Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

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BOSTON

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

THIRD STREET.

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

AN UNCOMFORTABLE BACHELOR.

He's certainly uncomfortable with a baby in his arms, though he knows what comfort is, as he has a smoking jacket on. Babies are like smoking jackets in one respect—you don't fully realize what a real comfort they are till you are the happy owner of one yourself.

Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes have been given the "right of line" at the Boston. They are now on the first counter on first floor, nice and handy for you to select one for a Xmas Gift.

Our Holiday Furnishings this year are the handsomest and most elaborate we've ever shown. They are *all* of the *medium and better grades*, and yet our prices are no more than you'll have to pay for greatly inferior goods elsewhere.

Specially attractive *Canes and Umbrellas* for Gifts.

There is a big difference between CHEAP goods and goods CHEAP. Go elsewhere for cheap goods, but come to us for goods cheap. The dealer who sells cheap goods sells his customer also. We are not in that line of business.

The reliability and durability of our *Boys' Clothing* is thoroughly appreciated by St. Paul parents. Many and many a boy we clothe to-day whose papa, when a boy, we clothed also. You know we've sold Boys' Clothing right here in St. Paul for nearly twenty years.

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.

FIGHT OVER A CHILD.

Western Chivalry Proves Too Strong for a Hard-Hearted Father.

Having Recovered His Child by Law, He Loses Her by Force.

An Awful Crime Recalled by a Suicide at Helena.

Montana Republicans Forced by the Faithful to Go on Record.

Special to the Globe

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20.—Lewis B. Miller, of Oxford, Ohio, has had a most remarkable experience with Western chivalry during the past forty-eight hours. Ten years ago he ran away with and married the daughter of Thomas F. Burrus, a farmer by whom he was employed. A girl baby, named Elvine, was the result of the union. When she was seven months old her mother died, and she has since lived with Mr. and Mrs. Burrus, her grandparents, who now reside in Nemaha county, Neb. Miller in the meantime married again, and a year ago began proceedings in the federal court to get possesion of the child. Burrus fought the case desperately, but, after an appeal, the custody of the little girl was awarded to the father. When Miller, however, attempted to take her in court, the scene was so pathetic that the spectators interfered, and the grandparents promised to accompany the child to the depot. Arrived there the same thing took place again: the little girl ran to a reporter for protection, and the newspaper man was roundly cheered when he threatened to knock the father down if he touched her. The child, the father and the grandparents returned to a hotel, and this morning another attempt was made to get the child away. The mayor of Omaha and a large number of prominent citizens were at the depot. Miller tried to take the child again, and the grandparents accompanied him across the river. At Council Bluffs the crowd, numbering nearly a thousand people, became so demonstrative that Miller sought refuge in a passenger coach on the Rock Island train. The crowd in the meantime hurried the grandparents and the child on a train on another road. The conductor pulled out ten minutes ahead of time, and the child is now supposed to be safe in Nemaha county. The prejudice against Miller there is very strong.

A TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Suicide McDonnell and His Connection With an Awful Crime.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 20.—It has been discovered that J. C. McDonnell, who committed suicide here a few days ago, gained considerable notoriety about three years ago in connection with one of the most awful tragedies ever enacted in Montana. In February, 1886, a traveler stopping at what was known as the Moore ranch, about sixty miles from Helena, was horrified to find the dead bodies of William Moore and his wife, each riddled with bullets. Investigation revealed the fact that the couple had not lived happily for several years, owing to the attentions of a schoolmaster to Mrs. Moore. Finally a separation was agreed upon, and the couple, who had been in Helena for several weeks previous to the tragedy, returned to the ranch the day before their bodies were found. It was supposed that Moore had shot his wife and killed himself, but some time afterwards the schoolmaster was connected with the crime, as it was recalled that no powder marks were found on Moore's face and a horse, which no owner ever came for, was found tied to the fence. The couple left two children and an estate valued at about $40,000. The schoolmaster sought to be appointed guardian of the children, but failed. The schoolmaster was J. C. McDonnell, the suicide of a few days ago. Though he has lived so close to the scene of the tragedy since its occurrence, beyond his own immediate relatives, no one knew he was the man who broke up the Moore family.

REPUBLICANS ON RECORD.

Montana Democrats Force Their Opponents to Correct the Senate Minutes.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 20.—But little business was attempted by either party to-day, either in or out of the legislature. At the opening of the senate the Democrats endeavored to have the minutes of yesterday's session corrected. As read by the clerk they did not show the vote on any of the officers alleged to have been elected by the votes of the seven Republican senators. After considerable discussion the Democrats carried their point, and if the record ever comes before the United States senate it will show that the senate was organized by seven members. The committee appointed by the Democratic house yesterday to wait on Gov. Toole and request him to declare the seats of the absent Republicans vacant, reported to-day that the governor would communicate with the house Monday. Every one is anxiously awaiting the decision in the case of Roberts, the Silver Bow member, who sues for his salary and mileage. The case comes up in the district court to-morrow morning. Unless there is some deal on hand which is kept very secret, there now seems to be no doubt that two sets of senators will go to Washington. For this reason the Democrats are feeling their ground, and those in charge of the matter say they will go before the country with a case without a flaw. All interest now centers in the action of the governor on the deadlock between the two houses.

GENEROUS BANKERS.

They Give $10,000 to the Destitute in South Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 20.—The executive council of the South Dakota Bankers' association met here to-day to discuss the situation in the drouth districts of this state. The council determined to at once raise $10,000, to be disbursed among those needing aid. This fund will be raised by assessing all banks belonging to the association in the following proportion: Those with $50,000 capital will pay $100 each; those with $25,000 $50 each; those with $15,000 $25 each. This assessment will be levied and collected at once, and will be disbursed by the council, except that portion, if any, which may be held to buy seed grain for next season. The banks will give all possible accommodation to those in the drouth districts against whom they hold obligations.

NOW THE TITLE IS CLEAR.

Land Office Officials Perfect Purchasers' Claims to Valuable Lands.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 20.—Titles to over 20,000 acres of valuable pine and mineral lands in Northern Wisconsin, valued at nearly $1,500,000, was established by the United States land office officials here to-day. Proceedings were instituted under the act of March 3, 1887, which gave private individuals who purchased lands in railroad grant from companies that had not perfected their grants the right to offer proof of said purchase before local land officers, and complete their title by paying cash for the lands. By the decision rendered to-day the Musser-Sauntry Land, Logging and Manufacturing Company of Muscatine, Io.; the White River Lumber Company of Mason, Wis.; the Cranberry Lumber company, of Saginaw, Mich., and the Superior Lumber company, of Ashland, are declared to be the bona fide purchasers of the land in question.

CRASH ON THE BURLINGTON.

Freight Trains Meet, and Are Piled in a Chaotic Heap.

Special to the Globe.

SUTTON, Neb., Dec. 20.—Through freight No. 31, on the Burlington railway, was taking water on the main track at 6 o'clock this morning, when freight train No. 35, running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, ran into it from the rear, smashing ten cars of merchandise to splinters, and driving one car through the depot, narrowly missing the operator. One brakeman was seriously, though not fatally bruised about the head. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

SWALEDALE SCORCHED.

The Business Center of a Hawkeye Town Destroyed by Fire.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Io., Dec. 20.—Fire last night destroyed the business portion of Swaledale, a prosperous town sixteen miles south of this city. The fire originated in the grocery store of Carr Bros. during a heavy snowstorm, and soon destroyed the entire district. Women and children in their fright were driven by fire into the snow and storm in their bare feet and night dresses, resulting in serious injury in many cases. The loss is about $35,000, with $12,000 insurance.

An Exasperating Mistake.

Special to the Globe

FERGUS FALLS, Dec. 20.—A mistake which was made in the office of the county auditor under a former administration has been discovered, which will have the effect of giving a credit to all taxpayers of the incorporated villages of Otter Tail county, though in some cases too small a credit to be spread on the records. Battle Lake, Perham and Pelican Rapids property owners, however, will obtain a considerable rebate, and the rectification of the error is making the present auditor no end of trouble, though it was the fault of the previous official. In 1888 the state board of equalization raised the assessed valuation of lands, exclusive of structures and improvements, 20 per cent per acre. The auditor's clerks computed that raise on village lots as well as on lands assessed by the acre, which was the cause of the mistake.

The Little Falls & Superior.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 20.—Engineer Warren Dunbar and W. R. Fabrick came up from St. Paul yesterday and went to Mille Lacs lake to-day, from which point they will reconnoiter the unsurveyed portion of the projected line of the Little Falls, Mille Lacs & Superior railway route from this city to Superior, after which they will return to this city and make the necessary arrangements for surveying and locating the rest of the line, taking an air line from Mille Lacs lake to the terminus at Superior. The survey from this city to the lake is already completed.

Mendenhall Has Had Enough.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Dec. 20.—President Mendenhall, of the Jamestown college, denies the report that he has resumed the management of the Grand Forks Plaindealer. He says the paper will be conducted by the publishing company as usual, and that the proposed consolidation with the Herald is off. He left for a trip to the Eastern states to-day in the interests of Jamestown college.

Alleged Criminals on Trial.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 20.—Dennis Sullivan, of West Mankato, indicted for selling liquor without a license, was found guilty in the district court this afternoon. Four other indictments for similar offenses are charged against him. James Kennedy is now on bail for attempted burglary. James McCarthy and David McCollum are indicted for the same offense.

Le Sueur's County Seat.

Special to the Globe.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Dec. 20.—The county seat of Le Sueur county will not be removed to Le Sueur for the present. The county commissioners found last night that 680 of the 2,690 names on the petition for removal were those of illegal voters, and the seat will remain for the present at Le Sueur Center.

Fears for a Drummer's Safety.

Special to the Globe.

CEDAR RAAIDS, Io., Dec. 20.—Jerome Baker, traveling salesman for Sutliff Bros., has not been heard of since at Carroll ten days ago. His accounts are straight, and his friends fear he has been killed. His youngest child is dying and his wife is crazed at his absence.

Contagion Closes Schools.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Dec. 20.—The public schools closed to-day for six weeks, a month having been added to the usual holiday vacation on account of prevailing diseases among children throughout the city. They are mostly scarlet fever cases and a few diphtheria, the latter being previously very prevalent.

His Home Was in St. Paul.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 20.—J. Johnson, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific, fell off of his train about ten miles from Helena and was run over and fatally injured. He was brought to town and died in a few hours. He was unmarried, and come to Montana from St. Paul.

FRIENDS OF FONSECA

Democratic Senators Applaud the Overthrow of the Brazilian Monarchy.

Pedro Was a Good Potentate, But the Republic Is Better.

They Argue That Congress Should Recognize the Provisional Government.

By a Strict Party Vote the Proposition Is Sidetracked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—After routine business in the senate to-day, Mr. Morgan called up his joint resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil. He said he would not have ventured to address the senate now on the subject, but that he felt impressed with the necessity of having action taken by congress. The president had gone into the matter as far as his constitutional powers warranted. It was necessary now in the present attitude of the question that there should be a conjoint declaration by the legislative and judicial powers of the government as to what is the status quo in Brazil. During his speech Mr. Morgan paid a high compliment to the patriotism and goodness of Dom Pedro. Discussing the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Morgan declared that the attitude of the United States in respect of all the countries on the Western hemisphere was a very distinct one, and had been reasserted on

EVERY OPPORTUNE OCCASION

from the date of it announcement down to the last messages of the president of the United States. He coincided in the declaration made by Thomas Jefferson, that it was the business and duty of the United States to proceed to make, to progress in making and ultimately to consummate in making of the Western hemisphere the home of republican institutions and not the home of despotic institutions. The question he wanted congress to decide was whether Brazil was an empire or a republic—whether the house of Braganza or the people of Brazil were the depositary of the sovereign power of that state. The answer to that question, while it was perfectly clear now, might become clouded by later events, and he thought it unwise to await these later events. He wanted congress to announce the fact that the empire had disappeared in Brazil and that the republic existed. If, after this day, the imperial power should reappear in Brazil, that reappearance would be in the nature of a new and fresh power, and the re-establishment of the empire would be against the Monroe doctrine, and in spite of it. The congress of the United States had the absolute right to recognize the

NON-EXISTENCE OF THE EMPIRE,

and the existence of the republic, and he desired to have that recognition plainly, boldly—he would not say defiantly. Mr. Sherman said that he sympathized with the senator from Alabama, and hoped that the recent movement in Brazil might lead to the establishment of a firm, strong, powerful republic, a kindred sister of the republic of the United States. It was a great event—one of the greatest events in modern times. But a question of grave importance arose; and that question was whether the time had come for congress to undertake to recognize this new power among the powers of the world. In view of the fact that congress was just on the verge of the holidays, he thought it would be well to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations. In conclusion the senator paid a warm tribute to Dom Pedro, the deposed monarch, and said that there was certainly a lingering feeling of respect due him, which should prevent hasty action. Mr. Morgan disclaimed any responsibility for any trouble that might arise from the delay. Mr. Evarts favored the reference of the resolution. He said it was not necessary to emphasize the views of the government or people of the United States in regard to republican institutions. Mr. Ingalls made some remarks on the progressive and

ANTI-MONARCHICAL SPIRIT

of the age. He did not believe, though, he said, that the United States should recognize the new government in Brazil until the senate had had an affirmative and voluntary declaration through the peaceably constituted authorities of that country (after they had met in convention by delegates elected for that purpose) announcing the assumption of governmental powers. Mr. McPherson said that a single hour's delay in passing the resolution would be disgraceful to the government, the senate and people of the United States. He was surprised that a moment should be lost in saying to the people of Brazil that they had the sympathy of the American people and congress, and that the new republic would have the protection of the United States so far as it could be offered. Mr. Eustis regretted that the resolution could not have the unanimous support of the senate. It should be passed without reference to committee. He believed it more decorous, more republican, more democratic, more manly, to assert the real attitude of the United States, to let it go forth to Brazil, and to the monarchical governments of Europe, that the American congress, at the first opportunity, welcomed this new sister into

THE FAMILY OF REPUBLICS.

Mr. Hawley supported the motion to refer the resolution. There was no doubt where the sympathies of the American people were in the revolution in Brazil. They welcomed with all their souls movements to establish on true democratic doctrines a new member of the family of republics. But not a word had yet been heard from the people of Brazil on the subject. Twenty-five or thirty men with an army officer at their head had declared themselves a republic, but there was no official record that the people of Brazil had done anything whatever in the matter. Mr. Teller sustained the motion to refer. There was no government in Brazil except an absolute and unqualified dictatorship. Suppose the leaders did not appeal to the people and the people were not heard from. Would that be a republic? If we recognized the provisional government there as the permanent government, we might strengthen the hands of the very men who are changing a limited monarchy with a liberal monarch for a dictator. Mr. Teller characterized as unfounded the supposition that the powers of Europe would interfere to prevent the establishment of a republic in Brazil. The day had passed when

THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE

dared say that the people of any country on the Western hemisphere that they shall not select their own rulers in their own way. Mr. Edmunds said he had no knowledge that there was a republic in Brazil. If there was, he would be heartily glad to maintain it by every means. He hoped the outcome might be good, but did not think it right to declare to-day that congress recognized a republic which was kept up at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Plumb referred to the Brazilian revolution as a police revolution. The first accounts of it stated that the slaveholders objected to the emancipation of their slaves by the emperor, and that the republic was an association of persons who objected to the liberation of the slaves, and it did not seem to him that that laid a proper foundation for a republic. He hoped that was not the reason for the sympathy of the senator from Alabama—Mr. Morgan. Mr. Reagan denied that an army officer was the dictator of Brazil, and said that the most prominent official in the new government had never been an army officer, but was a newspaper editor. Mr. Teller offered an amendment to the resolution, which he asked to have also referred to the committee on foreign relations. It was to the effect that when the people of Brazil shall signify their intention to establish a

REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT,

it will be the duty of the government of the United States to furnish material aid and encouragement to the people of Brazil in the maintenance of such form of government, if such government be assailed by foreign governments on account of its republican character. That (he said) looked like practical encouragement to the people of Brazil, and it would be saying to all the world, that so far as Brazil was concerned, they must keep their hands off.

The question was taken on the motion to refer the resolution to the committee of foreign relations. All the Republicans voted aye; and all the Democrats, except Mr. Call, voted no. There was, however, no quorum voting (yeas 26, nays 15), and the whole matter went over without definite action. On motion of Mr. Stanford, the house joint resolution for removing damages caused by the floods in the Sacramento and Pearl rivers, was taken up and passed. After an executive session, the senate adjourned.

CHANCE FOR SIOUX CITIZENS.

Consul Goldschmidt Advocates the Erection of a Corn Palace in Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The secretary of agriculture is in receipt of a communication from Julius Goldschmidt, consul general of the United States at Vienna, with a report from the latter gentleman upon the Vienna agricultural exhibition, which is to be held in that city from May to November, 1890, under the auspices of the Imperial Royal Agricultural society, and the object of which is to give as complete a representation as possible of the condition of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, gardening and bee culture, and to promote and diffuse a knowledge of the latest inventions and discoveries relating to these subjects. The report states that the society is preparing with great completeness, and under the direction and in connection with men of prominence and trust for this universal agricultural and forest exposition, and that a large number of important premiums, in money and medals, "is assured the firms of the various industrials circles." Mr. Goldsmith warmly indorses the Indian corn exhibit, proposed to be undertaken in connection with the late Paris exposition under the auspices of the New York produce exchange, and other commercial bodies, under the management of Col. C. J. Murphy, but which, for various reasons, it was found impossible to carry out. He urges that a similar undertaking, having for its object especially to present to Europeans the availability of maize for human food, should be undertaken at once, and carried out at the forthcoming agricultural exposition at Vienna. He believes that by such means our comparatively trifling export of Indian corn to European countries could be greatly increased to the great advantage of the corn producing states as well as to the corn merchants and transportation companies of the country.

RAUM IS REORGANIZING.

Shaking Up the Force in the Pension Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.— Pension Commissioner Raum to-day issued an order abolishing the board of re-review in the pension bureau, and distributing the forty members of that board among the five adjudicating divisions of the office. Six of the ablest men in the board of re-review will be assigned to duty in the board of review as a committee to whom all the more important and difficult questions that may arise will be referred for decision. The board of review will thus be increased from eighty-two to eighty-eight men. The remaining thirty-four reviewers, together with the forty special examiners recently recalled from field work, will be distributed among the adjudicating divisions, thus increasing their effective working force by seventy-four men. All of the divisions of the office will be reorganized on a corrected and simplified basis, with a view of increasing to its utmost the adjudicating capacity of the bureau.

CONFIRMED IN OFFICE.

A Large Batch of Presidential Nominees Run the Senate Gauntlet.

WASHINGTON, Dec 30.—The senate has confirmed the following among other nominations: Joseph A. Leonard, of Minnesota, as consul general of Shanghai; and the following consuls: Roger C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, at Prague; Alexander J. Reid, of Wisconsin, at Dublin; Walter E. Gardner, of Wisconsin, at Rotterdam; Irving J. Manatt, of Nebraska, at Athens; Samuel C. Rubrey, of Iowa, at Belfast. Receivers of public moneys: James I. Stokes, North Forks, N. D.; Robert E. Carpenter, Watertown, S. D.; Everett P. Freeman, Marshall, Minn.; William Westerman, St. Cloud, Minn. Registers of land offices: James P. Luce, Rapid City, S. D.; Alphonso Barto, St. Cloud, Minn.; Edward C. Gattry, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Aug. Kickbusch, Wausau, Minn, and James McDowell, Huron, S. D.

Personal Mention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—N. K. Hubbard and G. G. Beardsley, of North Dakota, are in city. Hubbard is on his way to Monterey for the winter. G. R. Roberts, of Stephen, Marshall county, Minnesota, is in the city on departmental business. G. R. Steven, of Paynesville, Stearns county, Minnesota, is in the city on his way to visit friends in Virginia. George Walsh, of Grand Forks, is in the city. Senator Washburn and D. S. Hall and wife leave for home to-morrow to spend Christmas.

Postmasters Appointed.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following postmasters were appointed to-day: H. W. Ludwig at Silver, Lewis and Clarke county, Mont., vice Crane, resigned; J. A. Armstrong at Bathgate, Pembina county, vice L. K. Armstrong, resigned; Ole E. Fanske at Aubray, Minnehaha county, S. D., vice Carroll, resigned.

SHOT RIGHT AND LEFT.

An Illinois Jesse James Terrorizes the Town of Collinsville.

Pursued by a Posse and a Hanging Bee in Prospect.

Railroad Laborers Engage in a Riot on Slight Provocation.

Troops Telegraphed For to Suppress Trouble at Oklahoma City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—Excitement ran very high in the little town of Collinsville, Ill., a few miles from this city, last night. Dempsey Barco, a tough character living near by, became intoxicated and undertook to clean out the town. Between 8 and 9 o'clock he rode up and down Main street, firing his revolver in all directions as he went and defying any one to arrest him. Wesley Beaver, engineer at Jung's flouring mill, who was standing quietly on the corner of the street, was struck by one of the shots, the ball taking effect in his knee, and making a very ugly wound. Armed posses were soon formed to arrest him, but although several shots were fired at Barco from Winchester rifles, shotguns, etc., and his horse was shot from under him, he made his escape. The citizens and officers are making a vigorous search for him. It is generally believed that Barco is badly wounded. A short time before reaching town, Barco had a fuss with one Baiser Heinan, whom he shot and killed. Barco has not yet been captured.

RIOT ON A SMALL SCALE.

Railroad Laborers Scrap For Possession of a Contractor's Tools.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—At 10 o'clock this morning word was received at the police station that a general fight was in progress at the corner of Fourteenth and Wyoming streets. A squad of policemen hastened to the spot and found between forty and fifty men fighting with stones, clubs and improvised weapons of all kinds. The mob fled at sight of the officers. The fighting was caused by the refusal of J. D. McNeely, a contractor laying the grade of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska division of the Rock Island railroad, to pay his men this morning. The men took possession of twenty carts containing tools belonging to McNeely, which they determined to hold for the wages they said were due them. They then began fighting among themselves for possession of the tools. Six men were badly hurt, including Barnie Regan, who was so seriously injured that he was removed to the St. Louis hospital. No arrests were made.

TROUBLE IN OKLAHOMA.

Deputy Marshal Walker Telegraphs for Troops.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—The United States deputy marshal received to-day from the chief deputy of Oklahoma City the following telegram:

Telegraph Col. Snyder to have troops assist deputies to patrol this town to-night. Answer immediately.

The following dispatch was sent at once to Col. Snyder, commander of the United States troops at Oklahoma:

Deputy Marshal Walker telegraphs to this office that he fears trouble, and asks patrol assistance from you. Please confer with him, and render required assistance.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS JAILED

Their Victim, an Inhuman Brute, Invokes the Law.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 20.—Last night a constable brought Thomas Chodin, William Foster, Andy Whitelow and J. N. Whitelow to this city, charged with attempting to lynch Harry Knott, colored, at his home at Pauline, Wednesday night. Knott made complaint in Judge Jamieson's court here against nine of a party of twenty-five that gathered about his house, making all sorts of threats. They threw a rope tied in a noose, into his house, and ordered his wife to throw it about his neck. She refused and they took him out and made him run through two lines of men who applied numerous blows with clubs. After great torture he was allowed to reture to his house, having been ordered to leave the place within forty-eight hours. The cause of the assault is the inhuman manner in which he has treated his wife and children. The would-be lynchers were unmasked, and made no effort to disguise their identity.

FELL AND BROKE HIS NECK.

Commander-in-Chief Alger Witnesses a Fatality at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 20.—John Bradley, an inmate of the soldiers' home, fell from a third story window at the home to-day, broke his neck and died instantly. The accident was witnessed by Commander-in-Chief R. A. Alger, who was just arriving to visit John A. Logan post, made up of veterans in the home. Bradley was under the influence of liquor, and when the first gun of the sulute to Alger was fired he went to his room on the third floor, opened the window, lost his balance and fell out. Gen. Alger to-night was the chief attraction at a grand G. A. R. and political camp fire at the opera house.

TWO BARS OF SILVER.

A Truckman Drops Some Bullion on the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Two bars of silver, each valued at $2,000, were lost from a truck this afternoon, and up to a late hour to-night no trace of them had been found. The bars were in transit from the American Exchange National bank, at Cedar street and Broadway, to the Cunard steamship docks. Detectives are investigating the matter. The lost bars were a part of a $400,000 shipment which was being taken to the steamship Umbria, which is to sail tomorrow. The driver of the truck has been engaged in the work of carting bullion for many years, and considered entirely trustworthy.

Whipped by White Caps.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Dec. 20.—Fourteen "White Caps" last night visited the house of George A. Sweet, at Minersville, chastised him with horse whips and ordered him to leave the country. He was charged by them with immoral practices. Four of the "White Caps" were arrested on Sweet's complaint today and brought here for trial. They gave bail.

Given Up for Lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—At the office of the Northern Pacific road nothing has been heard of the steamer City of Kingston, which was rumored yesterday to have sunk with all on board, while on her way from this city to Puget Sound. The Kingston left here twenty-nine days ago and was to coal at St. Thomas, which place she should have reached in seven days. No news of her arrival there has been received. She had forty-two persons on board.

Ferries Collide in a Fog.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—In the dense fog this afternoon the ferry boats Princeton and Moonachie came into collision on the North river in the middle of the stream. The Prineton was not damaged. The Moonachie had fifteen feet of her bow planking torn away. One man was struck with a bit of flying iron, but not seriously injured. He was the only person hurt. There were about 300 passengers on each boat. Many of them were women, and some of them fainted.

Added Murder to Robbery.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 20.—Four masked men robbed a Santa Fe express car near Banks station last night. They got but $35 in money, but killed J. T. Penn, a brakeman, who resisted them. Penn's body was brought to Temple tonight for interment. He leaves a widow.

Has Skipped to Canuckia.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 20.—Henry C. Reid, a leather manufacturer, left here Dec. 10, ostensibly on a business trip to Canada, and has been missing since. To-day his creditors petitioned him into insolvency.

Wrecked on a Curve.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 20.—The northbound freight of the Louisville & Nashville road was wrecked on a curve this morning at Orange Grove, killing Engineer Pierce and fatally injuring the fireman.

Gutted by Fire.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., Dec. 20.—The business portion of this town was burned this morning. Loss $30,000; insurance $10,000.

THE DARK RIVER.

Death of Three Prominent Citizens of Minnesota.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Dec. 20.—Two well-known and prominent citizens of Winona were suddenly called away by death this morning. Harry Felgate had been ill two weeks with acute lung trouble, but no serious result was feared. He died suddenly at 1:20 a. m. He was born in England in 1834 and moved to America when twenty-two years of age, residing first at Chatfield, then coming to Winona in 1857, where he had ever since resided, devoted to his business, boot and shoe making. He was always a very strong Democrat, active in politics and never could be induced to scratch a ticket. He never held an office, except in charge of the steam ferry for two years. He had been judge of election for many years. He was an industrious, honest, hardworking man. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. He was a member of the Old Settlers' association, which will have charge of his funeral Sunday. A. C. Jones, one of the most popular of our young business men, died suddenly at 5 a. m. His death was a great shock, as his illness was not believed to be serious. He was a New Yorker, thirty-three years of age. He came here in 1885 and established one of the finest art and photographic studios in the West. He married Fannie Porter, daughter of Allen Porter, of Kasson, in 1887. He was quiet and unassuming, very highly esteemed in all business and social relations, and much beloved in the community. Funeral services will be held Sunday and interment will take place at Mantorville.

RED WING, Dec. 20.—J. C. Bassett, an old resident of the city, died this morning at 1 o'clock, aged seventy-seven years. The funeral took place this afternoon.

JUST LIKE A JURY.

Out Thirty-Two Hours and Then Unable to Agree.

Special to the Globe.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 20.—The jury in the case of W. H. Stacey and others against The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway company, after being cut thirty-two hours, was discharged by Judge Burnell this evening, having been unable to agree. The case is known as the Birnamwood fire case, and grew out of the fire which two years ago destroyed the town of Birnamwood. The plaintiffs claimed that the fire which destroyed their extensive mills was ignited by a spark from a locomotive. The case has been tried four times, and has been to the supreme court once. The amount involved is very large, as upon the result of this case is hinged the fate of many others which are pending, involving essentially the same point.

Not Much of a Scare.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Dec. 20.—Dr. F. Slafter, secretary of the state board of health, has received a telegram from R. B. Welcome, president of the board of health of Sleepy Eye, stating that the sensational stories of a small-pox epidemic there are untrue. Only one case of varioloid exists, a servant girl, and the family are quarantined. No excitement exists, and he does not fear its spreading.

Gone to Tacoma.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Dec. 20.—Mrs. C. H. Boynton and family left yesterday for Tacoma to join her husband, who is manager of the Tacoma Morning Globe, which was purchased last month by Boynton & Metcalf, publishers of the Herald, this city.

A Winona Wedding.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Dec. 20.—C. C. Beck, the prominent wholesale hardware merchant, and Mrs. Margaret Lichtensteger were married last night by Rev. Philip Von Rohe in the presence of a few friends.

Supposed to Have Been Slain.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Miss Bertie Boyce, the daughter of William Boyce, was found dead in her parents' home, on Grand street. Her face was bruised and cut. Miss Boyce's parents went to Banksville, Conn., a few days ago. This morning William Ferguson and Charles Wright, the dead girl's cousins, visited the house and were horrified to find the girl dead. It is thought she was murdered.

ENEMIES OF WHISKY.

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. Fires Its First Big Gun.

Willardism and Partisanship Given as an Excuse for Secession.

Proposed Plan for a "God, Home and Native Land" Organization.

Call for a Convention to be Held at Cleveland, January 22.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—The following call was issued to-day:

The Provisional Committee of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. to the Public—Greeting: For five years a serious division of sentiment and opinion has existed among the membership and between the leaders of the National Women's Christian Temperance union on the subject of the proper attitude towards politics and political parties. Five years ago this organization, by resolution, allied itself to a political party. While confessing by the words of their most prominent leaders that all that has been achieved for temperance in legislation has been through non-partisan methods by the joint efforts of the best men of all parties, they commanded us to place ourselves in such position that we could neither ask nor accept such aid in the future. Many left the union and gave up temperance work. Others continued in their local unions doing non-partisan work and advocating non-partisan doctrines, while at the same time paying their dues to a partisan national,

QUIETING THEIR CONSCIENCES

by the specious sophistry that it is consistent to advocate and defend a principle at home, and at the same time pay money to support the national, to denounce and anathematize that same principle abroad. Many women have remained in auxiliary relations, because by years of patient labor, or by bequest, they have become possessed of valuable property, which they hold as corporate bodies, and did not feel willing to go out without a struggle and begin anew the long, hard task of gaining a foothold and a support, leaving to others for their pleasure and profit the fruits of their years of labor. But by far the larger number have acquiesced in the partisan action of the national, and are still following its lead. Already the press has announced the fact that a representative conference of non-partisan temperance women was held in Chicago immediately after the close of the National W. C. T. U. convention, resulting in the unanimous decision that the time had come for another national organization and the appointment of a provisional committee, who should have the interest of this new movement in charge, and should call a national convention of non-partisan temperance workers in Cleveland, O., at as early a date as practicable. The action of the national in regard to questions dividing the workers and producing

CONFUSION IN THEIR RANKS

was such as to satisfy those who expected a retraction of former utterances on the part of the majority that they were only cherishing a delusive hope. The chasm between the advocates of partisan and non-partisan methods of temperance work was apparently wider, and no desire was manifest on the part of the majority to have it bridged. Harmony seemed impossible. Redress of grievances was denied. Only one recourse was left to such as believed they enlisted at the call of the Lord and could retire from the work only when He mustered them out of service, and that was to form a new organization, for the following reasons:

First—We believe the political policy of the National Women's Christian Temperance union to be wrong in principle, contrary to the letter and spirit of the original constitution, illogical in its reasonings, inconsistent in its conclusions and exceedingly detrimental to the cause of temperance.

Second—We believe that the work of Christian temperance stands above and beyond the lines of party or sect, and we cannot follow the lead of the National in pledging our influence to any party. We must be free to call on the best men of all parties for the aid we need, and must have help to make our work a success. We must have the influence of the press of the nation so far as that influence is on the side of God and humanity, irrespective of party lines. We must range under our banners the Christian temperance women of all sections of our nation, which cannot be done by an organization whose sympathies and support are pledged to a party.

Third—An increasingly large number of women, who have contributed money, influence and years of hard self-denying labor to build up the National W. C. T. U., feel that their usefulness is crippled and their consistency questioned by the equivocal policy of the National, which avows its allegiance to, and boldly champions the cause of a political party, while at the same time it denies its partisanship.

Fourth—The refusal of the National union, by an overwhelming majority, to adopt a non-partisan amendment to its constitution makes it imperative for honest non-partisan women to let the world understand that they will no longer remain in this anomalous position, being committed by resolutions and so-called tests of loyalty to partisan action in the National, while disavowing the same in the field; and since the old organization will not right the wrongs that have resulted from the unwise and unjust policy, but shows a disposition to stamp out all honest doubts in the minds of women in the ranks and treat with unveiled contempt all who differ from the majority in regard to methods of work, dissenters must quietly yield or withdraw in company with those of like faith and pursue the course that seems right and wise.

Fifth—A demand is also growing for a national temperance society less complex in its aims and more simple in its government, which will work in its organized capacity for such objects only as have a direct bearing upon the temperance reform.

Sixth—The un-Christian treatment accorded to Christian women, from year to year, who dare to utter sentiments in these national assemblies not in harmony with their chosen policy, emphasizes the need of another organization.

Seventh—The increasing impossibility of working harmoniously with the National W. C. T. U. without sacrifice of honest convictions or self respect, or the alternative of leaving the work altogether, which many cannot do, because their commission is from a higher source than the national union, demands a new organization, through which thousands of women who will not be compromised by the partisan attitude of the National W. C. T. U., as well as thousands who have not yet enlisted, may combine their efforts, and, "in the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace," labor for the overthrow of the drink traffic.

The lamentable loss of moral power that has resulted from the partisan attitude of the National W. C. T. U. may be in a measure relieved by a society keeping itself free from all party entanglements, so free that no political vultures will ever hover over the convention, hoping to bear away any influence that will help them to places of power. Among the signers is Mrs. Harriet G. Walker, of Minneapolis.