ST. PAUL Daily Globe.

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DESPERATE DESPITE.

A Suit in Which the Mutual Company Shows the Cloven Hoof

To Enforce Payment of School Certificates for $90,000 Overdue.

An Antagonistic Minneapolis Attorney Is Chosen for a Purpose.

First Blood for the Reckless Gang Determined to Ruin the City.

It will be a matter of considerable surprise to the citizens of St. Paul to learn that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has brought suit in the federal court against the city of St. Paul and the board of education to recover $90,000 upon certificates of indebtedness. That surprise will be changed to deepest indignation when it is added that the action is brought as a matter of malice expressed, and that the Mutual Insurance company employed Judge Shaw, of Minneapolis, to conduct the case, because, he being a Minneapolis man of known hostility to St. Paul, the case might thereby gain the greater notoriety and St. Paul be the greater sufferer. The suit is not brought to hasten the recovery of the money, as the insurance company knew it could recover more rapidly by awaiting the regular revenue, but it is brought, as stated, because the company wishes to bring the case into all the notoriety possible.

The suit is the first outcome of the persistent work of the gang of partisans who failed to capture the city government at the polls and are now determined to wreck the credit of St. Paul, tear down the foundations of honesty and fair dealing upon which that credit has been builded, and upon the wreck rear a political edifice after their own desire. For no other purpose have these scare-headed meetings been called; for no other purpose have the lying reports been scattered from one end of the country to the other that St. Paul was a bankrupt city. For no other purpose were figures twisted and distorted and facts misstated than to beguile the world and the people themselves into the belief that the city government was a rotten piece of corruption, officered by rogues and thieves: and it is now their evident intention to keep up this assault upon the city's good name until the next election, when they hope the people will flee from the shadow of bankruptcy into the arms of these nonpartisan Republicans. The suit will tear off the mask and expose the entire plot. The Mutual Life Insurance may not be a party to the scheme in that interest, but the effect will be the same. The public will yet learn who are these men who for partisan ends would blast the reputation of the city, sully its fair fame and ruin its credit in every financial center of the country.

The action instituted yesterday is to recover $90,000 upon board of education certificates of indebtedness, signed by the president and secretary of the board and treasurer of the city and countersigned by the comptroller. The certificates are all for one year, and are as follows: One for $35,000, dated Nov. 6, 1889; one for $35,000, dated Nov 27, 1889, and the third for $20,000, dated Feb. 5, 1890, all bearing 7 per cent interest. They were presented and payment refused. The city might have borrowed money at 8 per cent and redeemed the certificates, but inasmuch as the security was first-class and the interest rate high, it was presumed the company would carry them until sufficient money was realized from the taxes for the current year to lift them. The insurance company was in no way alarmed for its money, but the fact is that the company brought the suit in a revengeful mood, and rubbed it in by employing a Minneapolis attorney. The facts in the case were not generally known last night, but among those who knew them there was wide-spread indignation at the course of a company which has enjoyed so large and so profitable a business in this community.

The cloud has burst. Those who worked so hard for the financial hurt of the city are responsible for this blow. But "let him who works the spell beware the fiend."

SOUNDS NATURAL.

Union Men Block Work on the World's Fair Buildings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The work of grading in Jackson park in preparation for the world's fair, is at a standstill. Late yesterday afternoon a lot of idle workmen, finding that they were unable to induce the Italians who were at work to strike for an advance in wages, attacked them and drove them out of the park with kicks and cuffs. This morning the crowd of idlers gathered in the park, to the number of 700 or more, and maintained such a threatening attitude toward the Italians that the contractors thought it best not to resume operations. Some union carpenters engaged in building offices and stables were not molested. The contractors say they will wait till they secure telephone connections with the police department, when they will resume work, and, if interfered with, will demand protection.

The world's fair directors have closed a contract with Augustus St. Gaudins, the New York artist and sculptor, to remove to Chicago. Mr. St. Gaudins' duties in connection with the fair will be to advise concerning statuary, fountains and general symbolism and ornamentation.

Artificial Eggs.

PARSONS, Kan., Feb. 13. — James Storey, of this city, has just received letters patent from Washington for his invention of an artificial egg. The artificial is said to resemble the natural product in all particulars. The inventor says that he can manufacture at least one carload per day, at a cost of 3 cents per dozen, with machinery that will cost only $500.

Will They Let Him Have It?

GREENFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Silas Davis, aged sixty, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $60,000,000.

Jason Is All Right.

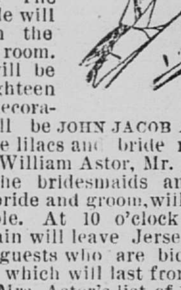
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—Jay Gould's car passed through Richmond at 10 o'clock to-night. Dr. Munn said: "Mr. Gould is not sick at all. He is perfectly well now, and has been walking around all day, just the same as you or I. He has gone to bed, and is sleeping well."

THE ASTOR WEDDING.

Coming Marriage of Miss Willing to John Jacob Astor Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The final arrangements for the Astor-Willing wedding of Feb. 18 are completed. One hundred and fifty guests will be present at the ceremony and remain for the wedding breakfast. A special train will leave Jersey City at 10 o'clock carrying the relatives and intimate friends and the bridemaids and ushers. The train will make the run in two hours arriving in Philadelphia at noon. The ceremony will be performed at the Willing mansion, No. 511 South Broad street, at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. McVicar, rector of the Holy Trinity church, will officiate. Mr. Astor will be attended by Lispenard Stewart as best man, Barton Willing, the bride's brother; Harry Le Camon, Elisha Dyer Jr., Thomas Howard, Center Hitchcock, Woodbury Kane, James Kernochan and H. Fisk Webster. The bridesmaids will be Miss Maude Langdon, Miss Grace Wilson and Miss Beatrice Chapman, all of New York, and all noted as unusually beautiful women. The wedding breakfast will be served immediately after the ceremony. The bridal table will be set in the dining room. Covers will be laid for eighteen and the decorations will be pure white lilacs and bride roses. Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Willing, the bridesmaids and ushers, with the bride and groom, will be served at this table. At 10 o'clock a second special train will leave Jersey City carrying the guests who are bidden to the reception, which will last from 3 until 5 o'clock. Mrs. Astor's list of 1,200 New Yorkers, besides a large number of Philadelphians, have been asked.

MISS AVA WILLING.



JOHN JACOB ASTOR JR.

SHERMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Foreign Books Copyrighted Here Will Have to Pay a Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate resumed consideration of the copyright bill, the pending question being on Mr. Sherman's amendment to strike out the word "prohibited," and to insert the words "subject to the duties provided by law," so that foreign editions of books, etc., which are copyrighted in the United States may be admitted to this country on payment of the regular tariff duties. Mr. Platt, who has charge of the bill, said that the friends of copyright would recognize the fact that the passage of the bill was imperiled by the amendment already agreed to, and that further amendment to it would probably defeat its passage at this session. He opposed the Sherman amendment. The debate continued all the afternoon.

Mr. Daniel gave notice that he would offer an amendment to give to foreign authors a reasonable time within which they could get their works published in this country. The discussion having closed the vote was taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment, and it was agreed to: Yeas 25; nays 24. The copyright bill was then laid aside without further action. The president's message announcing the death of Admiral Porter, having been laid before the senate, eulogistic addresses were delivered by Messrs Chandler, McPherson, Plumb and Hale, and then the senate adjourned.

Trap Shooters at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 13.—The delegation of northern trap-shooters, thirty strong, arrived here to-day from Mobile. The shooting was confined to a sweepstake. The shooting at New Orleans and Mobile gave the honors in the national match to the northerners, who won in both. To-morrow a match between the Illinois and Dixie Gun clubs for the Chicago Sporting Review trophy will take place; each team will contain ten men who will shoot at twenty-five live birds each.

Lexington Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—To-day's horse sales were not good. The following brought $800 or over:

Marietta, b f, 3, by Ellersie Wilkes, dam Stella, John E. Madden, $1,160; Kentucky Belle, ch m, 10, by Young Jim, dam Rattling Belle, Fred Seacord, Galesburg, Ill., $800; Bessie McGregor, ch m, 4, by Lambert McGregor, dam Arnica, O. B. Chenault, Lexington, $1,375; Katy Mac, b f, 3, by Robert McGregor, dam Sela, John E. Madden, Lexing. $1,850; Hilaria, b m, 4, by Jay Bird, dam Sanwan, Buford and Tarlton, Lexington, 875.

Firemen's Relief Association.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 13. — The Rochester fire department have organized a relief association, to be known as the Rochester Fire Department Relief association. Articles of incorporation have been adopted and will be filed with the proper officials of the county and state in a few days.

Sunk at Hat Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Advices have just been received here that at Anacortes, Wash., the steamer Union was released from her moorings at the wharf by unknown persons and sank in thirty fathoms of water near Hat island.

Will Waive Examination.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 13.—A. H. Williams was arrested to-day at Brandon, for forgery, said to have been committed at Colbrook, N. H. The forgeries amount to about $20,000. He will go back without extradition

The Nursery Stud.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—August Belmont Jr., to-day denied that the Nursery stud was to pass into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists of Tennessee. When the stud is disposed of, it will be at public auction.

Stricken With Paralysis.

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 13.—John Lawler, formerly a director of the St. Paul road, and owner of the pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse, was stricken with paralysis last night, and is at the point of death.

SPRUNG A SENSATION

South Dakota Legislators Treated to a Startling Expose.

Speaker Seward Said to Have Gone to Illinois to Trade States.

Republicans at Springfield, Ills., Caught Trying To Spring a Coup.

Gov. Hill Critices Etiquette As Exemplified by Henry Watterson.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13.—Representative Buchanan occasioned a lively tilt in house this morning by introducing the following resolution.

Whereas, It is a matter of common notoriety, based upon what appears to be good authority, that for some time past negotiations have been pending between certain political organizations within the state of Illinois and certain other parties within the state of South Dakota, having for their object the consummation of a compact or deal whereby the election of a United States senator in South Dakota is to be made subservient to the wishes and purposes of such organization within the state of Illinois, and it is further reported that certain members of this house have been dispatched to the state of Illinois as accredited emissaries of South Dakota conspirators for the purpose of perfecting a proposed interstate purchase and sale of a United States senator. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That members of the house of representatives of the state of South Dakota repudiate the entire transaction as infamous in conception and execution, and derogatory to the dignity of the state, and a corrupt bargain without parallel in the history of American politics."

The resolution brought out the best oratory in a long and loud debate, after which it was tabled by forty Republican votes against fifty-seven Democratic-Independents. Speaker Seward was the party referred to who left this morning. Report says he is to go direct to Springfield with definite propositions to close the compact in the resolution refered to. Rowe, of Brule, Dem., was elected to preside as speaker pro tem during his absence. Seward is expected back Tuesday, when some definite results over the contest are expected. Meanwhile the excitement is growing intense. Three ballots were taken to-day without change, resulting as follows: Thomas Sterling, 69; Kyle, 63; Tripp, 15; twenty-two paired. The Republican caucus last night took a new departure in nominating Sterling, a man practically unheard of before, expecting he would capture the necessary seven Independent votes to elect, but he met the same fate as Moody the day before. Ten of Tripp's men went for Kyle, the supposition to be to hold the Independents in line until an understanding between the two is more fully reached, and to strengthen the latter, should there have been an inclination to drift toward Sterling. The Republicans are caucusing to-night, with what result to-morrow's ballots will show. A strong element is working for resubmission of the prohibition amendment and it will be sprung soon, but nobody seems to know how it will fare. The statement from the internal revenue collector is being used, showing 549 liquor licenses were issued in the state during the year ending April 1, 1890, while 872 have been issued during nine months since, while prohibition was in effect, the latter number being twice what was issued in Nebraska during the same time, that being a license state. This is considered a knockdown argument against the enforcement of prohibition. Two bills became laws to-day. One legalizes the acts of notaries public since Feb. 16, 1890. Another to protect stock breeders by requiring butchers to keep branded hides of animals butchered, and keep a record of such brands. A memorial to congress passed both houses, asking that proof may be made on tree claims where claimants have tried to raise trees for six years but failed.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 13.—Speaker Seward, of the lower house of the legislature, was here this afternoon, going to Chicago and possibly to Springfield. In Chicago, it is said, he will meet with leading Illinois Democrats to perfect a plan made public a few days since, whereby the Illinois legislature will elect a Democratic United States senator and South Dakota an Independent. When asked concerning it Mr. Seward would give no information other than that he was going to Chicago to meet his wife, who is visitieg there. The Independents and Republicans here to-day say the arrangement, if carried out, will make J. H. Kyle, of Brown county, Moody's successor, and that this arrangement is in writing and signed. Kyle was formerly a Republican, but was elected on an Independent ticket. He is a prominent Congregational preacher, and now financial professor in Yankton college. He would be acceptable to the Republicans, being more Republican than Independent. Seward says nothing of note will be done before next Wednesday.

ALL IN LINE AGAIN.

Republicans at Springfield Attempt to Spring a Coup.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13. — The eighty-fifth joint ballot for United States senator in the joint assembly showed a break in Republican and F. M. B. A. ranks. The ballot resulted as follows: Palmer, 101; Oglesby, 81; Lindley, 16; Stelle, 2; L. C. Hubbard, 1; C. B. Farwell, 1; M. W. Matthews, 1, and P. P. Donnelly, 1. The Republican party went to pieces in the joint assembly to-day. All those members who have protested against the Republican boom for Representative Moore, the F. M. B. A. man, took occasion to administer a rebuke to the Republican steering committee. This rebuke to the party leaders was all the more severe because it was totally unexpected. The Republican steering committee, when the roll call was ordered for the first ballot, attempted to spring a little surprise. Instead of continuing for Lindley, the mandate was silently circulated that the president of the F. M. B. A. should be dropped, and the name of Richard J. Ogelsby, the regular party nominee, substituted. Many Republicans who had not been consulted in the proposed change of programme, repudiated the mandate of the steering committee, and voted their individual preferences. Senators Humphrey and Knopf were the first to cast their votes for Lindley in defiance of the steering committee's mandate, and so unexpected was their action that the committee could not realize that it was not due to a misunderstanding, but a moment's consultation with the gentlemen, soon convinced them that they had lost their control. Cockrell, not to be outdone by the Republicans, ignoring the F. M. B. A. nominee, Stelle, voted for Lester C. Hubbard, editor of the Farmers' Voice, of Chicago. The vote of Representative Miller, of Cook, for "Charles B. Farwell" was greeted with applause from the numerous friends of the Illinois senator. Representatives Moore and Taubeneck (F. M. B. A.) voted for the regular candidate, Stelle. On the eighty-sixth ballot the Republicans all came into line for Lindley, and the vote was as follows: Palmer 101, Lindley 100, Stelle 2, Hubbard 1. The subsequent ballots up to the ninety-third were without material change. After the ninety-fifth ballot an adjournment was taken till to-morrow.

The excitement during the latter part of the session was added to by the fact that one of the Republican members, Mitchell, was pronounced to be in danger of dying. His physicians said he was suffering from pneumonia. He occupied a sofa behind the speaker, and appeared to be growing worse. His eyes presented a peculiarly glazed appearance and his feverish breath came in sudden gasps. His Republican colleagues were truly alarmed at his condition, and sought again and again to secure an adjournment, but the Democrats voted solidly against it, with one of the F. M. B. A. men, and the other two voting with the Republicans, the attempts were defeated by a tie vote until after the ninety-fifth vote had been taken.

The Republicans have succeeded in postponing the decisive senatorial ballot for a few days and are much elated thereat. They induced the F. M. B. A. representatives to give them a few more days in the hope that the Republican steering committee might be able to swing the full strength of the party to Dr. Moore. Astute politicians think this is a vain hope, but the Republicans are far from conceding defeat. The F. M. B. A. delegates are divided. On no ballot to-day did the three men vote as a unit. Moore and Taubeneck stuck together, but Cockrell voted for three different candidates. The Democrats assert that he is prepared to vote for Palmer whenever Moore will do likewise. A telegram was received to-day by Chairman Fuller, of the Republican steering committee, stating that a fusion legislative committee had left Pierre, S. D., for Chicago to try to confer with a like committee of the Illinois legislature to carry out the reciprocity scheme which has been discussed recently. The Democratic leaders deny that they have any appointment, but confess they are willing to do their utmost to aid the plan. Chairman Fuller says if the delegation comes to Springfield he intends to try and capture them for the Republicans.

HILL AND WATTERSON.

New York's Governor Expresses His Opinion Freely.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Gov. Hill, who is stopping at the Hotel Normandie, was shown Mr. Watterson's second letter this afternoon and asked what, if anything, he had to say about it.

"I have only this to add," said the governor: "Mr. Watterson now affirms that a letter, felt to be offensive in its defense of me, and in the motives and role assigned to me, was in fact written by him, and, in fact, written at the time of its date. My reasons for believing the letter was a forgery were three. First, I had never received it. Second, I thought Kentucky good manners would have required my receipt of the letter and my assent before its publication. Third, it says the writer never held office, and I remembered Mr. Watterson's brilliant career in congress. I do not seek to fathom Mr. Watterson's motives, and I accept whatever explanation he offers."

Grover's Great Popularity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Herald reporters yesterday asked the Democratic members of twenty-seven state legislatures how they stood as between Cleveland and Hill for 1892. The poll resulted: Cleveland, 1,515; Hill, 199; scattering, 276. The New York legislature stood: Cleveland, 2; Hill, 31; doubtful, 47.

FOR AND AGAINST.

More Testimony Before the House Coinage Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Chairman Wickham this morning laid the following telegram, from Charles S. Smith, president of New York chamber of commerce, before the house coinage committee:

Application has been made to-day to the assay office for $1,600,000 gold for shipment to-morrow. Clearing-house banks have to-day more than $20,000,000 in excess of the legal tender reserve. Money on call is a drug at 2 per cent per annum. Currency, in shape of bills, is now accumulating in New York banks far in excess of the demand.

It was decided to give a committee from the New York board of transportation a hearing on Monday next. Extracts from a letter from Seligman Freres & Cie., bankers in Paris, to Representative Hitt of Illinois, depicting the evils which would follow free coinage were laid before the committee. Francis J. Newlands, of California, was then recalled. He declared it to be untrue that money was now easy and plentiful. The whole country was now in liquidation, people were afraid to go into new enterprises, and were placing their money in the banks so that the banks had a glut of money; but there was no glut of money whenever a new enterprise of any sort was started. Mr. Newlands then said he saw no objection to limiting our silver purchases to the home product. Secretary Windom had informed him there would be no difficulty in distinguishing foreign and American bullion.

Edward R. Holden, a smelter and miner of Colorado, was next heard in advocacy of free coinage. The question of silver coinage, he insisted, was an internal one. It was a demand for more money and better money. He declared it an absurdity for the gold advocates to represent this question as one of international importance, and asserted that the United States was in a position to demand from foreign countries payment for our products in any kind of money desired. Adjourned.

DUE TO THE LOTTERY LAW.

Falling Off in Mail Matter at the Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—One effect of the anti-lottery act passed at the last session of congress, it is stated at the postoffice department, is shown by the falling off in the volume of money order, postal note and registered letter business at the New Orleans postoffice. A statement of money orders paid during twelve weeks of last year, as compared with the same period this year, shows a decrease in number of 16,643, and in amount of $80,000. During the same period the number of postal notes paid fell from 82,593 to 8,876, and the amount paid decreased $110,000.

Sitting Bull's Habitat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The people of North Dakota have applied to the Indian bureau for permission to remove from the Sioux reservation the log cabin which was the home of Sitting Bull. The purpose is to add it to a collection of Indian curios which will form a part of the North Dakota exhibit at the world's fair. The permission will be granted.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Senate Special Committee Hears More About It at Stillwater.

Mr. Seymour Thinks the Randall Article the Poorest on Record.

Prison Machinery Which Eight Years of Wear Did Not Depreciate.

Ex-Senator Sabin Declines to Talk About the Binding Twine Plant.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Feb. 13.—The senate prison investigating committee arrived in this city on the 9:45 a. m. Wisconsin Central train. The committee went to the prison, and, without any unnecessary delay, proceeded to business. The committee seems determined to sift to the bottom all matters in connection with the contract existing between the state and the thresher company and all contracts which have heretofore existed between the state and Seymour, Sabin & Co. and the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car company. Ex-Senator Sabin was placed upon the stand as soon as the committee proceeded to business, and his examination and cross-examination occupied the attention of the committee during the whole forenoon. He was asked as to the value of convict labor and as to whether or not he thought that the tub and pail factory at the prison could be made to pay. Mr. Sabin replied that convict labor was not considered worth a great deal, and in reply to the last clause of the question, he stated that he did not think the factory would pay. He intimated that a careful examination of the books would prove that the cost of raw material and labor was far in excess of the money received from the product. He was also asked as to what he thought of he new

Binding Twine Plant.

In answer to this question he stated that he knew absolutely nothing about the new enterprise and its paying qualities. After answering a large number of questions relative to contracts which the thresher company had with the state, he was discharged, and Frank Berry, clerk in the warden's office, was sworn. Mr. Berry was called principally to testify as to the amount of machinery owned by the state and the amount owned by the Minnesota Thresher company. He testified that the state owned a great deal of the machinery, and furnished an inventory of all machinery owned by the state. Senator Craven took up the list and compared it with the list in the report printed in 1882, and found that the machinery was listed at the same value in the last report as in the one of 1882. Mr. Berry was asked to explain this matter. He replied that the sum set opposite each piece of machinery was the purchase price, and that he had had no authority to change the price from time to time, and had carried out the same figures each year, owing to his inability to state how much the machinery decreased in value each succeeding year. Senator McMillan stated that he

Had Heard Rumors

relating to the removal of dirt from the prison yard and that the city had paid contracts for placing that dirt on the streets in this city. Mr. Barry stated that he knew nothing in regard to this transaction. He did know, however, that when building the north wall at the prison a verbal agreement was entered into between ex-Warden Stordock and Mr. Dixon for the removal of dirt. Mr. Dixon was to furnish cars for the removal of dirt and Mr. Stordock was to furnish men for loading and unloading the cars. This was done when there was no other work for the convicts to do, and the dirt was dumped on the property of the Transfer company on the lake front. The state paid for hauling some dirt which was dumped near the prison. The total cost for walls and grading from September 5, 1888, to July, 1889, was $10,928.27. Since July, 1889, he had kept no detailed account of the cost of grading. Most of the earth was removed, however, without expense to the state. Senator Craven wished to know who paid the insurance on the state buildings which were used by the threshing company. Mr. Berry replied that the Thresher company paid the premiums, and that Mr. H. C. Fogle, general manager of the Thresher company, had the insurance in charge. H. C. Fogle was next called and was questioned in regard to

The Insurance.

He replied that the policies were at present at the office of the insurance agents, and that he was just renewing them. He could not state the actual amount of insurance carried, but thought it was in the neighborhood of $25,000. Mr. Fogle stated that the discipline of the prison had relaxee a great deal under ex-Warden Randall, and he did not believe convict labor was worth much with such discipline, and was detrimental to the Thresher company. He stated that he thought that the discipline had improved somewhat under the present management. Mr. Fogle stated that the state was not living up to its contract, which provides that the state shall furnish not less than 175 men, nor more than 200, and that the required number of men had not been furnished more than a half-dozen days. George M. Seymour was sworn, and stated that he had been identified with convict labor for more than twenty-three years, and that he was formerly a member of the firm of Seymour, Sabin & Co., and the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car company. He stated that under good discipline three convicts might be able to do

One Man's Work,

but added that he would give nothing for convict help under such discipline as has been practiced at the prison during the past few years. He remarked that they had never had what was termed a strict discipline, but that fair judgment was displayed by ex-Warden Reed and his deputy, Abe Hall. He stated that the discipline had been especially poor during the last two years, the poorest of any prison on the continent. A certain guard had handed him a list of guards who would be willing to testify as to the utter lack of discipline under ex-Warden Randall. When asked as to what class of work could be done by convicts to the best advantage, he replied that a grade which did not require much skill, such as in manufacturing barrels. Mr. Seymour stated that, as far as he could ascertain, the guard from whom he had received the document in regard to discipline was one who was friendly to Mr. Randall and all parties concerned. After examining one or two more witnesses, the committee returned to St. Paul on the 7:10 Wisconsin Central train.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Gen. Sherman's Son Warms Up a Newspaper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—With evident agitation, Gen. Sherman's son, P. Tecumseh, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, left the family home at 75 West Seventy-first street and hurriedly walked around the corner to the telegraph office which is used as headquarters by the reporters and correspondents who constantly await news of the general's condition. P. T. Sherman carried in his hand a copy of the New York Times, and as he entered the telegraph office with obvious excitement he called about him the waiting reporters. He is said to have hotly arraigned the Times reporter, who, he stated, had on Thursday evening vainly sought a private interview with the family. Mr. Sherman then called attention to this, which was printed in the paper he held in his hand and which he spread out upon a desk:

"The administering of extreme unction to Gen. Sherman by a Roman Catholic priest caused comment yesterday among the friends of the stricken soldier, and raised several questions bearing on Gen. Sherman's religious opinions and attitude toward the Roman Catholic church. General surprise was expressed at the administering of the sacrament, and it was the opinion among those who had long known the general that he was not fully conscious of the fact that the rites were being administered. The cords binding the church to the sick man were not drawn during the early progress of the illness, nor were they visible to those in attendance outside of the very immediate family. So far as could be learned, it was not until very late Wednesday night that a priest was summoned to the sick chamber. There must have been a previous understanding of some kind, because the priest came promptly when sent for, despite the lateness of the hour. The clergyman chosen was Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament in West Seventy-first street. Although there were a dozen persons in front of and in the immediate vicinity of the house, No. 75 West Seventy-first street, nobody notified him as he entered, and it was not until he emerged about 2 o'clock a. m. that his presence was known. It was then stated that he had been in the house two hours.

"His departure was not without its coincidence. Some time before he left Gen. Sherman's condition changed for the worse, and a message was quickly sent to bring Senator John Sherman, who has never been even lukewarm toward the Roman Catholic church. The senator had gone to spend the night at the house of his niece, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, in Fifth avenue. A few minutes before Senator Sherman's carriage rattled up in front of the house the glass front door was quietly opened and out stepped Father Taylor. He walked hurriedly along Seventy-first street to Tenth avenue, and spoke not amiably to those who sought to learn from him as to the condition of the general. You'll have to get that at the house, he said. He declined to state what had occurred during his visit and refused to be interviewed. By the testimony of some of those in the room at the time, Gen. Sherman was not conscious of what was occurring, and did not notice the priest or recognize those around him. He was choking and coughing, and his breathing was hard and quick. His condition was seemingly desperate, and he was not able to swallow. It was under these circumstances that the extreme unction was said to have been offered. That this was the condition of affairs was corroborated by the priest, who, on his appearance in the street at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, said: "I administered extreme unction to Gen. Sherman at the request of the family. It is not thought that he will live longer than a few minutes."

Mr. Sherman's vehement objection was to what he construed to be a statement in the above article in the Times, that Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor was admitted quietly into the house Wednesday night before the arrival of Senator Sherman, was absolutely denied by Mr. Sherman, who declared that the priest was admitted by Senator Sherman, as the rest of the family feared to leave the general's bedside. Then Mr. Sherman went on to give his version of the administering of extreme functions by Father Byrnes, and the reason for it. He declared that the priest was called in at the request of the family for consolation, as Extreme unction was administered to the general by Father Byrnes, also at the request of the family. It was true that Gen. Sherman was gasping for breath at the time, and might not have been conscious of what was going on about him. Mr. Sherman declared positively that his father was not a Roman Catholic, and had neither asked they had a perfect right to do, for nor consented to receive extreme unction. Gen. Sherman's children had asked the priest to administer the last rites of the Roman Catholic church to their father, and it had been done. There had been no secresy about it whatever. To-night Senator John Sherman has sent to the Times this letter:

Gentlemen: A paragraph in your paper this morning gives a very erroneous view of an incident in Gen. Sherman's sick chamber, which wounds the sensitive feelings of his children, now in deep distress, which, under the circumstances, I deem it proper to correct. Your reporter intimates that advantage was taken of my temporary absence to introduce a Catholic priest into Gen. Sherman's chamber to administer the right of extreme unction to the sick man in the nature of a claim that he was a Catholic. It is well known that his family have been reared by their mother, a devoted Catholic, in her faith, and now cling to it. It is equally well known that Gen. Sherman, and myself as well as all my mother's children are by inheritance, education and connection, Christians but not Catholics, and this has been openly avowed on all proper occasions by Gen. Sherman; but he is too good a Christian and too good a man to deny to his children the consolation of their religion. He was insensible at the time and apparently at the verge of death, but if he had been well and in the full exercise of his faculties he would not have denied to them the consolation of the prayers and religious observances for their father of any class or denomination of Christian priests or preachers. Certainly if I had been present I would, at the request of the family, have assented and reverently shared in an appeal to the Almighty for the life here and hereafter of my brother, whether called a prayer or extreme unction, and whether uttered by a priest or a preacher, or any other good man who believed what he spoke, and had an honest faith in his creed.

I hear that your reporter uttered a threat to obtain information, which I cannot believe you would for a moment tolerate. We all need charity for our frailties, but I can feel none for any one who would wound those already in distress. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Commerce of the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The census office has issued a bulletin in regard to the changes in floating equipment on the great lakes since 1886. In 1886 the net tonnage of vessels used for transportation on the great lakes was 634,652; in 1880 it had reached 826,360, an increase of 191,708 tons. The estimated value of these vessels in 1886 was $30,597,450, and in 1890 the aggregate valuation was $59,128,450, an increase compared with 1886, of $27,531,050.

Claims for Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — Senator Spooner to-day reported favorably from the committee on claims the house bill for the allowance of claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States army, as reported by the court of claims under the provisions of the Bowman act. Several amendments intended to make the provisions of the bill more binding were made by the committee.

ON HIS LAST VOYAGE.

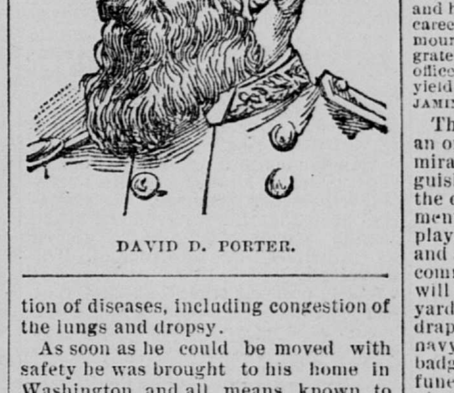
Admiral David D. Porter Dies at His Residence in Washington.

His Health for the Past Five Years Has Been Rather Precarious.

His Death Calm and Peaceful, Coming Almost Without Warning.

High Hope that Gen. Sherman May Yet be Spared to His Friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Admiral David D. Porter died suddenly at 8:15 o'clock this morning at his residence, 1714 H street. Death resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart, which relentless disease asserted its fatal clutch upon him at Newport, R. I., last summer, when, contrary to the persistent advice of his physician, he overtaxed his strength by taking violent exercise, and was stricken down with a complication of diseases, including congestion of the lungs and dropsy.



DAVID D. PORTER.

As soon as he could be moved with safety he was brought to his home in Washington, and all means known to science and medicine were resorted to for his benefit. Despite them, however, there were slight but unmistakable symptoms of approaching dissolution. Mental disturbances were added to other troubles, and the patient failed to realize the seriousness of his condition. The family were made aware weeks ago that his death was only a question of a short time, and that the efforts of his physicians were directed solely to a postponement of the inevitable, and to making

His Last Hours

as comfortable and as free from pain as possible. Medical Director Philip S. Wales, of the navy, has been his attending physician for about fifteen years and during the last six months has been at his bedside for two or three hours out of every twenty-four. He said this morning that Admiral Porter suffered from strangulation of the bowels, twelve years ago, and the malady had a weakening effect on his system, but it was not until seven years later that the disease, which carried him off first, manifested himself. The admiral's condition has been such for the past five years that he has been unable to transact much public business. He was retained on the active list of the navy, however, and given the lightest and least responsible kinds of duties. The department authorities have shown him meanwhile scrupulous honor and respect and treated his official utterances with due deference. His death this morning was calm and peaceful. It came almost entirely without warning. When Dr. Wales left him at 11 o'clock last night, his condition was about the same as it had been for several weeks past and there was no indications that medical service would be needed before the time for the doctor's regular visit this morning, about 9 o'clock. The nature of the admiral's disease made it extremely dangerous for him to lie on his back, so that he was accustomed to rest sitting up on a large sofa, with his back and head

Supported by Pillows.

Nourishment was administered every hour, and the admiral was awake at 6:45 o'clock this morning and took his nourishment as usual. He afterwards fell into a light sleep, and gave no indication whatever that the end was so near at hand. At 8 o'clock the admiral's son William, who slept by his side, noticed that there was a change in his father's condition. He was breathing with difficulty, and seemed to be choking. The nurse felt his pulse and found it to be fluttering feebly. The household was at once aroused and Dr. Wales sent for. The patient's pulse grew fainter and fainter, and at 8:15 o'clock ceased to beat. At that hour he gasped convulsively and expired without a word. He sat bolt upright, with his son Richard holding one hand and his daughter, Mrs. L. Logan, the other. There were also at his beside his son, Lieut. Theodoric Porter, U. S. N., and his son-in-law, Lieut. L. C. Logan, U. S. N., his nurse, James McDonald, and his faithful man servant, William Wilkes. His other sons, Capt. C. E. Porter, U. S. M. C., and Maj. D. E. Porter, formerly of the army, and his youngest daughter, Mrs. Charles Campbell, arrived soon after and joined the sorrowing group which had gathered in the chamber of

The Afflicted Widow,

Mrs. Porter, who is herself an invalid, and was prevented by her own feeble health from attending her husband in his last hours. Dr. Wales reached the house almost immediately after being notified, and applied all the restoratives known to science, but to no effect, and the doctor was compelled to admit that the case was at last beyond human skill. Word was at once sent to the president and the secretary of the navy, and the flags on the White house and on all other public buildings were placed at half mast. Secretary Tracey promptly visited the family and conferred with them in regard to the funeral arrangements. It was settled that the funeral should be marked with the highest military honors, and that the interment should be at the Arlington National cemetery. Admiral Porter visited the cemetery about a year ago in company with several members of his family and selected a site for his grave at a point a little ways northeast of the Arlington mansion, corresponding exactly with the grave of Gen. Sheridan, on the other side. After selecting it he turned to an attendant and said:

Drive a stake there. That's where my body shall rest.

A large number of people in official life called at the house this morning and left messages of sympathy for the family. Telegrams of condolence were also received from prominent people from all over the country. A pathetic incident in view of the critical illness of Gen. Sherman was a visit made by him to his old comrade at arms, about three weeks ago. Admiral Porter happened to be asleep at the time, and Gen. Sherman told the family not to wake him. He left a message of sympathy, and remarked in a sad tone of voice:

"I would rather not see Porter unless I could see him as he always was when I have met him."

Turning to Mrs. Logan, he said, half jokingly, but with a tinge of pathos:

"I will be the next one, and perhaps I may go before Porter does."

Then with a shrug of his shoulders he added:

"Any how, it's nothing to die as it's just as natural as it is to be born."

In the Admiral's Honor.

The time of the funeral has not been fixed. The usual order will be issued by the navy department this afternoon. The president was informed of Admiral Porter's death by an orderly and sent a feeling message of sympathy to the family. He subsequently sent a message to congress notifying that body of the death and in the afternoon issued an executive order closing the executive departments of the funeral and directing that the flags on all public buildings be placed at half mast on that occasion.

Congress Officially Informed.

The following is President Harrison's message to congress, announcing the death of Admiral Porter:

"To the senate and house of representatives: The admiral of the navy, David Dixon Porter, died at his residence in the city of Washington this morning at 8:15 o'clock, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He entered the naval service as a midshipman Feb. 2, 1829, and has since been continuously in service, having been made admiral Aug. 15, 1870. He was the son of Commodore David Porter, one of the greatest of our naval commanders. His service during the civil war was conspicuously brilliant and successful, and his death ends a very high and honorable career. His countrymen will sincerely mourn his loss, while they cherish with grateful pride the memory of his deeds. To officers of the navy his life will continue to yield inspiration and encouragement. BENJAMIN HARRISON."

The secretary of the navy has issued an order announcing the death of Admiral Porter, and reciting his distinguished services to the country. On the day of the funeral the navy department will be closed, the flag will be displayed at half-mast at all navy yards and stations, and on board all ships in commission, and seventeen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard. The navy department will be draped in black, and all officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days. The funeral of Admiral Porter will take place Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, and he will be buried at Arlington cemetery with the highest military honors.

The honorary pallbearers will be Vice President Morton, Gen. Schofield, Senators Manderson, McPherson and Hawley, Representative Boutelle, Rear Admirals Rogers, Almy, Howell, Crosby and Stevens, and Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CONDITION.

It Remains Unchanged and the Family Are Resting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Private Secretary Barrett has wired Gen. Miles, at Chicago, and Gen. G. M. Dodge, at Des Moines, that Gen. Sherman's condition was unchanged at midnight, and the family were resting.

1 a. m.—Gen. Sherman's condition is unchanged. He is resting, and the house has been closed for the night.

12:30 a. m.—Private Secretary Barrett has issued a bulletin stating that Gen. Sherman was apparently sleeping and the doctors looked for an easier night than they first expected. The general had taken a little nourishment during the evening.

11:30 p. m. Lieuts. Thackara and Fitch have just left Gen. Sherman's house. Lieut. Thackara said at this hour Gen. Sherman was not sleeping. He was using his strength to breathe. His glands were much swollen; his throat was filled with mucus. He was growing perceptibly weaker. Drs. Green and Alexander were with him. The erysipelas has left him

They Ate Poisoned Cheese.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Eleven persons are lying at their homes in North St. Louis in a precarious condition from the effects of eating poisoned cheese. Tuesday last several families purchased some hand cheese from a farmer, and all who have partaken of it are suffering excruciating internal pains. The worst case is that of a Mrs. Kate O'Dell, living at the corner of Blair avenue and Farrar street. It is feared she will die. The others, though in a dangerous condition, will probably recover.

A Druggist's Fatal Error.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Frank Alcorn purchased some oil of wormwood at a drug store to-day and gave overdoses to her three children. One is dead, another is dying, and the third is in an almost helpless condition. The drug clerk failed to label the phial "poison."

Actor John McCabe Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—John H. McCabe, the veteran actor and stage manager, died here to-day. He came to California in 1849 and played in stock companies here for many years. He was well known in New York before coming West.

Luby's Death a Mystery.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The two men arrested on suspicion of having poisoned Michael Luby, of St. Paul, in a lodging house here were discharged to-day. No poison was found in Luby's stomach. The cause of his death remains a mystery.

Arkansas' Population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The census bureau to-day announced the population of the state of Arkansas by races as follows: White, 816,517; colored, 311,227; Indians, 304; Chinese, 131. Total, 1,128,179.

Boilermakers Killed.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 13.—A boiler explosion in Ousley's flour mill occurred at Windsor this morning. Hugh L. Smith and Bob Tisbery, boilermakers from Sedalia, were killed.

Destined to Die.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 13.—David Fox, the only survivor of the Nottingham explosion of a year ago, was killed last night by a blast.

Movements of Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Steamer Adriatic, from New York.

LONDON—Sighted: Thingvalla, from New York.

DEFECTIVE PAGE