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ST. PAUL
Daily Globe.
SUNDAY ISSUE.

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VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1889.---SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 349.

ONE STUBBORN JUROR

No Verdict Has Yet Been Rendered in the Famous Cronin Case.

The Jury Stands Eleven to One for Conviction of All Five Defendants.

A General Belief That Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke Will Hang.

The Prospect of Disagreement Applies Only to Beggs and Kunze.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The fate of the five men charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin is still trembling in the balance. The jury which went out at 4:30 o'clock Friday night has as yet been unable to agree upon a verdict. Court will be in continuous session until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. No recess or adjournment having been announced by Judge McConnell, who went home at 10:30 p. m., leaving instructions with Sheriff Mattson to send for him at any hour if so requested by the jury. Arrangements for taking care of the jury were as perfect as they could well be. There were bailiffs on guard at the door of the big room in which they were holding their deliberations, bailiffs stationed at every staircase leading to the upper floors, and more bailiffs in the main corridor. There were plenty of detectives on hand, too; so, taken as a whole, the guard was very complete. It was impossible to get even a hint as to what the twelve "peers" were doing. Even Judge McConnell confessed much interest, and reached the logical conclusion that they were going through the evidence at great length. State's Attorney Longnecker was of the opinion that the delay was to a failure to reach a conclusion as to Beggs and Kunze, for he could not believe that any of the twelve men would hesitate a moment

IN DETERMINING THE GUILT

of Burke, O'Sullivan and Coughlin. A good many others in the court room shared the prosecutor's opinion, but the lawyers for the defense, who were present, were inclined to believe that the delay meant poor tidings for their clients. A good deal of figuring was done as to the probable outcome of the trial, and while it seemed to be the general opinion that Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke would hang, and that Beggs and Kunze would be sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary, there were some who believed that Beggs might be given the extreme penalty. There were still others who were inclined to the belief that he would be turned loose, and that Kunze would be set adrift also, but this opinion had but few believers. Mr. Hynes set at rest a false impression which gained some currency during a discussion that arose between a crowd of newspaper men as to the consequences of a disagreement as to some of the defendants and the agreement as to the others. Mr. Hynes said that the verdict or verdicts could be entered up as judgments, while a mistrial would be the result in the cases where there was disagreement. In plain terms, the jury might hang three and disagree as to two. The five accused men were in a state of feverish anxiety. Free from the scrutiny of curious eyes and free to indulge their own emotions at will, without seeing the belief that they were breaking down or showing the white feather, they looked wholly different from the self-contained men they have been in the court room. Their anxiety, however, was but natural, and apparently

WAS NOT DUE TO FEAR.

Little Kunze received calls from two of his sweethearts, and chatted pleasantly with them through the bars. Coughlin and O'Sullivan read the papers in their cells, and betrayed no anxiety what the jury was doing. Beggs wore a smile of satisfaction as he read the papers, and was apparently satisfied that he would be discharged. Burke, n the boys' department, whistled, sang and chewed tobacco. He was no more anxious about the jury than the others. Information of most reliable authority was received in the court room during the afternoon to the effect that in the jury room the first ballot had stood 11 to 1 for the conviction of the five prisoners. The one man who held out was Culver. The state's attorney declined to say anything about the report, except that he was hopeful that it would prove untrue.

In case it is true, he added, I don't think it will materially hurt us, because it is not likely that Culver will stick out against the other eleven for a whole week, and the judge will not discharge the jury before.

Judge McConnell in response to a note sent him by Foreman B. F. Clarke, went to the jury room to explain some knotty point of law. This over, he disappeared from view and kept out of sight the rest of the afternoon. At 4 o'clock Sheriff Mattson entered the court room and said that a recess would be taken until 6 o'clock. At the latter hour the sheriff announced that Judge McConnell was at his home and would not convene court again until 10 o'clock to-night unless sent for at the request of the jury. Bailiff Santa, in charge of the jury, said at 5 o'clock he felt most positive that no verdict would be reached to-night. The standing of the twelve men he would not disclose, nor would he deny or affirm the statement that the eleven to one opinion still existed. As the evening passed and the early hours of the night drew on, the wild and groundless rumors which had been rife throughout the day showed some signs of cessation, and the crowd interested in the

VERDICT OF THE CRONIN JURY

satisfied itself with the abandonment of speculation and a forced resignation to await the results of the further deliberations without assuming to predict the outcome. Although from almost every imaginable source, information, that at first seemed reliable, had been forthcoming, subsequent inquiry seemed to establish that each was quite as unreliable and unworthy of credibility as its forgotten predecessors.

The prisoners, so far as knowledge of their feelings could be obtained, were cheered by every passing hour that failed to bring the verdict. In their minds, delay meant hope; and the inference was only plausible that when twenty-four hours of deliberation failed to enable the jury to reach a verdict, the chances were increasing for their disagreement. In short, at 10 o'clock tonight but little more was known as to the real status of the jury mind, than was known at 8 o'clock last night, four hours after that body had retired. If a consensus of opinion be valuable—for there is a consensus of opinion—it may be stated that the general belief to-night is that the jury has decided as to the guilt of Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, and that the prospect of disagreement applies only to Beggs and Kunze. There is really no more grounds, however, for this belief than for the groundless rumors that have been afloat during the day; yet, of course, it is possible that some information may have

LEAKED FROM THE JURY ROOM

which may have first established this conviction. It is urged, and even plausibly so, that a failure to agree upon the guilt of the principal conspirators would ere this time have resulted in a return to the court of a disagreement of the jury. As no such return has been made, it is quite naturally surmised that the disagreement which exists, only applies to the question of guilt of the two men against whom the evidence has least weight. At 10:25 p. m. the large audience which had assembled in the court room was rapped to order by Sheriff Mattson, who said:

"Gentlemen, I want to announce that there is no return from the jury and Judge McConnell has left his private chamber and gone home for the night. You are also now all free to go home."

"Until when?" inquired a newspaper man from the audience.

"The judge will be down to-morrow—when he is sent for," was the answer.

"But not before?" queried some one.

"I think not," said the sheriff in a low tone as he declined to answer further details

At 10:40 the jury made a request "for blankets," and a supply was taken to the room. It is understood there will be no formal session of the court to-morrow, but that the judge will be prepared at any time during the day to visit the court room and receive the verdict when notified by the jury that they are ready to make a return. Under the Illinois law, he can hold court on Sunday for the purpose, (and for that purpose only), of receiving the verdict. No legal proceedings can follow on Sunday except in case of a conviction, when a formal motion can be made for a new trial by the defendants' attorneys. The argument on this motion, however, must be made in a future day at some time indicated by the court. Judge McConnell was asked: "How long will you keep the jury out in case they disagree?" "A week," the judge replied, with considerable emphasis. All the communications between the judge and the jury to-day were made through the medium of sealed envelopes. The general impression still remains that the body stands 11 to 1 for the conviction of all the defendants.

HAMILTON IS HELPING.

Shifting of Responsibility for the Kansas Sugar Frauds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo Dec. 14.—O. S. Hamilton, of Meade county, Kan., president of the American Sugar company, was interviewed here to day in reference to the charges that the company had, under false pretenses induced various Kansas townships to vote the company bonds wherewith to build sugar factories in the various townships. Mr. Hamilton denies that the company was in any way connected with the attempted perpetration of the fraud. He says that Willis G. Emerson, of Meade Centre, was responsible for the affair. Emerson, he says, made that contract with the company, whereby he was to be permitted to use the company's roasting process in establishing sugar plants throughout the counties of Meade, Seward, Stevens, Morton, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Ford and Clark, paying the company as their royalty in the bonds voted by the townships. He told the officers of the company several times that better samples of the sugar must be exhibited to the voters of bonds if his plan was to succeed, and suggested the mixing process. The company never followed the suggestion. Mr. Hamilton further states that Mr. Emerson induced several townships to vote the bonds, and, the imposition being discovered, attempted to lay the blame on the American Sugar company.

COVERED TOO MUCH GROUND.

Sash and Blind Manufacturers Fail for $300,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—C. J. L. Myer & Co., extensive dealers in sash, doors and blinds, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are placed at $302,000, and their assets at $295,000. The attorneys for the firm say the failure was caused by "business complications." The firm has been considered one of the most substantial in the city. The assignee says:

The company tried to extend its business farther than its capital would allow. A declining market, with the company carrying a heavy stock of expensive goods, precipitated the crisis.

MEYER IS A MILLIONAIRE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—C. J. L. Meyer, who is at the head of the Meyer Sash, Door and Blind company, which assigned this afternoon, is a resident of Fond du Lac. His private fortune is estimated at $2,000,000. He has large iron works and an extensive lumber manufacturing plant at Fond du Lac. He owns the entire village of Hermansville, Mich.

SOME ONE LIED.

The Story of Buckeye Breene's Arrest Was a Fabrication.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The story of the arrest of C. Z. G. Breene, of Dayton, as sent out in these dispatches last night, and written on the authority of C. D. Iddings, of Dayton, appears to have been a fabrication and to have done Breene an injustice. To-day when confronted with Breene, his attorney, and the reporter to whom Iddings had told the story, the latter denied ever having said anything derogatory to the character of Breene, and volunteered to sign any sort of written retraction that might be demanded of him. In a statement to the press Mr. Iddings said there was not a word of truth in the article; that no criminal charge of any kind existed against Mr. Breene, and that his (Mr. Iddings) business with Breene was entirely of a civil nature. Both Breene and his attorney believe that Iddings told the story, and say they are going to proceed against him.

A Trust Under a New Name.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—It was stated in Wall street to-day that the sugar trust is to be converted into a stock company, under a Connecticut charter, with a capitalization of $10,000,000. A. F. Higgins, a prominent attorney, is mentioned as the probable president of the corporation. It is said that the transformation will take place regardless of the fate of the pending litigation touching the legality of the trust.

Sugar King Havemeyer Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A cable dispatch received in this city announces the death of Hector C. Havemeyer, of the famous family of sugar refiners. Mr. Havemeyer died at the Hotel Athenee, Paris, last night of Bright's disease. He was forty-five years of age and a bachelor. He was president of the Havemeyer sugar refinery.

Sisters of Mercy Displaced.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The Faculty of the Maryland University school of Medicine to-day displaced the Sisters of Mercy, who have had charge of the Infirmery for the last eight years, and employed a corpse of lay nurses.

NEITHER WILL BUDGE.

Senators Davis and Washburn Firm in Their Allegiance to Friends.

Eugene Hay's Backer Gives His Version of the Existing Deadlock.

Mrs. Harrison's Bereavement Will Not Curtail White House Courtesies.

Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom Criticised For His Loose Business Methods.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Both of the Minnesota senators are firm in their allegiance to the candidates to whom they are pledged for the office of United States district attorney. It is well known that Davis is pledged to Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, and Washburn to Eugene Hay, of Minneapolis. Senator Washburn was asked to-day if there were any new developments in the apparent deadlock. He replied that there were none. "This cry of all the appointments going to Minneapolis," said he, "is absurd. The only appointment of a Minneapolis man that I have made is that of Capt. Schuler. Byrnes was not appointed as a Minneapolitan, and neither Senator Davis nor myself had anything to do with it. Mr. Windom wanted a confidential man and selected one whom he could trust, regardless of where he hailed from. If he had been able to find as good a man in Wall street or in Boston he would have made the appointment accordingly. Brackett was appointed as a Washington man, and not as a Minneapolitan. He had not lived in Minnesota for twenty years, and if he had been credited to that state I would have made strenuous objection. Any other Minneapolitans appointed have been Davis' selection and not mine. When you come down to a fine point, Minneapolis deserves consideration. Hennepin county gave a good Republican majority at the last election and should be repaid for it. Senator Davis talks about not ignoring the country districts. I fail to see that any such sectional distinction should be made, as the interests of city and country are so

INTIMATELY COMBINED

that if not actually identical they are almost so. The only consideration that affects me is the relative ability of the two men—Hay and Steenerson—to fill the position with credit to the state and satisfaction to the government. My opinion is that Hay is infinitely the better man, and would prove a much more satisfactory official. It is perfectly true that the Scandinavian element must be recognized by some good appointment, and that is why I favor Marcus Johnson, of Atwater, for the collectorship. I consider that that office should be given to a Scandinavian, as it has much patronage attached to it, and would give more satisfaction to the Scandinavians than the district attorneyship, to which there is no patronage attached. Then I would like to see a Scandinavian appointed who is considered by his compatriots as a representative man. This can not be said for Steenerson. Why, I am not prepared to say, but I am in receipt of letters by almost every mail from the leading Scandinavians of Minnesota protesting against his appointment. They say he is not a representative man, and from what these letters imply I should judge that he is not a particular favorite among his own people. Be this as it may, they do not indorse him for the district attorneyship or for any other office. Marcus Johnson, on the other hand, is a representative man. His fellow countrymen would rather see him appointed than any one else, especially to the collectorship, as he could by that means dispense a larger amount of patronage, which is in reality what they desire and what they are entitled to. So far as I am concerned, I am firm in my allegiance to Eugene Hay."

LEEDOM'S LOOSE METHODS.

Little Regard for Fine Points of Propriety in His Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The developments in the case of the shortage in the sergeant-at-arms' office of the house, while they do not fix dishonesty upon anybody but Silcott, show an astounding looseness in the financial transaction throughout that office. There seems to have been very little regard for fine points of propriety. As the testimony appears to members of the committee making the investigation Mr. Leedom simply neglected the fiscal affairs of his office, leaving everything to Silcott. It appears that some members were in the habit of discounting their notes on their salaries before they were due, and that some members had overdrawn their accounts. As far as Mr. Leedom himself is concerned, the evidence before the committee indicates that he neglected to count his cash and attend to the financial affairs of the office. Members of the house criticise him for this and for the alleged fact that he

DISCOUNTED MEMBERS' NOTES

out of the public money, and the thing that they condemn him for is that, as they say, he was perfectly aware of the bad habits of Silcott, and yet trusted him in the face of this knowledge. Mr. Leedom and Mr. Silcott were both fond of attending the races and betting, therefore Leedom knew of this habit of his cashier, and it is alleged that he knew that Silcott was leading a fast life in other respects. This was known, of course, to a number of members also, and the habit of discounting notes appears to have grown out of the rapid pace at which certain members of congress were going to some extent, it is thought, in company with Mr. Silcott. The moral atmosphere within certain circles in intimate association with the sergeant-at-arms does not appear to have been clear. While the thirty-five notes referred to some days ago are alleged to have been forgeries, there are a lot of notes in the safe of the sergeant-at-arms which are genuine, and this loose discount business appears to have been going on for years. While members have a perfect right to give out their notes against a sum to fall due them in the future, there is a question as to the propriety of their conducting their business with the disbursing officer of the house, when it might be a fair assumption that the money advanced

CAME FROM THE PUBLIC FUND.

The committee is under the impression, as indicated in its report and by some of its members in discussing this matter, that these advances were made from the public fund, and that if Mr. Leedom was not aware of this fact it was because he knew nothing about the state of his own or of public finances in the hands of Mr. Silcott. On this subject Mr. Leedom stated that the discounting during the session of congress was done with his own money or with private moneys deposited with him, not out of the public funds, and that when congress was not in session the discounts were negotiated with the banks. As to the presence of a check of $1,000 of his there against a deposit of less than $.00, which the report refers to, he says that he kept an account there, and that it was an overdraft, such as might occur in a bank. He explained that Silcott had in his part of the safe a sum of money belonging to him (Leedom), and that he deposited his salary with the paying teller and checked against it. When he was notified by the paying teller that he had overdrawn he simply got the money out of his own fund in Silcott's part of the safe and made the necessary deposit. In the case of the $1,000 check, he says that when he found he had overdrawn he found at the same time that Silcott had taken away the envelope containing his (Leedom's) private funds, amounting in notes and money to about $10,000. He at once raised the money to

DEPOSIT AGAINST THE NOTE

and still held it in reserve for that purpose. In other words, he says that he actually had more than the thousand dollars in the safe when he drew the check, but that it was in Silcott's possession, and not in the paying teller's fund. It appears from the books of the sergeant-at-arms that Mr. Adams, who is the chairman of the investigating committee, has overdrawn his account to the amount of $70; that ex-Speaker Carlisle has overdrawn his account to the amount of $416; that Mr. Reed has overdrawn his accounts to the amount of $1,934. Other overdrafts are: Cheatham, $200; Colrain, $1; Forman, $416; Gifford, $5; Heard, $346; Houk, $343; Lee, $1, and Spinola, $416. In the cases of Carlisle, Reed, Forman and Houk, the vouchers have been filled. A reporter made an investigation of the case of Speaker Reed, and discovered that it was not, in fact, an overdraft, at least not so far as Mr. Reed himself knows. Mr. Reed placed his certificate in the sergeant-at-arms office on the 4th of December, when the money was due, for his

ADDITIONAL SALARY AS SPEAKER

and authorized the procurance of a draft for the amount on New York. A day or two afterward he got the draft. His certificate should have been taken to the treasury, the money drawn and the draft procured. It appears, however, that the money was not drawn from the treasury, though the proper sum was paid to Mr. Reed. This gives the appearance of an overdraft. A reporter spoke to Mr. Reed about the matter this morning.

"I have never overdrawn my account," replied the speaker, with some astonishment. "I have never drawn my money until it was due. I drew $1,934 after I was elected speaker, when it was due. I stated in my certificate that the money might be got for me from the treasury in the form of a draft on New York. I got my draft in due time. I do not see how they could have got the draft without depositing the certificate in the regular way. I do not see how this can be put in the light of an overdraft. It is certainly not due to any act of mine."

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, the chairman of the Silcott investigation committee, said that his account with the sergeant-at-arms was overdrawn to the amount of $70 through a misunderstanding.

"I gave a check," said Mr. Adams, "for that amount at about the 1st of November, with the idea that my salary for that month was due me, but since I have found that my certificate had never been filed with the treasury, and so instead of drawing my salary for the month's services, I find my account overdrawn. It was simply a mistake, and as soon as there is a proper party authorized to receive money the matter will be settled."

Mr. Adams said he had no idea when the committee would finish their work, or whether another partial report would be made before the final report. It is proposed in the committee that they recommend that the matter be sent to the court of claims for adjustment and that the action of the house in the matter of reimbursing the members be guided by the decision of that court. This course may be followed. It is understood that a dozen or more of indictments for forgery will be returned by the grand jury against Silcott on Monday.

ENTRIES ON TIDE LANDS.

The Famous Valentine Scrip Case Before the Interior Department for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Assistant Secretary Chandler, sitting with Judge Shiels, assistant attorney general for the interior department to-day heard argument of counsel in the matter of the application of Frank Burns Jr. to locate Valentine scrip, locatable on any unoccupied public lands, upon certain tide-water lands, lying near Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. on Puget sound. The case directly and indirectly, it is said, involves the title to the entire water fronts of Seattle and Tacoma, including improvements valued at several millions of dollars. Burns sought to file his application Jan. 7, 1889, and, being refused by the local land officers, the case was taken on appeal before Acting Land Commissioner Stone, who reversed the decision of the local land officers and directed that Burns' application be allowed. The question involved in this case is as to the right of the general government to

DISPOSE OF TIDE-WATER LANDS

within the territories of the United States. Acting Commissioner Stone, in his decision, held generally that tide-water lands within a territory are subject to the control and disposition of the sovereign power of the general government as of the public domain, and hence are subject to location with Valentine scrip. The secretary upon the representations of the protestants that large public interests were involved exercised his supervisory power and ordered the case brought before him for action. The protestants, among them the Seattle Land and Improvement company, the West Seattle Land and Improvement company, the Oregon Improvement company, and the Tacoma Land Co. claim easement rights as riparian owners, controlling the lands adjacent to the tide lands. The state, by its attorney, denies the existence of any property rights in either the locations or the protestants, claiming, under rule of the English common law, a decision by Chief Justice Taney in the case of Pollard, lesses, versus Hagan, and other authorities that tide lands within territories are not subject to entry or disposition under the existing laws, except the particular land is specifically stated or described, but are held subject to the control of the state by reason of its sovereignty when it shall have been admitted into the Union. The case was taken under advisement.

Georgia Millers in Distress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—J. M. Graves was to-day appointed temporary receiver of Akers Bros., millers and dealers in grain. Their mill at McIvors is the largest in Georgia, and the firm has done a big grain business. They estimate their liabilities at $60,000; assets the same.

SIRE AND SON SCORED

Senator Jud Lamoure Directs His Vocal Batteries Against the Ordways.

The Ex-Governor and the Ex-Auditor Roasted to a Turn.

Charged With All the Crimes Peculiar to Republican Politicians.

A South Dakota Granger Attempts to Wreck a Milwaukee Train.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 14.—Never in the history of a Dakota legislature, even during the stormy days of territorial government, was there a more sensational procedure than that in the senate to-day when Senator Jud LaMoure, of Pembina county, rose to a question of privilege. He read from a veto message of ex-Gov. Ordway, sent to the legislature in 1881 when Ordway was governor. The veto was on a bill authorizing the issuance of bonds by Pembina county which was passed over the veto. In commenting upon this action by the legislature in his annual message the governor stated that the promoter of the measure, who was Jud LaMoure, deceived the public by circulating a supplemental bill, which did not contain the objectionable features, and which was pigeonholed as soon as the necessary votes were pledged. During the recent contest for the United States senate ex-Gov. Ordway was bitterly opposed by LaMoure who now claims that since the senatorial fight Ordway has been making all manner of charges against him. Recently copies of the old message of 1881 were sent to the members of the legislature, and this was the question to which LaMoure spoke. He said that

EVERY CHARGE ORDWAY HAD MADE

against him was an infamous and malicious lie. He defied any man to point to a dishonest or dishonorable act. Having defended himself, Senator Lamoure sailed into Ordway, exclaiming:

I charge him here as a bribe-giver and a bribe-taker, and if necessary I can prove it.

He continued in this vein for some time, creating consternation in the chamber and lobby. He said he could prove that in the organization of Ramsey county Gov. Ordway sent blank commissions to his agents and effected a deal with Judge Palmer to locate the county seat of Ramsey county. He then alluded to the governor's son, George Ordway, whose appointment as territorial auditor he claimed was forced by the governor against the wishes of the council of the Ordway administration. He said:

All who knew him know that he was an unreliable, drunken sot.

He said further that Ordway's administration of the office of auditor left no record of his dealings with the insurance companies, and closed with the remark:

You can draw your inference as to the cause of this silence.

At the close of Senator Lamoure's speech Senator Worst presented a letter from Gov. Ordway, who had heard that he was to be attacked, stating that in the message referred to by Lamoure he he made no reflection on Lamoure, and asking the privilege of replying. As it was a question personal to no other senator save Lamoure, it was impossible for a reply to be made by any member, but Diesem took advantage of the opportunity to intimate that if the members would turn to the message of Gov. Ordway they might find ample explanation of his action. A motion to expunge the entire proceeding of today from the records of the senate was lost, and it was referred to a committee of five. Gov. Ordway requested in his letter that he be informed by telegram to Fargo of the action of the senate and if granted the privilege of speaking he would return at once. The senate has thus far taken no action on the request, but it is understood that Ordway will return to-morrow and demand the privilege of the floor to

REPLY TO LA MOURE'S ASSAULT.

There is a stormy time ahead. In all probability an investigation of the United States senatorial contest will now be demanded, especially as regards the claim of M. N. Johnson that he refused a $10,000 consulship and $25,000 in cash. The sensational developments have evidently just begun. In the regular business of the session to day the interest centered in the consideration of the prohibition bill in the senate. The liberals of the body succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment, making the buyer equally guilty with the seller, but by demanding a roll call, this amendment was defeated. After a wrangle of two hours the senate adjourned without final action, and the bill will come up for passage Monday.

TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A South Dakota Farmer Jailed on a Serious Charge.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. Dec. 14.—Gunder Gunderson, of Canton, was arrested today by Murdock McDonald, a private detective in the employ of the Milwaukee road, for attempting to wreck the south-bound passenger train. Gunderson placed a 200-pound boulder in the middle of the track, and many lives would have been lost had it not been for the timely discovery of the obstruction by the engineer of the Cannon Ball train for Sioux City. Gunderson lives north of Canton on a farm through which the Milwaukee road runs. It seems that away back in 1880 Gunderson sued the Milwaukee road for payment for a right of way through his farm, and was not satisfied with the damages awarded him by the court. Ever since Gunderson has given the road more or less trouble. Two weeks a big boulder was placed on the track and was discovered by the engineer of an approaching freight train. McDonald, the detective, was sent out to watch Gunderson who was suspected of the attempted train wrecking, and he was arrested to-day as the result of evidence collected against him as the guilty party. The preliminary hearing was before Judge Aikers, who held Gunderson to the grand jury in the sum of $2,500. In default of bail Gunderson now languishes in the Minnehaha county jail.

Skated Through the Ice.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 14.—The ten-year-old son of H. M. Avery, vice president of the Union Trust bank, was drowned while skating on the Sioux river this afternoon. The boy broke through the ice where the water was not over three feet deep, and although there were many skaters about at the time, they seemed afraid to go to his rescue. Physicians say young Avery was seized with cramps when in the water, and for that reason he was drowned in such a shallow place.

MARRIAGE WAS HER HOBBY.

A Demented Woman Pursues a Physician to Marry Her.

Special to the Globe.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., Dec. 14.—A sensation was created here last night by a woman named Mrs. E. E. Doolittle going into Dr. Raymer's office and demanding that he marry her. She has been partially insane at times and imagined that she and the doctor were engaged. When the doctor refused she drank poison and threw a large piece of plate glass at him, inflicting an ugly wound in his cheek. She died this morning. The doctor is one of the most prominent physicians in the state.

Charged With Manslaughter.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Dec. 14.—The grand jury has indicted Mrs. Helen Holmes with manslaughter in the first degree. She is the woman who is charged with murdering her husband, a few months ago, at their farm in the vicinity of Farmington. It is claimed both were intoxicated, and when Mrs. Holmes was arrested she bore several scratches and bruises about her face.

Ernest Stephans, of West St. Paul, has been indicted by the grand jury for selling liquor on Sunday.

Robbed at a Dance.

Special to the Globe.

LUVERNE, Minn., Dec. 14.—A dance was given in the hotel at Bruce, a small town in Rock county, on the Illinois Central railway, last night. Everything went well until about 12 o'clock, when some one brought in a quantity of whisky. Every man was soon drunk. In the excitement that followed T. C. Thompson lost his pocketbook containing $240 in cash and several hundred dollars' worth of notes. The authorities were called, and searched every man in the house, but no trace of the cash or notes was found.

Frisbie is a Winner.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 14.—The jury in the Waite-Frisbie contested will case, which has been on trial here for the past three days before Judge Buckham, returned a verdict to-night for the defense, which leaves Dr. Frisbie in possession of the greater part of his wife's estate, valued at about $15,000. The case has been one of unusual interest, the court room being crowded throughout the trial.

A Victim of Mayhem.

DES MOINES, Dec. 14.—The report has been received here that Representative-elect Shipley, of Guthrie county, is lying in a critical condition at his home near Yale, from the results of the bites he received in his recent difficulty with W. L. Edwards, and is not expected to live more than a few hours. The grand jury of Guthrie country has returned an indictment against Edwards.

Jealousy Prompts Suicide.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 14.—A son of Chief White Eagle, at Crow Creek agency, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself, death resulting instantly. He has had considerable trouble with his squaw, owing to jealousy, and that is supposed to have been the cause for the dead.

Murderer Wold Convicted.

Special to the Globe.

BRECKENRIDGE, Minn., Dec. 14.—The jury this morning, after being out about two hours, found Andrew Wold guilty of murder in the first degree. Mr. Everdell, one of his counsel, gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and Judge Brown set next Tuesday for hearing argument on the motion. The trial occupied five days.

A Farmer Assigns.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 14.—Curtis Bryant, a farmer living near Elgin, Wabasha county, made an assignment yesterday. Mr. Bryant was a few years since of the firm of Bryant Bros. & Johnson, grain dealers and general merchants at Elgin. His assets are about $6,000; liabilities much larger. A. M. Richardson, of this city, is the assignee.

Blown to Atoms.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 14.—The house of a ranchman named McKeon, thirty-five miles from Rocky Point in the Little Rocky mountains was blown up last night by the accidental explosion of a keg of powder. McKeon's four-year-old daughter was killed, and Mrs. McKeon probably fatally injured.

Flags Float Over Schools.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Dec. 14.—Flags were hoisted on the public schools of this city to-day. The ceremonies were indulged in by the people generally, and quite a demonstration was the result.

Mind Reader Brown Retained.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 14.—Mind Reader Brown, of Minneapolis, has been detained as a witness in the case of the $40,000 bank robbery at Hurley.

SOLACE FOR SOCIETY.

Mrs. Harrison's Bereavement Will Not Affect White House Courtesies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In regard to the effect that Mrs. Harrison's recent deep bereavement will have upon the official courtesies at the White House it is safe to say that the usual programme for the winter will be very little changed, and Mrs. Harrison, like like Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hayes on like occasions, will not permit her private grief to interfere with her official duties as the wife of the chief executive of the nation. Mrs. Harrison will wear black, but will not go into crape, and on the occasions of the large receptions and the state dinners will wear the dresses she had prepared for these events. It is possible that the Saturday afternoon levees will not be held at the White house during the coming season, or at least not until late in the year.

A Canuck Town in Ashes.

PORT ROBINSON, Ont., Dec. 14.—A disastrous fire was discovered here today, and spread until nearly all the business places were destroyed. There were no appliances for fighting fire and the flames spread without hindrance. The losses aggregate about $30,000; insurance, $5,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS

Franklin B. Gowen, Ex-President of the Reading Railroad Commits Suicide.

Found Weltering in His Blood in a Washington Hotel.

Worth Half a Million and a Shrewd and Courageous Lawyer.

It Was He Who Exterminated The Notorious "Mollie Maguires."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Franklin B. Gowen, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and formerly president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, was found dead in his room at Wormley's hotel this afternoon with a bullet wound in his head and a pistol by his side. He had undoubtedly committed suicide. Mr. Gowen came to Washington on Monday last to conduct the George Rice oil cases against Southwestern railroads before the interstate commission, and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday appeared as Mr. Rice's attorney in those cases. Mr. Gowen had not been noticed about the hotel since yesterday afternoon, when he retired to his room. This morning the maid discovered that his door was locked, and later in the day after making several unsuccessful attempts to get in his room, but finding the door still locked, reported the fact to the office about 1 o'clock. The clerk then procured a stepladder, and, looking over the transom, saw Mr. Gowen lying on the floor, with the pistol by his side. When the door was opened Mr. Gowen

WAS FOUND TO BE DEAD.

It is thought that he committed suicide early this morning. The police authorities being notified immediately, took charge of the remains, which were removed to the morgue, and notified the friends and relatives of Mr. Gowen in Philadelphia of his death. Mr. Gowen was born in Philadelphia, and was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. When about twenty-two years of age he entered the business of mining coal, which, however, he soon abandoned, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and in 1862 was elected district attorney for Schuylkill county. He was afterwards retained as counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and of the Girard Coal trusts. In 1869 he was chosen president of that company and filled the office until 1881, when, on account of opposition to his plans for the relief of the finances of the road, he failed of a re-election. He was again chosen to the office of president in 1882. In 1872, Mr. Gowen was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and in this body ranked as one of its ablest members. Mr. Gowen conceived and established the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company. He also conceived and put in operation the movement against the famous organization known as the "Mollie Maguires," which had

PRODUCED A REIGN OF TERROR

in the coal region extending over a period of twenty years. In the trials which followed this movement Mr. Gowen was one of the counsel for the commonwealth. The friends of Mr. Gowen were indignant to-night at the heartless and irregular manner in which his remains were gotten out of the hotel, which they say was not becoming treatment of a man of his high character. It appears that as soon as the landlord discovered the body he summoned a policeman. A man of slight build was helped through the opening for the transom, which had been removed, and he turned the key, which was on the inside, and unlocked the door, admitting the people in the corridor. Without awaiting the action of the coroner, the body was hastily removed to the morgue, at the New Jersey avenue station. As soon as the news reached the friends of the deceased, Representatives Maish and Reilly of Pennsylvania, hurried off to the police station and protested earnestly against this action. They communicated with Coroner Patterson, who responded promptly, and after viewing the body, decided, as is customary in cases where suicide is evident, that

AN INQUEST WAS UNNECESSARY.

He also authorized the removal of the body, which was accordingly turned over to the friends of the deceased. Undertaker Speare was summoned, and soon removed the remains to his establishment, where they were decently arranged, while a packing box was made ready. Soon after 9 o'clock Franklin I. Gowen, the nephew and business partner of the deceased, arrived at Washington from Philadelphia, and proceeded immediately to the undertaker's shop. He was accompanied by J. E. Hood and Capt. Lindon. By his direction the body was placed in the plain oak box which had been made ready for it, the cover was screwed down, and it was taken immediately to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station, where it was placed aboard the 10:30 train and carried to Philadelphia. No doubt is felt by Mr. Gowen's friends here that he committed suicide, but everybody is at a loss for anything like a plausible explanation of the

MOTIVE FOR THE ACT.

His health appeared to be excellent, and a friend who had been with him Thursday remarked upon his good spirits and physical condition. His domestic relations were beyond question. Since Monday, when he arrived in Washington, Mr. Gowen devoted himself to the business which had brought him here, and he had busied himself in taking depositions required to complete his case. The body was found lying on the floor with the head under the table. The dead man had evidently stood up before the mirror and fired the fatal shot, for his blood had splashed upon the foot of the bureau. The weapon was a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, brand new, and from the nature of the wound it must have been pressed closely against the suicide's right temple, for the burnt powder had been driven into the head of the unfortunate man. The pistol itself lay on the hearth several feet from the body, and its ivory handle was

CRIMSONED WITH BLOOD,

which had also soaked through his coat and underwear. Through the wound in the head the brains were oozing. The body was cold, which at first led to the belief that death had occurred yesterday, but later developments have modified that belief. A gentleman who occupied the room adjoining that where the suicide was committed is habitually in his room, except between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock at night, and he is confident that he would have heard the report of a pistol if fired during last night. Then the drop light was found upturned and unlit on the floor. The bed had apparently been occupied, though the covering had been carelessly arranged and confirmatory evidence that the deed was committed this morning was found by the coroner in the perfect pliability of the limbs of the body, which would probably have stiffened if it had laid over night. All of the testimony that could be gotten to-night was to the effect that Mr. Gowen was

AN EXTREMELY TEMPERATE MAN

and certainly it could not be learned that he had indulged in intoxicating liquors during his last stay here. Mr. Gowen was well known here publicly. He was one of the counsel for individual producers who appeared before the house committee on manufactures during the last congress, when it was investigating the subject of trusts, and has since been here frequently in the conduct of cases arising before the interstate commerce commission. The news of his suicide was a great shock to the members of the commission, who looked upon him as a shrewd, able and courageous lawyer, and regarded him as one of the foremost men in his profession that have ever appeared before them. He was well liked by them, and his loss is keenly felt.

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

Ill-Fated Johnstown Is Partially Submerged.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 14.—This city is again cut off from the outside world, except by a long and tiresome circuit of the mountain wagon roads. A heavy rain storm, extending over the entire mountain region drained by the Conemaugh river and Stony creek began falling this morning and continued without cessation until afternoon. Taking into consideration the vast area of the water-shed and the large volume of water which has fallen upon it to-day and the fact that all of this water finds its outlet through two very narrow channels, and that these channels join at Johnstown—one of the narrowest points in the valley—the position of the city to-night can be better imagined than described. From noon until 5