There was a man in St. Paul town
On whom there rested lots of flies;
His business ran quickly down
Because he did not advertise.

Daily St. Paul Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A youth there is who every day
Praise of the Globe loudly chants;
A better place and better pay
He got by ads. in Globe Small Wants.

VOL XIV. SAINT PAUL MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1892. NO. 56.

DEMAND A ROASTING.

A Negro's Foul Deeds Excite Missourians to Dangerous Anger.

Numerous Robberies and a Dastardly Attack on a Woman.

Kansans Also Aroused by a Fiendish Deed Done by a Mulatto.

Interest in Alice Mitchell's Bloody Work Revived by the Trial.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 24.—"Burn him at the stake! Texarkana treatment is none too good for him!" That is the punishment which the people of Sedalia demand shall be meted out to a negro outlaw who last night startled the town with a series of extraordinary crimes. Within two hours he committed two assaults, two highway robberies and a burglary. For these the people demanded that he should be burned at the stake, and, if he is caught while the fever of excitement is still at its height, they will themselves enforce this demand.

At 10 o'clock last evening a negro with his face covered by a white mask entered the house of Mrs. Morse, a widow aged sixty-five years, choked her almost into unconsciousness, stole a few valuables and escaped. A little later he met H. P. Buckley and Miss Mattie Gilker. When abreast of the couple the negro ordered them to hold up their hands, but Miss Gilker at once fled in one direction, while Buckley fled in another. The negro pursued the woman, threw one arm around her neck, and with the but end of the revolver struck her on the head, felling her to the ground. Buckley recovered himself and ran to his companion's assistance. Other pedestrians appeared at that moment, and the negro escaped. A half hour later the crowning act of his night's villainy occurred. It was 7 o'clock when Charles Taylor, a leading jeweler of this city, and wife were returning from a social gathering, they were waylaid by a masked highwayman. After Mr. Taylor had been relieved of his purse, the robber, at a pistol's mouth, forced them to walk a mile from town. When the open prairie was reached the villain bound Mr. Taylor with a rope and assaulted the woman. The husband was then released and the pair permitted to depart. A mass meeting was held this morning amid much excitement. Over $2,000 was raised in a few moments as a reward for the capture of the ruffian, and short work will be made of him if he is caught.

A Kansas Brute's Work.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Anna Neusteifer, a German woman of Endora, was last night assaulted by Walter Dickens, a mulatto about eighteen years old. He struck her in the back of the head, knocking her down, and after assaulting her, started to drag her across the road into the woods, when he was seen by William Young, who at once hurried to the spot, and Dickens dropped the woman and ran away. Young followed and caught him, and calling assistance took him to Endora. Mrs. Neusteifer was also taken there. He was placed in jail, but in a few minutes a crowd gathered, and when they discovered what had been done immediately preparations were made to hang the mulatto. With difficulty the officers persuaded the crowd to disperse, and the prisoner was removed under cover of darkness. He was brought befo e Judge Charlton this morning and [illegible] set for tomorrow. Mrs. N[illegible] not seriously i[illegible]jured, [illegible]gh fright has apparently in[illegible] her mind.

DYING OF [illegible]EMO[illegible]E.

Lillie Johnson [illegible]es in the Memphis [illegible]se.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 24.—There was an odor of warm blood perceptible in the criminal court room today so horrible were the details of the Ward-Mitchell tragedy as told by various witnesses, among whom was Lillie Johnson, who testified in her own behalf. The story of the killing was told by other witnesses, and one of the principals related the history of the relations of the young ladies. When Miss Johnson told how Alice Mitchell kissed her own bloody hands, screaming it was Freda's blood, a woman fainted and was carried out.

Before Miss Johnson took the stand she fainted in an ante-room while in consultation with her lawyers, and when she had finished her story and had undergone a severe cross-examination at the hands of the iron-hearted attorney general she was almost bodily carried to the seat. Prominent physicians from here were present this morning, and people of all grades were out in full force. The present issue is Miss Johnson's application for bail under the writ of habeas corpus, and it is the opinion of those that followed the testimony that she has not many points in her favor. Miss Johnson's attorneys made a desperate fight to show that she knew nothing of Alice's intentions when they parted in the buggy, but they partially failed to do this. Jack Williams heard Misses Mitchell and Johnson whispering in front of the custom house; saw Alice follow the Ward girl; saw Lillie Johnson follow her, and then return and drive the buggy close to the incline and wait for Alice. He heard a scream, looked down the incline and saw Alice slashing Miss Ward with a knife. She grasped Freda, and drawing her head back, pulled the razor across her throat. After cutting her in the face the blood spurted on Miss Mitchell's face, hair and hands, and she rushed up the hill. Williams saw her wringing the blood from her right glove. When Miss Mitchell reached the top she cried: "Lill, I have done her."

This closed the state's list of witnesses and Miss Johnson was ordered to testify in her behalf. The young lady was almost carried to the stand, having fainted before she raised her head, and on her face was a look of awful misery. She knew Alice Mitchell for five years, and knew the Ward girls two years. Joe was her favorite, while Alice was friendly with Freda. She loved Freda, and Freda loved her. When the two girls were separated Alice confided the story of her love to the witness, and often wept that she could see Freda no more. On the day of the murder she was driving with Miss Mitchel. After they had gone to the custom house the Ward girls passed and Alice said: "Oh, Lill, Freda Ward winked at me and I am going to bid her good bye." She followed Miss Mitchell to the corner, but returned and got into her buggy. In a moment Alice came running with her face soiled with blood. Witness cried: "Alice, who has cut you?" Miss Mitchell then jumped over the wheel of the buggy into the seat and cried out: "I have cut Freda Ward's throat; tell me the quickest way to kill myself." "Don't kill yourself," said I. "Go home and tell your mother." Then Alice said: "Is there much blood on my face?" Witness answered "Yes." Alice replied: "Wipe it off," but changed her mind at once and cried, "It is Freda's blood and I love it." Suiting actions to her words, she kissed her bloody hands, staining her lips.

The attorney general then took a turn at the young lady. She denied that on the Sunday before the killing she had gone to the steamer Ora Lee, and with Miss Alice, had searched for the Ward girls, but finally admitted that her presence on the steamer was to see the young ladies, but she denied that she told the young ladies that she would fix the Ward girls on Tuesday.

Witness then entered a general denial of having any knowledge of Alice's intention and said that she herself had never gone wild, nor did she know that Alice carried a razor. Upon being pressed to answer why she followed Alice when the latter was killing Freda Ward, the girl said, "Just to see Alice tell her goodby," and began to weep bitterly. She was taken from the stand and carried to her seat. The court frowned and said he would hear no more today. Tonight Miss Johnson is in the jail and is said to be suffering from nervous prostration. "If she remains in the jail another month," said her physician, "she will die."

A CRAZY INFATUATION.

Alice Mitchell Copied by an Alabama Wench.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 24.—Emma Williams, colored, was today charged with fatally wounding Eleanor Richardson, also colored. The case resembles that of Alice Mitchell, of Memphis. Eleanor is a bright mulatto seventeen years old and Emma Williams a comely black girl of twenty-three. The two have been living together for more than a year, Emma displaying a most ardent affection for her companion. She declared that no man's love should separate them, and said that if Eleanor married she would "fix" her. Last night Eleanor went to a ball with a male friend. Emma followed, and, calling her from the room, stabbed her repeatedly with a large knife, inflicting fatal wounds.

MRS. DEACON'S FALL.

Damning Testimony by Witnesses of Her Disgrace.

CANNES, Feb. 24.—The statement of Mrs. Deacon that Abeille was only paying her a friendly visit in her room when Mr. Deacon burst in upon them was disproved by the inquiry held today by the judge of Grasse. M. Baumann, the secretary of the Hotel Splendide, testified that when he and Mr. Deacon entered the room Mrs. Deacon was undressed, and that there were in the room other indications that Abeille and Mrs. Deacan had been guilty of improprieties. Mrs. Deacon's maid corroborated the testimony of M. Baumann that Mrs. Deacon was undressed while Abeille was in her room.

Hoodwinked the Peeler.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—Two brothers, William and James Hilt, got into a quarrel, and James stoned and stabbed William to death. James then hoodwinked an officer into assisting in carrying the body away, saying his brother ha l a fit. While apparently in search of a physician the murderer escaped, and is still at large.

E. M. Field's Trial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The court sitting to try the case of Edward M. Field has been occupied today with testimony as to his insanity. There is a great array of experts, and the friends of Mr. Field claim that the proof of insanity is overwhelming. The district attorney will fight hard to rebut the testimony and secure a conviction.

The Curtis Jury Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—In the Curtis case today the attorneys closed their arguments. Judge Troutt then briefly charged the jury as to the law governing the case, and at a quarter past 4 the jury retired to deliberate on a verdict.

Broke His Neck.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Feb. 24.—A fatal accident occurred here this morning. C. Wood, an employe of the Pine Tree Lumber company at work on the new mill, while he was removing the snow from some timbers around the cupola on the roof, in some way lost his hold, slipping off the roof to the ground. The structure is a very large one and his fall was some forty feet. On the ground were some timbers upon which he struck, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two small children. Deceased was about forty years old.

Found Human Skeletons.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Feb. 24.—Two human skeletons have been found in a cellar being dug for Stauch's bottling house, Clark street, in the heart of the city. It is supposed to have been the site of an Indian burying ground, other skeletons having been found in the vicinity.

King to Be in Charge.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—C. B. King, of this city, will have charge of the new paper started at the new town of Merril, in the Mesaba range. The owner of the paper is Dr. Fred Barrett, editor of the Vermillion Iron Journal, at Tower, and the Ely Iron Home, at Ely.

Wedded at Little Falls.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Feb. 24.—This evening at 9 o'clock were married at the Episcopal church, of this city, Miss Laura May Tanner and A. R. Davidson, both prominent in society circles of this place. The bridegroom is cashier of the First National Bank of Little Falls. The happy couple leave for the East and South on the early morning train.

New York Republicans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Republican state committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel next Monday to fix a place and date for the state convention. They have practically decided that the convention will be held in Albany on May 4. One member said tonight: "When we get together I think it will be pretty well known who is to be the Republican candidate for president."

Declare for Palmer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Three thousand Democratic precinct committeemen of Chicago and towns in Cook county outside have adopted resolutions declaring that "John M. Palmer is our first choice for president of the United States."

THE SOUTH CAPTURED

Third Party Launched Into Politics by the Industrial Conference.

Donnelly Asserts the Southern Alliance Has Been Taken In.

The Hand of the Sage Apparent in the Platform and Address.

Miss Willard Gets a Cold Snub--Stirring Scene of Rejoicing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—A mammoth new political combination is in existence for the coming presidential campaign. So at least the delegates to the big national industrial conference, which ended here tonight, profess to believe. So stormy a convention probably never before ended so quickly and in seeming harmony—that, too, after virtually slamming the door in the face of a national party claiming a million voters and vainly seeking a union with the organization acting so summarily. All the efforts of Miss Frances Willard for a juncture with the Prohibitionists were coolly snuffed out by the convention at the last moment.

The net result of the convention, as figured tonight by the People's party men, who are chiefly from the Northern tiers of states, is that they have by magnificent strategy effected a complete capture of the political strength of the Farmers' Alliance in the South. On the other hand, the Southern Alliance men, under the plea of having acted as individuals, without in any way binding their organization, say that they have

Not Altered One Iota

the position they have consistently held from away back. After the convention was over tonight, and a so-called "mass meeting" attended by all the delegates, at which the most important action of the day was taken, was at an end, Ben Terrill, of Texas, said that the Alliance men of the South have been all along in favor of independent action, but would not and have not committed their organization in any way.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, said the fine distinctions drawn by the Southern delegates have been carefully respected, but the masses of the people never could or would indulge in hair-splitting. "A prince bishop," said Donnelly, "cursing his subjects and pleading that the profanity was in his capacity as prince, was asked if the devil captured the prince what became of the bishop? The Alliance in the South has been captured."

At midnight a committee, with full authority from the convention or "mass meeting," was in session with the People's party national committee, agreeing upon a date and place for a national presidential nominating convention. May 24 or July 4 were each favored. When the committees were ready to report today Ignatius Donnelly presented the following address to the people of the United States:

Covering Wide Ground.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence.

The conditions which surrounded us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislature, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation and bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build by colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create the money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and is taking possession of the would. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

Cutting Adrift.

In this crisis of human affairs, the intelligent working people, producers of the United States, have come together in the name of peace, order and society to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that political organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influence dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stocks," the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of Mammon: to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that a political organization representing the political principles herein stated is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolt on this continent against opposition, filled with the sentiment which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. Our doors stand open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

Stated Principles.

Hugh Cavanaugh then presented the following on behalf of the committee on the platform:

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital, to drive the money changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

First—We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government, only full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations—a just, equitable means of circulation, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system. Also by payments in discharge of obligations for public improvements.

Fourth—We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fifth—We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

Sixth—We demand a graduated income tax.

Democratic Thunder.

Seventh—We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government economically and honestly administered.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Ninth—Your subcommittee upon land plank beg to submit to your approval the following: The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all kinds now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Tenth—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

Eleventh—The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Twelfth—We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldier the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid and gold.

Resolved, That we hail this conference as the consummation of the perfect union of the hearts and hands of all sections of our common country. The men who wore the gray and the men who wore the blue meet here to extinguish the last smouldering embers of civil war in the tears of joy of a united and happy people, and we agree to carry the stars and stripes forward forever to the highest point of national greatness.

An Objector Fired.

The wildest excitement took place after the reading of the platform. One of the suspected "vampires of the corporations" on the floor attempted to edge in a motion amending the document, and almost instantly there was a riot. "I was requested by a delegate to make that motion," stubbornly returned the captive. The man, who proved to be Fred Swayne, an ex-member of the Missouri legislature, was forcibly ejected. On motion of Mr. Powderly the delegates, without taking a vote on the adoption of the platform, adjourned for two hours.

A fight for the recognition of the prohibition issue in the platform was started immediately upon the reassembling of the convention. Miss Frances Willard presented a minority report which she moved be adopted immediately, as an amendment to the report. The minority report favored woman suffrage and demanded the suppression of the liquor traffic. Coached by Mr. Powderly, Miss Emma Curtis, of Colorado, a handsome young woman with snapping black eyes and a dashing Gainsborough hat, captured the floor and proposed the following substitute:

We demand that the question of universal suffrage be submitted to the legislatures of the different states and territories for favorable action.

Miss Curtis made a very clever speech, Jerry Simpson shouted: "She has solved the problem," and the substitution was made by a crushing majority amid cheers, Miss Curtis blushing like a rose and laughing heartily at the success that had crowned her effort. Miss Willard mounted upon the platform and looked as sober as if attending a funeral.

Miss Curtis Spunky.

Powderly hurried to the platform and held a hasty conference with Miss Willard. Soon afterward, before roll call, which was demanded, could be taken, announcement was made in Powderly's name that Miss Curtis' proposition, as part of the platform, was withdrawn, to be offered later as a simple resolution. To the surprise of everybody and the chagrin of Powderly, Gen. Weaver and other leaders, Miss Curtis arose and declared she had done no such thing.

When a roll call was finally reached on what had now become Miss Curtis' minority platform report, it looked as if the Powderly-Weaver following were resenting the "spunkiness" of Miss Curtis, but Powderly enigmatically proceeded promptly to counteract this impression by attempting after the roll call ended to add the vote of the Knights in a body in favor of the minority report. Secretary Hayes declared the minority report carried, 254 to 246, counting the Knights' organization as voting solidly aye.

Powderly now had another surprise. He shouted to all Knights of Labor present to follow him and go outside of the hall for a caucus. They did so like magic, and the Farmers' Alliance, at the call of McCune, also temporarily withdrew, notwithstanding loud protests of their national lecturer, Willets, of Kansas, that the action amounted to breaking up the convention in a row.

Donnelly's Fine Work.

After a half hour's painful uncertainty the convention slowly got together again. Ignatius Donnelly was granted three minutes, and to somewhat general surprise declared all the business of the convention could easily be finished up within half an hour. "Defer by unanimous consent the little woman suffrage matter," he smoothly urged, "adopt the noble majority platform report, appoint a committee to act with the national committee of the People's party to call a national convention to nominate a president and vice president of the United States, and the thing is done."

The idea took like wildfire among the harassed, hungry delegates. Two minutes later the majority report had been swallowed at one gulp, being adopted without a solitary voice of dissent. A geat pent-up volume of doubt and despair now seemed to be lifted to the roof in the enthusiastic cheering that broke forth at every hand. Hats, papers, umbrellas, flags—everything portable within reach—was flung into the air, the ten minutes of continuous applause stopping only for five minutes more of a tremendous "Glory, glory, hallelujah!"

The woman suffrage resolution as a substitute for prohibition was lost sight of in the excitement, and the convention instead took up a collection to pay expenses, indorsed laws forbidding option dealing, indorsed the stand of the Rochester, N. Y., Knights of Labor against a clothing combine, threatening a boycott, if necessary, and indorsed all goods bearing the Knights of Labor label. When the woman suffrage resolution did at last come up, the previous question was called, and Miss Curtis' resolution, now thoroughly separated from the platform, was adopted without further opposition.

The Committee.

Without stirring from their seats the delegates, after Terrill's gavel fell ostensibly adjourning the convention, went right on, with Gen. Weaver in the chair, and appointed the much-talked-of committee, as follows: Gen. Van Wyck, of Nebraska; C. W. McCune, of Texas; M. I. Branch, of Georgia; J. H. Powers, of Nebraska; T. B. McGuire, of New York; L. L. Polk, of North Carolina; J. H. Willetts, of Kansas; President Humphreys, of the National Colored Alliance; Pierce Hackett, of Missouri; N. M. Barnett, of Illinois (F. M. B. A.); L. P. Morrill, of Louisiana (colored); John Seits, of Ohio; Mrs. Mary E. Leese, of Kansas; Mrs. Dr. Dabbs, of Texas; Benjamin Terrill, of Texas.

Miss Willard's Report.

The exact wording of the minorty report offered by Miss Willard was much sought after tonight, as likely to play an important part in the coming national convention of the Prohibition party. The full text is as follows:

We demand universal suffrage without distinction of sex.

We believe that the liquor traffic is the great enemy of reform in this nation. It is the chief foundation of corruption in our politics, and we denounce its pernicious influence upon our country, and we demand its suppression.

We hold that the states respectively have full authority to legislate concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders. Therefore, when the people have by law interdicted or restricted the sale thereof it is the duty of the federal government to respect their action and collect no revenue from the traffic within each state, except from persons permitted to sell under state authority, and, whenever the laws of any state shall prohibit or restrict the sale of intoxicants, we demand that congress, in the exercise of its powers to regulate commerce among the states, shall forbid, under proper penalty, all persons except those duly authorized by local authority from transporting liquors into such states; and we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for not respecting the reserved rights of the state in these particulars.

July 4 the Date.

July 4 was finally selected as the date, the place for holding the convention being left to be chosen by a sub-committee of ten to be appointed by Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois. Omaha was favorably mentioned, and also Kansas City, Kan. The latter date was given the preference over May 24, for one reason, because it was alleged that an early convention might be in the interest of Leland Stanford, as a Republican presidential possibility, and in addition, July 4 would afford opportunity to see what the enemy—the Democratic and Rupublican national conventions would do.

WASTING WEALTH.

Anti-Hill Men Preparing to Spend Money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—According to a statement published this morning, late Saturday and on into Sunday morning, twenty-six anti-Hill leaders at Albany were in secret conference in the private office of Senator Chase. During the conference the question of the amount of money needed was raised. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild said that he did not think a large sum would be required. It was estimated that from $5,000 to $30,000 would be a sufficient sum to meet every expense, and that amount was virtually pledged at this conference.

The intention now is to elect at Syracuse in May a delegation of representative Democrats who, upon arrival at Chicago, will first make a demand on the national Democratic committee for recognition. Whether the delegation will capture the committee or not is a matter of doubt. Mr. Grace thinks it is possible; Mr. Fairchild believes it is certain. With the backing of the national committee, the delegation will be in an excellent condition to appeal to the convention for recognition. It does not expect to demand that the Hill delegation be thrown out, but it will ask that both delegates be seated, each to have half the vote.

MILLER AND TORREY.

Trans-Mississippi Congress Listens to Addresses.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—The Trans-Mississippi congress held its second day's session today, Gov. Prince, of New Mexico, presiding. A. C. King, of colorado, introduced a series of resolutions on economic subjects which were referred. Hon. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Corstrnction company, delivered an interesting address on the plans and progress of the canal. Hon. J. L. Torrey, of St. Louis, delivered an address upon the bankruptcy bill. He explained the measure and thought the indications favorable for its passage at the present session of congress. At the conclusion of the address he was asked a number of questions. He claimed that the bill would enlarge instead of restrict credits, because it will prevent the giving and receiving of preferences. Both gentlemen were thanked for their efforts, and the session adjourned until tomorrow.

Towner Is Still Lost.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 24.—Parties from Towner and McHenry counties, of whom Col. Towner contracted to purchase land, are in the city looking for the lost colonel. Judge Bennett, of Bottineau, engaged as colonization agent of Towner, is in the city tonight. He denies all reports that the land company knows anything of Towner's whereabouts, although now convinced that Towner's disappearance is voluntary, surmised to escape the consequence of some shady deal in connection with a railroad enterprise in which he engaged last year near Seattle. Towner's escapade does not necessarily involve the land company. A meeting is soon to be held to determine what action to take.

C. F. Arroll and J. C. Stephen, of St. Paul, are the incorporators of the Grand Forks Electric Street railway.

The Blockade Raised.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Feb. 24.—Railroad Commissioner Walsh has returned from St. John and Cando, where he has just succeeded in opening the branch of the Great Northern line blockaded with snow several weeks ago, causing a shortage of provisions and fuel.

Praised by Hart.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 24.—Secretary Hart, of the charities and corrections, visited the Freeborn county poorhouse farm with Commissioner Hanson and highly praised it. He said there were only four charitable institutions in the state which equal it. He gave high credit to Mrs. Hazliton, matron.

Schmidt's Bill Beaten.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 24.—The Democratic liquor license bill was put on its passage in the senate today. It was a strict party vote—Democrats for and Republicans against. The result was 25 yeas to 23 nays, but as two members were absent and a majority of the full house was necessary, the bill was defeated.

WILL MEET IN MAY.

The South Dakota Democrats Are Getting Ready for the Big Fray.

Convention to Name National Delegates to Meet at Yankton May 25.

A Northfield Woman, Tired of Living, Takes Her Own Life.

Porterfield Scrip Has an Important Bearing on the Dayton Case.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 24.—One of the most largely attended and harmonious meetings held by any Democratic central committee in the state was that held here this afternoon. Otto Peemiller, chairman, with representatives from all but eight of fifty-one organized counties in the state, met to fix the time and place of holding the state convention and name eight delegates and eight alternates to the national Democratic convention, Chicago. Yankton was chosen as the place and May 25 as the time for such convention. Resolutions were adopted recommending voting no proxies in central committee meetings or future state conventions except by persons living in the counties from which the proxies are offered. The representation is based on the vote for Gen. Taylor for governor, being one delegate for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof, and one at large fr om each county, including unorganized counties, as follows:

Aurora	9	Douglas	9	Meade	11
Beadle	19	Edmunds	8	Minnehaha	24
Bonhomme	18	Fall River	11	Moody	5
Brookings	6	Faulk	8	McCook	15
Brule	11	Grant	3	McPherson	9
Brown	16	Hamlin	6	Pennington	16
Buffalo	2	Hand	5	Potter	5
Butte	3	Hanson	9	Roberts	2
Campbell	2	Hughes	13	Sanborn	5
Charles Mix	4	Hutchinson	12	Spink	8
Clark	4	Hyde	3	Stanley	3
Clay	9	Jerauld	3	Sully	3
Coddington	16	Kingsbury	7	Turner	18
Custer	9	Lake	10	Union	7
Davison	7	Lawrence	14	Walworth	3
Day	7	Lincoln	10	Yankton	19
Deuel	5	Marshall	6		

TIRED OF LIVING.

A Young Woman Kills Herself at Northfield.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Feb. 24.—Phoebe L. Ingersoll, a well-known young woman of this place, committed suicide during the night by taking strychnine. The young lady was thirty-one years of age, and had formerly resided in Dodge Centre, but more recently was of Kasson. She had been living with her half sister, Mrs. James Christian, for some time, and had become acquainted with a number of Northfield people. She had been despondent for some time, but no idea was entertained by her friends that she contemplated committing suicide, and their surprise was therefore the greater. The Christian family was aroused from sleep about 10 o'clock during the night by groans in Phoebe's room, and their inquiries eliciting no response, they went to the room and found her in the throes of death. The family had retired shortly after 11 o'clock, Miss Phoebe, however, having been in her room since 8 o'clock, and it is probable that she took the poison shortly after that hour. Dr. A. J. Schmidt was at once summoned, but found her beyond medical aid. He asked her what she had taken the poison for, and she replied "to kill herself." Upon his informing her that he could not save her she appeared relieved and said she had long been tired of living. Shortly after midnight, after suffering over an hour from terrible convulsions, her spirit passed away.

THE PORTERFIELD SCRIP.

It Has Serious Effect on the Dayton Land Case.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 24.—A decision of great importance respecting the celebrated Dayton land by Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, was received today by Register Braden and Receiver McLeod. It in effect denies the claims of all contestants except Messrs. John T. McChesney and James M. Kean, who have applied to locate Porterfield scrip for land. The commissioner takes the position that inasmuch as the land is situated within the limits of the city it is not subject to disposal under the pre-emption, homestead or timber culture laws, but that it is subject to entry by means of Porterfield scrip. In support of his opinion he cites the decision of the secretary of the interior in the celebrated Seattle town site case. Of course all claimants, including the city of Aberdeen, which desires the land, will be given opportunity to appeal, and the case is not thought to be settled yet. McChesney and Kean will have equal shares if they win all suits.

SEED LIENS NOT A TAX.

Decision That They Are Merely a Debt.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 24.—The decision of the supreme court today in the case of Yeatman vs. Foster County involves the validity of the much advertised seed lien statutes passed by the legislature of 1889, and again in 1890. The act construed provides in part that "if the said indebtednrss (for the seed grain furnished) be not paid on Nov. 1, 1889, the amount thereof shall be entered upon the tax list of such county for the year 1889 as a tax upon the land upon which such seed wheat was sown, to be collected as other taxes are, and the sum so entered and levied shall be a first lien upon the crop of grain raised each year by the peason receiving said seed grain and also upon the real estate owned by such person until the tax is fully paid." Judge Rose, in the district court, held against the validity of the statute in so far as the lien became a tax upon the land which would be paramount to prior mortgage incumbrances. This decision is affirmed, the court holding that "chapter 43 of the Laws of 1889, and chapter 152 of the Laws of 1890, in so far as they attempt to make the lien for seed grain furnished thereunder superior to the lien of a mortgage executed before these statutes were enacted, are repugnant to the provisions of the federal constitution forbidding the impairment by any state of the obligations of a contract. Tho obligation of the person supplied with seed grain under these statutes to pay the county therefor is not a tax, and cannot be made a tax by the legislature. It is a mere debt."

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather--Clear; northerly winds.
The third party is launched.
The local political situation.
Testimony in the Mitchell case.
Drake will admitted to probate.
Date South Dakota convention.
Deviltry of a Missouri negro.
Needham-Ryan fight set for Monday.
Senator Hompe's latest roast.
Illinois to instruct for Palmer.
Springer says Cleveland's out of it.
Porterfield scrip making trouble.
Seed liens declared not a tax.
Minneapolis Cleveland club resolves.
A Northfield woman kills herself.
Portraits presented to schools.
Foster's views on immigration.
Minneapolis-St. Paul base ball rumor.
Witness in Byrnes case missing.
Small auditorium declared useless.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

Considerable strength was noticeable on Chicago 'change yesterday, and as a result all articles traded in are higher. At 90½c February, 93c May, wheat is about ¾c above Tuesday's close. Corn gained ⅜c to ¾c at 41⅛c February, 41½c March, 42½c May. Oats advanced ¼c at 29¼c February, 31⅛c May. At $11.50 February, $11.75 May, pork is 17½c higher.

New York stock exchange business was in a rut of dullness, and very narrow limits marked the trading.

Movements of Steamships.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Illinois, from New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Lithuania, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Elbe, from New York.

BOSTON—Arrived: Lake Huron, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Belgravia, from Glasgow; Wyoming, from Liverpool; Maasdam, from Rotterdam; Westernland, from Antwerp; Majestic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Arizona, from New York; Teutonic, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Maine, from London.

Closed With a Crash.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., Feb. 24.—The saloons closed today. For two weeks ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been working saloon matters. They entered a complaint today against Peter A. Burgland, Kimball Brotherss and parties on the island. At Burgland's considerable liquor was found. Other places took the alarm and ran their stock out of the way. The largest house in the lot had only one quart bottle of whisky left. The island saloons bring up the question of boundary. Being in the old river bed they claim neither Dakota nor Nebraska, and have no state license. The cases come before the April term of court.

Iron Stocks Steady.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—Iron stocks were not as lively as Tuesday, there being more sellers than buyers. About 5,000 shares of Cincinnati were dumped upon the market, which has a tendency to bear the market. In spite of that, however, it maintained its 25-cent position, and refused to budge. Great Northern went up from 12 to 13½, and Shaw rose from 15 to 17½. The Ohio company, which is owned in part by ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, has sunk another pit and found ore.

Kerfwaha made the biggest jump of the day, going up from 12 to 20 cents.

Electrics for Grand Forks.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 24.—The city council tonight passed to the first reading an ordinance authorizing the Grand Forks Street Railway company to construct and operate a railway line. The conditions of the ordinance require the company to file an acceptance within ninety days from its passage, construction to commence within sixty days thereafter, and not less than one mile of track shall be completed and in operation within six months after construction commences.

Bullet in His Brain.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Feb. 24.—Barney Ross and another party, name not known, were keeping watch on a claim about sixteen miles east of this place in the town of Rich Prairie. Sunday Ross started out on a tramp, supposedly to hunt, and, not returning, created the anxiety of his partner, who started in search of him. When found Ross had a bullet hole in his head just above the eye. No intention of suicide was known. It was most likely an accident.

Sure of Her Decree.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 24.—In the Minton divorce trial here today, Minton withdrew all charges of infidelity and intemperance against his wife and also dropped the proceedings against Willoughby Weston, who was made corespondent. Minton says he will proceed against Weston in the New York courts, and will also publicly chastise him. There is no doubt now but that Mrs. Minton will get her decree this week.

Seized the Whisky.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, N. D., Feb. 24.—At Bongard's and Brown's saloons this evening a number of jngs and bottles of whisky and other intoxicants were seized by Sheriff Bingenheimer and his deputies. This is the first seizure in town under the prohibition law. All blind pigs are closed up tight tonight.

Elopers Caught.

FORT DODGE, Io., Feb. 24.—Will Lucas, a jeweler, of Gowrie, and Georgia Weitzel, daughter of a well-known citizen of that place, eloped last evening. Their flight was discovered and the couple were captured at Tara while they were waiting for a train to take them East. Their proposed marriage has been indefinitely postponed.

Struck in the Forehead.

Special to the Globe.

EAST GRAND FORKS, Minn., Feb. 24. A quarrel between gamblers resulted in the shooting of Barney Joyce with a revolver in the hands of Thomas O'Brien. It is claimed the weapon was accidentally discharged. The missile struck Joyce in the forehead, causing a severe but probably not fatal wound. O'Brien has been arrested.

The State Rests.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 24.—The Baker case drags wearily on with nothing new or startling in the testimony. At 4 o'clock the state rested the case.

STEPHEN GROVER OUT

Chairman Springer Considers the Democracy Indebted to David B. Hill.

New York Can Present Only His Name to the Chicago Convention.

The Ex-President Could Not Come in the Back Way and Succeed.

Illinois Will Instruct for Palmer, and the West May Be Honored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The presidential question still continues to be the topic of discussion at the national capitol, and various opinions are expressed as to the final declaration of the Albany convention for David B. Hill will have upon Cleveland's supporters throughout the country. Chairman Springer, of the ways and means committee, who has generally been considered heretofore an ardent supporter of Mr. Cleveland, thinks now that the action of the Albany convention practically rules the ex-president out of the race.

"Until the meeting of the Albany convention," said Mr. Springer today, "it was not authoritatively determined what course would be pursued by the Democracy of New York as between Senator Hill and ex-President Cleveland. That question has now been settled. The Democracy of New York now have but one candidate, and for him their delegation has been instructed to vote as a unit—with an unanimity rarely witnessed in state conventions. However much the friends of Mr. Cleveland in other states must regret this action they must, as Democrats, accept it as final.

Grover Surely Shelved.

"It would be folly for other states to insist upon Mr. Cleveland's nomination when his own state had unanimously declared for another. If Mr. Cleveland's name is to be presented to the national Democratic convention it must be presented by his own state. He must come in at the front door, if at all. I have always been a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and I retain much confidence in his ability and in his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party. Those friends of his in New York who propose to hold another convention and send another set of delegates to the national convention are doing him great injustice.

"Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the United States by the Democratic party. He was re-nominated and the most stupendous efforts were put forth by Democrats in every voting precinct in the United States to secure his reelection. He owes it now to the party that has been so true to him, having conferred upon him greater honors than upon any living statesman, to abide by the action of his party in his state and declare himself a Democrat as loyal to Democratic usages and organization as to Democratic principles. The Democratic party at this time is earnestly endeavoring to reinstate itself in power. This can only be done by united and determined action. Bolters will find no favor with the Democratic masses, whether they be in New York or elsewhere. Democratic unity is essential to Democratic success.

A Chance for the West.

"In view of the dissensions in the state of New York between the friends of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill, it may be deemed necessary for the Democracy of other states to select our presidential candidate elsewhere. In doing this the Democratic party need offer no apology to New York. It is the right and the duty of the Democratic party to select that man for its standaed bearer whose fitness being conceded will be the most available. Fortunately, we have no lack of available candidates outside of New York, and if it becomes necessary to secure harmony and in order to make success certain, some one of the available candidates elsewhere will and ought to be selected.

"In this connection the Democracy of Illinois will undoubtedly present a candidate in every way fitted for the position, one whose record and ability commend him to the support and confidence of all true Democrats. Under the leadership of Gen. John M. Palmer, the Democracy in the state of Illinois have already redeemed the state from Republican rule. He has been elected United States senator, and the legislative candidates pledged to his support raised over 300,000 majority of the popular votes, and, at the same election, fourteen Democrats of the twenty members to which Illinois is entitled were elected to the lower house of congress. It is the opinion of Democrats generally in Illinois, and of many well informed Republicans, that if he is nominated for the presidency he will receive the electoral vote of the state.

Will Instruct for Palmer.

"The state convention, which is to assemble on the 27th of April, will undoubtedly send a solid delegation to the national convention instructed to vote as a unit for his nomination; and with this indorsement, and with the feeling of uncertainty which exists as to the condition of the party in the state of New York, his nomination is not only possible, but I think probable. The Democracy of the country are indebted to Senator Hill for calling an early convention in the state of New York in order that between this time and the meeting of the national convention next June there may be ample time to consider the availability of presidential candidates without reference to the possibility of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. It would have been unfortunate indeed if the New York convention had been put off until after many states in the Union had instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Cleveland, and then, at that late day, the party had been suddenly apprised of the fact that it must make another selection.

"There is one thing, however, which is of the utmost importance at this time, and that is that there should be harmony and good feeling in making the choice of the Democratic presidential candidate. There is no ground for division or dissension in the Democratic party. It is the right of every locality to present its favorite son—if I may be pardoned for using that term—and to urge inside of the organization and by recognized usages his selection, and it is the duty of all Democrats, when the nomination is made, to give the ticket, whoever the nominees may be, an earnest and cordial support."

DEFECTIVE PAGE