments, and without competitive examination. Without completing the bill, the senate at 6 p. m. adjourned.

AN OBNOXIOUS MEASURE.

Filibustering in the House Over the Direct Tax Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The house to-day considered the postoffice appropriation bill. Pursuant to agreemnt, the floor was accorded for one hour to the committee on printing. Several joint resolutions were passed. The house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. The pending motion, offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to strike out the paragraph regulating the salaries of assistant postmasters, was lost. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered an amendment fixing the salary of the assistant postmaster at Chicago at $3,200. Rejected. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to reduce the minimum salary of stenographers to postmasters from $1,200 to $800. Debate followed. It was interrupted for the purpose of considering the conference report on the bill to repay the direct tax, which was presented by Mr. Caswell, who stated that Mr. Oates, of Alabama, had refused to sign the report. In view of the necessity for early action on the conference report, he must demand the previous question. Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration, and Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas; Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky; and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, put in quick, interjecting motions to adjourn, to take a recess, and to adjourn until Thursday. Finally Mr. Caswell withdrew the conference report and announced that he would call it up to-morrow. The house then resumed the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The pending amendment, reducing to $800 a year the minimum salaries of stenographers to postmasters, was defeated. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 7:30 p. m. There is a suspicion in the minds of the friends of the bill to repay the direct tax that the lively opposition in the house to the reception of the conference report on that bill to-day and the filibustering against its consideration were the result of an intimation from the president that he would prefer not to have to choose between an approval of the bill or a direct veto. If action on the bill is delayed beyond to-morrow, or if there should be a failure on the part of the senate committee on enrolled bills to deliver the bill to the president before next Thursday, the way will be open to a "pocket veto;" or in other words the president may avail himself of his constitutional right to hold the bill ten days, which would carry it over the 4th of March, when it could not be signed and would therefore fail.

A PARODY ON LEGISLATION.

The session of the house to-night was a perfect parody on legislation. It was called for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs. The first bill called up was one appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to the memory of the victims of the prison ships. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, raised the point of no quorum against this measure and it was withdrawn. But although the bone of contention was thus removed, the contention still remained, and Felix Campbell, of New York, irritated at the defeat by one man of a measure in which he was specially interested, determined that no measure called up should receive favorable consideration. Consequently Mr. Campbell raised the point of no quorum against it, and it was withdrawn. Appeals and entreaties were of no avil; Mr. Campbell was unrelenting, and would permit no legislation to be enacted. The parody continued until 10 o'clock, when the session expired by limitation.

LAFFOON IS LOGICAL.

He Wants a Bureau of Harbors and Waterways to Undertake All River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Laffoon, from the committee on expenditures in the war department, to-day reports to the house a substitute for the bill introduced early last season by Representative C. R. Breckenridge, providing for the creation in the war department of a bureau of harbors and waterways, to undertake all river and harbor improvements. The substitute provides for the creation of such a department, to be officered by a corps of United States civil engineers, composed of an equal number of military officers and civilians. In its report accompanying the bill, the committee explains at length its provisions and says the time has come to inaugurate a definite policy with regard to national public works and to provide a specific agency for its execution. The sense of the people and of congress, it says, has shown a steady growth for twenty years in favor of the development of harbors and waterways. During this time grave evils have been charged against legislative and administrative methods, and these charges have gathered force with each passing year until the enactment of a river and harbor bill is uncertain and occasional, instead of being regular and the best approvised legislation, as it should be. The report then discusses the adaptability of the rules governing the operations of the present corps of engineers, and says that great good would come by changing the legislative practice. Mere changes in the methods of making the appropriations or in the administrative system, or both, will not be sufficient. The evil is fundamental, and requires a radical change. Congress, through its committees, has taken upon itself the functions which in other countries are performed by the board of public works. The report says the theory of the present bill is to provide an advisory as well as an administrative agency. The country is divided into districts or divisions, each embracing certain related works, or groups of works, and in charge of a division engineer. Several divisions are to be embraced in the proposed department, which are to be under an advisory board, and this board is to make the final recommendations to congress through the secretary of war. The bill reported to-day is supposed to meet the objections urged against the original bill.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Special Agents Detailed to Investigate the Fraudulent Cutting of Timber on Indian Lands in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A special agent on timber depredations of the general land office and a clerk from the Indian bureau have been detailed to investigate the cutting of timber from the several Indian reservations under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe, Wis., Indian agency. The United States district attorney for the Northern Wisconsin district has been directed by the department of justice, in consequence of information furnished by the secretary of the interior, to institute criminal civil proceedings against all persons found to have unlawfully cut or removed standing timber from any of the reservations. His attention is especially directed to alleged unlawful operations on the Fond du Lac reservation.

A CONSPIRATOR SET FREE.

Cirito Poubie, a Revolutionist, Pardoned by Cuba's Captain General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The secretary of state this afternoon received a cablegram from Consul General Williams at Havana, stating that Cirito Pouble, a naturalized American, imprisoned at Havana, has been pardoned. Pouble was secretary of the Cuban revolutionary hundred in New York, and as such he signed revolutionary documents and commissions of Cuban insurgents. He visited Cuba surreptitiously about three years ago, was arrested and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. President Cleveland became interested in Pouble's case, and through his efforts and those of the state department the pardon was effected.

Ward Prefers Beanville.

Special Cable to the Globe.

NAPLES, Feb. 19.—John Montgomery Ward made the following statement: "I would rather play there (Boston) than in Washington. I like the club, I like the people, and, more than all, I like the city. I will say frankly that I hope it can be arranged so that I may play there next season. For many reasons it is doubtful if I will sign with Washington. In any event, I will make no definite move until my return."

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The president has granted pardons to Z. C. Barnes, convicted in California of embezzling postoffice money while acting as deputy postmaster; Seaborn Young, convicted in Kentucky of violating the internal revenue laws; Joseph E. Bento de Deas, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Massachusetts for murder on the high seas. Bento de Deas is over sixty years of age, and has served twenty-four years in prison.

Personal Mention.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Sabin to-day filed resolutions of the Minneapolis board of trade urging the opening of the Sioux reservation. Gen. David Atwood, editor and proprietor of the Madison (Wis.) Journal, will arrive to-morrow at the Ebbitt, with his wife, to remain during inaugural week. Mrs. Senator Spooner has issued invitations to a card reception, to be given between 4 and 7 p. m. on the 27th inst.

Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—To-day's bond offerings at the treasury aggregated $385,600, as follows: $355,100 registered 4½s at 109⅛ were accepted; $500 registed 4s at 129½, and $30,000 4½s at 109⅛ were offered and rejected.

RED MEN ARE ARMING

Trouble of a Serious Character Expected at the Flathead Agency.

Two Prominent Whites Said to Have Been Slaughtered by Indians.

Sallie McConakey Wants Pecuniary Salve for Her Wounded Feelings.

Chmelik, the Bohemian Murderer and Suicide a Martyr to His Lust.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 19.—News has just been received from Missoula, this territory, that the Flathead Indians are arming themselves. Settlers in Flathead lake valley are in great danger. The section where the trouble originated is without telegraph facilities, and reliable news is hard to obtain. A private letter received from Missoula today, from a young lady at Ravalli, says: "It seems that an Indian stole an overcoat from J. E. Clifford, of Clifford or Demersville, and well known here. Clifford struck him with a pistol on the head, from the effect of which the Indian died. Owing to the distance and with no railroad or telegraphic communication, this is all the information that can be obtained. There is no possibility of finding out any hing by the Indians and half-breeds around Ravalli. Mat Ronan says an Indian brought him a report that D. E. Clifford was killed by Indians Saturday night. We have since heard that both Clifford and Dr. Cunningham were killed. There seems to be a feeling that if Clifford is not killed the Indians will lose no opportunity to do so. Everything is quiet here. There are a few Indians in town, and they are chiefly

BENT UPON BUYING AMMUNITION.

Squaws and children are hurrying toward the agency. I think the two white men in the Flathead valley have been killed and we shall see a great fight soon. A freighter from Clifford said there was no excitement in the valley when he left last Thursday or Friday, but the Indians threatened him a good deal coming across the reservation. Bad blood is known to have existed among the Indians about the Flathead lake country ever since the citizens of Demersville lynched two of their number about a year ago. Notwithstanding these facts and rumors afloat, many people here discredit them, yet, at the same time, the absence of mail from that section or any definite news has created an undercurrent of uneasiness among some citizens of this place. It has just been learned here that the stage from Flathead is now past due at Ravalli, and people are anxiously awaiting it. Uneasiness is increasing.

WHY SALLIE IS SAD.

A Nebraska Maiden of Uncertain Age Wants Pecuniary Salve for a Broken Heart.

Special to the Globe.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Feb. 19.—What promises to be a very racy suit has just been begun in the district court here by Miss Sallie McConahey, a maiden lady of advanced years and considerable means, against Thomas Griffey, who is prominent in society and politics, has served two terms as district judge and is one of the wealthiest men in the country. He was recently married here to an estimable lady. Miss McConahey says he promised to marry her, and she wants $20,000 damages for his failure to do so. She has wealthy friends, who have taken an interest in the case and instructed her attorney to use every effort to obtain a verdict for her client.

MARTYR TO HIS LUST.

Joe Chmelik's Passion Prompted His Triple Murders and Fear Led to Suicide.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 19.—The mystery of the London township massacre is being cleared up. At the instance of County Attorney Todd, Sheriff Mitchell and Dr. Blackmer went out there to-day and removed the bullet from the head of the murdered Mrs. Chmelik, and on comparing it with those found in the revolver and pocket of the assassin it is seen that they are of the same size and kind. This quite clearly establishes the fact that Joe Chmelik shot his aunt, as well as his two neices and himself, and removes most of the suspicion which has been entertained as to one or two young men intimate associates of Joe. Further facts were learned which make it almost certain that Joe was consumed with an intense love or lust for Mary, notwithstanding she was his half-niece, and that he became deeply jealous of the attentions of her other admirers. He was an accomplice in an assault on one of her admirers at the Bohemian ball, and he seemed to be enraged at her for repulsing him or preferring other suitors. Sheriff Mitchell obtained a letter which the murdered girl received from the Glenville postoffice the afternoon before the tragedy, and which she was reading in Joe's presence on the fatal evening. It was from a lover in Bancroft, and was very ardent. The concluding sentence is: "I only wish I could be with you all the time and have all the good kisses I want." It is thought that Mary might have tauntingly shown this to Joe, and that it made him desperate. Doubtless he then determined that if he could not have her for his own that no one else should, and thus formed his desperate resolve to kill her. He showed his anger at her home so that the father noticed it, and said his eyes looked wild. Joe went home, got his gun and returned, intending to shoot Mary through the window. He happened to find her out doors, with her sister Rose and fired, and by mistake hit Rose also. They ran into the house and told who shot them, and, fearing discovery and arrest, he determined to kill the entire family. He went in and killed the mother, the girls being dead or dying, but was disappointed in not finding the father, the son Reuben and Frank Lanachek, his companion visitor in the early part of the evening, and realizing that he was certain to be discovered, as they knew he shot the girls, he determined to kill himself, and did so before the parties mentioned, who had gone for help, had returned. This is now accepted as the explanation of his motive, and it is undoubtedly correct. The bodies of the three victims and that of the murderer were buried this afternoon in the Bohemian cemetery.

TRIPP'S TRIBUNAL.

The Supreme Court of Dakota Hands Down a Number of Important Decisions.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 19.—The supreme court adjourned to-day. Twenty-four decisions were rendered, among which were: Dakota, in error, vs. G. D. Raymore, plaintiff in error. This is a sensational seduction case from Cass county. The decision of the district court is reversed and a new trial granted. National German-American Bank of St. Paul, apyellant, vs. P. O. M. Raymond; lower court sustained. J. C. Owald & Co., appellants, vs. F. B. McCanby et al.; lower court sustained. Van Dusen and Tappen, appellants, vs. Treasurer of Kidder County. This is the most interesting case of the term. Four years ago the legislature divided Kidder county and created the county of Stanton, dependent, however, upon the affirmative vote of the people in segregated portion. This vote was not secured and the new county not organized. This suit was originally brought to restrain the treasurer of Kidder county from collecting taxes in the proposed new county. The district court refused to so restrain, and that decision is now affirmed and Stanton county is wiped out for good. There is also a romance connected with the case. A year or two since a man named Wolf killed a woman in the Embryonic county. He was tried in Kiddder, convicted and is now serving out a life sentence in the pen. A new trial depended upon the decision of this case as to the jurisdiction of the court, the unorganized county not being attached to Midder county for judicial purposes.

BRAINED WITH AN AX.

An Enraged Husband Fatally Assaults His Wife's Paramour.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 19.—Highbridge, a little town on the Wisconsin Central road near this city, was this morning the scene of a most horrible butchery. Thomas Montgomery, who had been on intimate terms with the young wife of Louis Burk, was chopped in the head and body with a double-bitted ax by the latter's enraged husband, who assaulted his victim while asleep in a lumber camp. Montgomery will die, and the murderer is in jail.

Tying Up a Tailor.

Special to the Globe.

LACROSSE, Feb. 19.—A queer business transaction occurred here lately. O. Madson, a merchant tailor, was owing a few ordinary business debts—not enough to embarrass him—and had good credit. He bought a house and gave a chattel mortgage for $300 to secure money for partial payment, borrowing the rest of Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the Presbyterian church. Mons Anderson, wholesale dry goods dealer, hearing of this transaction, seized the stock on an attachment for $300 and put an officer in charge, who is now taking an inventory, Dr. Thomas, though his attorney, has commenced an action to restrain the sheriff from molesting the property, and meanwhile the other creditors are standing around waiting for a chance to get in a little work for themselves.

Want to Visit New York.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Feb. 19.—The proposition to attend the anniversary inauguration celebration in New York city, instead of going into camp, is very enthusiastically received in this city. Every member of Company E, including officers and privates, is in favor of substituting the New York trip for the annual encampment, and is inclined to believe that the companies opposed to taking the trip lack confidence in their military training and fearful of making "breaks" calculated to call attention to their deficiencies. Company E is the youngest company in the Second regiment, but by hard work it is now a well-drilled company, and is desirous of coming in contact with the other troops of this state.

Davis Not a Libeller.

Special to the Globe.

WAUSAU, Wis., Feb. 19.—The preliminary examination of Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the Methodist church, charged by ex-Chief of Police Whalen with criminal libel, closed to-night. No case in this city ever created so much feeling. The case was dismissed. The court finds that the sensational stories about Wausau dives by Kate Bushnell were malicious falsehoods in every respect, and fully exonerates Chief Whalen of any such conduct as that charged. It also finds that there is no proof that Davis published anything maliciously or with intent to libel Whalen.

Almost a Panic.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Feb. 19.—The building inclosing the reservoir of the gas company took fire last night and would have resulted in a terrific explosion of oil gas but for its timely discovery. An hour afterwards the department was again called out to squelch a small blaze adjoining the Opera house. The John Dillon company was giving a performance at the time, and the immense audience began a rush for the door, nearly causing a panic. Both fires were soon extinguished. The loss was small and no one was hurt, with the exception of a few who were somewhat bruised.

Badger State Dairymen.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Feb. 19.—The Wisconsin State Dairymen's association meets at Augusta, this county, to-morrow. There will be a large attendance from Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, and preparations have been made to entertain about 400. The association will meet at 1:30 p. m., when Hon. Ira B. Bradford, of Augusta, will deliver an address of welcome.

Died of His Injuries.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE BENTON, Minn., Feb. 19.—Clark Fosgate, who had his leg crushed and amputated last week, lived only a few days after the operation was performed. Mortification soon set in, causing death. He leaves a wife and six children in meager circumstances. He was an old soldier, and the Old Abe Post G. A. R. has been assisting the family.

Father Collins' Funeral.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Feb. 19.—Uniformed bodies of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, of this city and Chippewa Falls left here to-night to attend the funeral at Janesville, Wis., of Rev. Father John G. Collins, of this city, who died suddenly on Sunday. The funeral takes place on Thursday.

Icelander Immigrants.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 19.—The Dominion immigration agent at Emerson, Man., reports to the government that large numbers of Icelanders are coming to Manitoba from Northern Dakota. They have been discouraged by a succession of bad crops and are coming north in search of a warmer climate.

BENJAMIN'S SCHEME.

Harrison Will Shift the Responsibility of Appointments.

Not a Single Office Will Be Filled Without Consulting Congressmen.

Concerning the Personnel of His Cabinet All Is Conjecture Again.

Dakota Solons Swallow Patton's Blue Law Prohibition Bill at One Gulp.

Special to the Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—"Nearly everybody who voted for Gen. Harrison in Indiana expects to receive an office under the federal government," said a prominent politician to a representative of the United Press to-day. "Will they succeed in gratifying their expectations?" was asked. "No, sir, they will not." "What do you know about the matter?" "I know how Gen. Harrison is going to manage the appointments." "There are a good many hundreds of people who would be glad to have reliable information on that subject. Suppose you enlighten them." "Well, sir, you may tell the people who are interested that Gen. Harrison is going to adopt a policy of referring all applications for office to the departments where they properly belong, and each member of his cabinet will be given to understand that these applications are to be properly classified, and when appointments are to be made the state congressional delegation will be called upon by the respective cabinet officers to decide what names on the list of eligibles shall be selected. Their recommendations will be carried out, and the responsibility for the appointment made will

LIE WITH THE DELEGATIONS.

"I know that this policy will be inaugurated early in the administration, and it will be rigidly followed." The gentleman quoted referred to appointments which would not of necessity have to go through the civil service commission. President-elect Harrison made a number of business calls about the city to-day. This afternoon the woman's club gave an elaborate reception to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee (her daughter) at the New Denison. Gen. Harrison is expected to take leave of his friends at a reception to be tendered him at the New Denison to-morrow evening. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cooper will give a card reception to-morrow evening in honor of E. W. Halford, at which the friends of the private secretary to the president-elect will bid him farewell. While John C. New evidently knows a great deal that would make interesting reading for the public at this time, he cannot be persuaded to discuss matters pertaining to the new administration. He meets all inquiries with the remark: "I have heard that report but have no official information on the subject." Mr. New says he will not go to Washington on the 4th of March. John B. Elam, law partner of W. H. H. Miller, was this morning quoted as having said that Mr. Miller would not be a member of the cabinet. This evening Mr. Elam denies the truth of the quotation. Many persons think that yesterday's visit of Gov. Proctor to Gen. Harrison means that he may go abroad.

NOTHING BUT CONJECTURE.

All is again doubt and uncertainty here as to cabinet appointments. Last evening one of the local papers printed a list of cabinet appointments in such a way as to give it an authorized air. The list was sent broadcast over the country by special correspondents, and the result has been seen to-day in the multiplication of telegrams that have poured in upon Gen. Harrison. The publication Saturday afternoon gained some credence here, but to-night there are as many opinions as there are publications. Great doubt has been expressed to-day as to Wanamaker, Rusk, Thomas, and even Noble. There were numbers that thought the navy was yet to go to New York, and that the South would be given a place. The greatest interest seems to be centered in the Pacific slope. Many of the Republicans who attended the Chicago convention openly declare it will be a breach of good faith if the slope is ignored, and they refuse to admit that it will be. There is but little interest as to Indiana, for it has been conceded for some time that she would get nothing, and the politicians accepted the result. After all there is nothing but conjecture, for no one has any positive information on the subject. The general and his family have actively begun the work of preparing for their removal to Washington. This afternoon the Woman's Literary society, of which Mrs. Harrison is a member, gave her a farewell reception at the parlors of the Denison house. There was a full attendance of the members, and a most enjoyable occasion made of it. The general will refuse to see any more visitors unless they come by appointment.

PATTON'S PROHIBITION BILL.

Dakota Solons Swallow It With a Few Grimaces.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 19.—The feature of to-day's session was the placing of Patten's blue law prohibition bill upon its third reading, and its final passage in the council. A large crowd was present, including the judges of the supreme court, the governor and territorial officials. The gentlemen of the bench, especially, payed marked attention to the sharp fighting on the various amendments offered, following closely the tactics employed, with copies of the bill in hand, until a party of ladies appeared, one of whom was a paragon of beauty. Then the skirmish was forgotten, consideration of the bill by judicial minds was indefinitely postponed and the official dignitaries hastened to pay homage to the paragon. Judge Thomas even forgot to learn the fate of the measure he may have to consider from a constitutional standpoint. The uneven fighting proceeded, however, and when the roll was called upon the question, "Shall the bill, as amended pass?" this is how the vote stood:

Ayes—Allin, Cameron, Cooper, Crawford, Erickson, Harstead, McDonald, Patten, Poindexter, Soderberg, Walsh, Woolheiser.

Nays—Dollard, Halley, Hughes, Ryan, Van Osdel, Washabaugh, Campbell. Glaspell and Stimmel paired with absent members, not stating which side they were on.

The bill provides that it shall go into effect Jan. 1, 1890. Its passage in council was a general surprise, and no one ventured to predict its fate in the house. The bill providing for the refunding of outstanding territorial warrants on the capitol building fund passed after encountering much opposition. A large number of house bills were disposed of. The governor announced his approval of the bill authorizing the attorney general to appoint an assistant. Erickson secured the adoption of the resolution providing for a recess from the 21st to the 25th inst. The house broke its record in sustaining the governor's veto of the bill providing for converting $5,000, unexpended balance, into a general fund for Grand Forks university. Aikens secured the passage of a resolution disapproving of the endowment of any new territorial institutions, in accordance with which a motion to place bills establishing Normal schools at Milnor and Lisbon were knocked out with a substitute to indefinitely postpone. In committee of the whole A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fletcher insane election ticket bill was passed was indefinitely postponed, and the house adopted the report. The council bill providing that foreclosure of real estate mortgages by action at law was similarly executed. Bills establishing normal schools were introduced by Grenna, locating it at Lakota, Bergman at St. Thomas, and McNeil at Casselton. This makes ten such bills introduced up to date. The question of taking a eight day recess is the topic uppermost in the legislative mind. A trip to Washington in a special train of palace coaches, with free transportation and entertainment, is the seductive device of the railroads to call the grangers off. Whether or not the temptation can be resisted is still a matter of doubt.

SOUR ON STEMMEL.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 19.—Now that the agricultural college question has been definitely settled in favor of Valley City, a great rivalry seems to have sprung up in Fargo among those who were most active in lauding the qualifications of Smith Stemmel and those who thought differently during the canvass previous to the election. The rivalry is as to which can use the strongest terms in condemnation of Stemmel as the representative of Cass county. "An arrogant ass," "pusillanimous fool," "betrayer," "without the sense God gave geese," "a curse," are a few of the mild epithets which greet the ear whenever his name is mentioned, and that he has been a damage to Cass county is a point upon which public opinion is unanimous. All say it was bad enough to lose the convention through his nonsencial blunders, but the agricultural college seems to have been the thread which held him to Cass county, and by its removal this remaining tie has been broken. Judging from the present bitter feeling against him, it is doubtful if he could be elected to the office of scavanger for an asylum for feeble-minded in Cass county.

ENLIGHTEN THE PEOPLE.

Tariff Reformers Open Their National Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The convention of the American Tariff Reform association began business at the Madison Street theater at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when John Z. White, secretary of the association, called the meeting to order. There was not a full attendance, only 200 of the 600 delegates being present. This, however, was expected, as the opening session was simply to make preliminary arrangements for the regular session in the evening. Mr. White said that the object of the convention was to arouse popular sentiment on the question of a reform in the tariff. He then read a letter from President Cleveland regretting his inability to be present at the convention and heartily approving its purpose. Great applause greeted the reading of the letter, after which routine business began. E. Burritt Smith, of Chicago, was elected temporary chairman, and read an address.

While awaiting a report from the committee on permanent organization a number of speeches were made. The first was by Thomas G. Shearman, of New York, who advocated absolute free trade. R. R. Bowker, of New Bork, another of the orators, was sorry that his state had not done its duty in November, but he claimed for the state the credit of furnishing the leader in the great work of educating the people into the acceptance of the principles of free trade. This evoked applause, as indeed did every reference to Mr. Cleveland. K. Sterling Morton was made permanent chairman, and Aretas W. Thomas, secretary. Mr. Morton sounded the keynote of his remarks in the declaration that "the tariff is for robbery—it should be reformed for revenue or repealed for justice." To-night the Central Music hall was filled with people who came to hear Gov. Buckner, Charles K. Ladd and Mr. Shearman in advocacy of the purposes of the convention. New York delegates to the convention occupied boxes on the right of the stage. Henry George in their midst. While the hall was filled Henry George was pointed out to the newcomers, and many cries for a speech were made. Mr. George declined to respond.

A BUSHEL OF BILLS.

Badger Solons Get in Their Work Before It Is Too Late.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—To-morrow is the final day set for the introduction of new business in the legislature, and as a result to-day's grist was the largest of the session. Bills were introduced amending the libel laws in the interest of the newspapers; providing that all banks shall report their condition to the state treasurer semi-annually; providing for town and village option on the liquor question; prohibiting the hunting of game birds with dogs for a period of two years; prohibiting the killing of more than three deer by a single person in one season; authorizing the city of Chippewa Falls to issue bonds; forbidding the killing of birds for millinery purposes; making all kinds of employers liable for injuries to employes; appropriating $2,000 per annum for the state grange, to be expended for educational purposes; appropriating $25,000 for the establishment of a school of mines at Hurley; establishing a state printing office; punishing the enticing of chaste females into a life of shame by imprisonment for one year. Probably about as unique a bill as has been introduced during the session is one to abolish railroad passenger conductors, and providing for contribution boxes into which passengers can drop money, according to the dictates of their own conscience. A resolution was introduced in the assembly to amend the constitution so as to make sheriffs eligible for re-election. The senate concurred in the assembly bill to submit the state chief justice question to the people at the spring election.

No Chance of an Election.

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Feb. 19.—There were two ballots taken to-day for senator. The last ballot was: Goff 42, Kenna 33, Gov. Wilson 6, Ed Robertson (U. L.) 4, G. E. Price 2, H. S. Walker and Frank Hereford 1 each. Several delegates who deserted Kenna yesterday returned to-day and will now cast their votes for him. There remain but three days of the session.

A STRANGE ECONOMY

Jared Benson and His Reform Committee Will Surprise the House.

They Take Even From the Speaker His Private Clerk.

The Duluth & Winnipeg Grant Seems to Be in Danger.

Fifty-Seven Members of the House Favor Its Forfeiture.

The legislative committee on retrenchment and reform, of which Representative Benson has made so much, and before which an investigation has been conducted for the past week as to the extravagance or economy of the present legislature, is prepared to make a report. This report Representative Benson expects will be made to-day. It may and may not, probably the latter. As to the report of the committee, which is prepared and ready for submission to the house, all is known, despite the heroic efforts of Mr. Benson to keep it secret. In language more forcible than polite he declined last night to give the committee's report to the GLOBE, and with that irascible manner so well known to the house assured the reporter who questioned him that the report was none of his business until the committee had submitted it.

As a matter of fact, the main points of the report are that every clerk now employed by the house shall be discharged, except the clerks for the judiciary, engrossment and enrollment committees. This takes even the speaker's private secretary, and leaves committees like railroads, grain, public accounts, education, etc., practically helpless as far as work is concerned through clerks, who necessarily must be depended upon for data upon which the committees can act intelligently.

Furthermore Mr. Benson's committee proposes to dis charge all the bookkeepers except the one employed for the main entrance, and to impose upon the assistant sergeant-at-arms the duties now discharged by half a dozen men. Still farther, the committee proceeds by discharging two pages, and it is not certain but that the recommendation is made that the telephone be dispensed with. The report will cause a sensation in the house. That it will be fought there is no question, since it strips the house of employes now absolutely needed, despite the ext