A line in Time Saves Nine in Advertising, as in many other things in this world.

Sunday Globe.

ST. PAUL

Glance at the ARTICLE ON A REISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY by the Government.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE IRON EXCITEMENT

Further Facts About the Great Mesabi Range and Properties on It.

Fortunes Being Made by Lucky Investors Who Began to Buy Early.

Interesting Comparisons Between the Alabama and Minnesota Mines.

A Warning to Investors to Look Out for Wildcat Companies.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Feb. 20.—Horace Greeley, in a moment of bitterness, once said, "It is true that all Democrats are not thieves, yet all thieves are Democrats." The application of this is, that while all mines are holes in the ground, all holes in the ground (with the possible exception of Charley Hoyt's) are not mines. This little truism forms the basis of a story concerning A. E. Humphreys, which will be read with interest by thousands of people, as it amply demonstrates the reason for the high regard in which he is held here, and perhaps better than anything else illustrates the character for uprightness enjoyed by the gentleman. It is common talk here, and forms the basis of the confidence with which everything his name is connected is with regarded. As the story goes, Mr. Humphreys came to Duluth from Charleston, W. Va., last winter, and while here bought the lease of a property on which it was claimed there was good iron ore and plenty of it. With every confidence in the outlook, he stocked the property and sold some of the stock and returned home. Later on he put some men to work, but they never succeeded in finding one dollar's worth of ore. After several months of vain work the stockholders became dissatisfied and began to complain. Learning of their dissatisfaction, Mr. Humphreys promptly came from West Virginia, and, after making a thorough examination of the proreryty, he became convinced that there was not a pound of ore upon the land. Then he returned to Detroit and called a meeting of the stockholders, and informed them that he would pay to each and every one of them every dollar they had invested, saying in the course of his remarks, "The owner of one share shall be protected equally with the holder of a hundred shares." This promise he

Redeemed to the Letter,

and today those gentlemen are among his warmest admirers, and they and their friends are never weary of sounding the praises of Mr Humphrey, and this is why his properties every one of them are "booming."

After performing this honorable deed Mr. Humphrey went back to West Virginia, where he was largely interested in different enterprises, among which was the Mountain Lake Land company, owning over 100,000 acres of the finest timber and iron lands in the South. While still connected with that and kindred concerns, he made one trip to the Mesabi range, and after a careful inspection of the ground he decided that there was a great future before the country, and especially for Duluth, and decided to cast his lot with these enterprising people. He accordingly returned to Virginia, arranged to close up his business there, and brought back to Duluth his family, and will henceforward be found in the van of those who labor long and earnestly for the welfare of the city, fully and confidently expecting to see the day when Duluth will wear the crown and scepter of the "Birmingham of America." Such is the story told of Mr. Humphreys by people who have every reason to feel proud of the man who, coming from his West Virginia home almost a stranger, is today a leader among the hustling, progressive, enterprising people who have made the city at the head of the lakes what it is.

Messrs. Humphreys, Hale and McKinley control more than 50,000 acres of land in fee and lease, which comprises some of the most valuable mining properties on the range, and they have the reputation of offering for sale nothing but absolutely gilt-edged stocks.

In connection with this matter, it is something marvelous the way matters are "booming." The stories told read like pages torn from a copy of "Monte Cristo;" yet they are true, for your correspondent has taken pains to verify them. Last December a Southern gentleman invested $6,250 in the Cincinnati properties, and during this last week

Sold Out for $40,000.

Another man put in $3,000 a short time ago, and in the course of a day or so will draw out in the neighborhood of $12,000. Stock is selling rapidly, and if it keeps on going, as the indications now are that it will, it will reach 30 cents before many days.

Now a word or two as to the conditions existent in the iron world. Up to within a year or so Great Britain produced the largest amount of iron ore and pig iron among the nations of the earth, but in 1890 the United States took the lead, producing over 1,000,000 tons. Of this amount New York and Pennsylvania produced the greatest quantity, Michigan, Alabama and Minnesota following in the order named. In 1890 Michigan took first place, with Alabama a good second, Pennsylvania and New York third and fourth and Minnesota fifth. Every one will recall the stories told of the iron excitement in Alabama. Towns which had slept and slumbered along for years suddenly sprang into prominence and became cities. New towns, such as Sheffield, Anniston, New Ironton and a host of others came into being, and it was freely predicted that Pennsylvania was doomed and that thenceforward the great blast furnaces of Pittburg would close down and that grass would grow in the streets of the "Smoky City." This was because it was claimed that iron could be mined and the pig iron produced so much more cheaply in Alabama than elsewhere. Yet what do the facts show? The average value of each ton of ore mined in Alabama in 1889 (these statements are from the pen of H. V. Winchell, assistant state geologist) is given in the bulletin of the eleventh census at 95 cents, and the value of a ton of Minnesota ore is quoted in the same year as $2.87. The cost of producing a ton of iron ore during the same year in the Southern state was 82 cents, and in Minnesota it was $1.80. Thus it will be seen that, while the profit arising from the mining of a ton of ore in this state was $1.07, in Alabama it was but 14 cents. Now,

Note the Difference.

There are contractors here now who agree to mine every ton of ore on the Mesabi range at a cost not to exceed 50 cents per ton. Some of the mine owners estimate that the cost will run anywhere from 15 cents to 50 cents—not higher than this latter figure. Add to this freight from the mines, and iron ore can be laid down here at Duluth for $2 per ton, which will give to the mine owner a profit of 50 cents per ton besides paying royalties. As is well understood, a large amount of the coal brought here comes as ballast. By turning out their own coke Duluthians can manufacture pig iron at this point for about $15.50 per ton, and can say with the Count of Monte Cristo, "The world is mine!"

The advantages to be derived by the city from the immense body of ore lying at her dooryard, almost, are incalculable. As already stated, the lines of road are headed that way. More than that, they are reaching out and fairly jumping ahead. The Duluth, Mesaba & Northern has got its right of way cleared and is building its bridges, and the company claims to be able to get its iron laid by July 1. When that is done mammoth ore docks will have to be constructed, and that will mean the addition of at least 10,000 people to Duluth's population. From ore docks to iron manufactures is but a step, and hence must necessarily follow the location of iron works of every character, such as blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel plants and the thousand and one industries, both great and small, that follow on the heels of the opening up of such monstrous beds of ore as are now adjacent to this city. The terminals of these roads (i. e., the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern and the Duluth & Iron Range) at this point would also mean the location of immense saw mills to manufacture the vast bodies of pine timber with which the Mesaba range abounds. It is claimed—and the claim seems amply borne out by the facts—that the range above-named has the largest body of

White Pine Timber Untouched

in the world, all of which is tributary to the Mesaba & Northern and Duluth & Iron Range. Owing to the fact that the range is the dividing line of the streams, all of which are too small to float the logs, there are no faculties for getting it out except by rail, and of course when once loaded on the cars distance is annihilated, and the lumber could be laid down here, manufactured and shipped by the great lakes to all parts of the earth. Speaking of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern recalls the fact that the directors of the road held a meeting on Friday and let the contracts for the construction of a road to the Biwabik mine.

While all this talk of advantage to this city is a little beside the question of the value of the iron properties, yet it must be taken into consideration. Without the establishment of blast furnaces to utilize the ore in the manufacture of pig iron, the location of rolling mills to roll out the "pigs" into merchant iron, and the building of manufactories to use up that commodity, the iron range might as well be a howling wilderness, covered the year round with ten feet of snow; and apropos of this it may be stated that Mr. Porter, of the great Joliet iron and steel works, is interested in the development of the Mesaba range, and it is more than probable that a branch of that mammoth concern may be located at the head of the lakes. Several Pennsylvania iron men have talked pretty freely of establishing big concerns here, and it is not improbable that within the next five years Duluth may become what some have already predicted she will eventually be, the Birmingham of the American continent. Already there is in existence the nucleus of a great manufacturing center. At West Duluth there are the shops and blast furnace of the big car company, while across the bay, as heretofore stated, there are the plants of the steel barge company and the Superior Iron and Steel company. With a view of seeing the easy method of handling ore in vogue here your correspondent visited

The Blast Furnace

in West Duluth a day or so ago, and was much impressed with the ease and rapidity with which the stuff was disposed of. During last summer a large amount of dredging was done, thus enabling boats to run right up to the docks. There it is loaded into "dump" cars and run up unto enormous sheds and "dumped." Large iron wheelbarrows carry it to the edge of an inclined plane, upon which a large car is operated by means of an endless cable, and from there it is rapidly transported to the top of the furnace and poured into it, the whole operation lasting but a very brief period. While this is doubtless the method employed everywhere else, I have merely spoken of it here in order that the speculatively inclined public who are not otherwise familiar with the situation may understand that there is a market right here for it now, and that it is being handled with so much ease and cheapness.

Illustrative of the great size of the deposits, it may be stated that the extent of the Mesaba range is at least 120 miles, but from town 58-16 a distance of thirty miles west will cover the principal explorations of the western range. West of this the range flattens out and is covered with a deep surface, and although a great deal of work has been done, nowhere have the prospectors found over six feet, and this at a depth of sixty or more feet. East from 58-16 is where the big mines are, and then the formation changes, graduating from hematite into a mixture of hematite and limonite, which upon further exploration may show clean bodies of either. As previously stated, the ore contains from 60 to 62 per cent of metallic iron, and most of the analyses so far made indicate that it is low in phosphorus, which is the refractory element in iron, and consequently will make good Bessemer steel. Some of the analyses show a small percentage of manganese, which is said by experts to be a desirable ingredient. One result of the cheapness of the production of Minnesota ore will be the driving of the Alabama iron out of the market, or else it will serve to meet the increased demand for the metal. In either case the future of the product is assured. As to the amount, it is

Practically Inexhaustible.

One prominent dealer in iron lands, whose head is always level, claims that the output of the present mines on the Mesaba range will be about 50,000,000 tons, at a cost of about 50 cents per ton. Of that amount the Biwabik owners claim about 20,000,000 tons, while the Cincinnati, close to this property, have ore beds fully as rich. The stock of this company is going like wildfire, every day and every mail bringing in buying orders.

At the risk of doing what William Shakespeare never did, repeating himself, your correspondent desires to emphasize the warning given a day or two ago concerning "wildcat companies." As is always the case following on the heels of any mining excitement, these concerns fall in thicker than leaves in Vallambrosa. The result is always the same. The speculative public, in its eagerness to acquire wealth, or have wealth thrust upon it, buys up the stock as eagerly as the proverbial gudgeon jumps at the bait, in the vernacular of the street "gets done up," and thenceforward gives everything a black eye. Thus, respectable companies are two-fold losers. They lose in the first place, because the people buy poor stocks which are predicated upon the vaporings of a set of men whose claims are as baseless as the fabric of a dream, and they lose also because, having once been bitten, the public is twice, yea, ten times shy. In order to as far as possible protect the public in this matter, the Duluth stock exchange has just been organized, and it is the intention of the board of management to refuse to list anything which is not only devoid of merit, but which does not show up in the A1 column. Duluth people are very much in earnest in this matter and do not propose to let Eastern or other sharks throw discredit on the great properties which, in the very nature of things, must bring fame and fortune to the Northwest.

Mr. Humphreys, who is the prime mover in these matters, has with characteristic energy arranged for another excursion over the range next week. Another large and influential party of Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Duluth and

West Virginia Capitalists

and iron men will leave here about Thursday and put in the day viewing the properties, and it is safe to assert that the results shown will far surpass their most sanguine expectations. The party will leave here on a special train and go to Mesaba on the Duluth & Iron Range, thence by sleighs to the iron mines, returning to this city in the evening. Throughout the trip they will be the guests of Mr. Humphreys, who, with characteristic Southern hospitality, spares no pains to make his visitors feel entirely at home.

The question will doubtless be asked by readers of these articles what opportunity exists for the man of moderate means or income to make money out of such investments. The chances are splendid, and can easily enough be figured. The situation today is best described by a comparison made yesterday by a prominent Duluthian. "Why," said he, "it is like a row of sugar barrels with the heads still unopened. The flies congregate around them, but when they are opened there is a mad rush for the contents." Without intending for a moment to be uncomplimentary to possible investors in the comparison they resemble the flies. The result is that the eager rush for the stock forces the price up, and so the men who buy now will of a verity make big money. But the objection is raised that this resembles in too great a degree the methods in vogue in Wall street. That objection would doubtless hold good were it not for the fact that the

Gentlemen Who Control

these properties are developing them, and intend that their profits shall come from the sale and manufacture of the ore rather than from the more uncertain dealing in stocks.

I have been thus particular to emphasize these matters, because in times past I have seen the unfortunate public rush in both into real estate and mining deals, with the result that they parted with both hide and hair. Were I so minded I could instance a thousand cases where people lost their heads, being overcome by the glamour of speculation, and lost their money, their health and everything else. In this case, of course, the conditions are different. The high character of the men who own the properties, coupled with the absolute and unequivocal evidence of experts, the additional fact that the ore is there, that pits have been sunk fifty feet down into the ground without going through it, and last, but not least, the non-shrinkable, copper-riveted, iron-bound fact that millions of dollars have already been invested in the range by far-sighted business men of the iron regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia—men who have been born and brought up in the iron business—leads to the unalterable conclusion that it is, beyond all peradventure, the greatest iron find that has been made in many a long day, and that with a little care and a little money a man has an "iron-pipe cinch" on one of the best chances ever offered by the fickle Dame "Fortune."

ABOUT A BIG ROLL.

New Surprising Testimony in the Baker Trial.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 20.—Quite a surprise was sprung in the Baker case today by the state in the testimony of F. D. Day, a well-to-do and prominent merchant of Hurley, who swore that a few days before the robbery Baker went to him to negotiate for an interest in a big company, and that a few days after Perrin approached him and asked him to swear that Baker had a big roll of money on that day. This caused the defense some uneasiness. The next witness was Charles Seaman, of Lake Geneva, who played Perrin in the same manner as Lou Thayer worked Baker. His testimony was chiefly against Perrin.

Granted a New Trial.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 20.—In the celebrated case of The State vs. Anderson Healy, in which the defendant was found guilty of a crime against the election law a few weeks ago, Judge Winchester tonight granted the petition for a new trial. In granting a new trial the judge gives the defendant the advantage of every doubt in the mass of conflicting affidavits regarding the conduct of the jury.

Boom Companies Stubborn.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20.—The last egislature passed a law compelling boom companies to pay into the state treasury 2 per cent of their gross earnings. Some have done this under protest, while others refuse on the ground that the law interferes with commerce between states. The attorney general will bring suit to recover.

Not Guilty of Libel.

Special to the Globe.

HENDERSON, Minn., Feb. 20.—The suit for criminal libel in which S. A. Cooley, of Le Sueur, was complainant against H. H. Moellering, of the Henderson Independent, resulted after a long and interesting trial in favor of the defendant.

Sold at a Premium.

Special to the Globe.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Feb. 20.—City water works bonds have been sold to E. H. Rollins & Son, of Concord, N. H., at a premium of $261. Work on the plant will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

Senators Under Suspicion.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 20.—In the senate this morning a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the published charge that two senators had been arrested in a house of ill-repute on Saturday night last.

An Elevator Burned.

CROOKSTON, Feb. 20.—The Minneapolis & Northern elevator at Dugdale was consumed by fire Thursday night. The cause of the fire is unknown, and all papers, books, etc., were destroyed. It is reported that the elevator contained 30,000 bushels of wheat.

Made an Assignment.

NEILLSVILLE, Wis., Feb. 20.—An assignment was made today by Luethe & Frankenberg, general merchants, to C. F. Grow. The estimated liabilities are $15,000; assets, about $25,000.

SPOILING FOR A SPLIT,

Republican Hopes Rising at the Prospect of a Bolt at Albany.

Anti-Hill Folks Reckoned on to Hold a Convention of Their Own.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Jones Is Out With Advice and Hints to Protesters.

Blair, of New Hampshire, Launches a Boom for the Presidency.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Not until this evening did Albany assume the appearance of a convention town. All the arrangements for Monday's state convention to elect delegates for the national Democratic convention are completed. The convention will consist of 384 delegates, outside of the 108 delegates from New York and Kings counties, which are supposed to be friendly to Senator Hill.

Mr. Hill claims 263 of the remaining 276 delegates. The thirteen delegates unfriendly to Hill are three each from Clinton and Essex, the First Chautauqua district and the Second Niagara district, and one from the Fulton and Hamilton districts. Mr. Hill is authority for the statement that the Essex delegation are unfriendly to him. The twelve delegates from Albany county, comprising one congressional district, are uninstructed, Hill's friends say the Albany congressional district is the one which cannot be controlled to send national delegates for him. It is known that Senator Hill believes the convention will instruct the New York delegation to present his name at Chicago, and that the unit rule will be adopted by the convention.

David Is Independent.

There are those who feel that Mr. Hill is independent of New York and Kings counties, and that the effect of an ostensible difference between Tammany and the country would be wholesome and helpful to Mr. Hill before the national convention. Such an ostensible arraignment of the cities against the country, it is urged by some, would prevent the assumption in some quarters that Tammany is bound to Senator Hill, and that Senator Hill stands or falls with Tammany. Some who were present at the September convention at Saratoga, and who witnessed there the defeat of Hugh McLaughlin's efforts for Mr. Chapin as a gubernatorial candidate, are wondering tonight if Mr. McLaughlin really has grace enough in his heart to bind his Brooklyn followers to the unit rule in behalf of Senator Hill. The other element of speculation tonight, the probable action of the so-called anti-Hill leaders Monday, has been intensified by the arrival here tonight of Ellery Anderson. He has made a tour of the chief cities of the state, and expects delegations from each to arrive here Monday for Cooper Union against Mr. Hill. A protest to this so-called early convention will be presented to the state committee previous to the meeting of the state convention at noon Monday, accompanied by a request that the convention be dissolved and a later date be fixed.

Hope of Republicans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Special dispatches from Albany relative to the Democratic state convention to be held Monday say that speculators have engaged rooms in boarding houses and fitted them up with cots, and have sold them out in advance to lodgers. One man went about a week ago and leased all the unoccupied rooms in five houses. Today he is filling them with temporary beds, and says he will clear a pile. Albany has never seen such crowds as are expected to begin coming tomorrow with the arrival of the Tammany braves. Preparations have been made for the holding of what will probably be an opposition convention. The leaders of the Cooper Union movement have hired a hall, and in this place will meet the committee of fifty from Brooklyn and New York, and about fifty more protestants against the early convention from other parts of the state. Their proceedings, it is expected, will be conducted just the same as those of a convention.

To Assail the Committee.

As the state committee meets at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the protestants will get together before that hour and appoint committee which will draft resolutions of protest and present them to the state committees. Some of their friends who are delegates to the regular convention will also be asked to present these resolutions to the whole body of delegates. The 150 will then await in the hall an answer. It is likely that they will get tired before the answer comes, for the regular leaders are not inclined to recognize them in any way.

Some of the timorous ones believe that a plot is broaching to cause discord in that convention itself. If the resolutions offered by the anti-Hill delegates are rejected they believe that these men may refuse to take any further part in the proceedings and walk out of the hall in a body and join the opposition, in which event a call may be issued for the holding of another convention or general gathering shortly before the date set for the national convention or general meeting at Chicago. The prospect of an

Opposition Convention

or gathering of the anti-Hill men is the only subject talked of. Not since 1879, when John Kelly and the Tammany men refused to support Lucius Robinson has there been a bolt from a Democratic convention.

The leaders here all feel that such a move as that, such a split, no matter how small it may be, would have more effect on the party leaders outside this state than any number of mass meetings and protests, no matter how large a body of voters they might represent. Consequently there is much conferring going on as to how such a move may be headed off. The one thing just now that Senator Hill is said to dread most is a split or a bolt from the convention.

Some talk is heard about the choice of delegates at large, but it is all talk. That part of the slate is not yet made out, and will not for some time. The names of John Boyd, Richard Croker and Edward Murphy Jr. and some Brooklyn man to be named by Hugh McLaughlin are in the air tonight, but there are not many who think that either Mr. Murphy or Mr. Croker will go as delegates except from their own districts.

Hill Makes Gains.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The last delegates to the Democratic state convention have been elected. They stand now: Hill 374, Cleveland 10. Until this evening it was thought that the friends of the ex-president would make a better showing, but the chances are now that it will be slightly worse than this, for already there is counted the desertion of one delegation. This evening while the senator was in his rooms entertaining a number of Tammany men, the delegates from Essex walked in and announced that they intended to support Hill as New York's candidate for the presidency.

BLAIR'S BOLD BREAK.

New Hampshire's Pride Has the Presidential Fever.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—United States Senator Henry Blair, who has been counted upon as an advocate of President Harrison for a renomination, has declared himself a presidential candidate. The Mirror and American has received from Chairman Churchill, of the Republican state committee, a letter from Mr. Blair giving the formal announcement. He says:

"Twice have I declined, although strongly pressed to allow the use of my name as that of a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency. At one time I was assured not less than fifty votes were pledged to my support in the progress of the convention. This was in 1884. Yesterday I was called upon in behalf of men from another part of the country who will be members of the national convention to consider the same question again, and I have decided that I shall accept and deeply appreciate the honor of any support which may be given me as a candidate for the Republican nomination at Minneapolis.

No act of solicitation is pardonable in connection with this, the highest office in the world, but as chairman of the Republican committee of my own and my native state, which in the past has done me distinguished honor, and for whose interests, in their broader and higher relations to the whole country, I have given the best and most faithful services of which I was capable, I feel that I owe to you entire candor in the statement of my position and the expression of my feelings. I will rely upon you to make known the contents of this letter to the committee and the Republicans of New Hampshire in such public manner as commends itself to your discretion. HENRY W. BLAIR.

LOUISIANA FACTIONS.

Primaries Promise to Be Exceedingly Lively.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—After an almost continuous session of twenty-four hours, the Foster-Alliance combine Democratic faction decided at 9 o'clock tonight by an almost unanimous vote to indorse the action of its conference committee, which provides for white primaries, the two state tickets of the separate factions to be voted for direct and not by delegates to another convention. The time for holding primaries and other details will be arranged shortly.

The Foster faction had at last discovered that the lottery had absolutely gone out of politics and that the fight was narrowed down to a simple struggle between the two factions for possession of the political machinery of the state. The general belief is that the McEnery faction will sweep the state. This compromise will result in the complete discomfiture of the Republicans, and deprive them of a chance of securing control of the legislature or securing any state offices. The faction fight at the primaries is expected to be a lively one, and will probably develop a good deal of bitterness. The McEnery people adopted the report yesterday evening as soon as it was presented. The general belief is that the McEnery ticket will have a majority of from 10000 to 26,000. The Foster people evidently believed this to be the case or they would not have occupied so much time in adopting the report. The debate in their caucus, it is said, was very spirited, and the body was nearly equally divided. Those in favor of the compromise took the position that failure to adopt the report would be an admission that the Fosterites were in a minority and were afraid to appeal to the people.

Buchanan for Boies.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Gov. Buchanan today declared that he would rather see Horace Boies, of Iowa, nominated than any one else in the whole country. When he declared for Hill a few days ago it was upon the contingency that the candidate must come from New York.

THE GORGE BROKEN.

Ice Jam Busted in the Allegheny River.

PARKER, Pa., Feb. 20.—The great ice gorge which has caused feelings of apprehension along the Allegheny river from East Brady to Emlenton, a distance of twenty-nine miles, for nearly a week, broke here at 2 o'clock this morning, and by daylight all the ice had passed out. The water rose rapidly, inundating the upper end of Parker and several houses on the banks were washed away, but the occupants ha deserted them before the flood came. Beyond this, no damage was done. The Allegheny river is now comparatively clear of ice, but the Clarion is still gorged, and the people will not rest easy until it is also clear. The water is nineteen feet and rising every minute, and grave fears are entertained that with the breaking of the Clarion gorge the flats or entire lower portion of the town will be flooded. A dispatch from Brady's bend reports that the gorge at that point broke at 11:05 this morning, and all the ice in the Allegheny river is now moving.

Three Children Burned.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 20.—A lamp explosion last night caused the burning of the store building occupied on the first floor by Bedard's saloon and on the second floor by the family of Charles Delongcamps. Three of the Delongcamps children—Albert, aged seven, Marie, aged five, and Charles, aged two—were burned to death. The other members of the family escaped with difficulty.

Fool, Gun, Dead Friend.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 20.—At a masquerade party last night James Carter took the character of an untamed Indian, armed with tomahawks and knives. He also carried a revolver, which was supposed to be empty, which he leveled at the head of Albert Roth. When he pulled the trigger the revolver went off, and Roth fell to the floor fatally shot.

Polygamists Alive.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 20.—Yesterday in the lower house of the legislature, a memorial that had passed the council favoring an anti-polygamy amendment to the United States constitution was killed.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

A Fearful Fate Overtakes a Negro Who Perpetrated a Damnable Deed.

Bound With Bands of Iron, Saturated With Oil, and Roasted Alive.

The Hand of His Fearfully Abused Victim Applied the Match.

Six thousand People Gazed on the Flaming, Barbarous Spectacle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—A special to the Republic from Texarkana, Ark., says: Ed Coy, the negro brute who on last Saturday committed a fiendish assault on Mrs. Henry Jewell, a respectable farmer's wife with a five-months-old child at the breast, at her home three miles southeast of this city, this afternoon answered for his awful crime by a horrible death by fire. In the presence of 6,000 people he was burned at the stake.

When Mr. Jewell left home Saturday last, after dinner, to come to town for the transaction of some necessary business, he left his young wife with her cooing babe in her arms in the best of health and spirits, not dreaming when he kissed her good-bye of the terrible fate that awaited her during his absence. Shortly after the husband's departure a negro appeared at the door and asked the whereabouts of Mr. Jewell, and the unsuspecting woman informed him that he had gone to town. The negro gave his name as Davis, and said that he had some hogs to sell to Mr. Jewell. A considerable conversation was held between them, and the women thus had a good opportunity while not under excitement to note the general personal appearance of the negro.

Dastardly Treachery.

After the negro had gone Mrs. Jewell concluded to visit a neighbor half a mile distant, and went out to lock the door, when the negro, who was in hiding, sprang from his place of concealment, seized her by the throat, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in accomplishing his diabolical purpose. He then dragged the fainting woman into the barn, where he kept her for an hour. Finally yielding to her pleadings, he left her and disappeared in the woods.

When the husband returned home he lost no time in giving the alarm and in a short time scores of men were scouring the country in all directions, and during the night two negroes answering the general description given by Mrs. Jewell were jailed here, but when taken before her she pronounced them both innocent, and they were discharged. The search continued without any relaxation, and soon it was positivelyly learned that the name of the guilty negro was Ed Coy, and that he had gone north towards Little River county, Ark.

Several posses at once went in pursuit in that direction, and have been on his trail ever since. Thursday a negro answering the general discription of Coy was arrested and brought here, and it was at first believed by some that he was the guilty party. After a close scrutiny of his features, however, Mrs. Jewell pronounced him

Not the Man,

although the hat and suit of clothes he wore looked exactly like those of her assailant. The prisoner explained this by saying that he and Coy had been together Sunday and Monday, and that at the latter's request they had swapped clothes, Coy saying that officers were after him for some minor offense. Thursday afternoon bloodhounds were telegraphed for, and Friday morning the dogs were taken out to the vicinity where the negro was known to be, but efforts to use them were greatly retarded by a heavy rainfall of Thursday night and Friday.

Last night prospects for the negro's capture began to look gloomy indeed, it being announced that in all probability he had gotten out of the country, as the trail had been entirely lost. This morning, however, at an early hour, a message came to town from W. B. Scott, a farmer living five miles from town, saying Coy was at the house of Ed Givens, a negro living near him, and asking for men to come out and arrest him.

The Hunt Ended.

An armed posse went immediately, but before their arrival the negro started down the road towards town, and was intercepted by Scott and his sons and held until the posse arrived. It also appears that a posse which had been out all the week had again struck the trail this morning, and they too came upon the scene shortly after the arrest. About fifty mounted guards attended the prisoner to town, arriving here about 9 o'clock. Coy was immediately placed under a heavy escort and taken before his victim, who unhesitatingly pronounced him the man. He was at once rushed back to town and conducted to a room, where a heavy guard, both inside and outside, was placed over him. It was resolved that no action should be taken until all the parties who were out should return. The last of these came in at about 2 o'clock, when a consultation was held in the reom by the leaders, who decided on hanging as the punishment and Broad street as the place of death. Coy was accordingly led out and marched to the place of execution. Arriving there, some one threw a rope, but the 5,000 people present set up a shout of

"Burn Him, Burn Him!"

Some one at this juncture fired a Winchester, and the excitement became indescribable. Finally the crowd forced the men who held the negro to move north on State Line avenue. When near the postoffice some one who had hold of the rope, which meantime had been placed around the prisoner's neck, attempted to mount a telegraph pole with it. He was unceremoniously seized by the foot and dragged to the ground.

"Burn him," went up the cry again and again, and it was clearly to be seen that death by fire alone would appease the wrath of the surging multitude. At this juncture Charles M. Reeves, a leading citizen, mounted an elevation and besought the crowd that if they were determined to burn the wretch for the sake of their wives and children to take him outside the city. This appeal had the desired effect and the cry was turned to "Out of town with him;" "Burn him, burn him." The route to the suburbs was then taken, and when just over the Iron Mountain railway track, in front of a low, level opening, a halt was made. A single stump, about ten feet high, seasoned and strong, stood alone in the center of this spot, and thither the wretched negro was dragged. Another man who favored hanging began climbing the stump, but twenty leveled shotguns made him descend in a jiffy.

Fastened With Iron.

Without more ado the negro was then made secure to the stump with iron fastenings, and kerosene was poured liberally over him. A shout went up "Let his victim apply the match;" "Let Mrs. Jewell set the fire." In response to the call Mrs. Jewell emerged from the crowd, and her appearance was greeted with cheers which almost shook the ground. The crowd fell back at her approach, making a pathway for her. Leaning upon the arm of a male relative on either side, Mrs. Jewell walked unhesitatingly forward to where the negro stood pinioned, struck a parlor match with her own hand and with perfect deliberation fired the negro's clothes in two places. In a second the poor wretch was one mass of consuming flames, but even in death his wonderful nerve, exhibited ever since his capture, never forsook him, and while suffering the tortures of fire he actually called to the men of the assembly, and in a clear voice requested of them: "Move back, so that the ladies can see." He referred to the negro women, a large number of whom witnessed the execution. Coy

Made but Little Noise

pending his horrible death in the flames, except to groan and grunt, and died in about twenty minutes after the application of the torch.

The crowd which actually witnessed the burning could not have been less than 4,000, and was probably 6,000.

Only about twenty minutes before Coy was led out to execution the Republic's correspondent was accorded an interview with him. The negro said he believed that he was going to be put to death, but was innocent of the crime. His denial was, however, given in such a manner as carried conviction of guilt with it. While the event is confessedly a horrible affair, it is justified by a large majority of the people of this section, on the ground that a desperate disease requires an heroic remedy, and that hanging has not as great terror for the average negro as death by fire. Quite a number of persons favored hanging, but these were in a hopeless minority, and were easily ridden down by those whose desire it was to strike terror to the hearts of negroes by making Coy an awful example, and these thought fire the only proper instrument as death. Tonight everything is comparatively quiet, and no troublesome results are feared. The negroes generally favored hanging, but have little fault to find that fire was resorted to.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair and warmer.
Iron still booming on the Mesaba.
Negro burned at stake in Arkansas.
Mrs. Blaine granted a divorce.
Mrs. Minton's case not yet settled.
North Dakota quarrel over wheat.
Kansas railroader heir to riches.
Faith cure reported from Georgia.
Million paid for Colorado mine.
Merchants want fractional currency.
Senator Quay is better.
Talk of a split at Albany.
President Hill at Spokane.
Black eye for the auditorium.
Hot politics in Louisiana.
Whisky trust not backing breweries.
Blind pig paraphernalia burned.
Minneapolis liquor ordinance will hold.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Etruria, Liverpool; Michigan, London; Thingvalla, Copenhagen; Scandia, Hamburg.

LONDON—Arrived: Illinois, New York.

LUVERNE'S COUNCIL ROW.

This Time Quo Warranto Proceedings Are Asked For.

Special to the Globe.

LUVERNE, Feb. 20.—Attorney General Clapp has been asked to begin quo warranto proceedings to test G. W. Millhouse's title to the office of village trustee. This is part of the war in the village council, growing out of the construction of our water works. The council has stood 3 to 2 on all questions for several months. One of the majority desired to resign, and a special meeting of the council was called during the absence from town of one of the minority. The resignation was accepted and Mr. Millhouse was elected to the vacancy. The minority now make the point that special meetings can only be called by a written notice signed by two members of the council and filed with the recorder as the law provides, which was not done in this case, nor could it have been done, as the recorder was the absent member. Nor has a special meeting of the council been held for years which had been called in accordance with the legal requirements. The quo warranto proceedings can hardly be completed before the present council goes out of office.

With a Clothes Line.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Feb. 20.—A young man who gave his name as James Freeman and who has been at the county poor farm about three weeks hung himself to a tree this morning with a clothes line. He recently cut his foot while chopping wood, but was nearly well.

Burned the Paraphernalia.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Feb. 20.—One of the curious features of North Dakota prohibition was witnessed here today. A blind pig was recently closed as a nuisance, and today tables, chairs, bar fixtures, etc., were taken into the street and burned, old bottles broken and boxes destroyed. Poor people would have been glad of the tables and chairs, but the law requires the property to be actually destroyed. This is the second time fixtures of this kind have been destroyed here.

Says He Is Innocent.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Feb. 20.—Joos publishes a statement today maintaining his innocence of any attempt or desire to annoy Mrs. Dinehart, and attributes her shooting him twice last Monday to mistaken identity. He denies having stared at the lady on the streets, and says he called at her rooms to inquire for an apartment below to store oats. Joos is a prominent farmer, and the explanation is generally accepted as true.

Rich Dakota Gold.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 20.—William Franklin, one of the owners of the Keystone gold mine in the Etta district, Pennington county, who is in this city, reports a rich strike in a tunnel now in 210 feet. He states that the face of the tunnel is in ore which goes $71 per ton and that one streak three-quarters of an inch wide will pay over $20,000 per ton.

MRS. BLAINE GETS IT

Judge Thomas Awards Her Absolute Divorce Without Delay.

He Seizes the Opportunity to Roast James G. Blaine Jr.

Mrs. Blaine Awarded the Child, $1,000 and $100 a Month.

The Minton Divorce Suit Practically Won by Mrs. Minton.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 20.—A decision in the Blaine divorce case was unexpectedly handed down today. In his decision Judge Thomas, after reciting the grounds on which the suit was brought, the fact that the couple were extremely young, and that the match was ill-advised, says:

"The testimony shows that the first two years of their married life was all that could be wished, and the cause of their separation was the unfriendly feeling of the family, and especially the elder Mrs. Blaine. It seems that the family, becoming reconciled to the marriage, invited the couple to visit them at Augusta. As far as Mr. Blaine the elder is concerned, the plaintiff was properly treated, but Mrs. Blaine senior did all in her power to make the life of the plaintiff unhappy. She had evidently concluded that it was best to separate them, and she laid a shrewd plan and surrounded them with circumstances which would result in

An Apparent Desertion

on the part of the plaintiff. In other words, she treated the plaintiff so cruelly as to cause her to be so unhappy that she would leave the family home, and so she could claim that the wife deserted the husband. Young Blaine's conduct under all circumstances is very reprehensible. He does not seem to be made of the stern stuff we would expect, coming from the family he does. As soon as he got under the domination of his mother he seemed to become estranged from the wife, and he treated her with neglect and inattention. The evidence shows that his desertion was the result of the machinations of his mother, and that the treatment of this plaintiff was reprehensible and bad in every respect."

The judge describes the wife's sickness and young Blaine's disregard of her condition, and says:

"It is hard for the court to find language to describe its feelings against a young man who would act in this way. The evidence shows that the conduct of the plaintiff was that of

A Loving Wife

at all times, and her appeals to him showed her to be a pure, noble woman. That man must have been given over to hardness of heart to have resisted such appeals from a mother of his child. All the testimony shows the plaintiff did everything within her power that was incumbent upon a good wife to do in order to make her husband return to her, who seemed to have been estranged from her by his mother. I conclude from the testimony that the plaintiff has not only been ruthlessly deserted without justifiable cause, but the defendant has refused absolutely to provide for more than two years any of the necessaries or comforts of life. The plaintiff is granted a divorce from James G. Blaine Jr., the child, James G. Blaine third, is given to her care, and it is further ordered that the defendant pay the plaintiff $1,000, $600 suit money and $400 attorney fees, and $100 per month for the support of herself and child."

A PARTIAL VICTORY.

Mrs. Minton Must Yet Prove Her Residence.

PARKER, S. D., Feb. 20.—The jury