Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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SOPHY LANGIE'S LAND

Sensational Lawsuit to Quiet Title to Duluth Holdings.

Claimants to the Highland Division, Said to Be Worth $600,000.

Two People Lose Their Lives in a South Dakota Blizzard.

A Crazy Couple at Butte, Mont., Fire Murderous Volleys at Officers.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 9.—In the district court at Duluth there was instituted to-day by parties here a land contest that, for sensational features and the value of the interests at stake, completely knocks out the famous Prentice litigation. The title of the case on the calendar is the Highland Improvement Company vs. E. A. Lamb et al., and the property involved is a quarter section in the city of Duluth valued at $600,000. Sophia Langie was the daughter of a Sioux half-breed, whose family ramifications extend into a half dozen states and nearly every Indian reservation when shrewd "breeds" can turn a dollar between the aborigine and the agent. In 1853 Sophia's father, Joseph Langie, being the possessor of some half-breed scrip, located some of the paper and to insure the future of Sophia, who was an invalid and the youngest of a family of six. He secured to her a quarter section where Duluth now stands. During Sophia's minority her father, with a peculiar conception of the rights of children, proceeded to raise the wind by selling the land to other parties, giving a deed as guardian of Sophia. This transfer was ignored by the land department and a patent issued to Sophia Langie, whereupon Sophia, with a view to giving the courts a job, betook herself to the abode of the shades, and forthwith there was trouble about the land. In 1859 the land became so valuable as to stimulate some coveteous ones who secured possession of it—by fraud—say the defendents, in the present action. Under what purported to be a warranty deed from the heirs of Sophia Langie the property changed hands many times, and a few years since was bought up and platted as the Highland Division to Duluth. A year or two ago deeds from the heirs of Sophie Langie were filed, and the present suit is against the holders of these deeds to quiet title. Judge Flandrau and other eminent lawyers are fighting the case, and it is attracting wide-spread attention. The defendants to the latter title are seven in number, and include J. H. Hill, E. A. Lamb and M. K. Marrinan, of this city.

TINGLING FRIGIDITY.

Something of a Blizzard in the Jim River Valley.

Specials to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 9.—The nearest approach to a blizzard experienced in this locality since the memorable storm Jan. 12, 1888, prevailed from midnight Saturday till 2 this morning. The storm came from the north and reached its heighth Sunday afternoon. The velocity of the wind was fifty miles an hour. Snow fell throughout the Jim river valley to an average of ten inches, but is piled in huge drifts. Huron and the Jim river valley got the heaviest portion. Little snow is reported at and north of Aberdeen and only one-tenth of an inch at Fort Sully. East and south the snowfall is nearly as great as here and will prove a blessing in providing moisture. Northwestern trains arrived from the north and west nearly on time, those from the south and east will arrive to-night. A train will be sent to Pierre as soon as the others arrive to get members of the legislature who went home to spend Sunday there on time for to-morrow's ballot on United States senator, their pairs expiring to-night. The Great Northern is badly blocked between Huron and Watertown, but they hope to get the road open to-morrow. The thermometer registered fourteen below zero this morning and only six below while the storm was in progress.

RAPID CITY, S. S., Feb. 9.—The blizzard wore itself out during last night, but with fine weather and arrival of ranchers and stagers from outlying points reports of its severity and rumored casualties are coming in. A man and woman, supposed to be a school teacher and driver, who started for Elk Creek at 3 p. m. Saturday, were found four miles out, frozen to death. All the roads are blocked and details cannot be secured. Few people ventured abroad Saturday and Sunday and the two bodies found are probably the only deaths. No loss of stock yet reported.

The names of the parties supposed to be frozen to death are Meta Gray and Grant Bay.

VERMILLION, S.D., Feb. 9.—The most terrific blizzard that Vermillion has experienced in three years raged here yesterday and last night from the Northwest. Nearly a foot of snow fell, and was piled in huge drifts.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 9.—The storm of yesterday and last night was very severe here. Trains on both roads were delayed. They have been unable to depart and none have arrived since Saturday. The snow drifted from eight to ten feet deep in the street. It is estimated that twelve inches of snow fell during the storm. No fatalities are reported in consequence of the storm.

RED WING, Feb. 9.—Thomas Bailey, aged sixty-seven years, was found frozen to death one mile west of Frontenac Saturday afternoon. He had left Frontenac Monday afternoon, and it is supposed that he succumbed to the cold of that night. He was an old Grand Army veteran and had lived around here many years.

WINDOM, Minn., Feb. 9.—The worst blizzard of the winter occurred last night. Roads are almost impassable, and the trains are running nearly on time, but require two engines to pull them through.

HIS HOUSE HIS CASTLE.

An Insane Man and Wife Fire Upon Officers.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 9.—James R. Milne, head of the stock department of the Bonner Mercantile company, is defending his house in this city with firearms to-night. Milne went East a few weeks ago to purchase goods for his store. In New York he became bereft of his reason. A friend undertook to bring him back home last week. In the Northern Pacific sleeping car he conducted himself in an outrageously shocking manner. He arrived in this city Saturday, and was immediately taken to the county jail. To-day he was to be examined on a charge of insanity. Before the examination Milne's wife appeared and pleaded to take him to the house and give him a change of underclothing. This was allowed. Once in his house, Milne barricaded the doors, loaded his pistols and told the officers that his home was his castle and that they could not come in. The officers have been trying all day to beat Milne by stratagem, but he shoots every time he sees a uniform. Mrs. Milne loads his pistols and is believed to be crazier than her husband. There is no wood in the house and little food, and the officers think they can bring them in to-morrow. Both are prominent society people.

PIERRE'S CIRCUS.

Legislative Humpty Dumpties Are Still Facetious.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 9.—To-day's ballot gave Campbell 37, Tripp 26, Moody 13, Melville 13, Star 6, with balance scattering among twenty other candidates. Eleven new names were added to the list on to-day's ballot, making seventy men who have now been voted for to succeed Senator Moody, with twenty-nine ballots taken. To-day's operations in joint session were characterized by considerable boy's play, showing that members, like their constituents, are growing tired of the prolonged struggle. Over half of the session has been wasted with practically no result in the way of legislation, and the people generally are growing disgusted at the situation. Many important measures that are necessary have not been brought up, with indications that no action will be taken until after the senatorial fight is ended. The daily joint ballot is becoming a byword and a matter of ridicule everywhere. To-morrow absent members will have returned and be in their seats. Judge Tripp's followers are the only ones who have acted consistently and have raised themselves in general esteem, while Tripp's campaign has continued to grow and strengthen in popular favor. His show of success to-day is far ahead of any other candidate, and there will be no future backdown or bickerings in that quarter as in the past, that have made others notorious. Bills became laws to-day to strike out the word territory and substitute state, wherever it occurs in the statutes; to allow guardians to hold shares for minors in building and loan associations; and fixing fees in the office of commissioner of school and public lands.

MOODY'S PARTNER.

In His Eyes Democrats Cut No Figure.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 9.—Senator Washabaugh, of Lawence county, who is here on a visit, says, in speaking of the senatorial contest, that Moody has simply retired temporarily, and the Republican members are ready to come to him at a moment's notice. He says Hugh J. Campbell stands no show whatever, and he is simply being voted for in order that the Independent vote may not stray or get stolen. The Democrats cut no figure whatever. Neither the Independents or Republicans have any desire whatever to compromise with the Democrats or pay any attention to them because they are of no use to anybody, even themselves. Washabaugh is Moody's law partner.

"SNAP JUDGMENT."

Prohibitionists Beaten at a Little Side Game.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 9.—The lower house of the North Dakota legislature is a wild scene to-night. The attempt of the Prohibitionists, taking advantage of the absence of seven members to kill the resubmission of the prohibition article in the constitution, was frustrated by a call of the house and the Prohibs have not got enough to break the call. It is likely the deadlock will continue until to-morrow's train brings all the absent members. It is said to-night that the snap judgment on the part of the Prohibitionists will result in their final defeat. The senate is very close, but is claimed by two or three majority for resubmission.

A NICE POINT.

Experts Want to Apply Chemicals to the Davis Will.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 9.—The contestants in the Davis will case to-day asked permission of Judge McHatton to allow the experts to use chemicals on the will Judge McHatton denied this request, and issued an order that no chemicals should be used in its examination. The experts for the contestants claim to have found a speck of gold dust in Davis' signature to the will. They argue that there was no gold dust in Iowa in 1866, and that the will must therefore have been prepared in Montana.

Another Senator En Route.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 9.—After a lively squabble the house, 19 to 17, adopted a resolution to-day to ballot for United States senator to succeed McConnell. A ballot will be taken in each branch of the legislature to-morrow, and on Thursday there will be a joint session. Clagget, it is understood, has twenty votes including Democrats, which is a bare majority of the legislature.

Judge Perkins to Resign.

Special to the Globe.

WINDOM, Minn., Feb. 9.—The personal friends of Hon. A. D. Perkins, judge of this judicial district, say to-day that by the 1st of March he will resign the judgeship. His more intimate friends have known for a long time that he has not liked or enjoyed the judicial work and are not surprised that his resignation is spoken of.

Here's to Them.

Special to the Globe.

SPRING VALLEY, Minn., Feb. 9.—William St. Clair, a young business man of this city, left this morning for Jackson, Minn., and will this evening be united in marriage to Miss Nellie Barney, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair will make Spring Valley their future home.

Zimmer Remanded.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 9.—J. A. Zimmer, of Waseca, Minn., appeared before the judge to-day, under the extradition act, on a charge of embezzlement and was remanded until Thursday.

Wanted—$40,000.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 9.—The school board to-day forwarded Assemblyman Pugh, at Madison, a bill amending the city charter so as to borrow $40,000 for building a high school.

THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Thrilling Rescue of Three Imprisoned, Starving Coal Miners.

For Days Their Comrades Worked for Them Hoping Against Hope.

But at Last Their Growing Despair Was Turned to Wildest Joy.

Several Lives Lost in Nebraska During the Late Severe Weather.

NANTICOKE, Pa., Feb. 9.—One of the most dramatic events that have occurred in the coal mining region about here in many years was the release this morning of the three men, John River, William Cragle and Michael Shellicut, from the flooded mine in which they had been imprisoned since Wednesday last. On that day five men, the three above named and two others, Thomas Lewis and Daniel Davis, were at work in No. 3 mine of the Susquehanna Coal company. They were engaged in robbing pillars in an abandoned portion of the mine. In the one chamber Lewis and Davis were at work, and to loosen the coal resorted to a blast. The explosion rent asunder a wall separating the chamber in which they were engaged from an old abandoned working which has been used for storing abandoned mine water. The imprisoned water burst through the great hole made by the blast in a furious torrent which nothing could resist. Lowis and Davis were jerked off their feet and tossed about like corks. Even heavy coal cars were lifted and whirled before the flood as though they had been corks. Lewis and Davis, fortunately were swept to the gangway. With the flood tearing after them they fled for their lives. At one time the waters enveloped them up to their necks, but they made a final despairing effort to get beyond its clutches, and were saved, but their three companions were left behing. There was hardly

A Ray of Hope

that they could be alive. There was just a chance that they might have got on some elevated foothold beyond the reach of the water. Those who first suggested it were thought to be half-mad. But still it was a ghost of a chance, and rescuers set to work with all that fury of energy with which miners go to the relief of their comrades, not knowing how soon their own time may come to need a like effort on their behalf. Night and day the work has gone on. Even if the men escaped drowning there was small chance of their escaping suffocation from foul air. Day after day passed, and though the energy of the rescuers never flagged their hope was well nigh dead. At an early hour this morning, however, their growing despair was turned to wild joy. From far back in the mine there came a faint cry. For a moment the men ceased their work. They could hardly believe their own ears. Then, again, as they stood breathless the weak, faint voices were heard. The answer was a wild cheer, and with a sort of blind fury the men fell to their work again. At 3 o'clock this morning the voice could be distinctly heard; a little later words could be made out. The three men were all alive and they were unhurt.

"But, for God's Sake, Hurry."

No urging was needed. In a few moments the rescuers were almost within touch of them. A raft was made, and on it a party of men groped their way in the darkness to the little cramped up space in which the three poor fellows had spent their five horrible days. In a little hole in the top of the cross-heading they were found. The water was almost up to their very feet. In a jiffy they were pulled down and went on the raft, and a few moments later they were out in the sunlight, with their comrades hugging them and kissing them like madmen, and welcoming them as the dead come to life again. There have been many touching scenes around the black mouths of the mines hereabouts, but seldom one that moved men's hearts more than did the wild demonstrations over these poor rescued miners. They are the heroes of the day, and for a long time to come, until some other great disaster has overshadowed their adventure, they will have to tell over and over again the story of those five awful days of darkness and despair. Curiously enough, they did not suffer greatly from hunger. Their greatest misery, after their mental agony, was from thirst and the cramped position in which they were forced to sit. Milk was given them to drink and they quickly recovered their strength. It was after 7 o'clock this morning, however, before they were thought to be sufficiently strong to be carried to their homes.

LOST IN THE STORM.

Several Blizzard Fatalities Reported From Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—A number of lives were lost in Nebraska during the blizzard. The wife of Milton Cummings, a farmer near Rushville, who started from the town for her home Saturday, was found dead in her buggy today within forty rods of a neighbor's house. Eddie Chedester and Steven St. Peters, fourteen-year-old Kearney boys, who had been out hunting, were found frozen to death in a corn field. M. L. Lissent, residing three miles north of Chadron, is supposed to be buried under the snow, and searching parties are looking sor his body.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 9.—No Rock Island or Burlington trains have entered Denver for twenty-four hours. The outgoing Union Pacific train is held here.

Fell Over the Dashboard.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Bernard A. Stuckenberg, who lives nine miles east of this city, met a horrible death while returning home from the city last night. After leaving the city Stuckenberg whipped up his horses and in some unaccountable way fell over the dashboard and was dragged for over a mile, his head and shoulders being one mass of raw flesh.

Editor Freeman Frozen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—The dead body of Joseph Freeman, editor of Progress, a daily paper published at Independence, Mo., six miles from here, was found in a corn field near the home of the deceased early this morning. It is supposed he jumped from a train, and falling was stunned and was frozen to death while unconscious. The body was frozen stiff when found.

OWENBY IS HEATED.

He Yields Up Some Startling Silver Pool Testimony.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—James A. Owenby, of this city, who was called to Washington to testify before the congressional silver pool investigating committee, returned to-day.

"I don't want to do the 'baby' act," said Mr. Owenby, "but my treatment before that inquisition was terrible. Several of the congressmen made every effort to render my testimony as farcical as their investigation. They asked me hypothetical questions, most of them long ones and abounding in technical terms, four and five at a time, and then refused to repeat them. I was not allowed to sit within ten feet of my attorney, and all my attempts to have the stenographer repeat my answers and the questions met with sneers. My arrest, I claim, was part of the plan of the committee to ruin my character and break down my testimony. I was honorably acquitted when the case came to trial, and now I am perfecting negotiations with an attorney to bring suit against the sergeant-at-arms and the house of representatives. They cannot prevent the truth of this silver pool matter from coming to light. I will make a clean breast of it in the proceedings against the house. Cashier J. M. Donald did not tell the facts in his testimony. When I swore that he was acting as the treasurer of the congressional speculators who were to make money upon the silver measure I had proof to that effect. Mr. Donald engaged me to look after the Washington end of the affair, because he said he could not trust any one connected with congress. Here is the cipher agreed upon between us, which I was to use in telegraphing him at New York. This matter the investigation committee refused to allow me to place in evidence. It consists of five words, the meaning of which is as follows:

"Cumberland—Bill killed for this session.
"Pennsylvania—Bill killed for this week.
"New York—House bill passed, with new certificates as legal tender.
"New Jersey—House bill passed, but certificates to be bullion values.
"Connecticut—Conference committee disagrees.

"Acting upon these 'tips' Mr. Donald was to do the purchasing of silver for the gentlemen he represented. I mentioned two of these—Cameron and Ketcham—and will give the others in due time. I have a great quantity of evidence which I was not permitted to give that will show that Donald and I had an explicit understanding in this matter. Here are some of the telegrams and letters sent to me by Donald:

June 16, 1890.—J. A. Owenby: Dispatch true copy received. Don't understand twelve hours. [Signed] Donald.

June 16, 1890.—Cannot come; called on jury. Donald.

Nov. 30, 1890—Friend Owenby: the Waddell papers go forward to Washington to-day. If not in order don't wire unless absolutely necessary. Donald.

Dec. 31, 1890.—Friend Owenby: Yours yesterday received, and republic is wired. Will be glad to see you when get here. Donald.

June 17, 1890.—Don't think anything would be gained from what you propose; so don't send anything. D.

Owenby added: "I had not been in Washington an hour before Congressman (naming a well known Nebraska member) came to me and said:

"'Owenby, if, before you go on the stand, you manage to forget what you know of the silver pool, there will be $2,500 in it for you.'

"I told him that I did not need his money."

ST. CLOUD PROTESTS.

Resolutions Against Convicts Dressing Granite.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 9.—Representative business men held a meeting this afternoon to discuss the bill now pending before the legislature abolishing the manufacture of granite at the state reformatory, in so far as it enters into competition with free labor. Mayor P. R. Griebler presided. Those present unanimously declared themselves in favor of the bill. The entire community is practically of the same opinion. Superintendent Myers, of the reformatory, was present at the meeting and spoke upon the subject at length. He declared that he was willing to co-operate with the business men and granite workers upon a measure establishing a diversification of employment for the convicts, but would oppose the bill which has been introduced. A committee consisting of D. W. Bruckart, M. J. Nugent and R. C. Junk was appointed to go before the senate committee on state prison and present the grievances of the business men. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Business Men of St. Cloud, That we indorse the passage of the bill now pending in the legislature prohibiting the employment of the convicts of the Minnesota state reformatory in dressing and manufacturing granite for sale in the market in competition with honest labor.

Resolved, That we favor the employment of said convicts in some work which will not conflict with the greatest industry of this locality, granite, believing that our legislature can devise means for profitably employing said prisoners in labor which will conflict with no industry and no locality.

STUBBORN FIGHT

Anticipated Among Omaha Live Stock Men.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—The trouble, long threatened, among Western live stock commission dealers broke out today by the American Live Stock Commission company filing an injunction to restrain the South Omaha Live Stock exchange from interfering with their business. The exchange suspended the American commission people from the local market, asserting that they charged only 33 cents for handling a herd of stock, when the regular rate was 50 cents. The American company is organized under Illinois laws, and has offices at all the stock centers west of Chicago, including that city. The fight involves Western stock interests throughout, with dealers in Nebraska and the Dakotas about evenly divided. The best legal talent has been employed on both sides, and a stubborn fight is assured. The question virtually determines the ability of the South Omaha exchange to control the price of commissions in this locality.

TRAIN CONSUMED.

Three Cars Burned on the Cedar Rapids & Northern.

MASON CITY, Io., Feb. 9.—The regular north-bound passenger train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern was derailed a short distance from Randalia this afternoon. The entire train of three cars, except the engine, rolled down a six-foot embankment. The train was heated by steam, but the postal clerk had a hot fire in the mail car. This set fire to the car. The fire spread rapidly, and before help came all were entirely destroyed. There were about twenty-five passengers on the train, all being badly shaken up. A number were seriously injured, but none killed. The mail was completely destroyed. Doctors came from West Union and Fayette, and the injured were taken care of as well as circumstances would permit. Most of them were brought back to West Union.

NO MILITARY AGENTS

Sioux Chiefs at Washington Pine for Civilians as "Keepers."

White Ghost, Big Mane and Litte-No-Heart Have a "Heap Talk."

Important Amendment to the Copyright Bill Agreed to in the Senate.

Secretary Noble Renders a Decision Involving North Dakota Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The conference with the Sioux Indian delegation was resumed this morning by the commissioner of Indian affairs. Commissioner Morgan said he thought they had already heard all that was necessary in regard to the past. What was wanted now was to hear their plans for the future. He was prepared to issue the $100,000 worth of beef to the Indians entitled to receive it, which was cut off in the past. Senator Dawes, who was present, said if the Indians did their part and were industrious the government would undoubtedly do its part and help them to become self-supporting. The first speaker from the Indian delegation was White Ghost, of the Crow Creek reservation, who spoke of the encroachments of the whites upon the lands of the Indians, the commissioner assuring him that he would have that matter fully investigated and remedied. He spoke of the rations of coffee and said that it amounted to only 100 grains a week to each person. He referred to the small ration of bacon issued, and said that at a meeting of the delegation yesterday, the unanimous decision was reached that they did not want military agents. When he had finished, Commissioner Morgan called the attention of the Indians to the difficulty in getting a correct census of the Indians. He said he wanted the aid of the Indians in getting at the truth. Big Mane, of the Lower Brule agency, told the commissioner that the white people prevented the Indians from getting fuel and hay. He wanted the agency moved nearer. They needed better school facilities. He complained of the small size of the beef cattle given them for food, and humorously attributed it to the defective eyesight of the agent. Little No Heart, from the Cheyenne River agency, said that his people wanted more and larger schools, where their children could learn the white man's ways. He protested against the appointment of military agents. The commissioner said that inasmuch as nearly all who had spoken had expressed the same desire, he wished to learn how many of the members of the delegation were in favor of civil agents and how many in favor of military agents, and asked such of the Indians as preferred civil agents to stand up. With a single exception they all stood up. The only one who preferred military agents was Maj. Swords, the chief of the Indian police at Pine Ridge. Mad Bear, from Standing Bear, said his reservation insisted upon more reservation schools. If the schools were located on the reservation their influence would be felt not only by the pupils but by the parents as well. Several others spoke, but nothing of special interest was elicited. Another conference will be held Wednesday, when the Indians from Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies will speak.

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Important Amendment Agreed To in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the senate the credentials of Mr. Voorhees for his new senatorial term from March 4 next were presented and placed on file. The credentials of Henry C. Hansbrough as senator-elect from the state of North Dakota for the term commencing March 4 next were presented and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the president for copies of recent correspondence with the minister of Brazil, with translations of the recent laws of Brazil in reference to the importation of certain products of the United States into that country. The unfinished business was laid before the senate, which was Mr. Harris' motion to lay on the table Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote recommitting to the committee on education and labor the bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to, yeas 29, nays 31. The question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was disagreed to, yeas 28, nays 28. Mr. Higgins, who had voted no on the motion to lay the motion to recousider on the table, voted aye on the motion to reconsider—which accounts for the variation in the two votes. So the bill stands recomitted to the committee on education and labor.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the house copyright bill, and Mr. Platt, who has charge of it, made a brief explanation of and argument for it. He hoped that the house bill would be passed without amendment. Mr. Frye did not coincide in that view, but offered an amendment extending the principles of the bill to maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, cuts, prints, chromos and lithographs. After a long debate, the lithographic amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 24. Mr. Sherman moved to amend section 3 by striking out the word "prohibited" and inserting in its stead the words "subject to the duties provided by law," so that books, etc., copyrighted here and printed abroad shall not be prohibited, but shall be subject to the payment of tariff duties. The amendment went over without action. House bill for a public building at Richmond, Ky., was reported and placed on the calendar. Also senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Wisconsin and Minnesota. The senate then took a recess until 8 p. m. After recess, no quorum appearing, the senate without transacting any business adjourned.

One More Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Geary, of California, to-day introduced in the house a bill providing for the free coinage of silver produced in the United States.

Winona's Fat Take.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—After the reading of the journal a rather stormy debate ensued as to the order of business, but the house finally went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill. On motion of Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, an amendment was adopted appropriating $10,000 to complete the approaches to the public building at Winona, Minn. On motion of Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were nonconcurred in and a conference was ordered. The house then adjourned.

LOCATIONS INVALID.

Secretary Noble's Decision Involving Minnesota and North Dakota Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The secretary of the interior to-day rendered a decision in the case of Joseph W. Allen et al. vs. Lewis Merrill et al. upon a motion for a review of the decision of Secretary Vilas of Feb. 18, 1889. The case involves the validity of certain locations of Sioux half-breed scrip on unsurveyed land. The secretary adheres to the decision of Secretary Vilas, holding that the locations in question were invalid because not made for the personal use and benefit of the Indians to whom the scrip was issued. This decision involves the ownership of land upon which a part of the town of Glendive, Mont., is located.

The secretary has also rendered a decision in the case of Hyde & McDonald vs. Eaton & Stram and others, involving a tract of very valuable mineral land near Duluth, Minn., in which he follows the decision in the case of Allen against Merrill. This decision also holds for cancellation the pre-emption claims of Hyde & McDonald. In both cases the scrip locations are held to be invalid. In the case of McGee et al. against Henry F. Oatley et al., involving lands near the town of Devil's Lake in North Dakota, the same questions are involved, and the conclusions reached are the same as in the preceding cases.

Senator Hearst Weaker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The condition of Senator Hearst is more unfavorable to-night than at any time during the last week or more. The rainy weather has had a depressing effect upon him, and the fact that he is growing weaker is apparent to all.

The Apportionment Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The state department will to-morrow send to the governors of the different states copies of the apportionment act, so that the proper legislation may be proceeded with.

Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate to-day confirmed Henry Bordewick postmaster of Granite Falls, Minn.

NEWS TO NEW.

He Knows Nothing of His Selection to Succeed Windom.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Hon. John C. New, United States consul here, was asked to-day by an Associated Press representative if there was any truth in the statement that President Harrison on Thursday last had cabled Mr. New to return immediately to the United States, with the view of conferring the treasury portfolio upon Mr. New. The latter said:

"I have not received any message from President Harrison, and I know nothing about any proposition to offer me the treasury portfolio."

In a further interview to-day in regard to the vacancy in President Harrison's cabinet, Consul General New said:

"I do not expect and I do not desire the treasury portfolio. The post of secretary of the treasury is one of the very greatest labor and responsibility. I am strongly opposed to free coinage."

TAILORS ON A TOOT.

Commencement of the Tailors' National Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A large number of delegates to the Tailors' National exchange, which is to be in session four days, commencing to-morrow, arrived here this morning. Chicago so far has sent 13; Boston, 5; New York, 4; Milwankee, 4, and Philadelphia, 3. Large delegations are expected from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Columbus, O., Dayton, O., San Francisco, Kansas City, Little Rock, Wheeling and other large cities. President James S. Burbank, of the exchange, arrived from Boston to-day. Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, will be present on Thursday and will respond to a toast.

East-Bound Shipments.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, by all lines aggregated 75,476 tons, a falling off of 1,877 tons as compared with the week previous and of 30,070 tons as compared with the same period last year. The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic association aggregated for the week 40,550 tons against 45,293 for the preceding week, a decrease of 4,653 tons, and against 49,672 for the corresponding week of 1890. The Vanderbilt lines carried 52 per cent. of the traffic, the Pennsylvania lines 18 per cent, the Chicago & Grand Trunk 20 per cent, the Baltimore & Ohio 10.

Trap Shooting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—A team of Northern marksmen, headed by Harvey McMurch, defeated a team from the Louisiana Gun club to-day by a score of 106 to 98 out of a possible 125 live birds. There was also a shoot at inanimate targets which the Northern men again won by a score 118 to 115. A sweepstake shooting will be held tomorrow.

A Michigan Brute.

BALDWIN, Mich, Feb. 9.—A most atrocious and cold-blooded murder was committed in a lumber camp in Lake county this morning. Harry Coa shot his wife and then mangled her body in a horrible manner. He then gave himself up to the officers, who conveyed him to the county jail at Baldwin. The shooting is supposed to be the result of jealousy.

Gogebic's Ex-Mining King.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Feb. 9.—The foreclosure sale of the Central Trust company's mortgage on the property of John E. Burton, the ex-mining king of the Gogebic iron range, took place today. The property brought $126,105 cash.

Texas Cocking Main.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 9.—The cocking main to-day was well attended. Six birds were pitted, Galveston winning three and Palestine three. There were four hack fights to-night with even results between Galveston and Palestine.

Mason's Promotion.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—J. C. Mason, for many years city passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad here, was to-day promoted to district passenger agent of that road, with headquarters at Chicago.

FIX FREIGHT RATES.

A Sweeping Bill Shortly to Be Introduced by Bjorge in the House,

Which Will Make Railroad Managers Tear Their Hair With Rage.

Maximum Freight Rates Beyond Which Railroads Must Not Go.

The House Judiciary Passes Upon the Pet Bills of Enthusiastic Members.

It was generally understood that the railroads would receive a large amount of attention from the legislature now in session, but few people were prepared for the sweeping legislation already proposed. Up to the present, the railroad people have said little respecting the bills now before the legislature, but their silence is certain to be broken by a bill which will be introduced into the house in a few days. The title of the bill reads:

A bill for an act to fix classifications, terminal charges and maximum rates for transportation of freights upon the railroads of this state, compensation for transferring cars, freights and use of cars in joint traffic, fixing penalties for disobedience of this act and defining the duties of the railroad and warehouse commission in relation to this act.

The title of the proposed law indicates somewhat its far-reaching effects upon the railroads, but, to illustrate more fully the intention of the framers of the bill, a synopsis is furnished.

The first section provides that all railroad corporations doing business in this state are authorized to charge and collect the amounts specified in the act, being reasonable and just charges for receiving, carrying and delivering of cars and freight for the distances and classes designed. The terminal charges and rates and classes are specified in section 2. They are:

	Merchandise in Cents per 100 lbs			
	First Class.	Second Class	Third Class.	Fourth Class
Terminals	12.00	10.0	8.00	6.00
Terminal and 1 mile	12.12	10.1	8.08	6.06
Terminal and 100 miles	24.00	20.0	16.00	12.00
Terminal and 208 miles	36.00	30.0	24.0	18.00

	Carload Classes in Cents Per 100 Pounds.					
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D. Grain and Lumber.	Class E. Flour, Meal, Feed, Coal, Etc.	Class F. Stone, Clay, Etc.
Terminals	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.000	1.50	1.00
Terminal and one mile	4.08	4.06	3.05	2.04	1.53	1.025
Terminal and 100 miles	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.5	3.5
Terminal and 200 miles	20.00	16.00	13.00	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Live Stock in Stock Per Car.			
	Horses and mules, minimum weight 20,000 lbs. in car 31 feet long, inside measure	Cattle, 10,000 lbs. in car 31 feet long, inside measure	Hogs, 15,000 lbs. single-deck car 31 feet long, inside measure	Sheep, 10,000 lbs. single-deck car 31 feet long, inside measure
Terminals	8.00	7.600	6.00	4.00
Terminals and 1 mile	8.16	7.714	6.09	4.08
Terminals and 100 miles	24.00	19.000	15.00	12.00
Terminals and 200 miles	40.00	30.400	24.00	20.00

Section 4 defines the transfer charges. The maximum charges for transferring cars at junction or crossing of any other railroad in joint traffic, when shipper directs that car or freight shall be forwarded over two or more railroads to reach point of destination shall be $1 per car for each transfer, to be divided equally between the road transferring and the road receiving car to forward towards its destination. Transferring freights in less than carload lots the maximum charges shall be for 100 pounds, first class, 5 cents; second class, 4 cents; third class, 3 cents; fourth class, 2 cents. In section 5 it is provided that any corporation, company or persons furnishing cars to any railroad company to be used for transportation of freight, shall be entitled to receive from such railroad company carrying freight in such car three-fourths of 1 per cent per mile such car may run, and 5 cents per hour for the use or keeping of such car, over and above the time required for running, which shall be computed at ten miles per hour for actual distance such cars have run.

Section 6 directs that the classification of rates, etc., contained in the other sections shall be prima facie evidence of being reasonable and just. The railroad and warehouse commissioners, in section 7, are empowered to modify classifications and rates fixed in this act, whenever it shall be proved to their satisfaction that some kinds of freight should be fixed for the articles in any class; and whenever the interstate rates fixed by any railroad company doing business in this state are lower for any distance, counted from any of their terminals to any points in this state, the railroad and warehouse commissioners may order the same rate for the same distance in this state.

Railroad companies, by section 8, are given the right of appeal to the courts for the purpose of showing whether the rates fixed are unreasonably low for the services rendered, but such common carrier shall obey the provisions of this act until otherwise ordered by the court of last resort.

Non-compliance with the provisions of the act, under section 9, renders the violator guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of $500 for every offense.

Eric Olson has been working on the bill for several weeks, assisted by Representative Bjorge, Gen. Barrett, R. J. Hall and C. W. Brandberg. To further illustrate the effect of such a law upon railroad management, it may be stated that the maximum rate on freight is a reduction of about 33 per cent upon present rates.

TO PROTECT PLUMBERS.

The House Judiciary Somewhat Shy of Class Legislation.

Representatives from the St. Paul Plumbers' union last evening waited upon the house judiciary committee—Mr. Forlong in the chair—when the bill creating a plumbers' commission was up for discussion. It is proposed by this law that master and journeymen plumbers must be certified by the commission before they can undertake plumbing work in cities over 15,000 population. There was an evident disposition on the part of some members of the committee in opposition to the bill, it being claimed that it was intended to shut out competition. Workmen present argued that it was merely proposed to eliminate poor workmen or boy workmanship. At present boys who had served an apprenticeship of four or six months were engaged by contractors, who competed with them against skilled workmen. This not only worked harshly against the skilled workman, whose wages were materially reduced, but it was also responsible for bad plumbing, which was a menace to the public health. No action was taken on the bill last evening, it being referred to a subcommittee to amend so as to permit the employment of apprentices under the supervision of skilled workmen. The merits of the bill will be discussed when it goes before the house.

The committee passed upon the following bills.

H. F. 109—Establishing a board of pardons. Recommended to pass.

H. F. 157—Relating to trial of criminal cases in municipal and justices courts. Recommended to pass.

H. F. 253—To prohibit the shipping of fish and game out of the counties of Aitkin, Cass and Crow Wing. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 46—To provide for the inspection of steam vessels and boilers. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 174—To provide for the election of presidential electors. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 27—To provide for the calling of a constitutional convention. Recommended to pass.

H. F. 133—Relating to liens. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 66—Relating to the selling of poisons. Recommended to pass.

STREET CAR LEGISLATION

The Metropolitan Delegations Averse to Harsh Measures.

The Ramsey and Hennepin county delegations were called together last evening as a committee to discuss the Gallagher bill, introduced to secure new legislation for the street railway systems of the Twin Cities, and providing for three-cent fares during certain hours. Mr. McAllister, of Minneapolis, occupied the chair, and when the roll was called it was found that sixteen members were present and eighteen absent.

Mr. Walsh was in favor of postponing the discussion of the bill, as a majority of the delegations were not present, and he did not see how a minority could make a report upon the bill. He therefore moved that the discussion be deferred for one week.

Mr. Gallager said that all interested parties had been notified of the meeting, and while he did not want any time wasted, still he did not think it possible for them to discuss the matter in the absence of the majority of the delegations.

Mr. Lynn, of Hennepin was in favor of discussing the bill at once, for he knew of certain members of the delegations who would not be present if the matter