Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

VOL. XII. ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1890. NO. 133.

DIDN'T SAY GOOD-BYE

Bank Thief Douglas Crawls Out of State Prison at Stillwater.

He Effects His Escape Right Under the Eyes of the Guard.

The South Dakotans Protest Against Abandoning Fort Lincoln.

Murderer Schafer and His Two Victims Buried in One Grave.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, May 12.—A shrewdly planned and well executed escape from the state prison was effected yesterday by Fred Douglas, soon after noon. Within ten minutes Douglas had eluded an unusually vigilant keeper, stole some citizens' clothing, crawled over the top of a prison gate in plain sight of two guards and dropped upon the most public street of Stillwater. The details of the escape are as follows: Douglas was locked up with the other prisoners at dinner time. At 1 o'clock when the most of his squad under Guard Rhoads, of the machine shop (up stairs), was taken up Douglas lagged, though his absence was discovered by Mr. Rhoads ten minutes later and the alarm given. It was not supposed until about 3:30 that Douglas was outside the walls, a thorough search of all the possible hiding places within the yard going on in the meantime. At length Warden Randall found a pair of convict's pantaloons just on the inside of the most northerly gate on the east side of the wall, and further investigation showed the marks of Douglas' descent on the street side of the gate. The latter has not been used for years and is boarded on the street side to within a short distance of the top. A further search revealed Douglas' prison coat, cap and vest in a little room a few feet from the gate, this room containing a locker where the citizen laborer can deposit his other garments. These discoveries showed that Douglas had at once run from the cell room to the place where his coat was found and made a hasty exchange for the citizen's coat and vest which were in the locker, not locked. Then he slipped off his prison trousers, under which he had a pair of overalls, and by a most desperate effort climbed up and squeezed himself through between the top of the gate and the stone work above, a space not over seven inches at the most. There were two guards upon the wall above him, both with loaded guns, but the projecting walls, once Douglas was close against the gate, would effectually hide him. The greatest danger was in some one of the almost constant passers on Main street happening along in time to witness the spectacle of a man making such an unusual and painful exit from the yard. Besides, Douglass could not see, until he was out upon the sidewalk, whether or not any one was approaching. He simply took every chance and won. It seems impossible that he could have so quickly gotten through so small a space; that no one on the streets or on the premises should have noticed the performance, and that the fact that he was really out of the prison was not discovered for so long a time afterward. The latter fact, however, is not so very strange after all, in view of the seemingly impossible way of exit. When the facts fully developed a strong force was sent out with teams in pursuit, the supposition being that the fugitive went north or west. Deputy Sheriff Marty, unaware of an escape, was coming down the boom road about 4 o'clock, and is morally certain that he met Douglas. The latter is the man who gained temporary liberty early last fall by riding out of the yard in a box car, but he was captured a few minutes afterward while still concealed in the car, then hafted below the Omaha depot. Douglas and a pal named John Henry held up the cashier of a Minneapolis bank and committed a heavy robbery, for which he was given fifteen years, most of which term remains unserved. There are strong expectations on the part of the prison officers that he will be recaptured. His escape could not have occurred if the thresher company employe had kept his locker locked, in accordance with the warden's rules. The fugitive, for whose return $200 reward is offered, is nineteen years old, with black hair, dark eyes, five feet eight inches in height; no marks. By occupation he is a crook. He is of slender build, with a thin face and [illegible]

AFRAID OF THE SIOUX.

South Dakotans Protest Against Abandoning Fort Abe Lincoln.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, N. D., May 12.—A largely attended meeting of citizens to-night protested against the proposed abandonment of Fort Abraham Lincoln. A number of farmers living south of town said they settled there because of government protection, and if this was withdrawn they would be compelled to abandon their farms. Strong resolutions were adopted expressing alarm at the disposition of the war department to abandon the fort, with thousands of hostile Indians within a day's journey of it. Reports are to hand of similar meetings in the country, and great alarm is manifested.

BURIED IN ONE GRAVE.

Funeral of Murderer Schafer and His Two Victims.

Special to the Globe.

MAZEPPA, May 12.—The bodies of Constantine Schafer, wife and child were buried here yesterday side by side in one grave, with wife and child on either side of the husband. The coroner's inquest developed nothing new, except that after beating Mrs. Schafer to death with a hammer, the murderer cut her throat from ear to ear three times with a razor. The child's head was crushed in in three places, and its throat also cut across the right side. The murderer made a clear cut across his throat, severing the wind pipe and jugular vein, and making a gash large enough for a man to insert his hand. The theory now is that Schafer was whipping the child when his wife interfered, upon which he picked up a hammer and killed the child, then, upon realizing what he had done, he finished the crime by killing his wife and himself.

Gushers in Plenty.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 12.—The United States irrigation commission, appointed by congress to report upon the feasibility of irrigating the arid plains of North and South Dakota through the medium of artesian wells, arrived to-day and will remain a week. There are 100 artesian wells in Yankton county, and the commission will find here an ample field for extensive investigations.

HENRY MUST PAY UP.

The Travelers' Insurance Co. Wins an Important Suit.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—The case of Henry against the Travelers' Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn., which has been pending in the United States court for five years, was decided this morning by United States Circuit Judge Caldwell, who delivered an elaborate opinion. The suit was commenced by Henry in Colorado, and was by a decree of Judge Brewer referred to a master to state the account between the parties. The master reported $92,000 in Henry's favor on March 10, last. The insurance company excepted to the report and arguments thereon have been heard by Judge Caldwell in this city during the past week. This morning he gave a final judgment and decree in favor of the Travelers' Insurance company against Theodore C. Henry, of Denver, Col., for nearly $90,000. The decree establishes the title of the company to a large amount of securities held by it as collateral to Henry's debt. It also settles favorable to the Travelers' the title to several large irrigating canals in Colorado, and more than 70,000 acres of farming lands, which are supplied with water from the canals.

Horse and Rider Both Dead.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., May 12.—The body of Walter Lively, a boy who was missed last week from home in Bluffton, was found this morning alongside his dead horse half a mile from his house. It is supposed that his horse stumbled in the gully and killed both itself and rider. Hundreds of men have been searching for the lad for several days.

Met a Violent Death.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 12.—The sixth violent death in this county inside of two weeks occurred in Salem township Saturday evening. The victim was Gens Knutson Lerang, a Scandinavian farmer, whose team ran away while he was on his way home, throwing him out of the wagon and injuring him so that he died Sunday morning.

Settlers Present Their Filings.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 12.—The United States land office here was opened for business to-day. Long before daylight a large number of settlers from the lately acceded Indian reservations had gathered and fell in line to present their filings. At 9 o'clock, when the doors were unlocked, the line of men reached one block. Only a small part of them could be accommodated, and the rest were turned away until to-morrow.

Pierre's New Pontoon Bridge.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 12.—The Pierre-Stanley pontoon bridge was finished to-day and formally opened to the public, the first wagon crossing at 10:30 a. m. It is pronounced to be the best pontoon spanning the Missouri and cost $40,000. Work begun to-day on the Pierre-Fort Pierre pontoon, which will exceed in cost the other bridge and be built on the same plan, only longer.

Red Wing Will Celebrate.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, May 12.—Arrangements are being made for a grand celebration here on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the main building of the state reform school on Tuesday next. The governor and other state officials will be down from St. Paul, and Archbishop Ireland and Dr. Riedelhaffer will make speeches. The board of trade will arrange for a banquet on the occasion.

Farmer Kiefer's Serious Loss.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 12.—A new barn in Marion township, owned by Martin Kiefer, was burned last night with 400 bushels of grain and a large stock of farm machinery. The cattle and horses were saved. Origin of fire is unknown. Loss, $1,300; insured for $600.

Young Mendenhall Missing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Austin R. Mendenhall, of Duluth, Minn., a member of the Yale freshman class, has been missing since Thursday. He was in his usual spirits and was well supplied with money, and no cause for his departure is known.

Winter Is a Lingerer.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 12.—A light fall of snow occurred in this section to-day, accompanied by a cold, hard wind from the north. Such a freak of weather was never known here at this time of year before.

Died Among Strangers.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 12.—County Treasurer Nelson, of St. Paul, to-night took home the body of Albert Hesselkrans, a brother-in-law who left St. Paul two months ago, and coming here died in the hospital of pneumonia.

Duluth office of the GLOBE is located at No. 15 Chamber of Commerce building, with Magraw Bros. & Ozman, real estate dealers, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

"Said Pasha" Goes to Smash.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 12.—The "Said Pasha" Opera company, which has been playing all over the country during the last season, has collapsed, and most of the members of the troupe are left here without money or friends. The chorus girls of the company, who were mostly recruited from New York and Philadelphia, are entirely destitute, and the salaries of the principal members of the troupe have not been paid for a month.

Ashford in Bad Odor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—News from Honolulu says Attorney General Ashford has advised King Kalakaua not to sign the new treaty with the United States, although the remainder of the cabinet are in favor of his signing. The feeling against Ashford is so strong that he will probably have to resign.

Strikers Gained Their Point.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The A. H. Andrews & Co. desk factory and architectural iron works resumed work this morning, after a week's suspension. The strikers gained a 5 per cent increase in wages and the Saturday half-holiday during the summer months.

SOURING ON STANLEY

Britons Do Not Relish the Explorer's Ill-Temper and Egotism.

Chancellor von Caprivi Indorses the Colonial Policy of Bismarck.

Gladstone Defines the Issue in the Next Presidential Campaign.

Fonseca's Successor to Be Chosen by Brazil's First Congress.

LONDON, May 12.—Henry M. Stanley is giving way to an exhibition of ill temper which discloses in his character an element of egotism which threatens to increase the number of his enemies if allowed to remain uncurbed. Just now he is complaining of the cowardice of the public men and the press of England in not taking an aggressive position against Germany in Africa at his behest, and is inclined to belittle the intellectual qualities of those who do not agree with him in the matter of England's immediate domination of the lake and other desirable portions of the interior. He admits, however, that there is plenty of room in Africa for both Germany and England, but thinks that an English railroad should be constructed at once to connect the lakes and place that region beyond the possibility of occupation by other powers. Such a railroad, he asserts, would open the interior to trade, the value of which can scarcely be estimated. He expresses admiration for Maj. Wissmann, but is disinclined to speak of Emin, or of his new expediton. Throughout the interview in which Mr. Stanley expressed himself as above, he referred to himself as an Englishman.

RETREAT IS SUICIDAL.

Chancellor Caprivi Indorses Bismarck's Colonial Policy.

BERLIN, May 12.—In the course of the debate in the reichstag to-day on the estimates for the expense of the colonies, Gen. von Caprivi, the imperial chancellor, stated that though he had originally warmly approved the colonial policy of the empire, he agreed with Prince Bismarck that such policy could only be maintained with the support of the nation. As matters now stand the government cannot retreat from its position in regard to colonial affairs without the loss of honor and money. No change of his views on the system was to be in any way implied from his assumption of office. The government would everywhere respect foreign rights and protect German rights.

After referring to his past coolness toward colonization, Gen. von Caprivi said that during his short term of office he had read more on colonial matters than he had read during his whole previous life. He had thus become acquainted with the enormous difficulty of colonizations. Germans had not yet had had the necessary period, and the government had scarcely a sufficient number of officers at its disposal. It was the aim of the government to bring matters in the colonies to a satisfactory state, and then leave them to commercial companies to carry on what the empire had begun. In England private capitalists were always willing to invest in colonial enterprises; but Germans seemed to prefer to invest their money in the most dubious stocks of the most dubious states. He expressed the hope that all expenditure would be eventually recouped; but he believed it would take years to establish peace and order. He fully agreed with Herr von Bamberger, that the time might arrive when Europe would require every mark and man at home. Therefore he would not send a single mark or a single man to East Africa more than was absolutely necessary. It was also true, as Herr von Bamberger had said, that in the case of war Germany would perhaps be unable to defend her colonies. But experience taught that if Germany were victorious in Europe she would retain her colonies. In order to maintain these colonies Germany must develop her navy and establish coaling stations. Regarding slavery he said: "We must found stations, and bullet and Bible must act in the cause of civilization. Without killing slave dealers, you can never abolish slavery. We hope to be in a position to conduct federal affairs so that the general policy of Germany will not be injured and the just feeling of national pride will not be wounded."

LONDON, May 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: "By to-day's speech in the relchstag Gen. von Caprivi has passed with one bound to the first rank of European statesmen. The opinion universally expressed in the lobbies was that in comparison with his predecessor he has nothing whatever to fear. His speech was an intellectual treat of the first order. He has perfect command of his voice, which is as flexible as and otherwise not unlike that of Canon Liddon. His whole bearing, and especially the strength revealed by his conciliatory manner toward his opponents, showed nobility of nature, high integrity and clearness of purpose. The emperor and Europe are to be congratulated."

COBDEN'S PRINCIPLES,

Britons Think They Will Be the Issue in America in 1892.

LONDON, May 12.—There was a notable gathering of free traders at the Cobden club to-day, the occasion being the presentation of an address to Thomas Bayley Potter, Gladstonian member of parliament for Rochdale. Mr. Potter for several years occupied the position of honorable treasurer of the club, and is recognized as one of the highest authorities on tariff matters in England. The address was presented by Mr. Gladstone, who, in the course of his speech, referred to the anti-Chinese legislation in the United States. Owing to the ambiguity of the legislation on the Chinese question, he said, he was not altogether clear whether the American government taxed Chinese that entered, or barred them all out. Anyway, he thought that the Chinese were to be dreaded more for their virtues than their vices, which he did not believe to be nearly so extensive or flagrant as the grounds taken for their exclusion alleged. Mr. Gladstone said the free traders must recognize with great disappointment how much ground they had lost within the last twenty-five years. Militarism, which was lying like a vampire over Europe, was responsible for most of the mischief, but not all, because free trade had receded in countries where militarism does not prevail—the United States and the British colonies. The great republic, he said, had never accepted the doctrines of free trade. There was once a kind of qualified progress toward them, which was checked, and opinion became actually retrogressive. Still there was great promise that the American free trade party would ultimately triumph at the polls. Regarding bi-metallism, he believed that its advocates smelt therein a speedy rise in prices. It was a movement in the direction of protection. In an interview subsequently, Mr. Potter declared it to be his conviction that the tariff question would again be the issue in the presidential campaign in America in 1892, when the free traders, or tariff reformers, would in all probability be successful.

FONSECA'S SUCCESSOR.

Brazil's First Congress Will Elect a Successor.

RIO DE JANIERO, May 12.—The first republican congress will elect a president of the republic, and the Brazilian constitution will be promulgated before August. It has been resolved that foreigners of more than six months' residence in the country shall declare their nationality before their consul or a notary public.

LISBON, May 12.—The chamber of deputies to-day declined to discuss a motion for the immediate recognition of the Brazilian government.

THEY MAY BE INFECTED.

England Refuses to Raise the Embago on Virginia Cattle.

LONDON, May 12.—In the house of commons this evening, Sir J. G. S. Kinloch, member for East Perth, asked the government to allow the importation of store cattle from Virginia, which, he claimed, were always free from pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, denied that Virginia cattle were always free from pleuro-pneumonia, and referred to the reports of the American department of agriculture in proof of his assertion. On that showing the government could not make an exception of Virginia cattle. Mr. Ritchie, president of the local government board, moved the second reading of the local taxation bill, dealing with licenses to public houses. The purpose of the government in proposing that part of the sums allocated to local finances be used for the purchase of licenses was, he declared, to promote temperance. He appealed to the temperance party to recognize the existing facts. Public opinion would not support them in trying to reduce to beggary people who were doing a legitimate business. W. S. Caine (Unionist) moved that the bill be rejected. The temperance party, he said, would not assent to a measure providing for the use of public money to build up liquor traffickers.

Pan-Slavists Will Confer.

VIENNA, May 12.—Pan-Slavists are arranging for the holding of a Slav congress somewhere in Russia, similar to the Prague congress of 1848. The object is to decide in regard to the language of intercourse of all the Slav races, and to found a Pan-Slavist academy under the patronage of the czar.

A Professional Child Murderer.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—A Vilna midwife recently arrested has confessed that for years she has been in the habit of killing infants and hiding their bodies in wells. Other persons have been arrested for complicity. The Alexander prison at Irkutsk has been burned. Three convicts perished in the flames.

Retrenchment or Bankruptcy.

ROME, May 12.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the minister of the treasury announced amendments to the budget effecting a reduction of 15,000,000 lire on army and navy estimates and other retrenchments to the amount of 11,000,000 lire. There still remains a deficit of 9,000,000 lire.

Rival of Chicago's Fair.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The government proposes to head a national industrial, farming and fine arts exhibition in Moscow in 1893.

A Swiss Village in Ashes.

BERNE, May 12.—The village of Tiefenkasten, in the canton of Graubunden, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Only a hotel and a few houses are left.

CABLED BREVITIES.

A blue book just issued shows that the negotiations between Gen. Simmons, representing the British government, and the Vatican, relative to ecclesiastical matters in Malta, have been brought to a successful termination. Throughout the negotiations the pope displayed a desire to effect a settlement satisfactory to England.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has arrived in London, and her coming has aroused the Marquis de Leuville to activity. The presence of the lady in London was the signal for the marquis to begin the circulation of reports that her visit had for its object her marriage to himself, and the industry he has displayed in their dissemination provokes surprise and disgust.

Richard Croker, the Tammany sachem, is better, and has dispensed with his doctor. He goes out daily. He will stay at Weisbaden some time longer.

Emin demands from the Egyptian government seven years' back pay. In addition to this he asks that the government grant him a pension.

The French government has recognized Hyppolite as president of the Haytien republic.

MEN WHO BOSS CONVICTS.

Gathering of Prison Officials at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Dr. A. G. Byers, of Columbus, O., president of National Conference of Charities and Corrections, has arrived. He is accompanied by his daughter Bertha, his private secretary. Alexander Johnson, of Indianapolis, the secretary of the confeaence, will arrive to-morrow. L. C. Storrs, of Lansing, Mich., chairman of the committee on reports from states, is also expected to-morrow, when the preliminary arrangements and other details of the business of the conference will be completed. A letter from the governor of New Mexico to the president of the conference adds the name of Mrs. Flora Elsie Stevens to the committee of twenty. Andrew E. Elmore, president of the board of state charities of Wisconsin, and A. O. Wright, secretary of that board, will be present.

Palmer Is Out of Politics.

NEW YORK, May 12.—T. W. Palmer, United States minister to Spain, arrived home this morning on the French steamer La Gascogne. He was accompanied by his wife and his adopted son, Murillo Castellar. In an interview Mr. Palmer said that he intended fully to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan, but his niece's death changed his plans, and he has no ambition now to run for any office. He further said it was his intention to resign the ministership unless the president and Mr. Blaine convince him it is best not to resign.

OUTLAWRY OF SILVER.

Senator Jones Urges Remonetization and Free Coinage of White Metal.

Congressman Mills Gives the Lie Direct to a Buckeye Colleague.

The Riot Act Read to Ponca Indians by Secretary Noble.

Experts Discuss Plans for Improving the Father of Waters.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The feature of to-day's senate proceedings was a long speech by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, in support of his silver bill. Senator Jones spoke for three hours, and claimed the closest attention from senators on both sides of the senate chamber. He made a strong argument in favor of the free coinage of silver, increased volume of currency, the remonetization of silver and bimetallism. At the outset he spoke of the general unrest prevailing throughout the country. The prices of all commodities, he said, had fallen, and continued to fall. Such a phenomenon as a constant and progressive fall in the general range of prices had always exercised so baneful an influence on the prosperity of mankind that it never failed to excite attention. When a fall in prices was found operating on the products of all industries, when it found not to be confined to any one clime, country or race, but to be diffused over the civilized world—found not to be a characteristic of any one year, but to go for a series of years, it became manifest that it could not arise from local, temporary or subordinate causes, but that it must have its genesis and development in some principal of universal application. What was it, he asked, that produced a general decline of prices in any country? It was a shrinkage in the volume of money relatively to the population and business. The world had never had a

Proper System of Money.

Prosperity and speculation had been stimulated at times by great yields from mines; and when these mines were worked out, then came revulsion and adversity. He went on to speak of the natural ratio between gold and silver existing for 2,500 or 3,000 years—a ratio of 15½ to 1—and said that it was only since the legislative proscription of silver in Germany and the United States, and its banishment from the mints of Europe, that any material change in that ratio took place; and that the present divergence in the relative values of the two metals was directly due to the legal outlawry of silver, and not to any natural cause. It had always been the object of the creditors to enhance the value of money by reducing its volume, so that when the gold mines of California and Australia were producing the largest yield, it was proposed to demonetize gold. The motive of demonetizing in the case of gold, as well as silver, was to aggrandize the creditor class of the world, and to confiscate, so far as practicable, the rewards of the hard toilers. The demonetization of silver by Germany after her war with France, he said, inflicted greater evils upon her people than her armies had inflicted on France; and when that evil began to have its effect, a veritable hegira of the German population began to take place. The demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873 he regarded as one of those historical blunders that were worse than crimes. It was the child of ignorance and avarice, and it had proved the prolific parent of enforced idleness, poverty and misery. No better remedy could be applied than the absolute reversal of that legislation, and putting back the monetary system of the country to what it was before 1873. If the monopolists would compare gold and silver with commodities in general they would see how the metals had maintained their relations not to each other, but to all other things. They would find that instead of a fall having taken place in the value of silver, the change that had really taken place was a rise in the value of both gold and silver, the rise being relatively slight in silver and ruinously great in gold. Discussing the bill pending before the senate, Mr. Jones declared himself at all times and in all places a firm and unwavering advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In view, however, of the great diversity of views prevailing on the subject, and the possibility that by reason of such diversity the session of congress may terminate without affording to the country any relief from the baleful and benumbing effects of demonetization of silver, he had joined with other members of the committee in reporting the bill. Returning to his argument, Mr. Jones said that in order that prices might be kept from falling, the number of dollars out should not be reduced in number, for the purchasing power of each dollar depended on the whole number out. And the larger number out the greater the value of each. To avoid too violent changes in the purchasing

Power of Money,

caused by too great abundance or scarcity of it, society for 3,000 years had used the two metals, gold and silver, so that their mutual oscillations of yield from the mines might serve to correct one another. Should one of these be discarded and deprived of the power of legal tender, all the money work of society would be thrown on the other, whose value would therefore greatly increase. Mr. Jones dwelt with emphasis on the fact the creditors did not care which metal was demonetized, provided money were made scarce and dear. Germany and Austria demonetized gold in 1857, but failing to secure the co-operation of England, in 1870, elated with her victory over France, and expecting to further cripple it, Germany reversed her policy and joined England in discarding silver and adopted the gold standard. Mr. Jones warmly defended the silver miners from the charge of selfishness in desiring the remonetization of silver. The silver miners, he said, were as enduring, as eager, as vigorous, as adventurous as the Argonauts of old. They had never asked any favors of the government and they asked none now. Their calling was an honorable one and needed no defense. At the suggestion of Mr. Teller Mr. Jones postponed finishing his remarks until to-morrow. The senate then went into secret session, and in a few moments adjourned.

GIVEN THE LIE DIRECT.

Congressman Mills Opens Out on Grosvenor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—In the house to-day Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the McKinley tariff bill providing that any manufacturer of goods who sells his products outside of the United States shall be entitled to admit free of duty articles which he desires to use in his business to the value of the articles exported. Rejected. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, offered an amendment providing that the president may suspend the rate of duty on any imported article when in his judgment the production, manufacture or sale of such articles is monopolized or attempted to be controlled by any trust or combination. Mr. McMillan advocated the amendment, but expressed his belief that it would not be agreed to. He then made an attack upon trusts and combines, and said that nothing would be done against trusts as long as the Republican party was in the majority in the house. Mr. Grosvenor threw the house into commotion by declaring that two years ago the leader of the greatest and most extortionate trust in the country came to the capitol, marched into the dark chamber of the ways and means committee and figuratively took the majority of the committee by the hand and shook free sugar out of it. Mr. Mills at once jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "I want to state to the gentleman from Ohio that that statement is false. Every word of it is false." "We hear the old plantation slogan again," said Mr. Grosvenor. "You will always hear it when you deserve it," Mr. Mills replied. "We hear the old slogan again," said Mr. Grosvenor. "A man who at the head of a great committee puts his name upon a bill and sinks his party into oblivion ought to get indignant. The plantation manners of the gentleman who made the speech in New Haven will not drive me from my position." "Nobody will drive you from your position of falsehood," interjected Mr. Mills. Mr. McMillan asked how sugar trust certificates had risen $10,000,000 since the McKinley bill was reported. Mr. Grosvenor retorted that he would like to know

How the Trust Was Formed

when there was a Democratic majority in the house. Mr. McMillan replied that the jute trust and the sugar trust were formed under Republican tariff laws. Mr. Grosvenor asked if it were not true that the ways and means committee of the Fiftieth congress changed its sugar schedule the day following the visit of Mr. Havemeyer, of New York. Mr. McMillan said the schedule was never changed in consequence of any visit of Mr. Havemeyer. So far as he knew, Mr. Havemeyer did not visit the committee or any members of it. Mr. Mills said he was sorry anything of a personal character had been brought in. He did not believe any gentleman of the majority of the ways and means committee had been approached improperly. Mr. McKinley made the same disclaimer concerning the majority of the committee of the last house. Mr. Mills said the present bill gave the sugar trust 100 per cent more than was allowed it by the bill of last congress. Mr. Anderson's amendment was adopted on a division vote, 87 to 76. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Owens, of Indiana, being the only Republicans voting in favor of it. The announcement of the vote was received with applause on the Democratic side, but on a vote by tellers the amendment was rejected, ayes 91, nays 110. The Republicans in turn greeted the announcement of the vote with applause. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered an amendment proposing to admit free foreign goods when exchanged for American products. He argued that the American farmer would be relieved from the oppression of trusts and enabled to realize the full benefit of his toil by the adoption of his amendment. Rejected—yeas 72, nays 92. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, offered an amendment proposing to change the date upon which the bill is to take effect from July 1 next to July 1, 1891, arguing that the business interests of the country would be rudely disturbed if the bill were to go into effect at once. Mr. McKinley said that the bill should go into effect as soon as possible after enactment, so as to prevent importers from filling up our markets with goods upon which the duties were increased. Just when the bill would become a law he could not say; but he felt that it should take effect as soon as possible. The amendment was rejected—ayes 74, nays 93. The bill was then read by sections for proposed amendments. Mr. Niedringhaus, of Missouri, proposed an amendment, making commercial boracic acid dutiable at 3, instead of 5, cents per pound. Rejected. Mr. Covert, of New York, moved to strike out the clause imposing a duty of a quarter of a cent a pound on muriatic acid, and followed his motion with an argument against the bill, as not being for the benefit of agricultural interests. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, referred to the Democratic solicitude concerning the

Welfare of the Farmers

of Kansas. He was satisfied that the arguments indulged in would not deceive the farmers. It was unfortunately true, he said, that for five years or more the agricultural interests had been depressed. Every day that Cleveland was president farms depreciated in value. But there were signs of a removal of that depression in agriculture by the inspiration of the proposed legislation of a Republican congress. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, ridiculed the speech made by Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, and expressed his gratification that with the farmers of Kansas everything was lovely. He hoped that the Farmers' alliance would accept the assurance that everything was lovely. After further debate, Mr. Covert's amendment was rejected, as well as another to strike out the duty on sulphuric acid. The committee then rose, and at 5:45 the house adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Discussion of Plans for Improving the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A series of hearings upon plans for the improvement of the Mississippi river, was begun by the senate committee on commerce to-day. The members of the Mississippi river commission, Capt. Cowden, of Lake Borgne outlet fame, and a number of other persons interested in the subject were present. Gen. Comstock, chairman of the Mississippi river commission, made a statement of the work done by the commission, and said the results had been favorable. He opposed the Lake Borgne outlet scheme. In his opinion the Eads jetties had not raised the bed of the river. The levees had not raised the bottom of the river; but the high water level has been raised somewhat by levees. "I am in a minority of the commission," said Gen. Comstock; "the majority believe that the system of levees is an aid to navigation. For that purpose I would not build levees. It is necessary to have them for the protection of the country along the lower end of the river, and the general government should bear its proportion of the expense." Capt. Cowden, the promoter of the Lake Borgne outlet, produced a map of the survey of 1887, to prove that the statement of the Mississippi river commission in its report of 1880, as to the shoaling caused by the Jump outlet was not borne out by the facts as

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A KNIGHT'S FAUX PAS.

Gen. Sir Fred Middleton, Commanding Canada's Militia, Covicted of Looting.

If He Does Not Resign He Will Be Dismissed From the Service.

A Millionaire and His Mistress Charge Each Other With Attempted Murder.

Both Are Arrested and Spend the Night in a Police Station.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The Middleton fur scandal came up for discussion in parliament to-day. Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton, commanding the Canadian militia, has been convicted by a committee of members of parliament for looting furs owned by a Metis named Bremner, valued at $5,000 or $6,000, during the late Northwest rebellion. The report of the committee was presented to the house, and provoked a heated discussion. Hon. Edward Blake pointed out the penalties which should be inflicted. In conclusion, he denounced in unmeasured terms the general's conduct, and said the government should make him pay the whole value of the looted property and dismiss him from the service. Sir Adolphe Caron, minister of militia, defended the general, and said it was only an error of judgment. He tried to palliate the offence. Sir John Macdonald agreed that it was an error of judgment, but said that the government, in the face of everything, could not condone the offence. The report, which is virtually the general's death warrant as far as his future service is concerned, was adopted unanimously. It is expected that he will resign to-morrow.

SPENT THE NIGHT IN CELLS.

A Millionaire and His Mistress Disagree and Shooting Follows.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Murat Masterson, who says he is an ex-supreme court judge of Prescott, Ariz., and who lives at 32 West Thirty-second street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station to-night on a charge of attempting to kill his alleged cousin and mistress, Mrs. Alice Hopkinson, at the Grand Central flat, 65 West Thirtieth street. Mrs. Hopkinson makes a similar charge against Masterson. Masterson, according to the account given by Mrs. Hopkinson's maid, called at the house early in the evening, and being denied admittance, kicked the door open, and entering her apartment demanded the return of $100,000 which he claimed she had taken from him and threatened to murder her if she did not give it to him. A shot was heard shortly afterwards and Masterson rushed from the room with a smoking revolver in his hand, and, running to the West Thirtieth street police station, demanded Mrs. Hopkinson's arrest for attempting to shoot him. Mrs. Hopkinson was arrested, and at the police station made a counter-charge against Masterson. Ex-Judge Masterson comes from Prescott, Ariz., and is said to be worth $5,000,000. He has been a visitor at the flat for a long time, and his son, Howard, a boy of thirteen, lived with Mrs. Hopkinson until a few weeks ago. Masterson, it is also said, owns gold mines at Chihuahua, Old Mexico, and onyx mines in Arizona. He has an office at No. 6 Wall street, this city. He says he is a member of the United States bar of Arizona. His s story is that the woman attempted to kill him in the flat. When the policemen brought him back to the house, he accused the woman in their presence with having swindled him out of $100,000 in gold mine bonds, and that she was now trying to blackmail him. He said he had been her dupe long enough. The woman denied his accusation, and claimed that she was a partner of his in the mining business, and that the money she retained was her share of the profits. The ex-judge had attempted to shoot her in her apartment, she said, and a week ago he had beaten her black and blue and had taken $600 and a gold watch from her. She had intended to go to her father's home in Washington to-day, she said, in order to get out of Masterson's way. Her trunks were shipped on, but she was detained here by business. When the ex-judge went to Mrs. Hopkinson's flat tonight, he gained his way in by breaking open the door of her room. It is alleged that she was not alone when Masterson entered. A quarrel ensued and the occupants of the flat were startled by a sound of a pistol shot. When they rushed into the apartment the ex-judge was standing over the woman with a pistol in his hand. He claimed that she had tried to shoot him, and she made the same charge against him. Masterson rushed out of the house and got a policeman. In the woman's possession was found a loving letter from Masterson, in which he called her "darling" and "pet." He speaks of her as the only woman he ever truly loved, and asks her to have pity on him. It is said that ex-Judge Masterson and Mrs. Hopkinson have traveled to Europe together, and to Arizona at different times. The woman is a blonde, about twenty-seven years old and claims to be married. Jealousy is said to be at the bottom of the trouble. A prominent New York business man, whose name is George Carlyle Warner, is said to be mixed up in the affair. Ex-Judge Masterson and Mrs. Hopkinson spent to-night in cells at the West Thirtieth street police station. Masterson is married. The lady is independently wealthy, it is said.

BIG MERCHANTS INVOLVED.

Extraordinary Developments in Albany's Bank Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—The bank defalcation is developing most extraordinary facts. The denial of William Gould last night that he had anything to do with the matter is disproved by the fact that late this afternoon the firm to which he belongs confessed judgment in favor of the bank for almost $36,000. This is divided, it is said, almost evenly among the firm members. The bank holds the paper of Anthony Gould, formerly recorder of Albany, for $18,000. Gould has lived high. He is a brother-in-law of Whitney's. William Gould has paper to make good amounting to $10,000, and the other $8,000 is divided between two other brothers. Late this afternoon Whitney was again arrested, it being found that two of his bondsmen had overdrawn their accounts. George L. Thomas in the sum of $2,500 and Edward Taylor $2,900. Whitney was put in charge of an officer and allowed to go in search of bail. The sum stolen will reach over $100,000, but about $40,000 has already been made good.

WAYLAID AND MURDERED.

A Prominent Empire Statesman Riddled With Buckshot.

GLENNS FALLS, N. Y., May 12.—Leander Pasco, a prominent citizen of the town of Burman, Warren county, was waylaid and murdered Saturday evening. The news of the murder reached here last evening, and District Attorney Patterson and Coroner F. B. Steeler drove to the scene of the tragedy. Several witnesses were examined during the evening at the inquest. The dead man's back was riddled with buckshot. Two heavily loaded barrels were fired at him. The murderer took a position at one side of the road and as Pasco passed shot him down. Footprints show where the murderer concealed himself. Pasco was a man about sixty years old and was known to have many enemies. As the body was not touched after the murder, the motive for the crime is supposed to be revenge. Last evening the inquest was adjourned without date and the coroner returned to Glenns Falls.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY WIND.

A Hurricane Does Great Damage in Missouri's Capital.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 12.—A terrific hurricane, accompanied by an extraordinary fall of rain, swept over this city this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The wind blew at a rate of sixty-five miles an hour and the rain fell in torrents. A large section of the roof of the state house was blown off, and the office below deluged with water. The roof of the penitentiary hospital was blown away and much inconvenience to the patients was occasioned. A heavy area of stone on the top of the rear wall of St. Patrick's cathedral was blown down. It crashed through the roof to the basement below, wrecked the altar and ruined the sacristy. Small houses all over the town were demolished and much damage was done to trees and shrubbery. In the country northeast of here many barns were demolished and miles of fences leveled to the ground. No lives were lost in this city, and so far as reported, no loss of life occurred in the track of the storm.

Despondency Prompts Suicide.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 12.—Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks, quartermaster of the United States army post here, committed suicide last night by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Despondency is alleged to be the cause of the act. He possesses considerable wealth and leaves a family.

Tried to Cheat the State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12.—A. W. Jones, cashier of the Bank of Nottingham, was arrested this morning, charged with disposing of property levied on by the sheriff some days ago. He is in jail. Pitman, one of the officers, defaulted two weeks ago and fled the state.

Murdered in a Closet.

FLORENCE, Ala., May 12.—The body of Sam Whitcomb was found in a closet of the Catholic church here this morning, with his skull broken in and blood all over the place. His hat was lying near. The body was locked in the closet. The affair is a mystery.

VAUX IS CHOSEN.

Democrats Nominate a Successor to Samuel J Randall.

PHILADELPHIA May 12.—Hon. Richard Vaux was nominated for congress by the Third district Democratic convention this morning to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Randall. The special election in the Third district will be held on May 20. Richard Vaux was born in this city in 1816, and was admitted to the bar when twenty years of age. During President Van Buren's administration, he acted as secretary of the American legation at London