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VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1892. NO. 29.

FEELS BETTER NOW.

Having Unloaded Its Chilian Anxiety, the Government Smiles Once More.

Not a Glimmer of Chance for War With the Little Southern Republic.

All-Round Congratulations Over the Settlement of the Controversy.

Preparations for the War Which Never Came Cost About $2,000,000.

[Chilian Correspondence on Eighth Page.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There was a decided feeling of relief manifested at the capitol today. It was really not necessary that senators and representatives should say,as all who were seen did, that the news that the controversy over the Chilian trouble had terminated peacefully and with credit to the United States, was a source of gratification to them. That fact was evident to the eye in the manner of the men and the ease with which the business in each branch of congress dropped naturally into its usual routine. The conversation among members of the house of representatives, when it turned to the subject which, for the past week, had been uppermost in their thoughts, related not, as formerly, to the prospect of strife, but to the way in which the people would view the message of the president Monday coming so shortly before the announcement of the concession by Chili of all that the United States could ask. The Democrats were nearly of one mind as to this question, but the stories they told having more or less relevancy to the situation were more interesting than the utterances designed for the public. The Republicans who expressed opinions to be quoted generally thought that the action of the president had brought about

The Satisfactory Response

received and commended his course. What was said with the knowledge that it might be published was generally in the same strain and expressive of the gratification felt at the outcome. The cablegram from Santiago and the subsequent confirmation of it by the dispatch from Washington published yesterday morning had prepared public men in a great measure for the announcement contained in the president's message today, but nevertheless it was apparent to the spectators in the galleries that the president's expressions of satisfaction with the present condition of the matter and his statement that there is now no need of a grant of special powers from congress was welcome intelligence to the senate and the house. The message was first received in the senate. After the presidential message and the cablegram from Mr. Egan had been read, Senator Sherman expressed the sentiment of the senate when he said that all would join in congratulation upon the honorable settlement of the controversy. Senators who were seen after the reading of the papers had no special comment to make other than that they regarded the controversy as practically settled and that they thought the answer of Chili had removed the irritation between the two governments. They said that the answer was very straightforward and candid, and that there was nothing more that the United States could demand. It was regarded as a

Complete and Unequivocal

response. The belief in the senate heretofore has not been that the probabilities of war were very great. Several Democratic senators criticised the action of the president in sending his message to congress before Chili's reply had been received. The statement in the president's message that no special powers from congress are needed is, of course, interpreted to mean that nothing remains to be done for the present by congress, and is taken to indicate a probability of arbitration, and that Chili's offer to settle the matter in our own supreme court will not be availed of. In this event no action is needed by congress with reference to determining the details of the method of settlement of the matter of reparation or indemnity—the work of bringing the controversy through to a final adjustment being one with which the diplomatic service is fully competent, under the law and the constitution, to deal. Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said this afternoon that no further action on the subject will be taken by the committee for the present at least—if at all. He considered the trouble as virtually settled. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, also a member of the committee, said that he had never believed that there would be war, and that he did not think a great many persons thought so. The committee did not meet today, it being felt that there was no occasion for daily conference, as had been the case since the receipt of the president's message. Public men have been repeatedly interviewed on the controversy during the last week, and there have been so many rapid changes in the situation, making those interviews frequently out of date and inappropriate a few hours later, that there was a natural disinclination today to discuss the affair at length or to do more than express gratification at the result.

Uncle Sam Was Ready.

It was openly admitted at the navy department today, now that there is no longer any reason for concealment, that this government was fully prepared to enforce its demands against Chili in case they had not been secured by the more pacific method of negotiation through diplomatic channels. The entire available naval force has been concentrated so as to be able to make an almost concerted attack on Chilian ports. The Pacific squadron, consisting of the San Francisco, Charleston, Baltimore, Boston and Yorktown, would have been speedily reinforced by the South Atlantic squadron now at Montevideo, consisting of the Chicago, Atlanta, Bennington and Essex, and the Philadelphia and Concord of the North Atlantic squadron. The two last-named vessels are now on their way to Montevideo. The Concord arrived at Bahia today, and the Philadelphia is probably beyond that port on her way to Montevideo. Should she touch at Bahia it is probable that she and the Concord will be ordered back to the West Indies. The Miantonomah, Newark and Vesuvius, also, were held in reserve for possible war service. At the same time great stores of coal, ammunition and provisions have been forwarded on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, so that the fleet should be amply supplied in case foreign ports should be closed to them. Arrangements had been made for the immediate use of a number of transports and auxiliary cruisers, and the steamship Ohio was to be fitted out at Boston as a repair ship. Four steamships were chartered from the Earn-Line Steamship company, laden with coal and sent to Montevideo. It is believed that one of them has already reached Montevideo, and that the others will arrive there in a short time. These vessels were to be used as colliers and would ply between the naval fleet and home ports. The steamer Benito had been chartered for similar service on the Pacific coast and other arrangements made so as to secure a delivery of 10,000 tons of coal a month at a point convenient for the naval vessel. It was contemplated to make an early seizure of a Chilian port for use as a base of supplies. These preparations entailed great expense, roughly estimated at about $2,000,000. The foregoing estimate includes coal, the additional expense attending the pushing of work on vessels now under contract and the extra work at the different yards and shops. The order of officers and men to the Ohio has been revoked and the work of fitting her out suspended. The department will now be busy for a long time undoing many of its preparations and restoring the naval establishment to its usual basis.

BALMACEDISTS CROWING.

They Think the Chilian Government Without Backbone.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Santiago correspondent says there is intense excitement in that city and much anxiety is felt as to the reply of the United States to the note sent by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pereira in reply to the ultimatum. Nothing else has been discussed in the clubs or on the streets for the past twenty-four hours. The supporters of the Balmacedist government are crowing over the manner in which this matter has been conducted by the present government, and are doing all they can to inflame the people.

In Valparaiso the matter is being discussed in a calmer manner, merchants and bankers there generally believing that a peaceful settlement of the pending difficulty will be reached. Intense excitement prevails over the entire country, and telegrams from Iquique and from the North and South province are arriving asking if the difficulty has been settled.

In Santiago and Valparaiso the papers print the wildest stories relative to the ultimatum, La Union being especially bitter, calling upon the people to stand together and uphold the honor of the country. La Union says in regard to the story current that the United States would require a salute of the stars and stripes: "Our noble sailors would prefer sinking to the bottom of the sea rather than to salute the Yankee flag." It is regarded as strange that the exact terms of Chili's reply are not generally known, and it is thought that the papers are keeping them back. La Union prints a letter from an Englishman advising the severance of all diplomatic and consular relations with the United States. A majority of the intelligent people, however, will look upon the withdrawal of the demand of the government for the recall of Minister Egan and in regard to an apology with favor.

Judge Foster promises that he will finish the cases by Friday. There is talk of trouble having arisen between Chili and Argentina on the question of delimination, the Chilian commissioners saying that Argentina wants ports on the Pacific side of the Patagonian territory, which Chili is unwilling to grant.

CHILIANS ARE ANXIOUS

To Know if Pereira's Propositions Are Acceptable.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 28, via Galveston.—There is a much quieter feeling here than was evident yesterday and during the past few days. The Chilian officials, however, continue to express surprise at the ultimatum forwarded from President Harrison.

The Associated press correspondent in this city today had an interview with one of the most prominent officials of the Chilian foreign office. The correspondent was courteously met, and the conversation was free and cordial.

In the course of the interview it was shown very plainly that the foreign office would not say in a direct manner that Minister Montt had been deceived or had been misled by any note or word received by him from the American secretary of state; but it was evident that the official thought so. He said that Mr. Blaine had all along given Montt to understand that a settlement of the serious controversy between the two republics was being reduced, and that Mr. Blaine a month ago had proposed a submission to arbitration of the outrageous assault upon the men from the United States steamer Baltimore, and had also agreed to accept Senor Montt's terms for the withdrawal of the Matta telegram. It is asserted here that Minister Egan informed the Chilian government a week ago that the questions at issue were being settled. Mr. Egan has declared that he said nothing of the kind.

On the night of the reception of the ultimatum from the president of the United States, a cablegram was received here from Minister Montt advising the Chilian government to stand firm,as all was favorable in Washington. There is intense anxiety here as to the outcome of the situation. Everyone, from the highest in official station to the most humble citizen, wishes to know if America accepts the terms of Chili's reply to President Harrison's ultimatum.

ALL DOWN ON EGAN.

Britishers Blame the Irishman Very Cordially.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Murat Halstead returned this morning from Europe in the Majestic, after a two months' visit abroad. Speaking of the Chilian embroglio Mr. Halstead said: "I was in London for some weeks, and during that time saw and talked with parliamentarians and others on the Chilian question. They have been told that it is all Egan's fault, and they do not believe anything else. They talk about Egan being an Irishman with only sense enough to be a free trader. I replied to this that I did not see that Egan had done any harm in the Chilian affair, and asked them for specifications. Then they talked of nitrate speculations, and they do not seem to have anything else to offer in the way of argument."

Marie Decca Married.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mary Sanders Johnston, widely known as Marie Decca, the prima donna, was quietly married in this city today to Francis L. Chrisman, her manager. An element of sensation is given to the affair by the fact that she had ordered her trousseau for her marriage to a wealthy citizen of Richmond, Va., who, however, insisted on her leaving the stage, hence a broken engagement.

RAVENS IS PRESIDENT

The National Alliance Convention Elects the Washington Man.

Powers Had No Chance, but Nebraska Gets the Secretary Treasurer.

Large Delinquency in Dues and a Deficit Alleged to Be Shown.

Important Trade Matters in Hand by the Convention at Washington.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Farmers' Alliance national convention resumed its secret session this morning. The forenoon was devoted to the reading of the annual report of the secretary and treasurer, and the annual address of President Powers. The former is understood to have showed a large delinquency in the dues, and a deficit. The president's address reviewed the problems which face the Alliance, and treated of the subtreasury, postal savings bank and state telegraph schemes, labor, trusts, monopolies, prohibition and the Alliance as a force in politics. He also handled the several mooted plans of coalescence with other organizations. The election of officers took place this afternoon, and President Powers, of Nebraska, did not get enough votes for a third term. D. F. Ravens, of Washington, had far superior strength. On the caucus ballot the vote stood: Ravens, 70; Powers, 53. Nebraska thereupon conceded Powers' defeat, and moved to make the caucus nomination unanimous. This was done forthwith. There was nothing to prevent harmony in the vice-presidential elections, and the list was selected by acclamation,as follows: Illinois, A. E. Bronson; Minnesota, J. J. Furlong; Indiana, W. A. Kelsay; Pennsylvania, G. W. Moore; Nebraska, O. G. Hull; Iowa, J. H. Sanders; Washington, D. E. Hedges; Ohio, W. H. Likena.

Rumors of Discord

had been floating around in regard to the office of secretary and treasurer, and when the old incumbent, August Post, of Iowa, was nominated, the cry went up that he had been hobnobbing with the Republicans, and that his ability could not redeem that fault. Adolphe d'Allemand, of Nebraska, was nominated, and the first ballot stood: Post, 58; d'Allemand, 62. The Iowa men, seeing that Post was practically beaten, held a consultation, but decided to try a second ballot. d'Alleman gained seven on the second ballot and Post stuck at 58. Then Iowa nominated W. E. Bell and Ohio nominated Mr. Baldwin. The result was that Post got no votes; Bell,48; Baldwin,5; d'Allemand, 69, and Nebraska fell to cheering its new secretary and treasurer. G. E. Lawrence, of Ohio, was elected lecturer, and W. E. Bell, of Iowa, first assistant lecturer without opposition. But Mrs. Julia Pratt, of Nebraska, wanted to be second assistant lecturer and G. M. Brown, of Pennsylvania, opposed her. Brown was elected by 108 votes to 14. The committee on education was then selected. It is constituted as follows: Nebraska, Mrs. J. A. Pratt; Iowa, P. H. Donlan; Ohio, Joshua Crawford; Illinois, Milton George; Washington, J. C. Van Patton. The auditing committee is made up as follows: Iowa, H. B. Barnes; Illinois, A. S. Brewer; Ohio, R. B. McCammon. After the election the discussion upon the question of sending delegates to the St. Louis conference of industrial organizations came up, and proceeded with great earnestness.

W. M. Moore, of Pennsylvania, introduced an amendment that the sending of delegates should in no wise commit the Alliance to affiliation with the new party. Another amendment was tacked on to put it in the hands of each state delegation to decide whether or not it would be represented at St. Louis or not. Both these amendments carried after bellicose discussion ,and the resolution as amended was adopted. Then the state delegates went into star chamber consultations. Iowa sent in majority and minority reports and the minority, sixteen of the delegates, attempted to filibuster sufficiently to get the whole pro rata representation. This attempt failed.

Nebraska stood a unit for representation in the St. Louis meeting, and Iowa was almost solidly opposed to anything of the kind. There were four Iowans, however, who stood out for representation. All the rest of the states in the Alliance were inclined to look askance at the idea. The Alliance was still in session after midnight.

Donnelly Balked.

This is how the states responded,with the delegates to the St. Louis meeting which each might command: Ohio was entitled to four delegates, but refused to have a finger in the pie. Iowa had seven, and on the strength of the minority report three delegates will be sent under protest of the majority. Nebraska was a unit, and it will send eight delegates, its pro rata. Pennsylvania refused to send its two delegates; Indiana had four and sent none; Washington, with one delegate to command, washed her hands of the whole matter.

Illinois refused to send even a single one of her five, and Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, notwithstanding, absolutely refused to countenance the St. Louis convention by sending its one delegate. The total result is that only eleven delegates out of thirty-four will go to St. Louis. The understanding of the other delegates is that the Alliance is simply an educational institution. The discussion of the resolutions, of which there were about a score, went on into the early morning.

TRADE LEGISLATION.

Important Subjects Discussed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The national board of trade today devoted some time to the discussion of the question of a uniform bill of lading. A resolution was finally adopted requesting congress to amend the interstate commerce law by establishing a uniform bill of lading for interstate commerce, involving the liability of carriers as established by common and statutory law. The next matter taken up was a resolution approved by the board of trade of Chicago, which, while recognizing the justice of the charge imposed by the railroad companies for the use of their cars when not promptly unloaded, says that it is also due to the customers that when the goods are not promptly delivered that the railroad should be responsible to their consignee for delay. It was provided that congress examine this question with the view of making such amendments to the interstate commerce act as will probably protect the rights of the business community. After debate the resolution, slightly modified, was adopted.

A resolution in favor of the enactment by congress of what is popularly known as the tonnage bill or some other similar measure was then taken up and discussed at length. A resolution was offered by Mr. Laren, of Milwaukee, which recites that while the evils resulting from excessive trading in agricultural and other products of the country is recognized, and any measure, calculated to restrict such trading within legitimate limits is favored, which would not seriously interfere with the necessary facilities for handling the immense crops of the country, yet any legislation is deprecated which lays a tax upon, or interferes in any way with the freedom of commercial transactions in such products whether for immediate or future delivery. The resolution further states that the adoption of what is known as the Butterworth bill would cause irreparable injury to the business and agricultural interest of the country. Placed on the calendar.

Finally the resolution in favor of the enactment of the tonnage bill or some similar measure was adopted without amendment by a vote of 42 to 13. The Mississippi river and its improvements came up in the form of a resolution from the St. Louis merchants' exchange requesting that congress consider and make an appropriation for the needs of the Mississippi river, independent of the regular river and harbor appropriation bill. The resolution was presented by Gov. Stanard. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, thought that the resolution was not sufficiently broad in scope, and presented a second resolution which he said was not in any way meant to antagonize the first one. It asked that the Mississippi river be the care of the federal government, not only in its aspect as a great highway for commerce, but as to the restraining of its flood waters from being a terror to the people living in its valley. He deemed the separate appropriation to be at present impracticable, though he would like to see it granted, and thought the river would have a better chance in the general bill. Both resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A resolution of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, urging upon the attention of congress the matter of improvements to the channels and water communications through the great lakes by increasing the minimum depth of the channels; the re-establishment of the lighthouses, etc., was adopted, as was also a resolution calling upon congress to promptly appropriate money to continue and complete the census work.

Other business transacted by the board was the adoption of resolutions favoring the passage of a uniform bill of lading law; a resolution asking congress to look into the question of demurrage charges; a resolution of the Portland (Or.) chamber of commerce, urging measures to establish and foster closer trade relations with Asiatic countries bordering on the Pacific ocean; a resolution that congress be memorialized to provide for commercial relations with neighboring countries on the principles of reciprocity; a resolution appointing a committee to arrange for a conference in Chicago during the world's fair looking to the formation of an international board of trade; and a resolution in favor of the establishment of a United States naval reserve. Two resolutions, one from the New York board of trade and transportation and the other from the Chicago board of trade, having for their object the amendment of the emigration laws, were referred to a committee to embody them, with modifications, in one resolution and to report tomorrow.

WATTERSON IN LINE.

He Will Support Any Ticket Nominated.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.—The presence of Hon. Henry Watterson in the city today was signalized by the passage of the highly eulogistic joint resolution of the two houses of the Mississippi legislature inviting Mr. Waterson to address the legislature in the representatives' hall. A joint committee waited upon Mr. Watterron at the hotel and conducted him to the capitol, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the legislature and many citizens.

In his remarks Mr. Watterson said that the Democratic party in congress is practically united upon the issue of tariff reform, and that would undoubtedly be the keynote to the present situation of congress and the leading issue of the coming presidential campaign. He expressed no preferences as between individua Democrats, but declared that whatever ticket the coming national Democratic convention nominates will receive his hearty support. Mr. Watterson lectured tonight before a large and brilliant audience.

Gov. Stone has received a telegram from Hon. Grover Cleveland dated New Iberia, La., Jan. 28, in response to his telegram of Jan. 27, conveying the intelligence that the legislature had by joint resolution invited him to visit the capitol as the guest of Mississippi. Mr. Cleveland regrets exceedingly that it is impossible for him to accept the courteous invitation.

CAMDEN AND FAULKNER.

West Virginia Senatorial Contest to Be a Hot One.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28.—The Democratic state committee met at Parkersburg today and decided to hold the state convention to nominate candidates for governor and other state officers at Parkersburg July 27. June 1 was selected as the day on which the congressional district convention will meet to elect delegates to the national convention at Chicago. It was developed at today's meeting that Ex-Senator J. Camden is a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Faulkner, and the latter gentleman, who was present, also announced himself as a candidate for re-election. Prominent politicians are looking for a repetition of the contest between the Camden and anti-Camden factions, who came near disrupting the Democratic party in this state in 1888, as the senatorial contest is likely to absorb quite as much attention among Democrats as the matter of carrying the state for the Democratic presidential candidate. The leaders today expressed themselves as confident of their ability to carry the state despite the unprecedented fight they are expecting the Republicans to make.

Abbott's Mistake.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—A cable dispatch to the Globe says: The changes in the Dominion cabinet have fallen short of the hopes cherished in Canadian circles and all who had expected Mr. Abbott to act boldly and infuse fresh blood into the cabinet are much disappointed to find Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Haggart and Mr. Carling still retained. The opinion is virtually unanimous that Mr. Abbott has committed a great error.

SPORT FOR SAWYERS.

Northwestern Lumbermen Have a Merry Time on Their Trip North.

A Minstrel Company and a Donkey Add Materially to the Gayety.

Duluth's Board of Trade Jumps on Washburn's Anti-Option Bill.

Eau Claire Society Gets Excited Over a Six-Months-Old Wedding.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 28.—The Northwestern Lumbermen's association, 300 strong, arrived here this evening on schedule time, and a jollier crowd it would be hard to imagine. They were met this morning at Sturgeon Lake by a delegation of local lumbermen, who had left Duluth at 8 a. m., consisting of Charles A. Duncan and D. A. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Brewer & Co.; W. S. Conklin ana T. B. Dickens, of the Mitchell & McClure Lumber company, R. G. Borland, Z. D. Scott and D. E. Holston, of Scott & Holston Lumber company; W. P. Peck, of Peck & Son; W. R. Peyton, of Peyton, Kimball & Barber; Giles Gilbert, of the Olean Land company; Judge Page Morris, Dwight Woodbridge, F. G. Stevens, A. B. Chapin, L. T. Stevens, C. T. Leland and W. E. Magner. On the way down the Duluth delegation was joined by a number of prominent citizens of that place headed by W. B. Allen, of the C. N. Nelson Lumber company. Arriving at Cloquet' a troupe of traveling minstrels gave a rehearsal of the piece which was given in the evening at the Temple opera house.

The Cloquet People

entertained the visitors royally. George S.Shaw,of the Cloquet Lumber company, threw open his private residence and gave them a splendid supper,which was followed by speeches and toasts. Another portion of the party continued on to the camps of the Nelson Lumber company several miles up the river, where they were treated to an elaborate dinner, prepared by State Senator Allen, of the C. N. Nelson Lumber company. And how they did eat. They devoured everything in sight. They returned to Cloquet at 4:30 o'clock. Here a most amusing incident took place. Ed Shevlin, of the Hall and Ducey Lumber company, bought a snow-white donkey, paying $30 for the brute, and brought him along on the train to Duluth. Upon their arrival here one of the crowd mounted Mr. Donkey and rode at the head of the procession. Upon their arrival at the Spalding, both driver and donkey walked right into the hotel and up to the desk, where both registered. The donkey had crooked legs, ears two feet long, and walked with a painful limp. At White Bear lake, it should be stated, the excursionists were met by Vice President Clough, of the St. Paul & Duluth road, and a party of twenty-five St. Paul lumbermen. There were also in the party E. L. Brown, master of transportation, and L. S. Miller, assistant general manager of the road. The new union depot at this place was illuminated

From Roof to Platform

in honor of the occasion. After the arrival at the Spalding a fine supper was served. The entertainment at the Temple opera house, by the "United Mastodon Minstrel company," was given before an immense audience. To say that it was a success is to express it very faintly.The clever local hits,the fine singing and the general jollity that prevailed resulted in convulsing the audience with roar upon roar of laughter. After the show a grand banquet was given at the Spalding by the local lumbermen. The usual toasts and after-dinner speeches were indulged in, but they could hardly be called usual, for every speech was original, which added to the general good time. Duluth never was honored by a more good-natured, lively crowd of jolly good fellows. Her doors are thrown wide open with her usual hospitality, and the people are doing all in their power to entertain the guests. The latter, however, are in turn entertaining the people. The whole affair has been exceedingly well managed and there has not been a single hitch in the programme. Tomorrow morning the guests will take a trip about the city and in the afternoon will go to West Superior. The donkey will go, too.

JUMP ON WASHBURN'S BILL.

The Measure Distasteful to the Duluth Board of Trade.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Jan. 28.—The directors of the Duluth board of trade adopted the following resolution today:

That the abolition of dealing in futures of farm products would result in narrow markets, confined to few traders. As a rule, board and general markets, while narrowing the range of fluctuations, tend to a higher level of price of all products. Producers are compelled to seek purchasers. Any cause tending to lessen the number of buyers will have a tendency to consolidate them and result in a lower range of prices, allowing the buyers a wider margin of profits, especially where they must provide for possible deliveries, which cannot be guarded against by sales of futures. As a rule, speculative traders buy futures and not the cash product, and these purchasers constitute the main support of the market at all times. The prosperity of members of all commercial bodies, and of the whole country, is involved in the prosperity of the producer, and we believe the abolition of dealing in futures would result in immense injury to all commercial interests and a financial panic, while trade might be adapting itself to new conditions; the entire purchasing interests would be placed in the power of comparatively few millers, who would fix prices to allow them a sure margin—no matter how great a decline might occur. We also believe the dealing in futures would only be transferred from the United States to foreign countries. The countries, being consumers, are naturally interested in lower prices. As the price of futures sets a value on cash products, the foreigners would fix a much lower range of prices for all farm products.

Basing our requests upon the foregoing reasons we respectfully ask the United States senate and house of representatives to defeat any bill having in view the suppression of dealing in futures of farm products.

The secretary of the board is hereby requested to transmit to our representatives in congress a copy of the foregoing, and to ask their assistance in preventing the passage of the Washburn bill, or any other measure having a like object in view.

WED ON THE QUIET.

A Hudson Wedding Stirs Up Eau Claire.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 28.—Andrew J. Sheridan, of this city, a prominent young society man, and connected with a leading lumber company, was married on the 20th of July last at Hudson to Miss Lulu Davis, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. The romance of the affair is that no one but the bride and groom knew of it till this morning. Miss Davis was visiting her sister in the city last summer, when she met Sheridan. It was a case of love at first sight. They went to Hudson and were married, and immediately after the ceremony the bride went straight back to her home in Missouri. There she remained with her mother, who is a widow. She returned to Eau Claire last night and joined her husband at a leading hotel. They will remain in Eau Claire. The bride's mother was notified today of the state of affairs, and will, it is said, not withhold her approval of the match. The groom is a brother of Col. John H. Sheridan, formerly of Madison, Wis., now of Saginaw, Mich. A great flutter in social circles has been created.

THE AUSTIN CARNIVAL.

It Is Proceeding in Fine Shape—Traveling Men's Day.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Jan. 28.—This was traveling men's day at the carnival. The Western Traveling Men's association, whose headquarters are at Austin, held their annual meeting in the forenoon. In the afternoon there were parades, music and fun. In the evening occurred the industrial parade. All clubs were in the parade, in addition to hundreds of industrial and mercantile displays, floats and transparencies. There were four brass bands, including the famous Third Ward Ladies' Cornet band. The traveling men swelled the number of people in the parade to about 1,000. A large quantity of fireworks was shot off, and the ice castle was finely illuminated. The programme of the day concluded with a grand firemen's ball at the armory.

Friday is called Visitors' day. Large delegations will attend from all towns surrounding. Rochester will be here with a special train carrying 400 uniformed people, to take part in the carnival. Albert Lea promises to be present 150 strong. Mason City, Cresco, Spring Valley, Owatonna and other cities adjacent will send large delegations. The grand club parade in the evening will be attended by thousands of uniformed people, and it will be a grand pageant of glittering beauty. The residences and business houses will be beautifully decorated, and the streets illuminated in fine style. Music and fireworks will enliven the scene, and it promises to be grand and beautiful. At 9 o'clock the ice castle will be stormed by the immense forces with Roman candles. Several hundred men will take part in the storming, and it will be grand and complete. After the storming there will be a grand ball at the armory, to which visiting guests are invited. Music by the celebrated Italian band of Dubuque. There will also be an editorial banquet after the storming, which will be attended by visiting editors and notables from other cities. The entire programme of the carnival is complete, and will be carried out in grand style.

NOT NECESSARILY FOR HILL.

The North Star Clubs Are for the Democratic Nominee.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., Jan. 28.—Your correspondent interviewed R. J. Bell, president of the North Star Association of Clubs, in this village, in regard to the Kallstead article which appeared in the GLOBE on the 23d, regarding the working of that party in the interests of D. B. Hill, and he informed him that he was in close intimacy with leading members of that association, and he had as yet heard no talk in that regard. He stated that he was a Cleveland man,and that so was the gentleman from Owatonna; that the objects and principles of the association have been set down in the circulars issued to the Democracy of the state, and should receive some weight in the mind of Kallstead, as against the opinion of his informant, whom he claims is an active and leading politician. He says the North Star association does not believe in bossism, and that whoever is nominated on the Democratic ticket can expect the support of that association, though it must be conceded, he says, that Hill is a growing factor and a possible presidential nominee by the party, and the Democratic party of this country must be prepared to accept the nominee, whoever he may be, with the best possible grace.

NORTH DAKOTA GRAIN.

The Yield the Past Year Was Very Large.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 28.—Official estimates from the office of Commissioner of Agriculture Helgesen gives the following figures as to the total crop of North Dakota for the year 1891:

Wheat—Total acreage for the state, 2,865,502 acres; average yield for the state, 22.58 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 64,713,328.

Oats—Total acreage, 420,224; average yield, 42.54 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised in the state, 17,875,528.

Barley—Total acreage, 143,368; average yield, 36.76 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised in the state, 5,270,685.

Flax—Total acreage, 106,613; average yield, 11.64 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 1,241,018.

Rye—Total acreage, 11,898; average yield, 26.05 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 865,593.

Potatoes—Total acreage, 19,556; average yield, 178.61 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 3,494,801.

Corn—Total acreage, 35,693; average yield, 24.25 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 865,593.

SHOT IN THE LEG.

Intense Excitement Over a Shower of Lead.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 28.—The street fight yesterday between F. B. Ireland, city editor of the Capital, and Don C. Hall, the actor, was followed up today by a shooting scrape. Hall's brother sprang upon Ireland when they met on the street and attempted to beat him, but Ireland drew a revolver and fired three shots, one passing through Hall's leg and another grazing his back. The combatants were separated after a struggle, and intense excitement prevailed. It is regarded as a nasty scrape, and as Don C. Hall and his troupe are to play here further developments are awaited, though it is likely the trouble will now go to the courts. Public sympathy is divided between the two.

Mortgage on Tin Mines.

HERMOSA, S. D., Jan. 28.—An immense mortgage, covering sixty-four pages of finely written parchment paper, is being placed upon the records of Remington county. It is given by the HarneyPeak Tin Mining Company(Limited) of London, for £1,000,000 and is signed by Lord Thurlow and several other distinguished foreign gentlemen. The loan is made for the purpose of further prosecuting the development of the company's extensive tin properties in Custer and Remington counties.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

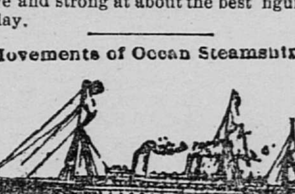
Weather—Fair and colder.
The trouble with Chili over.
Lumbermen enjoy themselves.
Eau Claire has social sensation.
Duluth is against the Washburn bill.
"Soo" rate war to begin Monday.
Strange cause for Memphis murder.
Fun in the house of representatives.
The senate talks about reciprocity.
Burglars are working Iowa.
Watterson will support any Democrat.
Shooting scrape at Pierre.
Inside facts on convention fight.
Report of game and fish commission.
Twin City fruit men combine.
The Austin carnival a great success.
Spanish strikers cowed by cannon.
Locomotive kills five men, Pennsylvania.
No more high buildings in Chicago.
Fargo man inherits $40,000.
Figures on North Dakota grain.
Four Bostonians frozen to death.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

Despite a low and lifeless opening on Chicago 'change yesterday, especially in wheat, the sentiment changed rapidly, and at the close all articles traded in had made very encouraging gains. At 87¼c January wheat gained ¾c, and May is ½c better at 91½c. Corn is 1¼c, 1⅜c and 1¼c better in price at 39c January, 39⅜c February, 41⅜c May. January oats gained ¾c at 29c, and May rose 1c at 31¼c. January pork at $11.80 is gainer by 37½c, and at $12.10 May gained 27½c.

While marked advances are shown by some stocks as a result of yesterday's Wall street trading, the strength was not general, only few stocks profiting by it. The market closed active and strong at about the best figures of the day.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.



NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer Majestic, Liverpool.

LONDON—Sighted: City of Berlin, Columbia, Michigan, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Lord Clive, Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Circassian, Baltimore.

They Saved the Beer.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 28.—Early this evening fire broke out in John Walter & Co.'s brewery, and the brewing and ice house, with a storehouse containing 2,000 bushels of barley, were destroyed. The cellar, full of beer, was saved. The loss is about $10,000, with insurance. Four workmen living in the brewery lose their winter's wages in cash and their clothing. Two sick men, Peter Stein and John Diner, were helped from their beds. The fire caught from sparks from a chimney.

Locomotive Goes to Pieces.

ANOKA, Jan. 28.—The down Northern Pacific train, due at 9:10, when just this side of Fridley, today broke down, throwing the engine and forward end of the baggage car off the track. Both piston rods and cranks were broken,and the engine generally demolished. No one was hurt. All the passengers, including many from Anoka, were transferred to the 9:38 Great Northern. By a strange circumstance several members of the wrecked Andrews opera company were returning to Minneapolis on the train.

May Be a Junction.

Special to the Globe.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., Jan. 28.—Park Rapids will have a boom this spring. Material is being put on the ground on every hand for new buildings as soon as spring opens. The Great Northern has surveyed a line from here to Leech lake, and everybody is guessing as to whether it will be built this coming summer. If it is, another line will probably be built from here to Fosston, thus making Park Rapids a junction.

New Democratic Newspaper.

Special to the Globe.

ADRIAN, Minn., Jan. 28.—Adrian is to have another newspaper, the Nobles County Democrat, of which John E. King, formerly editor of the Rock Rapids (Io.) Review, is to be the publisher. Mr. King has lately returned from Chicago, where he purchased steam presses and a first-class outfit of type and material. The Democrat will be the first Democratic paper in Nobles county.

South Dakotan Arrested.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 28.—Hon. J. J. Fletcher, ex-senator from Stanley county, was arrested and held to appear before the May circuit court for violating the pharmacist law. Mr. Ayers, member of the board of Howard, personally procured convicting evidence and made the complaint. This is an important arrest. Mr. Fletcher is the brother of ex-Lieut. Gov. Fletcher.

The Hearse Smashed.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 28.—A horrible accident happened at a funeral in the town of Rosendale,near this city,yesterday. The team of horses attached to the hearse became frightened, broke from the control of the driver and dashed away. The hearse was reduced to splinters and the casket was broken. The remains were lifted into a farmer's wagon and carried to the cemetery.

Supt. McDonald Killed.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 28.—D. McDonald, superintendent of bridges and buildings of this division of the Northern Pacific, fell under the wheels of a moving train at Brule, and his remains were horribly mangled. Supt. McDonald was forty years of age, an old employe of the company and has a family at Brainerd.

Shakopee World's Fair Fund.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, Minn., Jan. 28.—Shakopee raised its proportion of the world's fair subscription in just forty-five minutes. Shakopee raised 66 per cent of the whole amount allotted to Scott county. It is claimed that the balance will be raised in Belle Plaine and Jordan on short notice.

INSANE INFATUATION.

Alice Mitchell Had a Consuming Desire to Marry Freda Ward,

And the Return of Her Engagement Ring Led to the Butchery.

Musgrave's Counsel Claims There Is No Case Against His Client.

Cruel Persecution of the Warden Family by an Unknown Rascal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Alice Mitchell and Lillie Johnson spent last night together in their room at the jail. The father of Lillie also remained in the office of the jail. He is fearful that Alice will do his daughter some bodily harm, and this fear is shared by most of his family. All efforts to interview Miss Mitchell have failed, but this morning a reporter learned from good authority what passed between her and her counsel. On other subjects she seemed to be perfectly rational, and did not realize the enormity of the deed.

"I killed Freda," said she, "because I loved her and she refused to marry me. I asked her to marry me three times, and at last she consented. We were going to marry when we got to St. Louis."

"What did you intend to do in St. Louis?" asked one of her attorneys.

"Oh, I don't know. But when Freda promised to marry me I was so happy. I sent her

An Engagement Ring

and she wore it a time, but when it was returned to me I was miserable. I could not bear to be separated from her and I resolved to kill her. I would rather she were dead than away from me."

The girl then asked one of the lawyers where Freda was. She was told that the body was at the undertaker's.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "if I could only see her. Please let me go to see her. If I could only lie down by her side I would be so happy."

When the permission was refused she broke into a torrent of tears, not for having killed Freda, but for the separation.

The letters that she wrote to Freda are full of the most endearing terms, and go to show that the girl eagerly looked forward to the time when she could make Freda her wife. Strange to say, from what can be learned, Freda herself seemed to be infatuated with Alice, and willingly assented to the proposed marriage. The time had been fixed and the affair was in the nature of an elopement. Miss Mitchell doesn't feel the confinement in jail, but regards it as a school girl would a slight punishment. On other subjects she talks rationally, as she does on the killing, but for the peculiar views she entertains of the proposed marriage. The grand jury will investigate the case tomorrow.

MUSGRAVE'S TRIAL.

Counsel Claims There Is No Case Against Him.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 28.—When the prosecution rested today at noon in the trial of Bob Musgrave, charged with trying to defraud the life insurance companies, there had been introduced no new testimony since the day before. His brother-in-law, Markle, told the story of his discovery of the fraud of the burned cabin and skeleton. Letters written by Musgrave in the name of "T. B. Burnham" to the St. Louis firm to get the skeleton were admitted as evidence. The defense moved that the defendant be not required to introduce evidence, as there was no case against him. This point was argued until the time of adjournment.

CRUEL PERSECUTION.

The Warden Family Pestered by a Scoundrel.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 28.—The famous Warden barns at the home of Frank Almy's victim have been thoroughly searched this afternoon by about forty college students under the direction of Prof. C. H. Pettee, with some expectation of finding a man believed by the Wardens to be lurking thereabouts with intent to do them harm. The family has received several anonymous letters declaring the intention of the man to take the lives of members of the family; unaccountable noises at night have been heard around the barn; cows have been milked and strange tracks have been seen in the snow around the buildings.

These facts led to the belief in an intruder, and this belief was strengthened about two weeks ago when a strange man was discovered in a dark passageway of the barn. He dashed quickly out of doors, and next morning his tracks were followed some distance, but were lost in the highway. That there was some one there that night there could be no doubt. Opinions differ as to whether it was a tramp or an old pal of Almy's who was waiting a favorable opportunity to carry out the threats made in the letters. In the hunt that was made today every possible hiding place was gone into, and sharply-pointed iron rods fifteen or twenty feet long were repeatedly thurst into the big hay mows, but nothing was found.

Deadly Fight at a Trial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—At Manchester, Ky., yesterday, a general fight arose at the trial of John Hensley for the murder of John Desorn. There is a faction between the two families and armed. When the fight ended Marion Herd, a brother of the county judge, was found shot to death, and Joseph Hacker mortally wounded.

Fell From Grace.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 28.—"Guilty as indicted, but recommend to the mercy of the court," was the verdict returned by the jury in the case of Dr. H. H. Winans, charged with burglary. Winans has for many years been active in politics and church circles. He has nothing to say and will be sent nced Saturday.

A Deadly Inspiration.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 28.—This morning at 6 o'clock George Keummerle, a member of the firm of Keummerle Brothers, of this city, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a large butcher knife, while cutting steak in his shop, in the presence of several customers and one of his brothers. He was thirty-four years old and unmarried. It is believed he became suddenly insane.