Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1889. NO. 350.

BOSTON
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING
HOUSE,
THIRD STREET.

A St. Paul Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by St. Paul Men.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE HIM?

Boys' Overcoats, $4 to $25.
Boys' Suits, $3.50 to $20.
Men's Overcoats, $7 to $50
Men's Suits, $8 to $40.
Boys' Toboggan Suits, $5.
Smoking Jackets, $5 to $15
Dressing Gowns, $10 to $25.
Bath Robes, $5.
Macintosh Overcoats, $8 to $25.
Trowsers Stretchers, $1.75.
Walking Canes, $1 to $18.
Silk Umbrellas, $3.50 to $20.
Fur Gloves, $3 to $18.
Fur Caps, $1.75 to $16.
Neck Mufflers, $1 to $6.
Suspenders, $1 to $6.
Silk Underwear, $13 to $45.
Silk Night Shirts, $6 to $8
Pajamas, $3.50 to $10.50.
Silk Hose, $1 to $4.50.
Silk Dress Vests, $6 and $12.
Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c and $1.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs, 75c to $1.50.
Full Dress Shields.
Handkerchiefs.
Neckwear.
Link Sleeve Buttons.
Dress Shirts.
Gloves.
Etc., etc., etc.

BOSTON
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING
HOUSE,
THIRD STREET,
ST. PAUL.

N. B.—Out-of-Town Orders solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the West. Price-List and Easy Rules for Self-Measurement mailed free upon application.

JOSEPH McKEY & Co.

KILLED CRONIN.

The Jury Reaches the Conclusion That All the Prisoners Are Guilty.

Whether They Will Hang or Go to Prison to Be Announced This Morning.

John Culver the Juryman Who Prevented an Earlier Verdict.

His Wife Denominates Him One of the Most Obstinate of Men,

But Pronounces the Story of His Being Fixed False and Malicious.

Judge McConnell Submits to a Long Interview on the Subject,

And Speaks at Some Length on Deliberate and Coercive Verdicts.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 4 a. m.—This morning's Herald says: "The jurors in the Cronin case have at last come to an agreement. They are now a unit for the conviction of the five prisoners, but the punishment has not yet been assessed. A verdict may be expected at the opening of court this morning."

THE EARLIER REPORTS.

John Culver Said to Have Held the Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The jury in the Cronin case will pass another night in its room. It stands just where it was on the first ballot Friday night, fifty hours since, 11 to 1 in favor of convicting all the defendants. The recalcitrant juror, John Culver, who would not have a word to say to his associates yesterday, unbended far enough to-day to discuss some portions of the evidence, but no ballot was taken. Judge McConnell came in from his residence at Lake View at 4 o'clock, and waited until 6, when, receiving no word from

KUNZE. BEGGS. COUGHLIN.
O'SULLIVAN. BURKE.

the jury room, he declared the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Groups of people hung around the three sides of the criminal court building throughout the day and evening, and indulged in some talk concerning Culver, threats of lynching in case he hung the jury being freely made. Out in the aristocratic suburb of Evanston, where he resides, the excitement was intense during the day. The churches had less than their usual complement of worshipers, and the suburbanites gathered in groups on the street or visited at each other's houses to denounce the peculiar actions of their neighbor. All sorts of rumors concerning the motive for Culver's position are current, and it is broadly insinuated in more than one of the morning papers that he has been "fixed" in a financial sense. Culver is a strict church member and a rabid prohibitionist, and put in all his spare time during the trial, both in the court room and at the hotel, in reading the New Testament, a copy of which he always carried with him. Just as he was leaving the court room Friday afternoon his wife, through the negligence of the bailiffs, managed to reach his side, and the two indulged in a whispered conversation lasting two or three minutes. An Associated Press representative called upon Judge McConnell at his residence this afternoon, and questioned him regarding the reported status of the jury.

"I have had no intimation," said his honor, "that the jury thinks it will be unable to agree, and I am of the opinion that a verdict will be ultimately reached. I did not expect that any verdict, even if agreed upon, would be turned in to-day. It is in fact doubtful whether the jury is considering the case at all to-day. Most of the members are religious men, members of some church, and it is altogether likely that if any particular man demurred at considering the matter to-day, the jury would at once acquiesce in his scruples and postpone further deliberations until to-morrow."

"You do not then share in the general belief that there will be a disagreement?"

"I do not. I feel quite confident that the jury will agree in time. There is no good reason for this hasty conclusion of a disagreement. There are thousands of instances where juries have been out much longer than this and yet finally agreed upon a verdict."

"You anticipate a sort of compromise verdict, then?"

"All verdicts are naturally 'compromise' verdicts, as you term them. If they were not, it would mean that the opinions of each of the twelve men were identical upon the question of guilt immediately upon retiring. As a matter of fact, that is rarely, if ever, the case. In a case where there is so much to consider as this, a departure from the rule could hardly be expected. The verdict of a jury is necessary a composite one. It is inteded to be. If it were not, there would be no need of twelve men, but the jury might just as well be composed of one. It is the consensus of opinion that the law contemplates as being the most likely to insure justice."

"It is stated that you intend to keep the jury out until they do agree in this case—a week or two if necessary. Is such your intention?"

"Of course it would be improper for me to state at this time my intention, even if I could anticipate the causes which might lead to such a determination. It must be borne in mind, however, that the court must necessarily exercise discretion in such a matter as that. The supreme court may have to pass upon this case. Dropping the Cronin case altogether, I will illustrate with an imaginary case. Suppose we have a case where eleven men are agreed upon the question of the guilt of the defendant, and the twelfth believes in his innocence. That jury, we will say, is kept out two and three days, and the status of opinion is the same—the one man still holding out against the eleven. Suppose then, as you suggest, the judge should order them out indefinitely, after they had stated their inability to agree, and ultimately force them to a verdict, the eleven men all the time arguing with, remonstrating with and chiding the twelfth. Suppose then the case should go to the supreme court and the twelfth man should come forward and state that he had been coerced and worried into an agreement by his fellows against his better judgment; that it was only under the stress of mental anxiety, or anguish, that he had consented to the verdict. In such a case do you doubt that the supreme court would invalidate that verdict, and order a new trial? Of course the jury should be given ample time and every opportunity to agree, but the demarcation between deliberate conclusion and coercive verdict should be clearly drawn. The law does not contemplate an inquisition to extort judgment from the mind of the juror."

"Have you received any request from the jury for special instructions since its retirement?"

"I have not. I have never been in the jury room, and indeed I have no right to enter it. Should they request any fuller interpretation of any instruction which the court has given them, they can only request it formally, and then it is the duty of the court to call them into the court, and there, in the presence of the defendants and their attorneys, interpret to the jury's satisfaction the law applying to the evidence. No such request has been made, and no reading of the record of evidence has been asked for."

"In case of a disagreement of the jury will the case be tried again before you, or can the defendants take a change of venue out of the county?"

"The defendants can, by the customary affidavits, take a change of venue from ten consecutive judges, and probably succeed in having it tried out of the county. There are five defendants, and each defendant can twice have the opportunity of demanding a change of venue; so that a change be could successively taken from ten judges."

"What county would these changes of venue probably take the case to eventually?"

"Likely to Lake or Dupage county. They are the nearest counties to Cook. Remember now, in answering these questions, I am not attempting to predict what the defendants' attorneys would do, but simply what they could do under the law by availing themselves of all its provisions."

MRS. CULVER TALKS.

She Says Her Husband Cannot Be Swerved by Anybody.

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—A representative of the Associated Press called to night at 519 Chicago avenue in Evanston, the home of John Culver, the supposed objecting juror in the Cronin case, and had a long interview with his wife, Mrs. Mary J. Culver, who was charged with having had some secret and presumably improper conversation with her husband just before the jury retired. He found the family in a great state of agitation over all the reports in the morning papers. The youngest child on its mother's knee was constantly repeating "What has father done?" "What has father done?" "Why don't he come home?" Mrs. Culver, in the presence of her family, spoke of her actions Friday, as follows: "In the morning I sent down my eldest son, John, to tell Bailiff Santa, whom I know well, that I would not take dinner with Mr. Culver, as I had been accustomed to do at noon in the court room. I started to tell Mr. Santa the same thing, when he called my husband over. There was a wire railing between us and we were at least five feet apart all the while. I said, 'Well, I won't take dinner with you today, but will come to the hotel after court to-day.' Mr. Culver said: 'Yes, John told me this morning.' My son had seen him in the morning at the hotel as well as Bailiff Santa. The entire conversation was in the presence of the bailiff, and I have given the exact words as nearly as I can recollect them. I do not think a private conversation would have been allowed. I should have expected to have been arrested if I had done it."

"Mrs. Culver, you know that these supposed conversations are based on the belief that your husband had been bribed. What shal I say about that?"

"It is that which troubles us most. I have never spoken to any agent of the defense. I have never heard any proposition looking to the payment of any money. I have never had any conversation with my husband which I should hesitate to make absolutely public. I have never had any connection with any person. I never made any agreement with reference to Mr. Culver or his duties as a juror. I do not believe there is a man on earth who could bribe him, and I do not think our friends or neighbors here could or would think differently. I do not know Mr. Culver's position in the case. I do know that my son and my husband's partner met Judge Longenecker to-night and that the judge expressed himself as confident of my husband's integrity. Mr. Culver is a very determined man. If he believed he was right he would stick it out in spite of the whole world. This is a characteristic of his which everybody knows. If any one attempts to bully him or browbeat him or insult him it will only make him more determined. He has been already poisoned with tobacco smoke, which he hates, from the others, and I am afraid his health will be ruined, but no fear of sickness or even death would make him swerve a bit from his notions of what was right."

Mrs. Culver has prepared a letter, over her own signature, and sent it to the Chicago papers for publication.

Down Go the Wires.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The men sent out by Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy yesterday to remove all poles and wires which violated the rules of the board of electrical control took down about twelve miles of electric wires and thirty poles. They will continue work to-morrow.

THERE'S LIGHT AHEAD

The Montana Deadlock Promises to be Broken Some Time To-Day.

Probability that the Senate Will Complete Its Quorum at Once.

Democratic Representatives Talk of Having Republican Statesmen Arrested.

North Dakota Republicans Begin a Great War of Extermination.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 15.—The Montana deadlock, which has lasted for nearly a month, will probably end to-morrow, at least so far as the organization of the senate is concerned. As told in these dispatches a few days ago the Democratic senators, finding, according to the opinion of the lawyers, that unless they took their seats they would become vacant, met the Republican senators Thursday and told them they would give final answer Monday. Since this agreement there have been many consultations both between the leaders of the different parties and among the Democrats themselves. One Democratic senator was in favor of going into the senate and then taking no part in the business. This course was opposed by an overwhelming majority of the party, who say the only terms on which the Democrats can treat with the Republicans is that the Republican house come into the Democratic house at the same time the Democratic senators go into the senate. Two Republican senators also favor this plan, and say if, when the Democrats come into the senate, the Republicans do not go into the Democratic house, they will thereafter work with the Democrats on all political questions. The Democrats are afraid to trust to any verbal agreement, and to-day the senators who have the negotiations in hand, have been endeavoring to get a written pledge from the two Republican senators. If this written pledge is given, the senate will organize at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. If it is not, the outcome is doubtful. In case the senate is organized, the plan then is for each party to select an equal number of men, such joint committee to investigate the

TUNNEL PRECINCT CASE

and report to the respective houses. Until this report is received and acted upon both parties will stand pledged to neither ballot for United States senators nor attempt any political legislation whatever. In this way laws of general importance to the state can be enacted while the investigation is in progress. Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, who is credited with senatorial aspirations on the Democratic side, is opposed to any compromise which looks to a division of the senatorships between the two parties, though in case of such a division it is said he could get one of the plums. The only compromise or agreement he favors is one which recognizes the validity of the Democratic house, and then an investigation by a joint committee of the Tunnel precinct. On the report of this committee, he, with the great majority of his party, is willing to stand or fall. When the Democratic house meets in the morning the first thing done will be the making of an order directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring before the house the absent Republican members. Of course, if the Republicans come to the Democratic house, in consequence of the agreement outlined above, the order of arrest will not be made. To-morrow promises to be the most interesting day since the deadlock commenced.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

That Is What Is Going on in North Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 15.—Gov. Ordway did not arrive here to-day as was expected, but it is confidently expected that he will be here to-morrow, and that he will demand of the senate the right to reply to the attack upon him by Senator Jud LaMoure, in which he is accused of being a bribe taker and bribe giver. In an interview in Fargo last night he made a general denial of the charges, but it is believed that he will demand proof of LaMoure's charges. Since the sensational attack on Ordway the United States senatorial fight is the main topic of conversation, and numerous charges of corruption are being made. The friends of Ordway claim that when he gets the floor of the senate he will make it lively for his enemies, and from conversation with members it is safe to predict that the floor will not be denied him. The members of the legislature are now talking seriously of demanding the appearance of M. N. Johnson, the man who claims to have been offered a consulship and $25,000 in cash. Some of the legislators have openly declared that they would demand

A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION,

as they could not afford to pass such charges in silence. This will stir up the animals in North Dakota as they have never been stirred up before. To-night there are rumors of boodle in all directions, and affecting nearly all factions. Men go so far as to name some of the lieutenants who handled the money, and it will indeed be strange if an investigation is not called for. Wild times are expected upon Ordway's return, and no one will be surprised if the meeting between him and LaMoure results in a challenge or a more serious climax. LaMoure went East last night, for what reason no one seems to know. It is intimated that, anticipating a demand of proof from Ordway, he has gone after evidence with which to fortify himself. All who are intimate with him are confident that he will return to-morrow. Ordway's friends express confidence in his ability to refute the charges and emerge from the battle a victor. Never before has such a political crisis been experienced in Dakota, North or South, and the opposing clans have enlisted in a war of extermination.

DENIED BY ORDWAY.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 15.—Gov. Ordway has an interview in the Argus, in which he says every charge enumerated by La Moure, up to the present senatorial contest, had been investigated by the courts in 1881, 1882 and 1883, and every one dismissed; that the charges were investigated at his own request, and that Attorney General Brewster had exonerated him entirely in his report to President Arthur at the time. During the senatorial campaign La Moure had promised him his support, but enemies in South Dakota had changed him.

Acting President Appointed.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., Dec. 15.—St. Paul's Episcopal church, dormitories and school for boys was consecrated Friday evening, Bishop W. H. Hare, of South Dakota, having charge of the service. The bishops of North Dakota and Iowa were present, as also a large number of clergymen, among them several Indian divines. After the consecration services a reception was given the visitors. Prof. G. C. Mars, M. A., has been appointed acting president of the University of Dakota, instead of the committee of three proposed at first.

Charged With Forgery.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 15.—Sheriff Wegnass, of Traill county, arrested D. W. Kennedy in this city last night, charged with forging checks on the Traill County Creamery company. Kennedy has been manager of the company just two years. It had money in bank which they allowed Kennedy to check against in certain cases. Kennedy drew a number of checks and devoted them to his personal use, then skipped. He was taken to Mayville this morning.

A Majority Assured.

Special to the Globe.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., Dec., 15.—It lacks now only fifteen signers to constitute a majority for the opening of the Sisseton reservation. It is a sure thing. Chief Renville pledges his honor to the commissioners, and he is a man of his word, that he will sign when a majority is obtained. Messrs. Whittlesey and Maxwell are here spending Sunday.

For Stealing Wheat.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Dec. 15.—John and Charles Anderson, brothers, of Felton, who were charged with stealing wheat, the former 300 bushels and the latter 50, were to-day bound over by Judge Titus to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of $500 and $300 respectively. They furnished bail.

If Shipley Should Die.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 15.—Representative Shipley, of Guthrie county, who was badly injured in a fight a few weeks ago, is seriously sick with pneumonia. If he should die the Republicans would be in a minority in the house at the opening of the legislature, and the Democrats would elect the speaker.

Flags on the Schools.

Editor of the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 15.—The school board has decided to put flags on the school buildings, and has ordered staffs to be made and erected. The G. A. R. post decided to get a flag for the high school building.

FORFEITS CHAMPIONSHIP.

And Will Fight Carroll for a Purse and Bet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—On Thursday last, President Fulda, of the California Athletic club, telegraphed to Jack McAuliffe, the light-weight champion of America, that Jimmy Carroll, the club's boxing instructor, was ready to sign articles for a fight for the championship at 133 pounds, or if McAuliffe would forfeit the championship, he (Carroll) would fight McAuliffe at 137 pounds for a purse, and a side bet of $5,000. To-day President Fulda received a dispatch stating that McAuliffe would accept Carroll's proposition to fight at 137 pounds. Carroll states that he will therefore claim the light-weight championship. The fight will take place in the California club rooms, probably in February. The date for the Dempsey-McCarthy fight has been fixed at Jan. 29. It is now stated that the fight between Ike Weir and Billy Murphy, for the feather-weight championship will have to be declared off, as Weir accidentally shot himself through the hand recently, and the wound has not begun to heal.

For a Tramp of Six Days.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—The six days' go-as-you-please contest began at 12:05 this evening in the Detroit rink. The starters were:

W. A. Hoagland, Union Springs, N. Y.; Thomas Cox, Philadelphia; John Mackay, Baltimor; James Ray, London, England; Martin Horan, Philadelphia; Charles Morse, Jackson, Mich.; Howarth, London, England; James Spicer, New York; W. Ellsworth, Jackson, Mich.; William Smith, Colorado; Daniel Burns, New York; H. J. Bachelor, East Armagh, Ireland; A. Boisson and Christopher Close, Detroit.

Searle Was Beloved.

SYDNEY, N. W. T., Dec. 15.—The remains of Searle, the champion sculler, arrived here to-day en route to Grafton, the birthplace of the oarsman. Great crowds of people from all the towns around assembled to attend the obsequies.

Killen Is Ready.

Denny Killen announces his willingness to meet Herman Smith, the wrestler, to sign articles as soon as the latter posts a forfeit.

Searpa Pinto's Doings.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—All the newspapers here, in commenting upon the latest advices from Zanzibar, express astonishment of their destruction of the real facts of Searpa Pinto's doings in Mokololand. The papers all declare that there is no chance of a quarrel with England if Lord Salisbury deals justly with the subject.

It is declared in political circles that Serpa Pinto was only prospecting for a railway; that the country has belonged to Portugal for centuries, and that the capture of English flags was not an insult, because they were emblems of a native rebellion.

Joseph Medill's Mother Dead.

CANTON, O., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Margaret Medill, mother of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, died at this place last night. The cause of her death was dropsy. Mrs. Medill was eighty-one years of age, and was beloved by a wide circle of friends for her many deeds of charity.

Killed a Brother Editor.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Boulangist journalist, Villas, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for killing Pierrotti, a brother editor, in a duel. The Republican papers express themselves as amazed at the political animus shown in the sentence.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Elmer E. Erwin, Son of a Prominent Sioux City Man, Murdered.

He Is Cut Down With a Butcher Knife in a Covington, Neb., Saloon.

"Montana Jim," a Cook, the Man Who Committed the Awful Deed.

Prompt Arrival of Officers Prevents an Impromptu Lynching Bee.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Dec. 15.—Covington, a little hamlet just across the river, in Nebraska, has added another foul crime to the long list of dark deeds that have been chronicled since the town was built up by driving out the saloons and bawdy houses from Sioux City. The victim was Elmer E. Erwin, aged twenty-nine years, son of A. W. Erwin, a prominent business man, and president of the school board of this city. The murderer was James Toohey, better known as "Montana Jim," who has been employed for some time as cook in Leader's restaurant. Young Erwin has been going to the bad for some time, and recently has been an almost constant visitor of the Covington gambling houses. About 2 o'clock this morning he approached the restaurant bar and asked for a drink. Toohey was standing near and asked Erwin to treat him. This, Erwin refused to do, and hot words followed, during which Erwin struck Toohey in the face. Toohey then went into the kitchen and came back

WITH A KNIFE,

by this time being white with rage. Bystanders were expecting something, and at once took the knife from him. Then he quieted down, although he remained in the house. After a time he went to the kitchen unobserved and got a big butcher knife, which he slipped up his sleeve. Returning to the restaurant he found Erwin standing with his back to the bar, his elbows on the counter, and his chest thrown well forward. Toohey walked past, and, turning quickly, uttered an oath and plunged the long knife into Erwin's neck, just glancing the collar bone, and then gave it a vicious twist. A man standing near grabbed Toohey and threw him backwards, and as he fell he drew the bloody knife from the dying man's throat. Erwin exclaimed, "I'm stuck," and fell to the floor, expiring in ten minutes. Erwin's friends at once surrounded the murderer, and would probably have killed him but for the prompt arrival of officers, who hustled him to jail at Dakota City. The dead man lay on the sawdust floor until 7 o'clock, when the coroner arrived and held an inquest. The body was then brought to his parents' home in this city.

PURCHASED LEGISLATORS.

How the Dressed Beef Combine Works in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The Post-Dispatch of this morning prints under flaming headlines a five-column expose of alleged legislative corruption at Jefferson City, Mo. It claims that the live stock inspection bill introduced by the St. Louis Butchers' union in the last legislature was defeated by the absolute purchase of state senators. It is admitted by the friends of the measure that a fund of $3,000 was raised to be expended in support of the bill, but that the money was to be used in the boodling of legislators is denied. It is claimed, however, that legislators sold out to the butchers and then increased their infamy by deserting their employers when the vote came on; that they met the agents of the dressed beef monopoly and in bogus games of poker pretended to win what was really a bribe for their votes; that they openly negotiated for senatorial votes and disclosed that they were ready to vote for whichever side would pay them the most; that one senator offered to guarantee the vote of a combine if he were given $1,000 for one of the trio, but he was too high and the votes were cast for the dressed beef interest. It is further claimed that the dressed beef combine distributed $25,000 in boodling, and that the money was handled by two young men from Kansas City; that members of the house of representatives received money and voted accordingly, but some senators received and voted the other way. Finally the bold charge is made that "the dressed-beef monopoly secured the defeat of the bill by spending more money than the butchers had, and they spent it on senators who voted against the measure." The bill was one which provided that no beef should be sold in the state of Missouri unless it had been inspected on the hoof. It was a fight between the butchers and dressed-beef combine, and the latter won. The Post-Dispatch then prints a number of interviews with parties who were interested in the passage of the live stock inspection bill, all of whom admit that money was used, and many of whom assert that they were notified just how much money the dressed beef combine proposed to use in defeating the measure, and the amount was five times as much as the butchers could raise. Three of the state senators whose names are mixed up in the scandal were interviewed, but all denied that there was any foundation to the boodle story. The result of the expose will doubtless be an investigation, and sensational developments are looked for.

ACRES UNDER WATER.

Great Damage by a Flood in California.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 15.—In the southwest part of Sutter county, the flooded territory has been materially increased by subsequent rise of water from the Sacramento river. This morning, by the breaking of the Johnson levee, the Sutter County Land company's possessions and several thousand acres of of less valuable lands were flooded. During Friday night and this morning the flood of water in the Tules made a rise of nearly two feet and flowed out over the land that had never been touched before by river water. The loss to the grain corps in water-covered sections is estimated by Deputy Assessor Gladdon, of Sutter county, at about a quarter of a million dollars in round figures. It is believed that the worst experience is passed.

Great Elevator Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Exchange elevator, with a capacity of 350,000 bushels, the property of Greene & Bloomer, together with 250,000 bushels of barley, was totally destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock this morning. The elevator was the most eligibly located, and the best equipped of any in Buffalo. The barley was valued at $125,000, and the elevator at $100,000. The amount of insurance is as yet unknown.

HIS MIND UNBALANCED.

Why Franklin B. Gowen Took His Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The remains of Franklin B. Gowen, who committed suicide in Washington, reached this city this morning and were at once conveyed to his late residence at Mount Airy, near Germantown. It is the desire of the family that the funeral, which is to take place Tuesday morning, shall be extremely private, and only the relatives, minister and family physician are expected to attend. The interment, it is thought, will be at Ivy Hill cemetery, Germantown, where the deceased owned a lot. All inquiry has thus far failed to reveal any cause for the rash act. The members of the family positively refuse to be interviewed, and the closest personal and business friends of Mr. Gowen are unable to assign any reason why he should wish to end his life. It is related that a fortnight ago, when he desired to leave this city for his suburban home, Mr. Gowen boarded the wrong train, a thing he was never known to do before, and was carried some little distance out of his way. It is said that Mrs. Gowen told a close friend of the family that for ten days previous to her husband's last visit to Washington she had noticed something strange in his conduct. It is thought by many here that the great lawyer's mind become unbalanced through persistent application to business, and that the suicide was due to this cause.

LOOK OUT, CONGRESS.

Farmers at Work for General River Improvements.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The recent farmers' canventions in this city, which resulted in the organization of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union and the co-op ration with the Knights of Labor will, it is said, result through committee work, in bringing stronger influences to bear on congress in favor of general river improvements than has ever yet been felt. Several prominent members of the alliance, notably R. F. Kolb, commissioner of agriculture of Alabama; H. G. McCall, of Montgomery, Ala., and Leonard Matthews, have opened a correspondence on the subject, with a view to crystallizing the opinions of the industrial world and bringing about united action. This action will be exerted through the legislative items of the federated organization and the improvement of rivers generally, beginning with the Mississippi, to the extent, if necessary, of the government borrowing money to do the work, and the retaining of the tax on tobacco will be strongly and persistently advocated.

COMFORT AND CONTENT

To Be Secured by Working Eight Hours a Day.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours. He says that his time must be largely devoted to the settlement of the Irish question, and that for this reason, as well as on account of the infirmities of age, he must abstain from taking a leading part in the movement. He promiser dispassionately to consider the subject when the proposed eight-hour bill is presented in parliament. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his letter on the eight-hour movement, says that eight hours of labor, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation seems to be the ideal at which democratic legislation may wisely and profitable aim. A working day of eight hours would diminish the number of the unemployed, and it would also lesson the profits of the capitalist. If the latter result were a disadvantage it would be largely outweighed by the increased comfort and content of the laborers.

RYLANCE RETURNS.

The Slandered Preacher Again in His Old Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A good deal of expectancy existed among the congregation of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church to-day when Rev. Dr. Rylance occupied the pulpit for the first time in five or six months, he having recently returned from Europe. A suit which he has brought against some of the trustees for slander is still pending, and it was asserted that, as many of the congregation believed the charges made against Dr. Rylance were true, they would leave the church as soon as Dr. Rylance entered the pulpit. He preached to-day, though, as if nothing had happened, and, although there was a large congregation, no demonstration of any kind was made.

All Foreigners Become Citizens.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—The Brazilian consul here has received a telegram from Rio Janeiro announcing that a decree has been promulgated declaring all foreigners residing in Brazil citizens of the republic from the date on which the republic was proclaimed, and that all foreigners in future shall be considered Brazilian subjects and enjoy all civil and political rights, except the right of becoming chief of state, after a residence of two years. In all cases the government reserves the right to refuse citizenship. The decree is signed by Ministers da Fonseca and Lobo.

Satolli Reports Favorably.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: Mgr. Satolli in a long interview with the pope gave an account of the reception accorded him in America. He said he found the civil authorities willing to grant full liberty to Catholicism, and expressed his belief that the Washington government is favorable to accrediting a diplomatic representative to the Vatican.

A Bluff at Bull.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—The Independence Belge declares that Portugal is resolved to adhere vigorously to her pretensions regarding Nyassa land, however menacing England's attitude may become.

Not Recognized by the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—It is reported that the czar refuses to recognize the Brazilian republic, and has broken off relations with the Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg.

BLOODSHED IN BAHIA.

Five Hundred Persons Reported Killed in One of the Brazilian Provinces.

A Clash Between Militia and Imperialists With Fearful Loss of Life.

Eight Naval Officers Said to Have Been Secretly Shot By Republicans.

Viscount Preto Says Revolution Resulted From Army and Navy Treachery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steamer Horrox arrived here to-day from Brazil. She left Rio Janeiro on Nov. 23. The Horrox was at Saulos when the news of the deposing of the emperor was first announced. The Republicans placarded the place with handbills on which was printed the official information, and also a paragraph requesting the people not to hold any political meetings until later. This had its intended effect, as the situation was accepted by the people without any manifest dissatisfaction. At Rio Janeiro the Horrox lay two days. Although everything appeared quiet when she arrived there, Capt. Henning and First Officer Black, when they went on shore, heard many rumors of dissatisfaction with the new order of things. One man, De Gama by name, a collector of customs, held the flags of the empire and refused to remove from his uniform the buttons on which were stamped the crown. Threats were of no avail, and the collector locked himself up in his house to escape the wrath of the Republicans. Ten days after the news of the deposing of the emperor had been made public, De Gama submitted to the demands of the new government, removed the objectionable buttons and gave up the imperial flags. De Gama was not deprived of his office. A number of men who had office under the emperor were retained in the same positions by the republic. On the second day of the revolution a cipher dispatch was received at Rio Janeiro, announcing that there had been an

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and that a fight had taken place between the militia and the imperialists, and that 500 persons had been killed. After that the government at once stopped all cipher telegraphic communication, and placed strict watch on all the ordinary messages that were sent on the wires. The Republicans left no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose. So complete were their arrangements that when the republic was announced all of the imperial war vessels that for weeks had been lying in the harbor were so fixed that it was impossible for them to participate in any uprising that might have possibly occurred. The man of war "Nitheroy" had been placed in a dry dock several days before, and was half dismantled when the Republicans made their great move. Another rumor heard by the Horrox's officers was one regarding the fate of eight naval officers who had refused to submit to the Republicans. It was said that on the first night of the revolution these officers climbed on the Liverpool steamer Chatham, which lay at her dock, and, securing a boat, rowed out upon the harbor bearing aloft an imperial flag. A party of Republicans gave chase in another boat, and some shots were exchanged. The naval officers were captured and incarcerated in a prison on one of the small islands in the harbor. None of the men had been seen up to the time the Horrox left Rio, and Capt. Henning said that the general belief of the people was that they had been secretly shot while in prison, as the noise of the discharge of firearms had been heard in the prison the next day by some people who were near the spot.

CHARGES TREACHERY.

Prime Minister Preto Talks on Brazilian Affairs.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—The Viscount de Ouro Preto, the Brazilian imperial prime minister, has issued a manifesto to the people of Brazil. He deals first with the position of affairs on the eve of the revolution in Brazil, and the information which the government possessed concerning the movement. He says it was impossible to crush the plotters, as the government could not rely upon either officers or soldiers, and was betrayed by the leaders of the army and navy, including the minister of war, Maracaju. The ministry continually received assurances of loyalty from various military officers, who thus sought to mask the conspiracy against the throne. "Maracaju," says Preto, "acted throughout the part of a traitor to his colleagues. He even went so far as, under the guise of official business, to conduct me to the place where I was arrested." Preto proceeds to describe the treatment he received in prison. He declares that a platoon of soldiers was kept in readiness to shoot him if his friends offered an armed resistance. In conclusion, the ex-prime minister appeals to the people to exercise their freedom of choice at the coming elections. He counsels his supporters not to surrender, but to vote for all of his friends who may become candidates. The Count and Countess d' Eu have postponed their visit to Seville, owing to the illness of their son, Prince Luiz. The British channel squadron will be present on Dec. 28 on the occasion of the ceremony of acclaiming Don Carlos king of Portugal.

A British Boat Attacked.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 15.—Natives have made an attack upon a British boat delivering mails at Lindi. Mr. Mackenzie, of the British East Africa company, reports that tranquillity prevails at the company's ports. He also reports activity in building and an influx of Indian merchants into Mombassa.

Will Abstain From Striking.

ESSEN, Dec. 15.—Three thousand miners assembled here to-day and adopted resolutions thanking the state authorities for their sympathy and expressing readiness to await the result of their promises to intervene. For the present, therefore, the men will abstain from striking. The miners' committee of supervision was re-elected.