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VOL. XII. ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1890. NO. 91.

MANY LACK SHELTER.

Snow Enhances the Gloom of Hundreds of Homeless Louisvillians.

Some Call It Beautiful, But It Adds Much to Their Discomforts.

Firebugs and Thieves Operate and Render Martial Law a Necessity.

It Is Now Positively Known That Only Ninety-Three Were Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—With four inches of water-soaked snow, which has slowly melted during the day, the situation in the tornado-stricken district has been gloomy indeed. Night is settling down, dismal and dreary, upon the wrecked homes; and in spite of all efforts, there are many broken in spirit, though physical wants are supplied. The lights gleaming through a vapor-laden atmosphere serve only to reveal pictures of desolation. The streets are in many places ankle-deep in mud and water, and ice-cold streams pour from everywhere. The worst result of the wet is not so much an additional injury to property and goods as in suffering to ill-protected people. Scores of families are sheltered only by hastily put-up boards or canvas, and they are wet and cold. Thanks to a generous and intelligently conducted relief, there is plenty of food, and hunger is not now among the miseries. Much has been done during the day for relief, and much more is being done to-night. The relief committee's agents are actively supplying such protection as is possible. The most

Needy Are First Supplied.

In the residence portion of the desolated district the snow has greatly retarded repairs. To-night very few of the houses, even where least damaged, are habitable. Much household goods has been exposed to the weather, and proportionally to the total value involved, much greater loss has been caused by the snow to housekeepers of moderate means than to business houses on Main and Market streets, or even the tobacco warehousemen. The latter have all succeeded in getting most of their property under shelter of some sort. The household effects would not repay the extraordinary measures taken to save stocks of goods, and thousands of dollars' worth in the aggregate scattered through some thirty blocks of the city will lie in the wet for a day or two longer. On Main street signs have been put up in many partly wrecked stores that orders will be filled as usual and business has been resumed. "What damage has the snow done?" a tobacco warehouseman was asked. "None to speak of," he replied. "Snow does not hurt tobacco in hogsheads like rain does. A drenching rain where a hogshead is exposed drives right through and injures the tobacco. But snow lies on the hogshead and gives it a chance to brush off. Even when it is not brushed off, in melting it slides off. You see those two hogsheads? Well, they appear drenched through. Now come and look at the tobacco in them." The tobacco was found only in good condition to handle, not in the least too damp. In an interview to-day Mayor Jacob said: "We have now about recovered all the bodies of those who were destroyed by the recent tornado, and I am thoroughly satisfied that the total number of those who were killed outright and those who will die from wounds sustained thereby will not reach

One Hundred and Fifty.

While the destruction of property was very heavy, still the greatest suffering will fall upon our humbler classes, who were living in their modest homes that had been accumulated by years of toil. In my judgment, $500,000 will go far towards making whole the losses of these poor people, but such as these will have to be cared for, no matter at what cost. And as far as the business is concerned, with the exception of the leaf tobacco market, it has never been suspended, and even in this branch of trade one-half of the warehouses were intact, and all are now ready for custom, as ample storage room has been acquired in other portions of the city. Notwithstanding only two days had elapsed after the cyclone, all wrecks and debris were removed yesterday. I have never seen such courage and recuperative power as has been evinced by all who have been afflicted, and while recognizing, as some do, that the fruits of a lifetime of labor have been swept away, still they bow bravely and with proper humility to their fate. From the morning after the cyclone they have been at work repairing the damages they have sustained. As far as public quiet is concerned, order has never been better, and outside of the narrow limits of the district swept by the storm, no one would know that he was in a city that had been scourged by a fierce and most desolating tornado." Three tobacco warehouses held sales to-day, and the trade in the untouched portion of the city has been so active that the clearings for the day show nearly the usual increase over the total of a year ago. While there have been fewer criminal attempts than expected considering the exposed condition of property, one or two instances have proved the wisdom of placing the district

Under Martial Law

and putting the state guard on picket duty. Ed Myers, Isadore Lowenstein, A. Marks and Ike Edelman, Russian Jews, are locked up in central police station charged with arson. They were caught starting a large fire in a demolished store on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, which is in the midst of the shattered district. The fire was extinguished before it had made much headway. Mrs. Barnwell, wife of the rector of St. John's church, was robbed of everything she had. All her jewelry was found to have been taken from a bureau drawer, and a box containing silverware was broken open and its contents taken away. Even the body of the dead minister was not sacred, and his gold watch, which the widow cherishes particularly, was taken from his pocket. Friday two ladies visited the demolished house to secure Mrs. Barnwell's sewing machine for her. They placed it on the pavement, and while absent within the machine was carried off. These outrageous cases are, however, the only ones reported. The total amount of the relief fund approximates $110,000. The board of trade has to-day received subscriptions amounting to $17,000, while numerous checks have been sent into the mayor's office and the newspaper offices. Among others, the Courier-Journal doubled its subscription. The Louisville & Nashville railroad subscribed $10,000. At the meeting of the executive committee of the board of trade relief committee this afternoon, the following was adopted:

Resolved, In answer to numerous inquiries from persons at home and abroad, the board of trade relief committee announces that further liberal contributions from Louisville citizens and corporations are greatly needed and most earnestly requested. If the contributions from our own people are not sufficient to relieve the distress of sufferers from the storm, the committee will appeal for assistance from outside of the city and state. Until then all voluntary contributions of money will be accepted and used if needed.

Offers of aid come in from all directions. The following are telegrams received by the mayor and replied to with expressions of gratitude:

Charleston, S. C.—Mayor Jacob, Louisville: Read with horror the terrible calamity to dear old Louisville. Can we be of assistance? LOUIS MATTHESE.

Oakland, Cal.—Mayor Jacob, Louisville: Any account of R. Gilchrist and family? Waiting patiently. Answer. WILLIAM S. JONES.

Brockton, Mass.—Mayor Jacob, Louisville: The city of Brockton, Mass., expresses sympathy. If substantial aid is needed will respond promptly. WILLIAM L. DOUGLASS.

Mayor Grant, of New York, offered any help needed. The mayors of Kansas City, Norfolk, W. Va., and of neighboring Kentucky and Indiana towns also tendered aid. The following cablegram was received and properly answered:

Dublin, March 29.—To Mayor of Louisville, Ky.: Heartfelt sympathy with you. KENNEDY, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The tobacco warehouse men feel very grateful to the Cincinnati warehouse men and the chamber of commerce for the substantial aid rendered by them and the proffers of more that are so freely extended. A delegation from the Cincinnati chamber of commerce was here to make personal examination.

Ninety-Three Were Killed.

The total number killed by the tornado here Thursday night is ninety-three. This includes John Schnell, a saloonkeeper, who died to-day of his injuries. Schnell was caught in the wreck at Falls City hall. His leg was broken and he received internal injuries. It is feared that R. R. Barton, of Catlettsburg, is dead in the ruins. His friends are inquiring and he cannot be found. So far about 150 badly injured have been discovered. The majority of those who were worst hurt are at the various hospitals, and several of these are not expected to live. Among those who perished by fire with John Emrich and his child at Eighteenth and Maple streets was Fritz Deph. Although Deph had a father, mother and sisters, and his remains were dug out Friday morning, yet the first public announcement of his death was made today. In the published list of the dead since the accident, another name, bearing no resemblance to that borne by the dead man, has always appeared. This was James McCalline, and under that name his remains were viewed by Coroner Miller. Deph was going that night to the theater, and had stepped into Emerich's grocery to get a cigar, when the storm struck the edifice and he was thrown into the cellar. When the burned timbers and ashes were taken away late the next morning the charred and blackened remains were found in an inverted position. The body was straight upright, the head resting upon the rubbish at the bottom of the cellar, and the feet supported by the timbers. Deph was twenty-nine years of age and unmarried.

Freaks of the Tornado.

The residence of John E. Green, son of Dr. Norvin Green, on the old McFerral stock farm, was unroofed and the property destroyed to the extent of several thousand dollars. Mr. Green and his family were in the house when the tornado swept down upon them, but fortunately all escaped unhurt. Fifty fine old forest trees in the yard were blown down. When the cyclone approached Thursday, the steam ferry Hite was in mid-river, crossing to Jeffersonville from Louisville. Supt. Dorsey, of the ferry company, Pilot Mullen and Capt. Henry Dugan were in the pilot house. They saw a storm approaching from the southwest, but feared no danger, as it rarely comes from that quarter, but to be prepared, the boat was headed to run up stream, before the wind. Suddenly they were enveloped in a vast, solid sheet of water, flashed through by vivid lightning. Horrible rushing noises drowned all other sounds. The boat careened until her starboard sides were three feet under water, and they gave themselves up for lost. In the cabin, thirty-five passengers were running to and fro, panic stricken, while some of the crew tried to hold the doors shut. It was all over in an instant, and the boat had been lifted bodily and turned around end for end, and heading for Kentucky instead of Indiana. A dead calm succeeded for a short time. The boat was finally landed in Jeffersonville. A special from Henderson says the total of killed in Webster county is forty, and of wounded eighty. Nearly all are in a poor section known as Black Ford. A relief corps has gone to them from Henderson. A coat was found near Henderson which contained papers showing that it had been blown from Paducah, a hundred miles away. A similar case is the finding of a check, supposed to be from here, in a yard twelve miles from Cincinnati. The check was for $522 and in favor of a Louisville tobacco firm.

REACHED A PORT OF SAFETY

Sudden Death of Admiral Rowan, Retired—Obituary Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. A., retired, died here at 1 o'clock this morning of Bright's disease, aged eighty-five years. He had been ill nearly all winter, but not seriously ill, and his death was quite unexpected. Admiral Rowan was born in Ireland and came to this country in the early part of the century. He was appointed to Annapolis naval academy from Ohio in 1826, and made a record of sixty years in the service of the United States. He was one of the most gallant naval officers in the late war. His last record was as chairman of the lighthouse board. He leaves one son, Lieut. Rowan. No arrangements have yet been made for his funeral.

Britons Gobble Sewer Pipe Works.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 31.—An English syndicate, represented by John E. Lees, of Manchester, England, and W. T. Dunspaugh, of Buffalo, has just purchased the principal sewer pipe works of the Ohio valley. The works purchased are the Great Western Fire Clay company, John Francys' Sons & Co., and the Ohio Valley Clay company, of Toronto, Freeman Fire Clay company, McMahon, Porter & Co., of West Virginia, and a concern at Wellsville. The consideration is said to be about $2,000,000.

Movement of Steamships.

LONDON—Arrived: Fresland from New York; Lighter Scandia from New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived: State of Pennsylvania from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Werra from New York, and proceeded for Bremen.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Gascoigne from New York.

The strike of the dockmen at Plymouth has ended. The employers have agreed to pay the wages demanded by the union.

THIS IS NOT REFORM.

The New Republican Tariff Bill Exposed to the Public Gaze.

It Proposes a Net Reduction in Revenues of Fifty Millions.

Increase in the Duty on Nearly All Necessaries of Life.

Paintings, Statuary and Other Articles of Luxury on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The new tariff bill was submitted to the full ways and means committee this morning and passed upon by the committee. The minority were given ten days to prepare amendments in committee and to prepare their views on the bill. It is estimated that the bill makes a total annual reduction in the revenue of about $50,000,000. The sugar and tobacco schedules are greatly changed. The duty on the former is greatly reduced. Under the sugar schedule the standard is changed from No. 13 to No. 16. It is provided that all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, also all tank bottoms, sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated molasses, shall pay a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem instead of a specific duty as under existing laws. All sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, are placed at 40 per cent ad valorem. The existing law provides that these sugars shall pay duty at the rate of 2 75-100 cents and 3 cents per pound. Molasses testing above 6 degrees is made dutable at 25 per cent, a change from the specific duty of eight cents per gallon. It is also provided that if an export duty shall hereafter be levied upon sugar or molasses by any country whence it is imported it shall be

Subject to Duty,

as provided by the present tariff law. No change is made in the duty on sugar candy, and glucose or grape sugar is made dutiable at three-quarters of a cent per pound. The duty on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, stemmed and unstemmed, is considerably increased. Under existing law the stemmed quality is dutiable at $1 per pound, and this increased in the McKinley bill to $2.75 per pound. The duty on unstemmed is increased from 75 cents to $2 per pound. A proviso is inserted to the effect that if any portion of any tobacco imported in any package or in bulk shall be suitable for cigar wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such package or bulk shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at $2, and if stemmed, at $2.75 per pound. No change is made in regard to all other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, but stemmed tobacco is made dutiable at 50 cents per pound. Tobacco manufactured and of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for, is placed at 40 cents per pound, a change from the present duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. no change is made in regard to snuff and snuff flour made of tobacco. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds are made dutiable at $3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. Under existing law they are dutiable at $2.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, and other skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, are taken from the free list and made dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem, with the proviso that there shall be allowed on leather, or skins manufactured of imported hides or skins on which a duty has been paid when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on these hides or skins.

The Wood Schedule

of hewn and sawed wood and timbers used for spars and building wharves is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem. Squared and sided timber, not specially provided for, is increased from one cent to a cent and a half per cubic foot. No change is made in the duty on sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood, but white pine is reduced from $2 to $1.50 per 1,000 feet. Sawed lumber not specially provided for is made dutiable at $2 per 1,000 feet instead of 20 per cent, as at present, but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished it shall be dutiable at an addition to the regular rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet for each side so planed. This is a reduction of 50 cents. If planed on one side, tongued and grooved, it is to pay $1 per 1,000 feet additional, and if planed on both sides, tongued and grooved, $1.50 per 1,000. It is provided that, in case any foreign power shall place an export tax upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, exported to the United States in excess of the equivalent per thousand feet board measure of the duty fixed by the bill upon the sawed lumber, the duty upon the sawed lumber provided for in the bill shall be increased to an amount equal to the tax imposed by the foreign country upon the exports of such logs to the United States. Sawed cabinet woods, unmanufactured veneering and wood are changed from $2 per thousand feet to 20 per cent ad valorem. With the exception of chair cane, manufactured, but not made into finished articles, which is made dutiable at 10 per cent, the rest of the wood schedule is unchanged.

Cotton and Woolen Tariffs Raised.

The duty on nearly every article in the cotton manufacturers' schedule is increased: Cotton thread, yarn and warps are increased 3 cents per pound. Spool thread bears the present duty. A new standard for cotton cloth is established, 100 threads to the square inch being changed as the standard to 50 threads. An increase of from ¼ to ¾ of a cent per yard is made in different kinds of cotton cloth. A new item is inserted making ready-made clothing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. A very heavy increase of duty on wools is made on the whole. Carpet wools worth less than 15 cents per pound are taxed now at 2½ cents and those above at 5 cents per pound. This bill puts duty of 3½ cents on those worse than 12 cents per pound, and 8 cents on those worth more than 12 cents per pound. Woolen manufactures of the high grades are greatly increased. The duty on the finest cloths is fixed at from three to four times the duty on the wool in them, and 40 per cent ad valorem in addition. In the metal schedule a reduction of about $4 per ton is made in steel rails. The present duty is 8-10 of a cent per pound, and the bill proposes to reduce this to 6-10 of a cent. A reduction from 9-10 of a cent to 6-10 of a cent per pound is made in "T" rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails are reduced to 2-10 of a cent. All iron railway bars made in part of steel are also assessed at 6-10 of a cent. The duty on copper over 2 per cent contained in a sulphur ore is decreased from 2½ cents to 1¼ cents per pound. It is provided that no drawback shall be allowed on account of

Shrinkage in the Ore.

The duties on pig and bar iron remain as at present, but round iron in coils or rods is assessed at a rate one-tenth of a cent lower than at present. The duty on sheet iron, or sheet steel, polished, is about doubled.

Chains are reduced in duty about one-sixth. Under the head of cutlery, including pen and pocket knives, table knives, forks, butchers' knives, etc., reductions of from 10 to 35 per cent ad valorem are made, the cheap grades paying the lower rates of duty. The duty on leather is increased on an average of about 5 per cent. The duties on flax and jute are largely increased. Tow of flax or hemp is made dutiable at $25 per ton. The present duty is $10. The duty on cotton bagging, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute or jute butts is about doubled. Linens, ducks, canvas, handkerchiefs or other fabrics, composed of hemp, flax or jute, are made dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem, an increase of 15 per cent. The duty on agricultural products is greatly increased. The increase is all along the line, and is designed to give farmers a market for many millions' worth of products now imported. The duty on barley is increased from 10 to 30 cents per bushel; barley malt from 20 to 45 cents; corn meal from 10 to 20 cents; oats from 10 to 15 cents; oat meal from one-half to one cent per pound; cleaned rice reduced from two and a quarter to two cents per pound; uncleaned, reduced from 1½ to 1¼ cents; paddy, reduced from 1¼ to ¾ cents; rye flour is increased from ½ to 1½ cents per pound; wheat is increased from 20 cents to 25 per bushel, and wheat flour increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem. The duty on

Butter and Cheese.

is increased from 4 to 6 cents per pound. Eggs, now admitted free of duty, are made to pay 5 cents per dozen, cabbages, 3 cents each; broom corn, $8 per ton; cider, 5 cents per gallon; onions, 40 cents per bushel. Hay is increased from $2 to $4 per ton, and hogs from 8 cents to 15 cents per pound. The duty on oranges, when imported in packages, is doubled, but when in bulk it is increased 40 cents per thousand. No change is made in the duty on lemons when imported in bulk, but these in packages are subject to an increase of about 66 per cent. All nuts, except almonds, filberts and peanuts, are reduced one-half cent per pound. The duty on bacon and hams is reduced from 5 to 2 cents per pound; on beef, mutton and pork, from 2 to 1 cent. The only change made in regard to spirits, wines and other beverages, is that ginger ale and like waters are made dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, instead of 15 cents per dozen, as at present. The free list is enlarged with items in the senate bill proposed last congress and by the addition of nickel ore, certain works of art, such as paintings and statuary by foreign artists; also books and pamphlets printed exclusively in other than the English language. Raw silk is left on the free list, and a bounty is to be paid to producers in this country. A bounty of seven cents per pound is proposed for cocoons raised in this country, and $1 per pound on reeled silk to be paid for ten years. The internal revenue features of the bill contain a number of interesting changes from existing law. It is provided that after May 1, 1891, all special taxes upon dealers and retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco or cigars and peddlers of tobacco shall cease, but the dealers and peddlers will be obliged to make registration with the internal revenue collector of their district. Farmers and growers of tobacco are also exempted from the present tax after May 1, 1891. The bill provides that after Jan. 1, 1891, the internal taxes on smoking and manufactured tobacco and on snuff shall be reduced to four cents per pound. A drawback equal to the full amount of the reduction is to be allowed on all original and unbroken factory packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the proposed reduction goes into effect.

PROVIDING SINEWS OF WAR.

The House Passes the Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The house this afternoon passed the following bills: House bill directing the sale of United States property in the city of Pittsburg, Pa.; house bill granting permission to the city of Boston to improve and beautify Castle island in Boston harbor: for the sale of Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana; resolution calling on the secretary of state for information as to duties imposed by foreign countries on breadstuffs, and what laws have been enacted or regulations made in such countries since 1879; senate bill (with amendments) providing that oaths may be administered by the justices, judges, clerks or commissioners of the United States courts; bill depriving United States judges of the authority to give an opinion on a question of fact; bill granting the right of way through the Indian territory to Pittsburg, Columbus & Fort Smith railroad; bill providing that the regular terms of the circuit and district court for the Southern district of Alabama be held at Mobile, and shall begin on the fourth Monday in November and the first Monday in May. A bill was passed providing that when, in a case pending before a circuit court involving less than $3,000, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the decision of the court will set a precedent in a similar class of cases, an appeal may be allowed to the supreme court on behalf of the plaintiff without regard to the amount involved; also a bill requiring circuit and district judges to instruct the jury in writing when requested by either party to a cause. The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Allen, of Michigan, in the chair), on the appropriation bill. The action of the committee adopting an amendment providing that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold to enlisted men at any canteen was reversed by the house and the amendment defeated; yeas 52, nays 135. Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, offered an amendment providing that no article, the sale of which is prohibited by state or territorial laws, shall be sold or offered for sale at any canteen within such state or territory. The amendment was rejected, yeas 72, nays 97, and the bill was passed. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to retire N. P. Banks with the rank of major general. Referred. The house then, at 5:36, adjourned.

Farmer Hazlewood's Fate.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 31.—John Hazlewood, a farmer aged fifty, was struck by a locomotive while driving across the railroad tracks to-day near Deloraine and instantly killed.

A MANITOBA'S CZAR.

Lieut. Gen. Schultz Forces the Government Into a Corner.

Premier Greenway and His Colleagues May Resign Their Portfolios.

Sensations Sprung at the Examination of Alleged Express Robbers.

A Brace of Alleged Bigamists Placed Under Restraint at Davenport.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 31.—Tremendous excitement exists to-night over the refusal of Lieut. Gov. Schultz to-day to give his assent to two bills. Prorogation of the legislature was fixed for last Saturday, but Lieut. Gov. Schultz resused to come down and prorogue it, assigning as his reason that he wanted to peruse all bills passed during the session real. His reason was doubtless to consult the Ottawa authorities. The result was that he announced to the government to-day that he would withhold his assent to two bills. They both relate to the sale of lands for taxes, one being a re-enactment of the bill recently disallowed by the dominion government. What makes the action appear in a more outrageous light is the fact that he is personally interested in the bills. He is the hardest man in Canada to collect taxes from. He absolutely won't pay, and resorts to all sorts of practices to get out of paying. He brought action in the courts to upset the sale of his own lands for taxes. He succeeded, and it was to straighten out these matters that the bills he now refuses to sign were passed. By his action he has forced a crisis upon the government, and it is probable that the ministers will resign and leave him to run the province himself. He has violated a well known constitutional rule by refusing to accept the advice of his constitutional advisers. This trouble, coming so soon after the resignation of Attorney General Martin, leaves the affairs of the government in a very mixed condition, and the result will be an early general election. Premier Greenway and his colleagues are considering the matter to-night. There are all sorts of stories about Martin's resignation, and it seems to be the general belief that Martin's action was designed to freeze Greenway out. Martin takes the ground that, as he has been premier in fact ever since the cabinet was formed, he might as well be premier in name. Interesting developments may be safely counted upon in Manitoba politics within the next few days.

Martin Is Ambitious.

The government organ intimates that there will probably be another vacancy in the cabinet, and this, coupled with the statement that neither of the two dromios—Isaac Campbell and Clifford Sefton—will enter the government without the other, and on no consideration would either accept office under Premier Greenway, tend to indicate that there is a great deal of truth in the report that Martin will soon be back in office as premier, Messrs. Campbell and Sefton replacing Messrs. Greenway and Smart. It is believed that this reconstruction of the cabinet would be acceptable to those who during the past session have followed so faithfully and so blindly the so-called "Liberal" administration in its erratic and tortuous course,

DEVELOPED A SENSATION.

Surprises at the Examination of Brainerd's Alleged Express Robbers.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., March 31.—The preliminary examination of Searles and Paine, charged with robbing the Northern Pacific Express company of $15,000 in gold last July, was held before Judge Fleming, of the municipal court, to-day, and developed a sensation. Starting from the point reached last Friday, when by stipulation the defense admitted as proven that the robbery had occurred, the prosecution advanced step by step, showing besides a robbery committed an opportunity for the accused to perpetrate it, certain circumstances designed to prove that they were the actual thieves, and ending for the day with the story of the much-talked-of woman in the case, a Mrs. Edith Collins. The first detailed circumstance was the finding of money concealed in Paine's father's barn, which was proven by a younger brother of William Paine, and James and Charles Smith, two school boys. Charles Smith testified that he found in the barn a large amount of gold coin in a shot bag. He took the booty to a cave near his house and tried to count the money. It was, he said, in ten-dollar gold pieces, and he identified a piece of board he had counted it on. He put the coin into piles of ten pieces—$100 each—and had piles enough for two rows as long as the board. The amount he figured would be $6,000. His board, however, would not hold over half that amount piled as he described. The other

Boys Counted the Money

as only about $600. This money was claimed by Paine, the accused, and subsequently returned to him. The woman Collins' story was to the effect that both Searles and Paine acknowledged to her that they did the job. She said she first heard them the night before the robbery speak mysteriously of a trap door, and their impatience to have to wait so long, that after the robbery they told her it was done by Searles, who had the combination, taking the money from the vault in the express office and dropping it through a trap door into the basement, where Paine received it and took it to a place of concealment. They offered to share it with her, she said, and also told her of another person who was implicated with them and had aided them by converting the gold into paper money. The manner of this witness was certainly in her favor until Attorney Wellington began his cross-examination. His first question as to whether she was now an inmate of a dance house or house of ill-fame greatly enraged her and she refused to answer. When compelled to answer she acknowledged a short residence in a dance house in this city. At this point the examination was adjourned to to-morrow, when cross-examination will be resumed by Wellington. The case, as presented to-day, warranted all that the state had promised in the way of surprises.

Murderous Assault Alleged.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., March 31.—Richard Connolly was brought in last night by Sheriff Cope for murderous assault upon Frank Cummings. Connelly waived examination, and, not being able to get bondsman, was lodged in jail. It seems that Connelly was beating Cummings' horse, and upon the latter remonstrating Connelly turned upon him with a pitchfork he had in his hand.

HER HUSBAND TURNED UP.

A Fugitive Wife and Her Paramour Charged With Bigamy.

Special to the Globe.

DAVENPORT, Io., March 31.—A week ago Thursday a man and woman came here from Chicago and were married a day or so later under the name of M. R. Ferguson and Lilla M. Bosco. They lived in a boarding house till Sunday evening when they were arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred by the husband of the woman, A. J. Smith, of Chicago. They were lodged in the house of detention to await trial. The woman says that she and her husband lived unhappily, and that she left him under an agreement with him that she should do so. He was not to prosecute her, and she was not to sue for a divorce. She relied upon the agreement to protect her against trouble, and thought the agreement would be as efficient as any Chicago divorce. Ferguson came from Grand Rapids, Mich. He and his paramour are very despondent.

ARE NOT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Iowa's Legislature Has No Use for Trusts.

DES MOINES, Io., March 31.—The house this morning spent most of its time in the consideration of the anti-trust bill, and, after considerable discussion, passed it. The bill prohibits combination for the purposes of regulating the prices of articles or restricting the output of any industry, and fixes the punishment for individuals found guilty of being in such combinations at $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment for one year. Any corporation entering a trust shall have its charter revoked.

Took Too Big a Bite.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., March 31.—The city council this evening passed a resolution instructing the police committee to investigate the charges against Thomas C. Connors, charged with keeping his saloon open and selling liquor and allowing gambling after 11 o'clock p. m. This is what the saloonkeepers have desired, and the battle will begin as soon as preliminaries are arranged. The Sunday law will be observed by saloonkeepers and its rigid enforcement insisted upon, the enforcement being carried to every description of Sunday business. City Attorney S. D. Allen cannot, under existing state laws, secure a conviction, and acknowledged his helplessness this evening. The general opinion is that the council has bitten off more than it can chew and made a laughing stock of itself as a deliberative body.

Three Tickets in the Field.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., March 31.—The annual city election takes place to-morrow. There are three tickets in the field, People's, with A. H. Fitch as candidate for mayor; the Republican, headed by T. G. McLean; and the Prohibition, on which the name of E. L. Curial appears as candidate for mayor. The race will probably be close between the People's and Republican candidates, with the odds in favor of the People's ticket. The fight is made on the question of public improvements, the People's ticket being in favor of further improvements in addition to those made last year and in indorsing the actions of the city council during the past year.

Fools Dump Their Stuff.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., March 31.—Attorney T. J. Mitchell and E. C. Holliday were to-day the recipients of letters and papers showing that at least two additional suckers have been caught in the net of shark realty dealers elsewhere, who have been disposing of worthless land on the strength of Duluth's good name. Mitchell's communication is from Cedar Rapids, Io., and relates to the oft-told South Duluth swindle. Inclosed in the letter were a $300 mortgage and an interest coupon note scarcely worth the paper written upon. Holliday's correspondent had evidently caught on to the Lake View addition bubble, and wanted to know how much lots 23 and 24, block 18, were worth.

Mechanics' Liens Hold.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, March 31.—Judge Baxter has rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of D. Burbank vs. Carrie A. Wright, J. W. Griffin et al. Burbank bought a quitclaim deed from a lumber dealer who held a mechanic's lien against a $15,000 brick building, which defendants secured on a mortgage. They did not foreclose, but took a quitclaim deed from the mortgagee. The claim in this case was that the lien still held good after the mortgagors had got title in the way described, and the court holds that the claim is good. It is understood the case will be appealed, for it involves a large sum.

Perrin's Case Postponed.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 31.—The case of Phelps Perrin, who was to have had a hearing to-day, on the charge of embezzling funds to the extent of $1,400 from the Iron Exchange bank, of Hurley, has been postponed until the 12th of next month, on account of the poor health of Municipal Judge Calkins. His second trial for robbery has also been postponed until the 14th. If he can be sentenced to Waupun upon the charge of embezzlement the robbery suit against him will be dropped until his release from prison.

Drowned in Lake Pepin.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, March 31.—Some fishermen, while on their vocation in Lake Pepin, found the body of an unknown man yesterday afternoon. It was brought to this city to-day, and from papers found the man's name was discovered to be John Wright. His residence is unknown. There were no marks of violence, so it is probable that he met his death accidentally.

Taylor Likely to Win.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 31.—Indications to-night are that Gen. Taylor, Democratic candidate for mayor, will be elected to-morrow over Rice, Republican. The remainder of the Democratic ticket stands a good chance for election. The contest will be the liveliest in the history of this city, and this is the first time party lines have been drawn in a city election.

Inclined to Branch Out.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 31.—The sheep raisers and wool growers of South Dakota meet in convention here to-morrow to devise plans for engaging more extensively in that business in the state. Minnesota and Iowa sheep raisers will attend.

AS SMOOTH AS SILK.

The Democratic City Primaries Prove Models of Harmony.

A Heavy Vote Polled Amid Great Interest and No Disturbance.

Without Contest, Strong Men Are Named for Ward Aldermen.

Detailed Report of the Selections for the Convention of To-Day.

ALDERMEN NOMINATED.

First Ward—ANDREW O. OLSEN.
Second Ward—F. W. BOTT.
Third Ward—P. CONLEY.
Fourth Ward—O. O. CULLEN.
Fifth Ward—CHRIST DORNIDEN.
Sixth Ward—JAMES MELADY.
Seventh Ward—Deferred.
Eighth Ward—HERMAN BEILENBERG.
Ninth Ward—JOHN F. GEHAN.
Tenth Ward—L. J. DOBNER.
Eleventh Ward—FRANK LOCKWOOD.

Delegates Elected.

First Ward—D. Aberle, M. Mullane, A. R. Starkey, James Forrestal, John Norman, Hugh Campbell, J. C. Nordstrom, A. Hudson.

Second Ward—E. R. Harroun, P. D. Scannell, Hy. O'Connor, Dr. E. X. Amoss, James Claffey, Nic Wilwer, H. L. Gray, F. Aichler, E. Camen.

Third Ward—John R. Townley, Patrick O'Brien, Henry Ehrmantrout, E. J. Schurmeier, Charles Beckhoefer, August Nilson, Sever Robinson, John Heber, F. F. Logan.

Fourth Ward—George J. Mitsch, P. T. Kavanagh, Fred Schroeder, Thomas F. O'Dowd, H. M. Pierson, John S. Schneider, R. L. Gorman, James O'Brien, W. H. Hopson, Fifth Ward—C. D. O'Brien, Patrick Egan, Charles Ringwald, Frank Gies, John O'Brien, Joe Wagner, William Crooks, Herman L. Schade, Henry Harrity, Frank Shimon.

Sixth Ward—John Noyes, Frank Coughlin, Joseph Anstet, James Brady, Frank Kohnke, Martin Flanagan, Adam Heins, J. C. McCarthy, J. Murphy.

Seventh Ward—James King, J. W. Willis, J. A. Tierney, Crawford Livingstone, J. D. Wood, D. W. Twohy, W. M. Carson.

Eighth Ward—George H. Allen, Nicholas Pothen, William Rodger, Frank S. Battley, Albert Hanft, Joseph Maiz, Pierce Butler, Nicholas Rauen, Thomas Carey.

Ninth Ward—R. A. Walsh, Dennis Sullivan, A. N. Nelson, William Bremer, Fred Nelson, Dan McAvoy, E. L. Murphy, A. Henke.

Tenth Ward—S. E. Brace, W. A. Davern, Alexander Adams.

Eleventh Ward—Jacob Hinkel, Dan Baker, F. G. Minor.

The Democratic party of St. Paul certainly has reason to feel proud of the quiet and orderly manner in which the primary elections passed off last evening. Men, prominent in their respective localities, officiated as judges and inspectors, and to-day there is no man in the city of St. Paul who can or will say that he did not have the opportunity to cast his vote at the primaries with the full consciousness that it would be counted. When men of the standing of Thomas Grace, David Fitzgerald, A. C. Woodruff, P. H. Sims, H. H. Fuller, Albert Friend, Charles H. Manship, and a host of others equally well known, act as presidents and inspectors of the primary elections of a party, there can be no room for complaint on any score. Fair play was the rule, and the Democratic party of St. Paul is this morning stronger for having passed through this sometimes disrupting ordeal.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the excellent ward nominations for aldermen. The ticket was splendidly begun last evening; it will be completed on the same lines at this morning's convention. The large vote polled in the different wards demonstrated the interest of the voters in the coming struggle, and their determination not to allow either the primaries or the election to go by default. The Democrats of St. Paul are alive to the importance of the coming election, and they are not slow to manifest it, as was proved pretty conclusively last evening.

The primaries themselves were generally without incident. In but one ward, the Fourth, was there more than one ticket in the field, so that absolutely there was not a single contest. The vote was surprisingly large under the circumstances, and augurs great interest in Democratic success. With the exception of those precincts in which the new portable voting houses were stationed, it was found impossible to fully carry out the Australian idea, especially as where there was but one ticket the system was useless. Where the system was tried, in the Third ward particularly, the result was eminently satisfactory. The detailed account of the primary election by wards is as follows:

First Ward.

In the two precincts there was nothing that could be called opposition to the one ticket in the field, for A. O. Oleson for alderman, who had a sure thing on the nomination, his ticket receiving 135 votes, with only five scattering scratches in favor of J. F. Peterman. The delegates are:

D. Aberle, M. Mullane, A. R. Starkey, James Forrestal, John Norman, Hugh Campbell, J. C. Nordstrom, E. A. Hudson.

Very little could be discovered last evening as to the sentiments of the delegates on the general ticket. Every one is for Smith as a matter of course, and as far as can be learned, favor Roche for comptroller and Reis for treasurer. The delegates will hold a caucus prior to the convention.

Second Ward.

The primary election in the First precinct of the Second ward, held at the Margaret street police station, was devoid of all interest. Fred W. Bott was chosen as the Democratic candidate without opposition. It was generally expected that L. E. Reed would contest the nomination, but he yesterday appears to have decided otherwise, and will now pose as an independent candidate. The supporters of Mr. Bott came to the polls prepared for a smart contest with their expected opponent. Though an opposition ticket failed to materialize, it was deemed desirable to poll every available vote. There was, accord