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A SOLDIER SLEEPS.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Passes Away at His Home in Washington.

His Demise Results From a Cold Caught Some Weeks Ago.

Beauregard the Only Full General of the Confederacy Now Living.

Story of the Part Which Gen. Johnston Took in the Civil War.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston died shortly after 11 o'clock to-night at his residence, on Connecticut avenue. The general has been suffering for the past three weeks with an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold he caught soon after Gen. Sherman's funeral in New York. His physician has been trying to keep his strength up for some days, but his advanced age has given little hope for his recovery from the very beginning of his illness. Gen. Johnston was the last, save Gen. Beauregard, of the six full generals of of the Confederacy. The general did not seem to suffer in the least, and was conscious to the last. At his bedside were ex-Gov. McLane, of Maryland; his brother-in-law and the nurse. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, the result of degeneration of the heart, due in a measure to a cold contracted some weeks ago, but more particularly due to extreme old age. At times for about two years Gen. Johnston has shown unmistakable signs of a general breaking down. His mind often became bewildered so that he could not tell where he was or how he came there. Some days after the Sherman funeral the general one night got up out of his bed while in a state of perspiration, which greatly aggravated the slight cold with which he was then suffering. This brought on a severe attack of his old heart trouble, which completely prostrated him. His physician, Dr. Lincoln, succeeded, however, with much difficulty in arresting the disease for a time, and for a day or two prior to a week ago yesterday he seemed to be really improving. On that day, however, he went down stairs without assistance, as he had done before, but it proved too much for his strength, and only with the aid of Gov. McLane could he again reach his bed or even rise from the sofa where he was sitting. From that time he continued to grow worse until about 5 o'clock this evening, when Dr. Lincoln found him perfectly comfortable and apparently a little better. While his friends and attendants knew that he might pass away at any time, yet they had no warning that the end was so near. Gov. McLane entered the room a little after 11 o'clock, and as he approached the general's bedside he heard an almost inaudible sigh, and the general was dead. Gen. Johnston's nearest living relative is a sister, Mrs. Mitchell, who lives in this city. The funeral services will be held in this city, although the day has not yet been fixed upon. The interment will be made in Greenmount cemetery in Baltimore. He lived in this city since he lost his office under the present administration. Gen. Johnston was a man of slender build, of not more than medium height and with kindly pleasant face. He was unobstrusive in manner and invariably corteous to all persons with whom he was brought in contact.

His Busy Career.

Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston was born in Longwood, near Farmville, Va., Feb. 3, 1809, was graduated at the United States military academy in 1829 in the same class with Robert E. Lee, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1830-'1, at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1831-'2, was in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, in garrison at Charleston, S. C., in 1832-'3, at Fort Monroe in 1833-'4, at Fort Madison, N. C., in 1833, and on topographical duty in 1834-'5. He was made first lieutenant, Fourth artillery, July 31, 1836, aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott in the Seminole war in 1836-'8, and resigned on May 31, 1837. He was a civil engineer in 1837-'8, and was appointed first lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, July 7, 1838, and brevetted captain for gallantry in the war with the Florida Indians. On one occasion, having been sent under the escort of a party of infantry and sailors to make a survey or reconnoissance of a region around a lake, and having crossed the lake in boats, the party fell into an ambuscade, and nearly all its officers were killed or disabled at the first fire. The men were thrown into confusion, but Lieut. Johnston took command, subdued what was fast becoming a panic, and conducted the retreat for seven miles. A ball struck him above the forehead, and ranged backward, grazing the skull the whole distance. The troops

Repelled the Enemy,

and carried off their wounded in safety to the boats. The uniform worn by Lieut. Johnston on this occasion was long preserved by a friend as a curiosity, being perforated by thirty bullets. He was in charge of the Black river improvement, New York, in 1838-9, of the Sault Ste. Marie in 1840, the boundary between Texas and the United States in 1841, the harbors on Lake Erie in 1841, and the topographical bureau at Washington in 1841-2. He served in the Florida war of 1842-s, and as acting assistant adjutant-general in 1842-3, on the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces in 1843-4, on the coast survey in 1844-6, and became captain in the corps of topographical engineers Sept. 21, 1846. In the war with Mexico he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the assault on the City of Mexico, and was breveted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel April 12, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct on reconnoitring duty at Cerro Gordo. He was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo, and again at Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847, where he led a detachment of the storming party, and Gen. Scott reported that he was the first to plant a regimental color on the ramparts of the fortress. He was mustered out as lieutenat colonel of volunteers Aug. 28, 1848, but was reinstated by act of congress with his original rank as captain of topographical engineers, to date from Sept. 21, 1846. He served as chief of topographical engineers of the department of Texas in 1852-3, was in charge of

Western River Improvements

in 1853-5, and was acting inspector-general on the Utah expedition of 1858. On 28th June, 1860, he was commissioned quartermaster-general of the United States army, which post he resigned on 22d April, 1861, to enter the Confederate service.

He was commissioned major general of volunteers in the Army of Virginia, and with Gen. Robert E. Lee organized the volunteers of that state, who were pouring into Richmond. On being summoned to Montgomery, the capital of the Confederate states, he was appointed one of the four brigadier generals then commissioned, and was assigned to the command of Harper's Ferry. Gen. Robert Patterson, at the head of a National force, was then approaching from the north of the Potomac, and Gen. Johnston withdrew from the cul-de-sac at Harper's Ferry, and took position at Winchester with his army, which was called the Army of the Shenandoah. When Gen. Beauregard was attacked at Manassas by the National army under Gen. McDowell, July 18, 1861, Johnston, covering his movement with Stuart's cavalry, left Patterson in the valley and rapidly marched to the assistance of Beauregard. On reaching the field he left Beauregard, whom he ranked, in tactical command of the field, and assumed responsibility and charge of the battle then about to be fought. Gen. Johnston remained in command of the consolidated forces until the spring of 1862, when, finding McClellan about to advance, he withdrew to the Rappahannock, whence he moved to meet McClellan. He was wounded at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and incapacitated for duty until the following autumn. On May 16, 1861, the brigadier generals Johnston, Cooper and Lee were created generals by the act of the Confederate congress in the order named. On Aug. 31, 1861, Johnston was appointed one of the

Five Full Generals

authorized by this act, who were commissioned in the following order: Samuel Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and G. T. Beauregard. This assignment of rank was directly contrary to the act of the Confederate congress, which required that when officers resigned from the United States army the rank of such officers, when commissioned in the army of the Confederate states, should be determined by their former commissions in the United States army. The order of rank thus established by law was Joseph E. Johnston, brigadier-general; Samuel Cooper, colonel; Albert S. Johnston, colonel; Pierre G. T. Beauregard, captain. Gen. Johnston protested against this illegal action, and his protest is believed to have been the the beginning and cause of Mr. Davis's hostility, which was exhibited throughout the war. When Gen. Johnston was ordered to the peninsula to oppose McClellan, he asked to be re-enforced with the troops from the sea coast to enable him to crush McClellan; but this was not done. On the 24th of March, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Southwest, including the troops of Gens. Bragg, Kirby, Smith and Pemberton. He at once addressed a letter to the secretary of war, Mr. Randolph, and urged that Gen. Holmes' army, 55,000 strong, then at Little Rock, should be ordered to him, to enable him to defeat Grant. Secretary Randolph had actually issued such an order before Johnston's communication was received, but Mr. Davis countermanded it, and Randolph resigned. In May, 1863, Gen. Grant crossed the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg in the rear, and Gen. Johnston was ordered to take command of all the Confederate

Forces in Mississippi.

Going there at once, he endeavored to withdraw Pemberton from Vicksburg and reinforce him from Bragg's army, but failed by reason of Pemberton's disobedience of orders, and Vicksburg was taken by Grant. On Dec. 18, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Army of Tennessee, with headquarters at Dalton, Ga. During the winter of 1863-4 he was occupied in restoring and reorganizing his force, which had been broken by the defeat of Missionary Ridge. By May, 1864, he had collected 43,000 men of all arms, exclusive of officers, musicians, teamsters, etc., and a week later he was re-enforced by Gen. Polk's corps. On July 17, 1864, the Richmond authorities, dissatisfied with Johnston's movements, relieved him of the command, and directed him to turn it over to Gen. John B. Hood. On Feb. 23, 1865, Gen. Johnston was ordered by Gen. Lee, then commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Confederate states, to assume command of the Army of Tennessee, and all troops in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." The available forces were 5,000 men of the Army of Tennessee, near Charlotte, N.C., and 11,000 scattered from Charleston through South Carolina. Sherman had 60,000 men. An inspection of the railroad depots in North Carolina showed that there were then collected in them four and a half months' provisions for 60,000 men; but these Johnston was

Ordered Not to Touch,

as they were for the use of Lee's army, so that the difficulty of collecting provisions was added to the other difficulties of his position. Gen. Johnston urged Gen. Lee to withdraw from Richmond, unite with him, and beat Sherman before Grant could join him; but Lee replied that it was impossible for him to leave Virginia. Collecting such troops as could be got together, Johnston threw himself before Sherman, and on March 19-21 attacked the head of his column at Bentonville, south of Goldsboro, and captured four pieces of artillery and 900 prisoners. Then Johnston retired before Sherman to Raleigh, and thence towards Greensboro. In the meantime Richmond had been evacuated, and on April 9 Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to Grant. Johnston thereupon assumed the responsibility of advising Mr. Davis, whom he found at Greensboro, that, the war having been decided against them, it was their duty to end it, arguing that further continuation of war would be murder. Mr. Davis agreed that he should make terms with Sherman, and, on 18th April, 1865, Johnston and Sherman entered into a military convention, by which it was stipulated that the Confederate armies should be disbanded and conducted to their state capitals, to deposit their arms and public property in the state arsenals; the soldiers to execute an agreement to abstain from acts of war, and to abide the action of the state and national authorities; that the several state governments should be recognized by the executive of the United States upon their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; the people and inhabitants of the states to be guaranteed all their rights under the federal and state constitutions; general amnesty for all acts in the late war; war to cease and

Peace to Be Restored.

This agreement was rejected by the national government, and on April 26 Gens. Johnston and Sherman signed another, surrendering the Confederate army on the terms of the agreement between Grant and Lee. After the war Gen. Johnston was president of a road in Arkansas, president of the National Express company in Virginia, and agent for several insurance companies. In 1877 he was elected to represent the Richmond district of Virginia in congress, and in 1887 was appointed United States commissioner of railroads by President Cleveland. Early in life he married Lydi McLane, daughter of Louis McLane, who died in 1886 without issue.

His literary work was limited to a "Narrative of Military Operations Directed During the Late War Between the States." This work accented the difference of opinion as to the strategy and policy of the war between himself and Mr. Davis which exhibited itself at an early date, and from which may be deduced many of the disasters that befell the Southern arms and the final fall of the Confederate States. Mr. Davis was convinced that the whole territory of

The Seceded States

should be protected from invasion by the Northern forces. Gen. Johnston, on the other hand, was fixed in the opinion and persistent in urging it, that there should be no defense of position or of lines. Early in the war he advised the concentration of his Army of the Shenandoah with Beauregard's Army of the Potomac for the purpose of fighting McDowell. When too late this was attempted and only part of his army was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. President Davis afterward again declined to accept Johnston's advice in the campaign against McClellan on the peninsula, although he partially adopted it after Johnston's wound at the battle of Seven Pines. Johnston also opposed Davis' policy in refusing to reinforce Gen. Bragg, and to enable him to fall upon Grant's scattered forces between Mississippi and Memphis and beat him in detachments.

Gen. Johnston was wounded in the Indian war in Florida, in the Mexican war, and in the civil war—ten times in all.

THE VERMILLION ROW.

Status of the South Dakota University Imbroglio.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., March 21.—The excitement at the university over the request of the students for President Grosis' removal is quieting somewhat. The faculty have taken the matter in their hands and are holding daily meetings, but their action is wholly in the dark, as their meetings are strictly secret, but this much is known, that the president is excluded from most of the meetings, or at least is not present. Two of the professors, one of whom it is pretty certain takes sides with the students, went to Yankton Wednesday to confer with Prof. Free, a member of the board of regents, and Friday President Grose was in Yankton. Early reports of the charges preferred against President Grose place him in a somewhat erroneous light. He is a man of superior ability, but seems to lack the qualifications of an educator, and it is upon this ground, and not upon general inability, that his removal is asked. The next meeting of the board of regents is to be at Brookings the fore part of April, and its action will be looked forward to with great interest.

THE NORMAL CLASS.

Graduating Exercises at the Mankato School.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., March 21.—The normal graduating class of 1891 have elected the following officers: President, J. Milton Davis, Courtland, Minn.; secretary, Stella Porter, Vernon Center; poet, Maidie Davis, Madelia; orator, Wells A. Ruble, Kasota; historian, Hattie Noble; songstress, Effie Warner, Garden City; prophetess, Lizzie E. Coleman, Pine Island. The following are the eleven who had the best averages and were appointed to appear on the commencement programme: George Sudgden, Alma City; James W. True, Westford; John O. Johnson, Madelia; Kate Hovey, Worthington; Jean Latham, Waseca; Adda E. Hill, Medo; Carrie Bachtle, Easton; J. M. Davis, Courtland; Gertrude C. Drake, Nicollet; Guy Livingston, Center Chain, and John T. McBroome, Sherman. The graduating classes number forty this year.

Denied by Allison.

DUBUQUE, Io., March 21.—While in New Orleans, a few days ago, Senator Allison was reported as having strongly denounced the Italian lynching there, and as saying that the evidence brought out on the trial was not strong enough to convict them. Senator Allison has reached his home in this city. He denies the truth of the statements attributed to him, and says that, so far as he could learn, all but two of the slaughtered Italians were known to be guilty. He says the United States cannot be held liable for indemnity.

Loyal Dakotians.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., March 21.—A convention of representatives from all the counties of the state has been called to meet at Yakton March 27 to devise means for an exhibition at the world's fair. The state legislature failed to make an appropriation for the purpose, and it is now proposed to raise a fund of $100,000 by the joint contributions of the counties and towns of the state.

Action Not Sustained.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 21.—Norwegian Lutherans of Southern Wisconsin do not indorse the action taken by their fellow Lutherans in the last election. At the annual meeting held in Newark yesterday a resolution was adopted, stating that the opposition shown by some of the Lutheran societies and ministers against American common schools was not sustained by them.

It Was All Too True.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 21.—Dispatches from Tacoma to-night confirm the report drowning of Lizzie and Nellie Kimes, of this city in Commencement bay at Tacoma yesterday. They accompanied their father on a visit to Tacoma ten days since, leaving their mother here who is rendered prostrate by the sad news.

The League Adjourns.

MILWUAKEE, Wis., March 21.—The National League of Musicians adjourned to-day, to meet in New York city next March. The resolutions relating to the Thomas matter were dropped by mutual consent as a result of an agreement between the New York and Chicago delegations.

Two Tickets Named.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 21.—Both conventions met to-day. The Democrats, after long deliberation, nominated for mayor D. H. Palmer, who has been president of the council for the past two years. It is considered a good nomination. The Republicans nominated Col. F. A. Copeland, president of the La Crosse Lumber company.

PEPPERED WITH LEAD

Desperate Duel at Short Range in a Burglar's Rendezvous.

One Detective Killed and Another Wounded--Two Policemen Injured.

The Wife of the Desperado Also Receives a Leaden Pellet.

A Theft of Jewelry Six Weeks Ago Leads to the Deadly Fight.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 21.—A desperate shooting affray occurred in a house at Peter's run, near McKeesport, at 7 o'clock to-night, that resulted in the killing of one detective, the serious wounding of another and the slight wounding of two policemen and a woman. To-night's shooting is the sequel of a bold burglary that occurred at Homestead one evening, six weeks ago. A girl named Laura Hill entered Smith's jewelry store at Homestead, and began pricing various articles of jewelry. While in conversation with the girl three men, who had forced an entrance from the rear, struck the proprietor down and bound him. The lights were then turned out and the three, with the girl, completely cleaned out the store, escaping with some $3,000 in cash and jewelry. The Gilkinson detective agency was given charge of the case, and not long after, the girl, who is known by several names, was arrested in Harrisburg with a suspicious lot of jewelry on her person. She was brought to the McKeesport jail, and, by judicious pumping, "peached" on her pals. Acting on her instructions, to-night Chief Detective Gilkinson, of the Pittsburg agency, with Detective Pat Murphy and two McKeesport policemen, drove quietly across the river to Peter's Run reaching the house of the leader in the robbery, A. G. Budd, alias "Fitzsimmons," at about 7 o'clock. Meanwhile, it is thought, the girl Hill had warned Budd, for when Gilkinson threw open the door Budd stood in the lower room, apparently changing his clothes. The moment Budd saw Gilkinson he

Threw Up a Revolver.

and fired, the ball entering Gilkinson's forehead, killing him instantly. Detective Murphy leaped over the prostrate form in the doorway and, facing Budd, a terrible duel at short range in the smoke-darkened room followed. Budd emptied one revolver and his wife, who was in the room, ran to his side with another. Murphy, though badly wounded, had also emptied his pistol and, stooping to the dead body of his chief, drew his revolver and renewed the firing. He was firing blindly into the smoke, however, while the burglar centred all of his shots toward the door. Suddenly a woman screamed and, with a curse, Budd planted a bullet into Murphy's breast, who fell back over Gilkinson's body. During the panic that seized the two policemen at this second loss to their ranks, Budd threw some clothes over his arm and escaped. A review of the room showed that place to be a pepper box of holes. Bullets had struck in every conceivable place; Gilkinson was dead; Pat Murphy was shot in the forehead, chin and breast, though not fatally, while the woman received a shot in the arm, and the two policemen were slightly wounded by the flying bullets. The woman was sent to jail, while telegrams were sent all over the three states to intercept Budd, who is described as five feet five inches in height, with dark complexion, and eyes, and weighing only 130 pounds. He is a noted crook, and at the time was wanted for a previous burglary.

HAD DELIRIUM TREMENS,

And Smashed in a Window at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At a little after 8 o'clock this evening, Special Officers Dubois and Kenney, on duty at the White house, were startled at hearing a great crash of glass. It took them but a moment to reach the window, through the broken glass and shutter of which they saw a man jump to one side as though to escape; but before he could effect his purpose the officers had seized him and thrown him to the floor of the porch. He was a strong man of about twenty-five years of age, and had on no clothing except the trousers, undershirt and shoes. He had the appearance of being a raving maniac, and fought the officers like a demon. His screams brought the president and some of the members of his household to the upper windows, where they were told in answer to the president's self-possessed inquiry that an insane man had attempted to break into the house, but was then secure. In answer to a telephone summons a police patrol wagon was soon on the ground and the prisoner was taken to the First precinct station house. He has been identified as Harry Martin, the stepson of Senator Vance. He has the reputation of being one of the best all-around athletes in the city, but his besetting weakness is said to be drink, and his cries and screams, which can be heard for a block away from his inner cell, indicate that he is suffering from something akin to delirium tremens.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Peter Richmond Fells His Wife to the Floor With an Ax.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21.—News of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this vicinity has just reached here. Thursday afternoon Peter Richmond ordered his wife to pick up a pair of scissors which were on the floor, and because she did not immediately obey he seized an ax and struck his wife on the head, felling her to the floor. He then struck her several blows with the edge of the weapon, leaving her head hanging by but a shred. He then attacked his mother, who ran from the house screaming for help. Richmond was overpowered by neighbors and bound to the floor. He is supposed to be insane.

HE IS NOT O'MALLEY.

A Crank at Memphis Seeking Notoriety.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—The person who last night claimed to be Detective D. C. O'Malley, of New Orleans, and who was interviewed by a reporter, turns out not to be that important personage. He registered at a hotel here as T. Allingham, Buffalo, N. Y., but to-day told another reporter that his name was Tim Galvin, and that he was a cousin of O'Malley. He made the acquaintance of the chief of police this morning, introducing himself as O'Malley, and only when confronted by a New Orleans man who knew O'Malley intimately did he acknowledge that he was not the detective. He is supposed to be a crank seeking notoriety.

GIRLS DEAD DRUNK.

Moral Depravity in a New York Tenement.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The police here to-day unearthed an almost unparalleled case of moral depravity and wretchedness in a tenement house at No. 691 First avenue. They found two little girls, Maggie McNally, twelve years old, and Mary McKenna, eight years, lying on the floor of one of the rooms dead drunk, and in an adjoining room were Mary McKenna's father and four women in the same condition. On a rickety bed was the McNally girl's father in the last stages of consumption and starvation. The sick man was taken to the hospital, McKenna and the four women were committed, and the two girls given in charge of the Gerry society.

Should Have Been Acquitted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—Charles Clifford, the San Francisco pugilist who shot and killed D. E. Grever last fall, was found guilty to-night of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prosecution attempted to show that the crime was committed during the progress of a blackmailing scheme to which Mr. Clifford was a party. The defense proved that Grever had made improper proposals to Mrs. Clifford, and was struggling with her in an attempt to drag her into his bedroom from her parlor when her husband entered and shot him.

Beat a Child to Death.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., March 21.—Information has been received here from Dawn, this county, of a most fiendish murder. Charles F. Smith, who a short time ago married a Mrs. Green, took a great dislike to his wife's five-year-old son, Henry. Last Wednesday in a fit of rage he beat the child so severely that he died Thursday evening. An examination of the body showed it to be covered with bruises and one side of his head was crushed. A lynching was threatened and Smith has fled.

The Liabilities $800,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—In the failure of Theodore Schwartz & Co. it is reported to-night that the liabilities will amount to $800,000. The assets consist of $100,000 worth of real estate, which has already been transferred to large creditors, but for which suit has been brought. It is believed nearly the entire amount will be recovered. Janssen, the missing member of the firm, has not been heard from.

Attacked by Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 21.—This evening at 6 o'clock a crowd of strikers attacked twenty non-union men returning from work at the Braddock wire mill, and beat them badly. A few minutes later another batch of non-union men were attacked by the strikers. John Hoffman and a Swede were seriously injured about the head, while a score of others were badly bruised.

Died From a Blow.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—Robert Willink was knocked down last night by Byron C. Murphy in an amateur prize fight at the Athletic club's tournament here, and died early this morning from concussion of the brain. Willink was eighteen years of age. He was the son of Henry F. Willink, owner of the Savannah Marine railway.

Killed by Hannah.

SUSPENSION, Ala., March 21.—Hannah Dennis shot and instantly killed her brother-in-law, Manuel Dennis, here while he was attempting to force an entrance into her house under disguise. He was attempting only to frighten her. He received a load of large shot in the back of his head. No arrests.

Through the Window.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 21.—James Kierk, a sentenced criminal, while in charge of a deputy sheriff, en route to Jefferson City Thursday night last, jumped through the window of a train which was running forty miles per hour. He was evidently unhurt, as he made his escape. A large reward has been offered for his capture.

Died From a Blow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—Thomas Fleming, proprietor of a North Indianapolis roundhouse, died yesterday, and the death return designated delirium tremens as the cause. It is now ascertained that he was struck on the head the other day with a chair in the hands of a negro, and died from the blow.

Charged With Forgery.

OGDEN, Utah, March 21.—Music Dealer Clark here, representing many Eastern piano companies, was arrested to-day on a telegram from Omaha. The charge is forgery.

Irrigation by Artesians.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 21.—Col. Hinton, supervisor of the irrigation commission, addressed a vast crowd here this afternoon on irrigation matters. He says with a proper system of irrigation the lands in the Jim river valley can be made the most productive of any in the world, and believes the system of irrigation by artesian wells will soon demonstrate this fact.

Dr. Alford Resigns.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 21.—A vacancy has occurred in the state board of charities and corrections by the resignation of Dr. C. B. Alford, of this city, recently appointed by Gov. Mellette, and who has forwarded his resignation to him at Pierre. This leaves the board without a physician, and creates a vacancy that cannot easily be filled.

Roasted a Railroad.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—The suit brought by citizens of Omaha to restrain the city from delivering $150,000 in bonds to the Union Depot company, was decided this afternoon in the district court against the Union Pacific railroad. Judge Dean, in granting the injunction, took occasion to denounce the Union Pacific management, saying the road had always taken everything offered, but had always failed to give anything in return.

Movements of Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: City of Chicago, New York.

BROWHEAD—Passed: Servia, New York, for Liverpool.

LONDON—Arrived: British Empire, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Montana, London.

LIZARD—Passed: La Gascogne, New York, for Havre.

A SENSATION IN OIL.

The Senate Committee Gives the State Inspector a Brown Roasting.

No Inspection Taking Place and Oil Companies Ruling the State.

An Intimation That a Discrepency May Exist in the Accounts.

Plan to Turn Over the Oil Inspection to the Dairy Department.

Few have been the sessions of the Minnesota state senate of 1891 that have passed without just a little tinge of excitement or a sensational incident or two. Yesterday's session was no exception to this rule, except that the sensation of the day came in the shape of a report from the committee on illuminating oils, in which the results of their investigation of the state oil inspector's office are given. Along with the voluminous testimony of the witnesses examined was a comprehensive review of the whole matter, together with a bill prepared by Chairman March, and designed to rectify the evils of the present system.

The report, however, is a terrible arraignment of the present state government, which seems to have surrendered itself wholly to the oil companies in consideration of these companies consenting to pay the salary of the present oil inspector and his son, who is his deputy. The report, signed by Senators March, Dedon and Mayo, follows:

The Report.

The senate committee on illuminating oils, having investigated the conduct of the office of the present oil inspector of this state, reports as follows:

At the time the present inspector, Samuel Nichols, assumed the duties of state oil inspector, about March 1, 1889, the law of 1876 relating to state oil inspection was in force. Under this law the compensation of the inspector was dependent upon the number of barrels inspected, the fee being 40 cents for testing and marking a single barrel, cask or package; 30 cents when not exceeding five in number; 25 cents when not exceeding ten in number, and 20 cents when in packages greater than ten submitted at one time for inspection. Under this law the inspector was entitled to receive all such fees and paid his deputies certain salaries.

On March 22, 1889, the law of 1889 with regard to state oil inspection went into effect, under which the state inspector was to receive a salary of $2,400 per annum. There should be but one deputy in any county, and the compensation of the deputies was to be a certain commission on oil inspected by them.

About the latter part of the year 1889, certain suits were brought in the district court for Hennepin county by oil companies doing business in the state against the oil inspector, it being the purpose of such suits to obtain the construction of the court on that part of the law of 1889 relating to the amount of fees to be paid for the inspection of oil, with the intention that such fees be reduced.

About Feb. 1, 1890, a decision was filed in said suits, in which the court held that as a basis of inspection fees under the law, a tank car or storage tank constituted a single package. The effect of this decision was that thereafter all compensation for inspection was practically abolished, since almost the entire amount of oil inspected in the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth was submitted by the oil companies for inspection in tank cars or storage tanks, and the fees for such inspection, according to the decision, were not sufficient to pay the expenses of the deputies, and since there was no provision in the law for the payment of the salary of the state inspector except from the commissions received, the compensation of the inspector and deputies practically failed. Preparations were made to appeal from this decision, but an appeal was never taken, and private arrangements having been made between the different oil companies and the inspector for the payment of salaries to the inspector and deputies.

Oil Companies Take Charge.

Immediately after the decision of the court, the inspector and deputies being unwilling to serve for the reduced compensation, threatened to resign, and, since it was obligatory upon the oil companies, under the law, that their oil be inspected under state supervision, an arrangement was entered into with the advice of the governor and attorney general, whereby the Standard Oil company was to pay the state inspector a salary of $250 per month, and the Independent, Excelsior, Chester and Northwestern Star Oil companies were to pay together $100 per month as the salary of a deputy inspector, such payments being in lieu of all fees for state inspection of oil in this state.

The evidence adduced at the investigation shows that about June 1, 1890, the deputy inspector for Hennepin county, Mr. Lane, resigned, and that since that time W. A. Nichols has been the deputy inspector for the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis.

The evidence further shows that since the arrangement above referred to went into effect, about February or March, 1890, and more particularly since June 1, 1890, there has been practically no inspection of illuminating oils in this state by state officials, but that whatever inspection has been made has been by the different oil companies, and only for their own satisfaction. Thus it appears that since about the 1st of June, 1890, the people of this state have been protected only in a very slight degree from the dangers of using impure oils.

The testimony further shows that stencils were left with the different oil companies by the state inspector or his deputy, by which the companies caused their barrels containing oil to be branded by their own employes without the supervision of any state official. It appears that after the arrangement for the payment of the inspector and deputies' salaries by the oil companies was made, the attitude of the inspector toward his duties may be summed up in a few words of his testimony: "I am under no obligations to the state of Minnesota. The Standard Oil company paid me." There seems to be some reason, however, for the

Lack of Inspection,

since the arrangement for salaries to be paid by the oil companies provided simply for the salary of one deputy at $100 per month, and the testimony showed that a thorough inspection would require at least one deputy in each of the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis; but this is hardly a sufficient excuse for the almost entire absence of inspection, as shown by the testimony.

The committee further reports that certain evidence was adduced at the investigation tending to show that at different times, during his term of office, discrepancies existed between the state inspector's account of the number of barrels of oil inspected and the amount of fees accounted to the state by him, and the actual number inspected and collected for.

In view of such evidence, statements of oil inspection and fees paid have been obtained from all the oil companies having oil inspection in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, except from the Independent Oil Company of St. Paul, a partnership composed of Joseph Bartles and Dilworth Richardson, whose evident dislike of having light thrown on matters in their business pertaining to oil inspection would seem to indicate that they had something of interest to the committee which they desire to conceal. In view of the fact that the evidence shows that this same company was detected in using in Wisconsin a stencil to brand barrels of oil coming into Minnesota as having been approved by Minnesota state inspection, it would seem that the necessity for investigation is not confined wholly to the state oil inspector.

The committee finds that the aggregate number of barrels of oil reported by the Standard, Northwestern Star, Excelsior and Chester Oil companies as having been inspected for them in Hennepin and Ramsey counties during the months of June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1889, is 39,371, during which months the inspector's report shows 40,069 barrels inspected in said counties, which latter amount, however, would include all oil inspected for the Independent Oil company and several other small companies, from whom statements

Were Not Requested.

Although Messrs. Bartles and Richardson, of the Independent Oil company, refused to give any authoritative statement to the committee of inspection and fees paid, they estimated that the average amount per month inspected for them would be about 1,200 barrels—or 8,400 barrels for the above seven months.

After deducting the balance of 698 barrels, heretofore shown to exist for said time in favor of the inspector, there would remain an estimated amount of 7,702 barrels inspected during said seven months the fees on which were not reported to the state, and which would amount according to the law then in force (20 cents per barrel) to $1,540.40. This result, however, can only be estimated. The committee further finds that the people of this state have derived no appreciable protection or benefit from the state oil inspection since about March, 1890, but that in all respects they would have been as well protected if there had been no state inspection whatever.

At the time the law of 1876, with regard to oil inspection, was enacted, there was but a comparatively small amount of oil imported into the state, and that was all received in barrels of forty or fifty gallons each. The law provided for the inspection and branding of such barrels before sale to retailers, and the amount of business being done at that time did not prevent such law from being practicable.

At the present time the greater part of the illuminating oil sold in this state is received by wholesalers in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, in tank cars, and is drawn from the tank cars into storage tanks holding from 1,000 to 2,400 barrels, from which the oil is drawn into barrels and shipped to retailers. The inspection of the oil has been generally made while in storage tanks, but the law provided for the branding by the inspector of the barrels of oil sold, and this provision would require that whenever oil is drawn out of the tanks into barrels the inspector or a deputy be present to brand them. The evidence adduced at the investigation tended to show that such a course is impracticable, since there is so much business done that with but one deputy in a county there was likely to be a conflict in the times of branding for the different companies in the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis. Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that some

Legislation Is Necessary

to meet the requirements of the changed conditions, and having considered the matter fully, recommend that a law be enacted in which is contemplated the inspection of illuminating oils when exposed for sale in the stores of the retail dealers, after any possible adulterations have been made and all schemes for imposition and fraud have been practiced, which time is just before the oil reaches the consumer.

The committee has examined the work and duties of the state dairy and food commissioner, with regard to inspection of dairy products, baking powders, vinegar, etc., and the manner of performing same, and is of the opinion that with a comparatively small appropriation in addition to the present one for such commissioner, the work of state oil inspection can be done most advantageously and economically in connection with the present duties of the commissioner. His assistants are now required to visit the different towns and cities of the state and make their tests of dairy products, baking powders, etc., and, to include in their duties the inspection of illuminating oils appears to be thoroughly consistent and practicable.

The most important reason, however, for recommending such a change is the matter of cost of illuminating oils to the consumers. Under the system of charging fees for inspection of all oil before sale, the cost of oil has been enhanced to the consumer by the amount so paid for inspection, and as much more as the companies saw fit to charge for their trouble, and as compensation for being compelled to have their oil inspected, since it has been the universal custom of the oil companies to consider this inspection fee and trouble in fixing their price, and it is the opinion of the committee that the price of oil has thereby been enhanced at least one cent per gallon. This system has, probably, for several years cost the people of the state $25,000 per year, and it is the opinion of the committee that the work can be done more thoroughly by the state dairy and food commissioner and his assistants on an additional appropriation not to exceed $4,000 per annum.

The report was adopted, and Senator March's bill read and referred. There will undoubtedly be an interesting discussion when this bill comes up for consideration.

BROKE IN THE DOOR.

Gov. Bulkeley Gets a Lock Smashed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—When Gov. Bulkeley reached the capitol today he found the ante-room connecting the executive room with the house retiring rooms locked on the inside. This is the room that has been occupied by the special deputy sheriffs employed by the governor to hold his room and the state seals against any attempt by the Democrats to secure possession of them. He gave up possession of the room to Comptroller Staub last Thursday, but insisted that he should have the right to pass through it to gain access to the house. On finding the door locked this morning he and Executive Clerk Boon got a crowbar and the lock was soon knocked off and the door opened. Comptroller Staub was not in town today. The door leading from the retiring rooms to the house was also locked, but this was not broken open.

AWAITING A VERDICT

The Hundley Murder Trial at Huron Comes to an End.

Twelve Good Men and True Now Deliberating Over a Verdict.

The Duluth Herald Remanded to the Hands of a Receiver.

A Watertown Man Comes in for a Big Share of Boodle.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 21.—The Hundley murder trial was concluded to-night and the case given to the jury, in which Fred Hundley is charged with murdering his father, Hon. Z. T. Hundley, late chairman of the Democratic state central committee and editor of the Herald-Democrat. The tragedy occurred here the 5th of last June. A plea of insanity was set up by the defense. The jury is not expected to agree before some time to-morrow. It is generally believed that a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree will be returned, while some declare that the boy will be acquitted.

THE HERALD SALE.

The Name of the Paper Changed to the Post.

DULUTH, Minn., March 21.—There has been a merry war in Duluth newspaperdom to-day. The Herald, a part of the plant which was a day or two ago sold by mortgage, has been by order of the court returned to the original owners through a receivership, the court removing the assignee, stating that it believed there was a scheme between the assignee and the mortgage purchasers to defraud the original company and the creditors. The mortgage purchasers changed the name of the paper to the Post to defeat continuity of publication, but the owners checkmated this scheme and have thrown the mortgage purchasers out of the office, and the Herald is to be issued by the receiver regularly.

SLASHED HER THROAT,

But Didn't Cut Deep Enough to Kill Herself.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., March 21.—For some weeks past Mrs. Carl Emerson, wife of the wholesale cigar manufacturer of this city, has been exhibiting a mania for accumulating razors and butcher knives in her bedroom, and on one or two occasions has attempted her life. In consequence a close watch has been kept over her whenever these spells seemed coming over her. Last night Mr. Emerson noticed a razor and knife secreted in her bedroom when he was about to retire, which he removed to what he supposed a place of safety, and concluded he would feign sleep and watch the actions of his wife. Nothing transpired until about 7 o'clock this morning, when he must have dropped off into a slight doze, from which he was awakened by a sound of a heavy body falling upon the floor. Quickly running to the kitchen he discovered his wife had secured a razor and cut several gashes across her throat, one running from ear to ear, but not deep enough to sever the windpipe. Physicians were immediately summoned and the wounds sewed up. It is thought she will recover.

CATLEY'S DEFENSE.

His Idaho Retreat Shown to Have Been Wise.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Capt. Catley, in his defense in the court martial trial, introduced documents which throw new light on the finding of the court martial by which he was tried and convicted in 1880. In that trial, which was held at Walla Walla, Capt. Catley was convicted of cowardice for retreating before a small band of Indians in the Idaho mountains. Capt. Catley introduced a letter from Judge Advocate General Dunn to the secretary of war, on the strength of which President Hayes set aside the finding of the court martial. The judge advocate general's opinion and letter reviewed the case at great length. In it he stated that Capt. Catley was in an unexplored country, in the heart of a canyon where there was no chance for escape on either side, and in a path so narrow that his men were compelled to march in single file when he was fired upon by hostile Indians. He knew nothing of the force of the enemy, and there was nothing left for him to do but retreat. The judge advocate general held that there was nothing in evidence to sustain the charge of cowardice, and recommended that the finding of the court martial be overruled. It was upon this recommendation that President Hayes acted, and this was all the evidence Capt. Catley had to present, as he had been unable to get from Washington papers which he claimed would show he had been disabled for active field service for more than two years. Pending the arrival of the required papers adjournment was taken until Monday.

WILL BE APPEALED.

An Important Decision Involving Commercial Agencies.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 21.—A very important decision was rendered by the state supreme court to-day in upholding the constitutionality of the law requiring commercial agencies doing business in the state to deposit $50,000 in cash with the state treasurer, as a guarantee fund for any judgment obtained for misrepresentation as to firm's credit. Bradstreet withdrew from the state after the law went into effect, while R. G. Dun & Co. have fought the law, claiming that commercial agencies come under provisions of the interstate act of the federal constitution, and were not subject to state laws. The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Peculiar for an Editor.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., March 21.—L. D. Lyon, editor of Public Opinion, to-day received advices that he had fallen heir to an estate worth $200,000. The property is situated in England and has been in litigation for many years. The suits are now settled and the distribution of the estate will soon take place.