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ST. PAUL

GLOBE ALMANAC
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-:-Political Hand-Book-:-
FOR 1891.
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

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QUAY TRIES TO QUASH

The Public's Indictment Under Which He Has Grown Restive.

An Exhaustive Answer to Each and Every Charge Against Him.

He Takes Them Up Seriatim and Waxes Truly Voluble if Not Eloquent.

He Defends Himself With No Little Vigor, and Pauses for Reply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the senate Mr. Quay rose and addressed the senate in refutation of charges circulated against him. He said: Never, probably, since Alexander Hamilton was hunted to his death, has one in public life been pursued so persistently and malignantly. The field of the malign effort has been the entire Union. The assaults were of a character so monstrous as largely to carry with them their own refutation. Were it otherwise I could not remain, nor would my constituents permit me to remain, a member of this senate. Partly through indifference to slander, as a weapon which has never had a place in my political arsenal, and partly by the advice of friends, who urged me to treat the assassins of reputation as undeserving of open controversy, I have permitted, without comment, the passing of the flood of falsehood. Its malodorous waters chance, at this time, to be quiescent; and now, when no heated political conflict is raging, when neither hope nor fear can be deemed the inspiration of my utterance, I choose briefly to confront accusation with truth. I would not allude to this subject in this presence, had not the members of the other house made it a matter of debate there. Looking to the future, and knowing that the records of this congress will remain for other generations to read, when most of us composing it will be forgotten, I choose, for the truth of history, and for that which is dearer to all men than riches, to dispel

The Mist of Falsehood

with the clear light of fact. It is not my purpose to weary the senate by a rehearsal of each detail of the mass of misrepresentation. Nevertheless, avoiding prolixity, I will endeavor to make this statement specific and so complete as to be final. If any thread in the fabric of falsehood remains unsevered, it will be because this tissue of lies is so complex, is so raveled with contradiction and clouded with insinuation, that some insignificant portion has escaped my attention.

The first assertion concerning my official acts is that at some time, or continuously between the years of 1879 and 1882, I alone, or acting with another or others, used the moneys of the state of Pennsylvania for speculative or private purposes. I denounce this statement as absolutely false. In 1877 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a state treasurer and an auditor general, the financial officers of the commonwealth. A year or two later, pending their terms of office, I became engaged in stock operations. In some transactions I was associated and jointly interested with the gentleman who was at the time cashier of the late treasury. These transactions proved seriously disastrous, and I was compelled to pay a portion of his losses, as well as my own. In doing this it became necessary to supply an alleged deficiency he had caused in the treasury. As a portion of the fund for this purpose, I borrowed $100,000 from the gentleman who is at present my colleague in the senate. I gave him my judgment note therefor, the amount of which note I paid to him

Dollar for Dollar

years ago. Not until the beginning of the settlement of our losses was I aware that a deficiency existed, and I had every assurance that my associate was able to carry his share of the losses. My connection therewith was simply with the aid of friends to raise the necessary funds to supply the deficit. It is charged that I again used moneys belonging to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to purchase bonds or stock, or both, of a Chicago street railway. I was invited by friends in Philadelphia to join in the purchase of street railway property in Chicago, and did so, borrowing the money upon my own collateral from the People's bank, in Philadelphia. I stood upon the same footing with the other gentlemen concerned; and it was a perfectly straightforward transaction, and had no connection in any way with any public fund or public interest. The charge that securities belonging to the state of Pennsylvania were used in this transaction is false and impossible of truth. The only negotiable securities held by the state of Pennsylvania are the registered bonds of the United States, transferable only on the books of the national treasury by the auditor general, secretary of the commonwealth and state treasurer, acting conjointly, after having filed a certificate with the governor in their official character. Collateral to this last accusation is a charge that I defrauded, or attempted to defraud, the widow of a deceased friend. This is also

Absolutely False.

There breathes not upon the earth man or woman who can truthfully say that I ever defrauded, or attempted to defraud him or her of a dollar. Upon this point, charity to the dead and to the living forbids my making any personal explanation. Samuel Gustine Thompson, of Philadelphia, and president of the Young Men's Democratic association of that city, is one of several thoroughly conversant with the facts, who can give them to the public if they see proper. I come now to what might be called the fourth ground of criticism for my public conduct. This was my action as a member of the board of pardons of Pennsylvania, in voting for the pardon of certain members of the Pennsylvania legislature and others upon whom sentence had been passed for bribery. My conduct in that matter has been bitterly assailed, and it is proper to say the facts were patent to the people of the state, and thoroughly discussed before my election to the office of state treasurer, and subsequently to a seat in this chamber. I had no personal interest in the legislation involved. My vote, as a member of the board of pardons, was in accordance with the law and with the action of my colleagues, and was compelled by the fact that the sentence imposed by the court upon the persons pardoned was illegal. Upon this point the attorney general of the state filed his written opinion with our decision. I am frank to say that I have no regrets for that vote, and would repeat it under the same circumstances. Even had not the sentence been unlawful, it is my opinion that the ends of justice had been fully served by the conviction of the defendants. One of the gentlemen involved has within the last few weeks received the unanimous thanks of

The Pennsylvania Legislature

for important services rendered humanity and the state. Incidentally, the statement has been made that, in some unspecified manner, I procured, or attempted to procure, the pardon of a man named Lynch, under sentence for forgery, by threats delivered personally to Mr. Byers, of Pittsburg. I cannot at this day remember the facts on the pendency of the case, but the charge is a lie, for which there never was a shadow of foundation. Equally false is the wondrous lyric of my escape from the Pittsburg rioters of 1877 under the tutelage of Mr. Dalzell. It is necessary to pass to history somewhat ancient in order to dispose of the nebulous charge of bribery and corruption as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature nearly twenty-five years ago, in connection with an action for libel against the editor of the Pittsburg Commercial. With characteristic malignity my assailants have been careful to emphasize the fact that the case was never pushed for trial. They fail to state the libel was reflected, and that the defendants pleaded nolle contendere, paying the costs of the case and the fees of the counsel. I may mention, in passing, that in the preliminary hearing an effort was made to show that I was a rich man, the inuendo being that my wealth was unlawfully acquired. I had been prothonotary of Beaver county from 1856 to 1861, when I resigned to go into

The Union Army,

had served as private secretary to Gov. Curtin, as military agent of the state in this city, as chief of the state department of transportation and telegraph, and for three years had been a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. My recollection is that the examination disclosed the fact that, after nearly twelve years of industry and opportunity, my fortune was about $8,000. It is proper also to dispose of some statements upon which less stress has been laid. One accusation is that over twenty years ago I attempted to bribe Alexander P. Tutton, then supervisor of internal revenue for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, to prevent the seizure of an illicit distillery. This is a wicked and malicious falsehood, without excuse for its utterance or evidence for its support. Mr. Tutton is now living at Downington, Pa., and his reports are on file, I presume, in the internal revenue bureau. A statement has been made that when the present high license statute of Pennsylvania was pending in the legislature of that state, liquor dealers of Philadelphia and Pittsburg raised a sum specified as $80,000 and gave it to me and to a federal officer in Philadelphia who is not named, for the purpose of securing an amendment to that legislation in their interest. This, also, I denounce as an absolute falsehood. William J. Friday, who is stated to have

Paid the Money

is a reputable merchant now living in the city of Pittsburg. Finally, I reach a charge that in some mysterious way I brought about the defeat of the proposed amendment of the constitution of Pennsylvania prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that state which was submitted to a vote of the people in 1889. Others, I understand, have also already exploded the silly falsehood of the publication from which this charge arose and I specifically denied it at the time it appeared. By my vote alone did I affect the verdict of the people upon the prohibitory amendment; nor had I ever, in any contest, any corrupt or unlawful concern with the liquor or any other interest concerned in legislation, constitutional or otherwise in the state of Pennsylvania or elsewhere. I have endeavored to make this utterance complete, even at the cost of the time of the senate and the weariness of senators. I have endeavored to answer every specific charge of mesefeance or malfeasance that could be made from a careful perusal of the mass of direct falsehood, confused statements, innuendo, insinuation and cunning implication, that with an industry worthy of a better cause has been gathered together for my destruction. I deny them seriatim and in toto; they are false and foul to the core.

Daring Forgeries.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 16.—Mrs. M. A. Campbell to-day discovered that her confidential agent, C. H. Martin, had systematically robbed her of several thousand dollars. Martin was conducting a loan business. Further investigation showed that by a daring system of forgeries, he had robbed his clients of fully $69,000. Martin has left the country and it is supposed he has gone to Canad . He leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances.

Learning the Business.

New York Weekly.

Dealer—Vat happen to dis hat?

Small Son—I was snappin' id wid my vingers, like you do, to zhow a gustomer vat coot stuff it vas, and it proke.

Dealer—Mine coolness! You haven't prains enough to zell beanuts. Ven you shnap a hat to zhow it can't pe proke, you must keep vun hand inside, so it not break.

More Discouraging Than Ward's

New York Weekly.

Mrs. Intrade—Where is your father?

Adult Son—He's at the store editing his edition of "Society as I Have Found It."

Mrs. Intrade—What? A book?

Son—Yes: a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectible bills.

A Shrewd Test of Genuineness.

Jeweler's Weekly.

Paterfamilias—Gladys, how do you know that the ring that Mr. Fleurwalker gave you contains a genuine diamond?

Gladys—Why, papa, he has not asked me out to dinner after the theater since he gave it to me.

A Stern Fact.

Lowell Citizen.

Trumps—A boat is a funny thing, and so polite, too!

Bumps—How polite?

Trumps—Because it never goes before the public without a bow.

Local Briafs.

Charles Johnson, the Swede laborer reported as missing by his wife was found yesterday in a Seventh street saloon. He says that he went on a spree Tuesday morning and can't remember anything after Tuesday night. He denies the statements imputed to him by Andrew Oleson, which were printed in yesterday's GLOBE.

Judge Nelson heard a number of motions in the United States circuit court yesterday. Fannie Venture vs. Abram S. T. Wise, and the same against George H. Gould, motions for security for cost argued and submitted. Ben Davis, administrator, against The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, the motion for a new trial was argued.

KYLE TAKES THE CAKE

He Will Succeed Tin Plate Moody in the United States Senate.

His Election Secured on the Fortieth Ballot of the Session.

A Democrat in Everything but Name, and Sound on Tariff.

He Will Be One of the Youngest Men in the "House of Lords."

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 16.—The senatorial contest to-day reached a sudden though not unexpected conclusion, and one which proves satisfactory to Democrats and Independents alike. Republicans are in deepest mourning. The fortieth and last ballot gave James H. Kyle 75, Thomas Starling 55, Bartlett Tripp 8, Hugh J. Campbell 1, with 30 paired. As predicted in these dispatches, this result would be reached not later than Wednesday, though but few outside of the Democrats and Independents were aware of it. As the ballot to-day proceeded it soon became startlingly apparent that two men were being voted for, and that some one was going to be elected. It was an exciting scene, and the foul air of the representative hall became dense with the sensation, it being evident that an old hen was about to lay an egg. As

Rock-Ribbed Democrats

one after another voted for Kyle, the Republicans glared at each other with a ghostly smile. When the speaker's name was reached McCormack, Republican, jumped up and changed his vote from Sterling to Tripp, and seven others followed suit, hoping to cause a stampede among the Democrats back to their old favorite and thus elect Tripp by the united vote of Republicans and Democrats. 'Twas a terrible expedient, but didn't work. When Chief Clerk Come arose and announced the result the long pent enthusiasm of the Independents broke lose and ripped the plastering. Hats, papers, books and other loose missives went sailing through the air and for a moment joy was unconfined. "Over on the other side of the house," finally order was restored and Speaker Pro Tem Rowe arose and declared in a formal manner that James H. Kyle had

Been Duly Elected

United States senator from South Dakota for a period of six years, beginning March 4 next. Senator-elect Kyle was then called out and made a short address, thanking the members of the joint assembly for the great honor they had bestowed upon him. In deference to the memorial services just concluded on the death of the great commander, Gen. Sherman, he would not enter into any discussion of the political issues of the day. He would go to the United States senate not as a representative of any faction or party, but as a representative of South Dakota. He opposed anything in the nature of class legislation, so called, but would endeavor to champion the interests of the producing class at all times, believing that the life and success of the nation depend upon their success. Again profoundly thanking the assembly for the honor conferred he took his seat amid

Tremendous Applause.

His speech was short, neatly delivered and created a good impression even among the "enemy." A monstrous ratification meeting was held in the opera house to-night over the election of James H. Kyle United States senator. Kyle's speech developed the fact that he will work for low tariff principles and other issues advocated by Democrats, besides numerous reform measures wanted by the new farmer independent party of this state. Judge Tripp, who made the election of Kyle possible by withdrawing and turning the Democratic strength to him, spoke and said Kyle was just as good a Democrat as he was and his party could wish nothing better. Ex-Gov. Pennington, a recently made Democrat, said to-day the Independent and Democratic party were married for good and they rested on a common platform. Many other speeches of little tenor were made by prominent men of both parties. Republicans to-night seem disconsolate amid the cheers and speech-making of the Democrats and Independents.

Senator-elect Kyle is a pronounced free trader, and is in accord with the Democratic party upon the greater part of the issues of the day. He was born in Xenia, O., thirty-six years ago, was educated in the University of Illinois, and graduated at Oberlin college with the class of '78. He prepared for admission to the bar, but afterwards resolved to go into the ministry. Accordingly he took a course at the Presbyterian Theological institute at Pittsburg, graduating in 1882. He became a Congregational preacher, and was pastor at Salt Lake City three years, and then came to Dakota, and has for five years past been filling pulpits at Ipswich and Aberdeen. He also has served considerable time as an educator, and taught mechanical and civil engineering in Pittsburg. He was reared in the Republican forth politically, although always inclined to low tariff ideas, which, it is considered, furnishes the main reason that the Democrats finally threw their votes to him. He finally espoused the cause of the Independent party, and last July he addressed an immense audience in Brown county, where he expressed strong and radical views on tariff reform ideas, and especially favoring low tariff issues, and it was this speech that brought him first into prominence with that party in this state and indirectly brought about his subsequent nomination and election to the state senate. He is married and has one child, his home being in Aberdeen, as previously stated. He is a man of fine physique, sandy complexion, hair and moustache, strong voice and is a good speaker, and lacks no quality to lend dignity to himself and the high position attained.

REASONABLY SATISFIED.

The Election of Senator Kyle Is Well Received.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 16.—The election of State Senator Kyle to the United States senate, although occasioning great surprise, was well received by the people in this city, his home. Republicans and Democrats are somewhat disappointed that their side could not win, but nevertheless appreciate the great honor conferred on this city and county. Although financial agent of Yankton college the senator-elect made his home here for over a year, and is greatly respected by all classes. The Independents are intensely pleased.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 16.—Democrats here express satisfaction with the election of State Senator Kyle to succeed Moody. They preferred Tripp, but as he could not win Kyle suits them better than any Republican in the race. The Independents are not very enthusiastic regarding the victory, and opinion is about evenly divided between Independents and Republicans, Kyle never having renounced his faith in the latter party. He is a Congregational preacher and present financial agent of Yankton college.

CLAGGETT'S DILEMMA.

His Credentials Lack Secretary Pinkham's Seal.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 16.—Leading Republicans comment unfavorably on the action of Gov. Willey in giving Claggett a certificate of election without any official transcript of the proceedings from the clerk of the house. Secretary of State Pinkham refused to affix the state seal to Claggett's credentials, claiming no senatorial vacancy existed. It is rumored that Claggett will not go on to Washington with these imperfect credentials, but that he will institute proceedings to compel Secretary Pinkham to affix the seal of the state.

No Action at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb, 16.—In joint assembly to-day, with a very meager attendance, one ballot for United States senator was taken, with the following result: Palmer, 11; Lindley, 4; Oglesby, 1; Steele, 2.

A GREAT RACE RUN.

Gen. Sibley Lying at the Verge of Death.

The last of a great life hangs by the merest thread. Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley, the first governor of Minnesota, and the great pioneer figure of the West, lies at the point of death. Perhaps before this is read by an anxious public the great change will have come and all be over. Since his partial recovery from his recent illness, Gen. Sibley has slowly waned again, and yesterday sank into an unconscious state, from which he will never revive. Dr. Abbott left him last night with the certainty that his death was a matter of hours only. About 10 o'clock convulsions attacked the unconscious sufferer, and an hour later left him in the same comatose condition, in which he remained without change. At 3 o'clock, beyond a labored breathing, there was no variation of condition, but the watchers by the couch could observe the gradual approach of dissolution.

GREEN HAIR AND WHISKERS.

The Transformation Worked by Certain Ores on Nevada Miners.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The patrons of a down-town hotel, much frequented by farmers and miners, were considerably startled one afternoon recently when a tall individual with bright green hair, whiskers and eyebrows walked up to the desk and calmly registered as Charles W. Long, from Ward, Nev.

The clerk, used to almost any kind of strange visitors, stopped short in the middle of a sentence intended as an answer to an inquiring guest who wanted to know when the 9 o'clock train for the north would leave, and with a puzzled look eyed the verdant arrival. The loungers around the lobby were attracted one by one, and gazed with wonderment at the green-haired stranger, who, unconscious of the sensation he created, quietly asked to be shown to a room. A reporter ventured shortly afterward to interview Mr. Long, determined to find out what business such a queer-colored hirsutic appendage had outside a dime museum, and received the following explanation from the emerald-hued individual's own lips:

"I have for some time been working in the Martin White mine at Ward, Nev., and what appears strange to you is a common sight where I came from. We have lots of green-haired people there. Every shade of green, from the darkest bottle color to the brightest grass green, is represented in the men's hair at that mine. The reason for it is connected with the ore. The latter is base, and it is necessary to roast the whole of it. During the roasting process no disagreeable fumes are observable, yet the hair, the beards and the eyebrows of all the men engaged about the works are soon dyed a bright and permanent green.

"In scores of Nevada mines ores of various kinds are smelted and roasted, but at none of them is either the hair or beard of the workmen changed from its natural hue.

"It is said there was arsenic in the ore of the Martn White than in that of many other mines. Old smelters say that arsenic has no such effect on the hair, and all declare that the green color imparted to it is due to the presence of some unknown and mysterious metal or mineral.

"White, light or sandy beard and hair takes a grass green, whereas black or dark brown hair is dyed a deep bottle green. The hair is not injured by the color, and retains its original strength and stiffness."

This is the manner in which Mr. Long explained his extraordinary appearance. He will remain here for some time, and, even if he escapes the ever-vigilant agents for dime museums, and is not hired as a freak for one of those establishments, he will certainly create a sensation on the public streets every time he ventures out for a walk.

Birds on Bonnets.

London Echo.

All honor to the ladies of France. They are setting their faces against the stupid and barbarous practice of "adorning" their bonnets with the plumage of birds. They are leaving it to the women of England and America—the latter of whom are in this matter the most wonderful sinners since the world began. It is a cruel custom, inasmuch as it encourages idle loafers to snare harmless birds which nature intended to play and sing their lives out. It encourages swindling, because many of the "rare and costly" feathers used for dress are common feathers artificially touched up and dyed.

Harry Wright Drops Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—There was quite a surprise in local base ball circles to-day when it was announced that Harry Wright, the famous base ball manager, had severed his connection with the Philadelphia League club, of which he has been manager since 1884. No cause is assigned, but for some time past there has been evidence of friction between Mr. Wright and the owners of the club, which culminated to-day in Mr. Wright's resignation.

A Minneapolis Cabby Robbed.

A cabman named O. C. Fay reported to the police last night that he had been held up and robbed of $90 by two men at about 7 o'clock in the evening on Second avenue south, between First and Second streets. He said that he could not recognize his assailants and they are still at large.

The President Approves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The president has approved the act for a public building at St. Paul, Minn.

GOBBLED THE LANDS.

Intense Excitement in North Dakota Over a Supreme Court Decision.

The Great Northern Railway Company May Oust Settlers.

The Ghost of Capital Removal Stalks in North Dakota Legislature.

The Duluth Daily Tribune Precipitates a Printers' Lockout.

Special to the Globe.

FAIRMOUNT, N. D., Feb. 16.—Intense excitement prevails here to-day over the decision of the United States supreme court in favor of the Great Northern Railway company, settling in them the right to the land grant within the twenty mile limit. A mass meeting of the farmers residing upon the odd numbered sections was held this morning and resolutions to the state legislature were drafted and also communications to the members of congress from North Dakota were authorized. Every one is discussing the situation and wondering what the outcome will be. Hon. S. E. Stebbins wrote one of the railroad company's attorneys in Minneapolis, and received a reply, which indicated that the company claims the land, and has not recognized the patents and warranty deeds from the governor. No one seems to be able to forecast the situation. Hundreds of farmers will be completely ruined, and many have everything invested in their land. The situation is most alarming, and unless active steps are taken at once to make settlement with the railway company or the farmers who have loet their homes, great loss to the state will unsue. Richland county is one of the richest in the state.

THEY STILL WRANGLE.

Resubmission and Capitol Removal at Bismarck, N. D.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 17.—There was an unexpected sensation in the senate to-day when the question of approving the journal came up, and the result was a speedy adjournment without approving it. Saturday all the western members voted with the high license men for resubmission. This carried by the bare constitutional number sixteen. Immediately after that Jud Lamoure, who had led the resubmission fight, introduced a resolution looking to capital removal. This made the western members mad. The Prohibitionists voted almost to a man for the capital resolution in retaliation on the Missouri slope members, and some of the resubmissionists, among them Capt. McCormack, of Grand Forks, who were also interested in capital removal, rejoiced greatly. To-day the Missouri slope members favored referring the journal to a committee and the holding of both capital and resubmission resolutions pending approval of the journal. Finally, for the purpose of consultation, an adjournment was taken till to-morrow. Some Grand Forks people are critizising the action of others in attempting capital removal, not being certain of the result, and believing resubmission of greater interest to the people of that city. It is difficult to predict to-morrow's action, but it is believed the Prohibitionists will succeed in expunging all in relation to these resolutions from the record and annull the action of Saturday. In the house the appropriation bills were reported, with majority and minority reports on most of them, Beardsley and Fay signing the minority reports for cutting done. They will be made a special order for Thursday.

Later.—It is now an open secret that a deal has been fixed up whereby the senate will to-morrow expunge from the record all proceedings in reference to the passage of the resubmission resolution and the passage of the capital's removal resolutions. Both will die together. This is done by a combination of the antis with Western members, who by this means retaliate on Judge Lamoure and M. L. McCormack for their attitude on the capital removal scheme.

MORE LAND LITIGATION.

Duluth Property Owners Enter Suit to Read Their Title Clear.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Feb. 16.—One of the most important cases, if not the most important case of this term of court in St. Louis county, at Duluth, is Robert Cromble vs. W. H. Little and J. W. Bull. The land involved in this suit alone is only one lot in Highland Park addition to Duluth, being lot 9, block 8; but it is a test case, and on the result hangs the title to $750,000 worth of land, namely, all of Highland Park. Last fall the defendant, Bull, an Iowa attorney, filed a complaint in the United States district court, claiming title to the property known as Highland Park, supposed to be owned by the Highland Park Improvement company. But the latter would not allow the matter to rest until disposed of by the federal courts, so Mr. Crombie, of West Duluth, has been selected as the plaintiff in the present action, and all parties interested have contributed their share towards defraying the expenses of the litigation. The principal owner is, of course, the Highland Park Improvement company, represented by Richardson, Day & Co., one of the leading real estate firms in the city. Their title and Crombie's (the plaintiff) goes back to the original scrip which was placed upon the land, coming down in unbroken line to the present owners. About twenty-five years ago the property was mortgaged to J. D. Howard, of this city, probably the richest man in Duluth, for $234. This was foreclosed and never redeemed, so the plaintiffs in this case told under the successors and assigns of Howard, the mortgagee. The defendants, Little and Bull, base their claims upon certain irregularities in the foreclosure proceedings which will come out at the trial. They claim title under the mortgagor. Highland is a beautifully situated portion of Duluth, and very popular for residence purposes. It is at the east end of the city and the new electric cars of the motor line improvement company pass through it. Considering its wonderful rise in value from $234 to about $750,000, the outcome of the trial will be watched with great interest. W. W. Billson and R. R. Briggs, this city, and Judge Warner, of St. Paul, have been retained for the plaintiff. I. W. Bull, one of the defendants, will look after his side of the contest. It will be tried to-morrow.

FATAL FLAMES.

Disastrous Fire at New Westminster, Wash.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Wash., Feb. 16.—This city was yesterday visited by a conflagration which destroyed in the neighborhood of $500,000 worth of property and caused the death of John McCannon, a member of the volunteer fire brigade. The fire started in the premises occupied by F. Stinsky, watchmaker and jeweler, on Columbia street, and the whole block of buildings was ablaze before the fire department had succeeded in getting to work. For two hours the firemen fought the flames, and were just getting them under control when an explosion in the rear of one store occurred. The Masonic temple, next adjacent, had up to this moment been considered absolutely safe, but the breakage of windows caused a draft which sucked the flames inward and in a minute the whole interior of the building was afire. It was a four-story brick building, valued at $80,000. Nothing was saved out of this building but the papers from the register's office. While fighting the flames at one of the windows, the western wall fell in and Fireman McCannon was buried under two tons of brick. He was taken out and brought to St. Mary's hospital, where he died last night. Another man is reported to be buried beneath the ruins.

ATTORNEYS ALERT.

They Secure Barmon's Release on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 16.—A. L. Barmon, proprietor of the Star Clothing house, this city, failed some weeks ago. His principal creditors were San Francisco firms. They instituted criminal proceedings and the grand jury of San Francisco brought in an indictment against him for fraud. Officer Tindskie, of that city, arrived here last night with a requisition from Gov. Laughlin for the arrest of Barman. Before he realized his situation Barman was a prisoner and was being rapidly hustled out of the state. His attorneys were notified that their client was being kidnapped. They telegraphed a law firm at Colfax to swear out a writ of habeas corpus, which was done, and Barman was rescued upon the arrival of the train at that city, where a hearing will be held.

Big Beer Combine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—It is reported to-day that the combination of several Chicago breweries and the Blatz brewery, of this city, with a capital of $12,000,000, has been effected under the name of the United States Brewing company, and that the capital is to be exclusively American. The stock will be mainly held by owners of the old companies, and the Blatz company's property is turned over to the syndicate at the price of $3,750,000.

Ratted the Office.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 16.—The Daily Tribune, in this city, instituted a lock-out this afternoon, throwing seventeen union printers out of employment. Six rat printers from Chicago have been substituted. The Tribune management wanted to run plate matter in the paper, but the typographical union refused to accede to the proposition. Hence the lock-out.

In Gen. Sherman's Honor.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 16.—The legislature met in joint session to-day for memorial services over the death of Gen. Sherman. Many tributes of praise were paid by members of all parties in short speeches. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the state house was ordered draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and flags to be kept at half mast during that time.

Public Improvements Wanted.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Feb. 16.—At a citizens' meeting to-day a resolution was unanimously passed instructing Assemblyman Taylor, of this city, to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the city of Chippewa Falls to issue $100,000 in bonds for public improvements and for procuring and aiding new manufacturing industries.

Wants $5,000 Damages.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 16.—Attorney J. P. Gleason, of this city, is made defendant in a $5,000 libel suit. Gleason claims that John Moonan, of Waseca, collected money for him and did not remit. He, it is alleged, wrote a letter to the Waseca bank, in which he alluded to Moonan as a thief. The latter will go at him in court.

Oppose the Telephone Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 16.—Nearly all the subscribers to the telephone exchange here to-day signed a petition protesting against the telephone bill in the legislature. If any reduction is made in price the business would not pay and the central station would be abondoned.

Broke His Leg.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Minn., Feb. 16.—Hon. J. N. Murdock, a leading attorney of this state and one of the oldest members of the Minnesota bar, slipped and broke his leg last evening while going from his house to his barn. The fracture is a bad one and fears are entertained that it may result seriously.

Not a Leper.

Special to the Globe.

DURAND, Wis., Feb, 16.—Dr. Hoegh, of Minneapolis, saw Mrs. Hill, the alleged leper, Saturday afternoon. After a close examination he decided it was not leprosy, but a rare disease known to doctors as lupus. Several Durand physicians were present at the examination.

Anticpating a Big Time.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 16. — The Winona Fair association held a business meeting last night to discuss matters pertaining to the June races. They are preparing for a bigger time than heretofore. E. K. Tarbell is the newly elected president of the association.

Winona's Wagon Bridge.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 16. — H. H. Longfield, a consulting bridge engineer of St. Paul, was here to-day in conference with the ferry committee relative to the new high wagon bridge over the Mississippi river at this point.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

Elaborate Preparations for Gen. Sherman's Obsequies at St. Louis.

Ransom Post, G. A. R., Will Furnish the Guard of Honor for the Day.

The Burial at Calvary Will Not Take Place Until Saturday Next.

Suitable Resolutions Passed by the House of Representatives.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A large meeting of representative citizens, G. A. R. men, and others, was held at 11 o'clock this morning in the directors' room of the Merchants' exchange. The purpose of the meeting was to make arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Sherman. A telegram received from Senator Sherman and Gens. Howard and Slocum, and others last night empowering the committee of the Merchants' exchange and citizens to perfect arrangements was read, after which the committee appointed on Saturday was enlarged, and it is now composed of the following gentlemen:

Ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, chairman; S. M. Kennard, Gov. D. R. Francis, James E. Yeatman, Mayor E. A. Noonan, Frank Gaitney, Charles Parsons, Marcus Bernheimer, Michael Ennis, John J. O'Fallon, Col. D. P. Dyer, Seth W. Cobb, Nathan Cole, C. C. Rainwater, G. Campbell, Col. B. D. Lee, Maj. H. L. Merrill, C. H. Sampson, R. P. Tansey, D. R. Garrison, J. W. Kauffman, Thomas T. Turner, C. D. Comfort, John D. Perry, ex-Senator D. C. Armstrong and Col. Leo. Rassieur, department commander G. A. R. and the commanders of the several G. A. R. posts of this city.

This general committee then appointed an executive committee as follows:

E. O. Stanard, chairman; Henry Hitchcock, James E. Yeatman, D. P. Dyer, Marcus Bernheimer, George Rassieur, S. M. Kennard, H. L. Merrill, S. W. Cobb C. D. Comfort.

The executive committee was empowered to appoint subcommittees to perfect arrangements for carrying out the plans of the general committee. The subcommittees are to report to an adjourned meeting to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. President Bernheimer, of the merchants' exchange, has called a mass meeting for Thursday afternoon, to be held on the floor of the exchange, at which memorial services will held in respect to the memory of the honored dead. No orders had been received at military headquarters up to noon, and it is not definitely known whether the funeral will be a military or civic one.

Invitations Extended.

Immediately after the adjournment of the general committee the executive committee went into session and appointed several subcommittees, to which were assigned specific duties. Military, organizations and Grand Army posts in this and adjoining states will be invited to participate in the obsequies. The former will report on arrival at Armory hall, corner of Pine and Seventeenth streets, and the latter at department headquarters in Granite building, corner of Fourth and Market streets. An invitation was extended to Gov. Francis and his staff to take part in the services, and they will be assigned a place at the head of the state militia. The committee have sent a telegram to President Harrison, expressing their earnest hope that he and his cabinet will be present on the solemn occasion. Ransom post, G. A. R., will furnish as many guards of honor as may be required or requested to take charge of the remains from the time of their arrival here until they are deposited in Calvary cemetery. Gen. Wesley Merritt, in command of the department of Missouri, has received the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Schofield:

"Gen. Sherman's funeral will start from New York Thursday afternoon. The burial will take place at St. Louis Saturday. The Ransom post, G. A. R., will escort the remains from the depot to the cemetery. Besides this, you will have a suitable escort of artillery and cavalry, and be prepared to fire a suitable artillery, small arms and bugle salute after the burial."

Immediately on receipt of this telegram Gen. Merritt ordered to report to St. Louis at once from Fort Riley, Kan., one battery of light artillery, one caisson for conveying the remains, a horse in mourning caparison, headquarters field music and one battalion of six troops of the Seventh cavalry, all under command of Col. J. W. Forsyth. From Fort Logan, Col., four companies of the Seventh infantry, and from Fort Leavenworth headquarters and band of the Twelfth infantry and six companies of infantry and a battery of light artillery, all under command of Col. Townsend, of the Twelfth infantry.

APPRECIATION RECORDED.

Resolutions Passed by the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the house, Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That the house of representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death, at his home in New York city on the 14th inst., of William Tecumseh Sherman, the last of the generals of the armies of the United States.

Resolved, That we mourn him as the greatest soldier remaining to the republic, and the last of that illustrious trio of generals who commanded the armies of the United States—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—who shed imperishable glory upon American arms, and were the idolized leaders of the Union army.

Resolved, That we hereby record the highest appreciation in which the American people hold the character and services of Gen. Sherman as one of the greatest soldiers of the generation, as one of the grandest patriots that ever country has produced, and as a noble man in the broadest and fullest meaning of the word. We mingle our grief with that of the nation, mourning the departure of her great son, and of the survivors of the battle-scarred veterans whom he led to victory and peace; and we especially tender our sympathy and condolence to those who are bound to him by the ties of blood and strong personal affection.

Resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of nine members of the house to attend the funeral of the late general as representatives of this body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the clerk of the house to the family of Gen. Sherman.

PREPARING FOR BURIAL.

Intimate Friends Will View the Remains Next Thursday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—There were very few callers at the Sherman residence this morning. The body of the general remains in the receiving casket in the darkened room in which he died. It is expected that whole organizations will make arrangements to pay honor to the funeral train as it passes through the cities and towns in the same manner as did the corps of cadets at West Point when Gen. Grant's remains were brought to this city.

The remains of Gen. Sherman will be placed in the burial casket to-morrow and placed in the front parlor in the front door. The great commander will be dressed in the full uniform of a general of the United States army. Until Thursday none but members of the family will be permitted to look upon the remains. On this day only the intimate friends will be admitted. This will be the only occasion upon which the remains can be seen. The funeral car will be placed on the regular St. Louis fast express of the Pennsylvania road at 6:30 Thursday evening. The train is expected to arrive in St. Louis Saturday morning at 7:30. Only a few of the general's family and relatives will go to St. Louis, and only one car will be used by them. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has placed his private car at their disposal. The route of the procession in this city will be Eighth avenue to Seventy-seventh street to Fifth avenue, down to Washington square, thence to McDongall street, to Watt street, to King street and thence to the Desbrosses street ferry. The veterans of the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders, the regiment that formed part of Gen. Sherman's original brigade, applied for and were assigned to a place in the procession. Minute guns will be fired during the moving of the cortege. It is expected that from 12,000 to 15,000 men will be in line. The New York commandry of the Loyal Legion to-day perfected plans for its part in the obsequies. A request from St. Louis that the closed casket might lie in a public hall on arrival there was referred to Gen. Butterfield. The committee of arrangements for the annual Grant banquet to-day entered a minute of tender tribute to Gen. Sherman. It closed with these words:

"There was no moment of his long and eventful life which gave him better opportunities to illustrate the unselfish nature of his patriotic soul than when speaking to others of the services achieved by Ulysses S. Grant."

The New York Press club, at whose recent annual dinner Gen. Sherman made his last public speech, adopted fitting resolutions to-day. The legislatures of New York, Maine and New Jersey to-day took suitable action. Gov. Hill sending a message to the Albany body. A plaster cast of the face of the dead general was taken last night. It is said that a most perfect cast was obtained. A telegram received late to-night from St. Louis regarding the wishes of the family as to certain funeral details there. This will be answered to-morrow morning. Responding to a telegram from Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, this response has been sent: Your place will be arranged in column just after the governor of New York. Any honors Pennsylvania may pay en route will be acceptable to family.

The President's Intentions.

WAS