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AGAINST AWFUL ODDS

The Fight of the St. Paul Delegation Has Been on the Defensive.

How Minneapolis Has Stood Across the Road Leading to St. Paul Success.

Other Matters Which Have Militated Against the Saintly City.

In Spite of the Odds, All the Minnesota Men Work Like Beavers.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—St. Paul's struggle for convention honors, which will terminate tomorrow in victory or defeat, has been one long and continued series of battles against odds which would have discouraged and baffled any but the most resolute and efficient managers. The majority of the delegation here scarcely know the full measure of the difficulty, and the people at home cannot appreciate it, but the real managers of the St. Paul campaign alone entirely realize what a trying and uphill task it has been. From the time the advance guard arrived until tonight the St. Paul representative have been on the defensive. Our city is held closely allied with Minneapolis, and the unfortunate failure of that city to provide adequate accommodations, and even display proper courtesy in failing, has steadily militated against St. Paul. Minneapolis may explain, St. Paul may palliate, and Clarkson may protest, but this rises up to confront us at every turn. Newspaper men who are friendly to the delegation which came here in December have since then been snubbed and are now active enemies, and allow no member of the national committee to reach Washington without having their complaint poured in his ear. Minneapolis men here admit with humiliation that this situation is true, and agree, if St. Paul should finally be worsted in the fight, that it will be the largest factor in the result.

A Second Obstacle

that has been keenly felt in the progress of the canvass, and particularly now, when the slightest weakness invites the combined attack of the rival cities, was the failure of the council to promptly let the auditorium contract. It deprived us of our standing and laid us open to the charge that our convention hall was on paper merely, with no certainty of completion and with no guarantee that if completed it would be upon the scale promised and exhibited here. It soon leaked out that the council had met and failed to award the contracts, and St. Paul's active competitors are making the most of it. The St. Paul people are entitled to a full and fair exposition of the situation, and these facts are stated bluntly and tersely, without mincing matters. Prominent among what may be termed the natural difficulties that have been combated is the feeling that under all circumstances New York or Chicago is the natural theater for the great Democratic assembling. Determined men have so advocated, and it has been a work of patient argument and diplomacy to meet and defeat such a sentiment. Though Chicago has been declared out of the race, the strong indorsement that way has been unremitting, and there are unmistakable evidences that in a way and by methods distinctly underhanded the friends of Chicago are diligently at work. New York is an open and powerful competitor, with a political influence never without fear and respect in a scuffle of this character. Milwaukee, besides being strongly and capably represented, has a political backing that has carried her up to the front rank of competing cities,

Threatening St. Paul

on every hand. The argument, freely used and generally accepted, that to give Wisconsin the convention will insure the twelve electoral votes of that state, has conceded strength, and especially when backed up by the fact that in 1890 the state gave 35,000 Democratic majority and elected eight out of nine Democrats congressmen. The warmest friends of St. Paul must concede that in Milwaukee, with this situation, the Saintly City has a foeman not to be despised. The finality of the situation and condition may not seem a logical deduction from this preliminary analysis, for tonight St. Paul finds herself a leader. The result is that she is threatened with a combination by all competitors. The early appearance in the field of St. Paul, and the unremitting and telling efforts of her representatives here, while they have challenged the admiration even of rivals, have drawn the fire of the entire opposition and placed us in the position of fighting an entire opposing field, the difficulties of which do not require an elaboration. This may be accepted as a terse and truthful representation of the situation and of the factors and conditions which created it—all of which it is necessary the Minnesota people should fully understand. The committee has laboriously toiled up the hill of difficulties, and tonight thinks it can see the light beyond. The situation is full of difficulties still, but some of these difficulties, inasmuch as they must necessarily attend success, serve to inspire confidence. That confidence the committee now feels.

CHICAGO IS FEARED,

But St. Paul Goes Right on With Hard Work.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The St. Paul men are fighting like tigers tonight, and no stone is being left unturned to send the convention to Minnesota. For work the Saintly City boomers cannot be excelled, and if they succeed too much credit cannot be given them. "We are trusting much, working more and hoping most," is the way Chairman Baker put it tonight, and then he added, "and claiming nothing." On the other hand, Milwaukee is claiming the earth. The beer citizens have been carrying on a bass drum and French horn campaign from the beginning, and the first of their men who set foot in Washington was sure of the convention. A strictly impartial view of their chances discloses the certainty that while they are in the fight and have a strong showing, it is due to nothing but the fact that the state was Democratic last election. Their work has been scattering and their arguments the merest claims. For example, they swear Milwaukee can accommodate 50,000 guests; that their railroads can transport about 350,000 people a day, and that without extra effort the telegraph companies can transmit over 500,000 words per day, and can handle a million if necessary.

Kansas City makes equally absurd claims, and is not in the fight to all outward semblance, but it has the smoothest and shrewdest workers here, unless it be the Tammany tigers. The committee is under the leadership of Senator Cockerell, Gov. Francis, ex-Gov. Crittenden, National Committeeman Prather, Hon. Hugh J. McGowan and ex-Gov. Campbell, Chairman Putnum, Thomas Corrigan, Congressman Tarsney, Judge James Gibson, Maj. Fred W. Fleming, H. J. Lathshaw, Gen. Charles W. Blair and other equally influential Westerners. But in the privacy of their chambers the Kansas City crowd admits that nothing but a miracle can land them winners.

Indianapolis men are equally gloomy tonight, but they, too, are looking for the unexpected, and Detroit ranges along in about the same class, the delegation having arrived too late to make any startling show of work.

Cincinnati is feared by all, more from the air of mystery about their quarters, and from the mysterious conferences between Cal Brice and Johnny McLean. The recollections of the discomforts of 1889 are still fresh in the Democratic mind, and if Cincinnati is chosen it will be the result of a purely political cabal.

New York is still more dangerous. The Tigers of Tammany are without equals in Italian work, and could give cards and spades to Machiavelli. Gotham can have the New England vote if it is desired, but, though today's World has a strong editorial for it, there is a strong suspicion that the Tammany braves are here not for New York, but to name the coming winner.

But tonight Chicago is more feared by every convention aspirant than all other cities combined. Everybody knows that the contest will be long drawn out, and everybody believes that Chicago is quietly at work to prolong the fight, weary the committee and then step in and pluck the plum. Chicago men deny it, but nobody believes them, and there will not be a ripple of surprise if the Windy City is finally chosen. Every combination now slated could be smashed in an hour if the Chicago candidacy were made certain.

GENEROUS ST. PAUL.

How This City Would Care for the Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—"We can assure the press of every accommodation at St. Paul," said Lewis Baker, editor of the St. Paul GLOBE, "and there will be no cause of complaint. The complaint against Minnnapolis should not make people anxious to punish St. Paul. We are not responsible for the omissions of Minneapolis. The fact is that there has always been rivalry between the two cities, and St. Paul will be on her guard and will profit by the errors of Minneapolis. We are prepared to set apart the Colonnade hotel for the exclusive accommodation of the newspaper representatives, and that excellent hotel is but three blocks from the convention hall. They can use it as a club room and hotel and have their own caterer."

AN ALL-AROUND HUSTLE.

Everybody in Every Delegation Working Up Perspiration.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is red hot at the Arlington tonight, and the battle is at its height. Every headquarters is thronged to its capacity, and excited men are talking eagerly in every corner in a public way. Every city is morally sure this convention lightning may strike it, however the private sentiment may be. Each delegation is satisfied beyond all argument that its city is the only one that has any claim at all as a convention city. It may be possible that some of the delegations are simply whistling for the purpose of keeping up their courage. But it is certain that they will not admit this. St. Paul alone makes no claims, and all published statements of estimates are erroneous and unauthorized. "We are simply hopeful." is all that can be obtained.

Certainly no one can predict the outcome. It is difficult to locate the lines of the fight, but the air is full of talk about the Cleveland and the anti-Cleveland influences. A statement which is being very diligently circulated is that the Cleveland folks, being convinced that Hill wants the convention to go to New York or Cincinnati, are making a combination to defeat these cities with any of the other cities that seems to have the best chance of success. Those with authority, however, very earnestly deny the statement, and both the Cleveland and the Hill folks are anxious to appear indifferent as to the place of holding the convention. The representatives of the several cities, who are more interested just now in avoiding all antagonisms and getting the convention than anything else, all insist that they represent no particular candidate.

The anti-Cleveland people say that they do not care where the convention goes, and that there is no united action in favor of any one place as far as they are concerned. There are some reasons, they say, why it would be a good thing for the party to hold it in New York, but there are other reasons against the selection of that city, which, in a measure, serve as an offset to the advantages which that city has. As far as the nomination is concerned, they profess to believe that it will not be in any way influenced by the selection of any particular city. The boomers who have been trying to find out what Messrs. Gorman, Hill and Brice want have failed, and all the whole thing amounts to is talk. There is a feeling among the delegations representing the various rival cities seeking the convention that the whole question is to be settled, or perhaps is already settled, by three or four men where the convention is going. The question is to find out where the bosses want it to go.

It is thought that the New York delegation will have a great deal to say about the selection, though there is some doubt about their ability to send it to New York city. No matter how loudly it is proclaimed that the selection of the convention will not have any influence on the question of the nomination, there is no doubt that there is a great deal of figuring on that subject, and there is an evident anxiety to know where Hill, Gorman and Brice want the convention to go. Apparently the Cleveland folks are not taking a very active interest in the question, though they undoubtedly have their preferences. There is a great deal of talk about Cincinnati upon the theory that Brice, Hill and Gorman want it to go there, but the fact that these gentlemen are not in the habit of letting their wants be known provokes the suspicion that if they really wanted the convention to be held in Cincinnati there would not be so much talk about it, and that therefore they may have something else in view.

On the other side there is much talk of Chicago in spite of the attitude she assumes. It may be that the convention may be forced upon Chicago in order to prevent any deal on the fair bill, and to create antagonism to it. One of the leading Cincinnati delegates said today that his city would certainly get the convention unless it went to Chicago. He was a little afraid of Chicago on account of some inside information he had, but he was confident that Chicago would not take it unless compelled to. In all the talk about the political centers Cincinnati has the call. The uncertainty as to the desires of the Hill folks leaves the question wide open.

Milwaukee has undoubtedly damaged her chances by indiscreet shouts for Cleveland. This has dampened any sympathy for the Cream City by the friends of the other candidates.

A curious thing has developed in connection with the effort to send the convention to Indianapolis. It seems that the opposition to Gov. Gray, those who do not want him to find a place on the national ticket, are the ones who are trying for the convention. The argument they are making is that Indiana is so close that she will have to receive some consideration from the party, and that if she does not get the convention Mr. Gray will have to be given the nomination for vice president. The nomination of Mr. Gray they consider undesirable, and therefore urge that Indianapolis should have the convention. They are particularly anxious to stand in the way of Gray.

MILWAUKEE HORN BLOWING

Is Drowning Out the Voices of All Its Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Milwaukee delegation is the largest, most enthusiastic and most confident in the city. This delegation numbers about 140, and is headed by Gov. Peck, State Treasurer Hunner, Secretary of State Cunningham and other state officials, besides thirty-six members of the Wisconsin legislature and the mayors of every Democratic city in the state. The Milwaukee people assert that their city will lead all others on the first ballot. They say that in coming here with written contracts for first-class accomodations for 8,400 people, which are to be exclusively controlled by the members of the national committee or the chairman of the state central committee, they have made a very favorable impression. They claim to be able to entertain from 40,000 to 50,000 visitors.

"Our city," said Judge Donnelly, chairman of the delegation, "is in the center of the great German element, and the Germans have come over to the Democratic party to stay. August Ross, of our delegation, edits a paper in Milwaukee that has the largest circulation of any German newspaper in the country outside of New York. Give us the national convention and the Democrats can count on our dozen electoral votes as safely as those of Texas."

The Indianapolis people are doing some effective work in a quiet way. The chief argument urged against Indianapolis by representatives of other contesting cities is that it has a presidential aspirant. Politicians say that there is nothing in this. "We have come here to urge the selection of Indianapolis for obviously important reasons," said Mayor Sullivan, "but not in the interest of an aspirant for the presidential nomination. If the convention is held in Indianapolis it will do more than anything else to awaken great enthusiasm among our people, and it has been demonstrated that our people are peculiarly susceptible to the influences of such enthusiasm as the convention would evoke. If the convention is held in Indianapolis it will, I feel warranted in saying, give no advantage to any candidate."

Mr. Morse, the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, who was present, indorsed what Mayor Sullivan said, and added: "I feel authorized to say that if the convention is held in Indianapolis every candidate will be treated with perfect fairness both by our people and the entire press of the city, and that no decided favor will be shown for any one. The convention would be left to make its choice without any attempt to influence it in the interest of any one."

SATISFIED WITH ITSELF.

Cincinnati Apparently Vastly Pleased With Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — Senator Brice's labors in behalf of Cincinnati, and the well known fact that he holds the proxies of several absent members, make the Cincinnati delegation quite confident of ultimate success. Mayor Mosby, Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, ex-Gov. Campbell's late competitor for the nomination of governor, and ex-Congressman Follette head the Cincinnati delegation.

"Cincinnati's facilities," said Mr. Follette, "for taking care of the people are so superior as to be out of comparison with all others except New York and Chicago. Another great argument in favor is the impartiality that will be shown every candidate for the presidency. There will be no local influence exerted in favor of this one or against that one. But we fall back with pride on the grand record already made by Cincinnati, when she had the national Democratic convention of 1880, the one that nominated Gen. Hancock. The way that delegates, visitors, newspaper men and everybody else, was treated gave universal satisfaction.

"We can do even better in 1892 than in 1880, and I am perfectly sanguine that we are going to be given the opportunity. It is the only sure means of making Ohio Democratic next fall."

The big parlors at the Arlington could not half contain the well wishers of Kansas City, who have assembled to express their hopes that their city will come out winner. The visitors are cordially welcomed by ex-Gov. Crittenden, Gov. Francis, ex-Gov. Campbell, Col. J. I. Martin, Col. A. W. Dawes, Chairman Putnam of the delegation and others. Senator Vest visits the headquarters frequently, and is in constant consultation with his constituents. There is no mistaking the fact that the Kansas City men are sanguine to a high degree. "We are here to win" was the general chorus. The walls of the parlor occupied by Kansas City refute all reports about that city not having plenty of hotel facilities, for hanging therefrom are huge photographs of at least a dozen splendid hotel buildings. Kansas City claims sixteen votes on the first ballot.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

It Will Begin Operations Today at Noon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The arrangements for the meeting of the national Democratic committee are now complete. The committees will be called together at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, when the reception committee of the District of Columbia will be admitted to the rooms and an addres of welcome delivered by Commissioner John W. Ross. The committee will then go into executive session on important matters relating to proxies, unfinished business and designating the date when the convention will be held. After the

Continued on Fourth Page.

ALL HANDS AT SEA.

Hostile Action Against the Chilians Now Seems Very Remote,

Although the Present Lull Is Liable to Be Followed by a Storm.

The President Consults With Cabinet Officers Regarding His Message,

Which May Be Sent to the House and Senate for Action Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—While the cabinet as a body did not assemble for deliberation today, the joint presence of Secretaries Blaine, Elkins and Tracy at the White house this afternoon bore a strong resemblance to a meeting of the cabinet. They remained in conference with the president for a long time, and Gen. J. W. Foster was called in for consultation. The discussion related generally to the Chilian affair, but the question most directly under consideration was the character of the president's message to congress.

Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, was at the state department today and had a short interview with Assistant Secretary Adee, but it is understood he had nothing important to communicate.

Secretary Tracy received a cable message from Commander Evans today saying that the Yorktown with the refugees on board would sail from Valparaiso tonight for Callao. This is regarded at the navy department as an indication that affairs are quiet in Chili at present. While Commander Evans was given full discretion, it is taken for granted that he would not leave Valparaiso if there was any necessity for his presence there except in pursuance of orders direct from the navy department.

The warlike tone recently manifested at the navy department has been considerably modified. No step has been taken, however, to undo all that has been so hurriedly done during the past few weeks to put this country on a fighting basis. There is no less activity in the navigation bureau in the preparation and translation of cipher dispatches, and it is evident that the department is spending quite as much money as ever in the transmission of messages over the wires.

A very accurate index of the popular sentiment is obtained through the letters that pour in upon Secretary Tracy from all parts of the country. Whereas ten days ago these indicated the development of a decided war spirit, today there seems to have been a change in the tone, and there is a growing disposition to urge the secretary to a conciliatory course.

THE CHILIAN MESSAGE.

Cabinet Officers in Consultation With the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The president is still deeply engrossed in his message on the Chilian situation. Late this afternoon he called several of his cabinet advisers to his assistance, and they were closeted with him for some time discussing, it is understood, the message to be sent to congress and the varying phases of the Chilian situation. Secretaries Blaine and Elkins came together about 3 o'clock, and shortly afterwards Secretary Tracy and Mr. J. T. Foster, of the state department, arrived. Mr. Foster left early, the other three remaining with the president until nearly 5 o'clock.

One of the subjects discussed by the president and Secretaries Blaine, Tracy and Elkins was the time when the correspondence on the Chilian question shall be sent to congress. Their decision cannot be definitely stated, but it may go in tomorrow. In addition to the correspondence from the state department, the correspondence between the navy department and its officers will also accompany the president's message. This document, it is believed, will comprise 4,000 or 5,000 words. The whole budget will contain, approximately, 150,000 words.

CAPT. SCHLEY AROUSED.

Scathing Review of the Chilian Report.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 20.—Capt. Schley, of the cruiser Baltimore, was shown today the report of the procurator fiscal of Valparaiso, as published this morning. He said: "I am not at all surprised by this report. Such conclusions were rendered necessary to sustain the Chilian conten tions in the case." Captain Schley then went over the report and discussed it in detail. Regarding the rejection by the procurator of the testimony of Langin and Johnson on the ground that their stories did not agree perfectly, the captain said: "Those two men were our strongest witnesses, testifying as they did directly to the shooting of Riggin by soldiers. The court had to find some plea for rejecting their evidence and hit on the fact that they appeared not to have known each other before the riot occurred.

"There is no possible doubt that Riggin was killed by a rifle bullet fired by soldiers, who fired at only six feet distance. The bullet pierced the shirt and neckerchief covering the right shoulder of Johnson, and then struck Riggin in the neck, inflicting a wound, the doctor's say, causing instant death. Blood poured from the wound and covered Johnson's shirt. This shirt was shown to the court, and yet the fiscal states that he rejects Johnson's testimony because there was no blood stains on his sleeve, as there must have been if his story was true. The procurator's statement that no one testified who fired the shots is false, as Johnson and Langin both testified that the soldiers fired them."

MARE ISLAND WORK.

All Hands At Work---Admiral Irwin's Views.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 20.—The force of men at work at Mare Island navy yard s larger than it has been for years. Work no longer ceases at sundown, but is continued by the aid of electric lights until 10 o'clock at night, while the distinction between Sunday and week days has been lost sight of. The most important work is that on the Baltimore. She is lying in the stream with coal barges on each side of her, from which her bunkers are being rapidly filled. This has been going on for three days now and will soon be finished. When she has taken on her full capacity, 1,100 tons, she will be able to steam 7,000 miles without replenishing.

In an interview this morning Admiral Irwin said: "All the Baltimore's repairs are now finished except those to her engines, but she cannot go to sea in less than two weeks. I have received instructions to prepare a dry dock for the Charleston and put her in as soon as she arrives. The monitor Comanche will take her place in dry dock as soon as the Charleston leaves, and have her bottom scraped. In every other respect the Comanche is in first-class condition. I do not believe, however, she will be sent to sea, but will be retained for harbor defense."

The Mohican, a wooden vessel, carrying eight smoothbores and two rifles, has been in perfect order for six weeks and could go to sea any day. She has so far received no orders to leave the yard. Work is also being done on the ship Ranger and the Adams, but they can be of little service. The Omaha and Swatara are laid up and probably will never go to sea again. The double-turreted monitor Monadnock is lying alongside the dock, and some work is being done on her, but her engines are not in and none of her armor is ready. She is practically out of the question as a fighting machine for several months ye .

"FIGHTING BOB."

Commander Evans, Disabled, but on Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The spirited reply of Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, to the notification of the Chilian minister for foreign affairs that he had changed his mind in regard to allowing the refugees to leave Chili unmolested, had made many persons curious to know something about that officer. Commander Evans is called "Fighting Bob," but he is not of the Acres type. He was appointed to the navy from Utah as an acting midshipman in 1860, was made ensign in 1863, master in 1865, and attained his present rank in 1878. He is probably the only officer of the navy in active service who is permanently disabled. One of his legs is bent nearly double, the result of a wound in the knee received during an engagement in the late war.

The story goes that after Commander Evans was wounded he was informed by a surgeon that it would be necessary to amputate his leg. Evans swore he would never submit to the operation, and, according to the account popular about the navy department, he placed a revolver to the surgeon's head and threatened to shoot him if any attempt at amputation was made. The leg was not amputated, but it was so badly injured that it left Commander Evans a cripple for life. He successfully resisted attempts to place him on the retired list, on account of his disability, and served for many years on shore duty. Despite his crippled condition, Commander Evans is a good sailor, and seems to care more for active service than for duty on shore. He stands well up near the head of the list of commanders.

DYNAMITE CRUISER.

The Vesuvius Being Supplied With Projectiles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will be ready for active service in forty days. The delay is occasioned in providing the vessel with projectiles and supplying a thin armor protection along the sides in the wake of the machinery and boilers. The Vesuvius is in commission, and can proceed to sea any day. She has never heretofore been supplied with a full set of shells for her pneumatic guns. The work of providing the Vesuvius with projectiles is in charge of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company, of this city. The company will furnish the Vesuvius with thirty shells, or ten shells to each of the three guns.

The explosive used will be gun cotton. The United States torpedo depot at Newport, R. R., will supply the charges. Two hundred and fifty pounds of gun cotton will be placed in each shell. The Vesuvius is at present at the Brooklyn navy yard. She is commanded by Lieut. Seaton Screoder, and carries a crew of about eighty men. Next to the torpedo boat Cushing, the Vesuvius is the fastest vessel in the United States navy. She has made a mean average of 21.6 knots per hour over a measured course.

NEW VIEW OF IT.

Troops Could Not Be Sent to Chili Fast Enough.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Robert Burnett, a prominent member of the Democratic state committee, who spent two years in Chili, said today: "Twenty thousand soldiers landing on the Chilian coast would amount to comparatively nothing. It would be but a short time before they were either killed or driven away. It would take at least 50,000 soldiers to produce any effect whatever in Chili. The navy is not large enough to carry that number of soldiers there, and they would have to be transported. The cost would be enormous. War ships might bombard Valparaiso, but that is all they could do.

"The Chilians are very rash. There is no race in the world so hot-headed, and it is very difficult to imagine what will come of this affair. I feel quite sure that if war were declared it would be a long time before we could secure a victory. I have no doubt it would come in time, but not before a great many were killed and this country put to a great expense. The cost for a mere start would be $2,000,000."

W. C. T. U. Protest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The following telegram was received today by Miss Frances E. Willard, from Newton Highlands, Mass: "Cannot you collect by telegraph petitions of several hundred thousand women against Chilian war and send to Washington this week?" Already the National W. C. T. U. convention, representing half a million women, had formulated its protest against war, and Miss Willard at once telegraphed for its presentation to President Harrison by a delegation of white ribboners in Washington.

Negotiating for Transports.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—It is stated that the government is negotiating for the purchase of the International Navigation company's steamer Ohio to be used as a transport. A gentleman who is conversant with the matter said this evening: "The fact that negotiations are in progress is true. It will not be known whether the Ohio will be kept here until after Wednesday, her regular sailing day."

Guns for the Columbia.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 20.—Two eight-inch rifled guns are expected to arrive here tomorrow for use at Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia river. There is a large number of mounted guns at the fort, but they are mostly of old style and practically useless. It is expected that similar armament will arrive shortly for Fort Stevens, on the Oregon side.

The Yorktown at Sea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says the United States gunboat Yorktown sailed lost night for Callao, Peru, with the Balmacedist refugees. The latest received from the steamer John Elder is that she is a total loss.

ELLEN IS IN EARNEST.

Mrs. Pollock Making a Stern Fight Against Her Husband at Sioux Falls.

She Refuses to Withdraw for a Large Sum of Filthy Lucre.

A Report That She Was Offered Twelve Thousand Last Night.

Although Penniless, She Will Fight the Case to the Bitter End.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Ellen Pollock, the New York wife of Millionaire Pollock's eldest son Eddie, might with appropriateness call her experience "A tale of woe." Her career from the servant of a millionaire to the wife of his son is full of vicissitudes and disappointments. Young Eddie, who testified yesterday in the trial now in progress that he came to Sioux Falls to live and gain a residence, and not to get a divorce, is fighting for his liberty, but he has found a match in the person of his servant wife. This afternoon she told the court one of the most piteous stories ever related within the walls of a court room. She told how Eddie came rushing into their apartments one morning in New York, declaring that his father had discovered that they were married and

Would Disinherit Him.

He said he would rather die than stand the abuse of his father. "One day," said Mrs. Pollock, "Eddie came to me with his cousin and told me that all was at an end; that his father would give me $10,000 if I would consent to a divorce, but I refused. They wanted our child. Finally I thought that Annie would get better care in their hands, so I allowed her to go to the Pollock home at Nyack, N. Y. I became discouraged, and went to Eddie's father and told him I wanted my baby; that life seemed to be useless and barren without the little one. 'You can go to hell before you can get the child,' was the response of the millionaire. I then saw Eddie and pleaded with him for Annie, but he refused. Then I went to a lawyer, and it was two months before

I Got Annie Back.

"Then she was found in an orphan asylum. She was dressed in rags, and the poor thing had bruises all over her. In January, 1890, I called on Eddie's father. He said to me: 'If you don't give my son cause for a divorce I'll fix you.' I told him I would die first. I was ejected from my rooms because I had no money. I went to Nyack to see my husband, and see if he would not do something. They were living in their big summer residence. It was a beautiful house and had a handsome park. I knocked at the door and the servant told me to go away. I told him I wanted to see my husband. An officer was called by the lackey and I was

Thrown Into a Cab.

"He knocked me against the wheels, and Annie, who was along with me, cried: 'Man, man, don't kill mamma!' We spent that night in prison, and the police in the morning turned me adrift alone, penniless and friendless in the big city. I have been true to my husband, but his father, who believes he is above me, and that because I worked for him as servant I am unfit to be the wife of his son, causes all the trouble. I had just money enough to come to Sioux Falls to fight for my name and rights, and unless I get help I do not know how I will get back." An offer was made last night to Mrs. Pollock of $12,000 if she would withdraw her appearance in the case, but she refused. She is a plucky woman, and, although she has scarcely a dollar, she is a tiger in a divorce suit, and proposes to get her rights.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

Doings of Yesterday's Convention at Owatonna.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., Jan. 20.—Owing to today's fair weather there was a noticeable addition to the attendance on the convention of the state horticultural society. The convention was opened with a discussion of the question box. Committees on small fruits, grapes, and grape diseases and insects gave their reports, followed by several interesting articles on these subjects. Among the best of these were "Small Fruits in Southwestern Minnesota," by Dewain Cook, Windom; "A Woman's Experience With Small Fruits," Mrs. A. B. Underwood, Lake City; "Grape Growing in Minnesota," by M. M. Frisselle, Excelsior. The general subjects for the afternoon session were floriculture and landscape gardening. Reports were read by chairmen of committees on house and greenhouse flowering plants, native flowers, outdoor and new flowering plants and ornamental deciduous trees and shrubs. "Our Native Shrubs" was well handled by Miss Sara M. Manning, Lake City. "Parks for Small Towns," by Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, Minneapolis, and "The Planting and Care of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees," W. M. Berry, superintendent of the park system of Minneapolis, were ably treated. "Progress of Florist Business in the Last Decade," by A. S. Swenson, of St. Paul, closed the afternoon. The evening meeting of both the horticulturists and beekeepers was held in the auditorium of Pillsbury academy. The delegates were entertained by a delightful programme, consisting of exhibitions in dumbbell and Indian club swinging, oration, recitations, and vocal and instrumental musical selections. Following this were addresses by Dr. Ford, principal of Pillsbury academy; President Elliot, of the horticultural society, and G. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis.

Two Faribault Weddings.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBULT, Jan. 20.—Martin Bieter, a prominent business man of this city, was married to Miss Minnie Kaiser, also of this city. J. H. Raridan, of this city, and Miss Kate Kennedy, of Waterville, were married at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Both are prominent young people.

Have a New Editor.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 20.—The directors of the Independent Publishing company at a meeting today decided to employ a new editor, Walter Muir retiring. The company will assume the publication of the paper. The Alliance organ will remain at Grand Forks in-

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair and colder.
Democratic conv'tion hustling continues.
House to have a free silver bill.
Washburn introduces another option bill.
Sensational divorce suit, Sioux Falls.
Politics getting hot at Duluth.
Northwestern building bills passed.
Great Northern Express Co. organized.
Mills will resign everything.
Sawyer and Rusk must pay up.
Gov. Boies is reinaugurated.
Funeral of Prince Albert Victor.
Chilian news is conflicting.
Fearful tale of Russian cruelty.
Supreme court justices criticised.
Secret conference on Briggs case.
Horticulturists meet at Owatonna.
Another rebellion in Rio Janeiro.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

Nervousness was the rule in the Chicago wheat pit yesterday, and fluctuations were very frequent. The close shows a gain, compared with Tuesday's close, of ⅜c for January and February at 88c and 92½c. January and February corn each lost ⅛c at 38⅝c and 39¼c, while May is stationary at 41¼c. January oats lost ¼c at 29¼c. and May stands at 31¼c. A loss of 15c is noted in pork at $11.45 January, and $11.75 May.

The New York stock market was strong and active yesterday, and material gains were made in several stocks, while the general list is better all around. The close was lively and firm.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Havel, Bremen; Rhætia, Hamburg; Wyoming, Liverpool; Mississippi, London.

stead of removing to Hunter, Muir's home. The new deal is expected to go into effect in about a month.

Pierre Misstated It.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 20.—A recent Pierre special states that the removal of the Lower Brule agency has been ordered by the interior department, and that the agency will be moved to a point opposite Rosseau, Hughes county. This is incorrect, as the location of the agency has already been practically decided upon and will be fully forty miles from Pierre, instead of sixteen, as the dispatch from there states. None of the officials of the Indian office in this vicinity have any information of the early removal of the agency. Before the agency can be removed, it will first be necessary to secure an appropriation for the purpose, and no appropriation has yet been made.

St. Paul Man Married.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 20.—The marriage of Harry P. Fitch, of St. Paul, and Miss Jennie H. Cook, of St. Paul Park, was solemnized at the Presbyterian church this evening at 5 o'clock, Rev. R. M. Donaldson officiating. Miss Grace E. Scott, of this city, acted as bridesmaid, and Ralph L. Slocum, of St. Paul, best man. A reception followed at the residence of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fitch. The newly wedded couple are highly esteemed and have the best wishes of a host of friends. They will take up a permanent residence in St. Paul.

Minnesota Beekeepers.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., Jan. 20.—J. P. West, of Hastings, opened the third annual convention of the Minnesota beekeepers this morning. An essay by William Urie, on "How to Raise the Most Prolific and Profitable Queens," was followed by a general discussion of the subject. The afternoon session was opened by the president's annual address, followed by an essay by C. C. Aldrich on "The Best Way to Market Honey." The discussion on "What Shall We Do for the Columbian Exposition?" was led by William Urie.

State Farmers' Institute.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Jan. 20.—The state farmers' institute closed its two days' session this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The attendance was larger than ever before, in spite of the extremely cold weather, as the thermometer registered about 35 deg below zero on its opening session at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Today the ladies flocked to the hall to devour the knowledge that was so freely dispensed to their husbands, and were delighted and benefited by the cooking school under Miss Shephard, which proved a leading feature.

Very Low of La Grippe.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., Jan. 20.—Postmaster J. C. Frost, the veteran Democrat, has been confined to his bed for nearly a week with la grippe, and yesterday it took a bad turn, and he became unconscious. It is reported he is a little easier today, but as he is very old (seventy-six) his recovery is a matter of grave doubt.

For Freely Using the Rod.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., Jan. 20.—Thomas Trussel, a graduate of the state university, who has been teaching the district school across the river at Champlin, has been forced to resign by the board of education because he whipped the children too promiscuously. He is succeeded by a Mr. Lynch.

Bank Director Injured.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Jan. 20.—While driving this afternoon William Davidson, who is a director in the First National bank of this place, was thrown out of his vehicle heavily to the ground. When picked up he was found to be unconscious. He had no bones broken, but was hurt internally. He will recover.

Farm Mortgages Released.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 20.—The register of deeds of this county furnishes a statement showing that between Oct. 1, 1891, and the 15th inst. over $62,000 in mortgages were released on the county records and only $25,000 new mortgages filed. The most of this amount was released in case of farm mortgages.

Burned Beyond Recognition.

Special to the Globe.

CARLTON, Minn., Jan. 20.—The body of an unknown man was found in the woods today by George H. Merwin, a trapper and hunter, two miles south of Cromwell. The body has doubtless been there since last fall, as fire has burned it beyond recognition.

RIO JANEIRO REBELS.

The Brazilian Capital Once More the Scene of Intense Excitement.

Prisoners Mutiny and Seize Three Forts With Little Trouble.

Troops and Men-of-War Put in Action to Subdue the Insurgents,

Who Quit Fighting in Short Order, Surrender and Are Locked Up.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—After a season of comparative tranquillity, this city has again become violently disturbed, and the citizens have been thrown into a state of excitement approaching the feeling which prevailed here during the uprisings which resulted in the dethronement and banishment of the late Dom Pedro and the overthrow and retirement to private life of the dictator, Gen. da Fonseca.

The trouble began yesterday evening, when 160 prisoners confined for various offenses in Fort Santa Cruz, on the east side of the entrance to the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and two miles south of the city, mutinied and succeeded in overpowering and disarming the guards and soldiers stationed at the place. Emboldened by their success, the prisoners resolved to extend their scope of operations.

Captured Two Forts.

Armed with the weapons taken from their former guards, they advanced upon Forts Pico and Lage, overcame the soldiers on duty and took possession of the two forts and all the munitions of war which they contained. Flushed by their victories, the prisoners, after perfecting all their arrangements for guarding the forts against the attacks which they knew the government would surely make to dislodge them, boldly demanded the restoration to power of the deposed dictator, Gen. da Fonseca.

The government officials, when they became aware of the gravity of the situation, hurried all their available forces to the scene of the uprising. The troops were so placed as to surround the forts held by the rebles on the land side, while the Brazilian war ships which were in the vicinity were stationed so as to guard the side of the forts which faced on the harbor. The rebels were very defiant and kept up a desultory fire while the government forces were making preparations for the attack. The insurgents, however, were evidently

Without Discipline

or organization, and the shots fired from the forts were ill directed, and did no harm to the troops. Matters continued in this state until this forenoon, when the arrangements for taking the forts by storm were perfected. The order to advance on the rebels was at length given, and the troops at once moved on to the attack, while the guns of the war vessels in the harbor began to thunder forth and hurl their death-dealing shells through the air. The efforts of the soldiers were directed against Fort Pico. They made a combined grand assault on the works, and, after a show of resistance by the rebels the troops carried the fort, and the government was again placed in possession. In the meantime gunboats were bombardinff Fort Santa Cruz, and so effective was their work that the rebels were soon forced to throw down their arms and

Surrendered in a Body

to the authorities. The troops eventually obtained possession of all the forts which had been seized, and the prisoners, after their brief and intensely exciting period of freedom, were again placed in cells and a strong guard was detailed to watch over them to prevent a repetition of the stirring scenes which followed their outbreak from the fort.

The leader of the rebels, when he saw that further resistence was useless, and knowing the fate which would undoubtedly befall him should he be captured, resolved to take his own life, and when the soldiers reached the place where he had been fighting they found his dead body lying on the ground.

The firing during the attack on the forts was plainly heard throughout the city and caused the greatest consternation among the residents. Many timid persons sought places of safety until the fighting had ceased, and a number of storekeepers and others closed their places of business and securely bolted and barred their doors and windows.

DIVORCE REFORM.

Favorable Report Made on Its Progress.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the National Divorce Reform league was held here to-day. The most interesting feature was the annual report of the corresponding seretary, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL. D., which was an exhaustive survey of the work of the past year and the present status of the reform. He reported that the work of the league is now favorably known in foreign countries; that six states, containing over one-fourth the population of this country, have created commissions to promote uniform legislation upon marriage and divorce, while an appeal has been made to all the states—more than one-third of the whole—whose legislatures hold biennial sessions this winter for similar commissions; that reform movements have been begun in the extreme West and some beneficial checks have been adopted. The report makes numerous elaborate recommendations for furthering the work.

Rev. Alvani Hovey, LL. D., of Newton Centre, was elected president; Nathaniel Shipman, LL. D., of Hartford, Conn., first vice president; Seth Low, president of Columbia college, second vice president; Samuel W. Dike, of Auburndale, secretary; William G. Benedict, of Boston, treasurer.

DR. BRIGGS' CASE.

Secret Conference on Report to General Assembly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The directors of the Union Theological seminary of this city met the conference committee appointed by the general assembly at Detroit in October last in the seminary this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to determine what report the committee shall make to the next general assembly in regard to the transfer of Prof. Briggs from the chair of Hebrew to that of Biblical theology. The conference was behind closed doors and all information was refused to the press. It is expected that Chairman Patton will read a report and deliver an address at the meeting called for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.