MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**MRS. STONEMAN**

At the bottom of a sensation which is stirring California.

**A DEVILISH PLOT**

Reported to poison non-union workmen at Homestead.


# Daily ST. PAUL Globe.


**OPEN IT SUNDAY**

Say many Minnesotans in regard to the World's Fair.

**TWO LITTLE BOYS**

Are suffocated in a burning house in North Dakota.

VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1892. NO. 347.

## POISONED THEIR FOOD.

### Story of an Attempt to Kill Off the Non-Union Men at Homestead.

### A Cook Who Doped the Victuals With a Colored Powder.

### Officers of the Company First Laid the Trouble to the Water Used.

### The Locked-Out Men at Homestead Pronounce the Yarn Ridiculous.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—A Sunday paper publishes a startling story today of a conspiracy to poison by wholesale the non-union workmen at the Carnegie steel plant in Homestead. The developments would, it says, implicate members of the advisory committee, members of the Amalgamated association and officials of some of the labor organizations sympathizing with the locked-out men at Homestead. As a result of this conspiracy it is alleged that several persons have lost their lives, while scores of others have are still suffering at their homes and in hospitals from the effects of the poisonous drugs administered to them with criminal intent. Today nine or more persons more or less identified with the strike are under arrest, ostensibly on less serious charges, but really for the purpose of averting suspicion until all those who are claimed to be in the

**Hellish Conspiracy**

have been secured. The only name given of those charged with administering poison is Robert Beatty, who was arrested at Louisville last night. Several others, however, are under heavy bail on other charges, and the new charge will probably be made tomorrow, as all are under surveillance and can be taken at any moment. The details of the foul plot, as they have been slowly but persistently and unremittingly developed, are sufficient to cause a shudder to those who read or hear them, especially when it is known that at least two deaths, and perhaps a number of others, have already been traced to the work of the willing tool selected to carry the murderous plan into execution. It will be remembered that shortly after the arrival of the state militia at Homestead and the non-union men had commenced work in the mills, complaints became prevalent about the unwholesome water supplied to the men, and especially those employed within the fences surrounding the plant. Many cases of sickness were reported, but were all attributed to the

**Impurity of the Water.**

So firmly impressed were the physicians and the officials of the company that the water was causing the sickness, that a supply from other sources was secured, and notices were posted conspicuously about the mill warning the employes to refrain from drinking the water. Despite these precautionary measures the sickness continued, and soon it became current at Homestead that an epidemic was prevailing among the men within the enclosure. A number of the sick were taken to the hospitals for treatment, and nearly all those recovered, although many of them are still ill. Rumors are becoming current that typhoid and other diseases were epidemic in the mill, a representative of the state board of health made an official investigation. He found the sanitary arrangements good and attributed the sickness to the water. The first intimation the officers of the company had that the diagnosis of the physicians was incorrect, and that the men were the victims of a conspiracy to poison that was being persistently and successfully executed, was obtained more than

**Two Months Since.**

It came in such a manner, however, that it was impossible to make arrests immediately, and it was not until yesterday that the evidence was deemed to be sufficiently strong to warrant the apprehension of at least one of those who are alleged to have been implicated in the Borgian conspiracy to get rid of the hated non-union men, either by death or by creating such a panic among them that they would flee from the fated place in a body. The price to be paid when the mills were closed down was $5,000. The terrible plot, according to the information obtained by the reporter, was disclosed by one who was in the plot, and was substantially as follows: The information said that one of the chief cooks at the Homestead works, with whom he was intimately acquainted, met him in the city one day and asked him if he did not want a job at Homestead. He said he wanted at least two assistants, and said the informant and his friend could make big money if they would help him. He told them he was not only employed by the Carnegie company, but was also in the pay of the labor associations and members of the strikers' committee, and was just coining money. As he grew more confidential and, prompted by the questions about the pay from the associations, he told them of

**A Plan to Poison**

the food of the men employed in the mill, so as to make them sick and render them unable to work. He detailed the plan he had been pursuing, and asserted that nearly if not all of the sickness among the men, of which reports had been current, was caused by the poisons he had placed in the food. He said he was to get $5,000 if he succeeded in closing the mill. He urged them to accept the places, told them it would be an utter impossibility for them to be detected, and finally left them with the understanding that he would meet them in the city next day, give them some advance money and take them to Homestead with him. Realizing the heinousness of the proposition, the two men called upon Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie company, and laid the matter before him. Upon the advice of the company's attorneys, the two men were instructed to meet the cook and proceed to Homestead with him. That evening the men went to Homestead and were duly installed in their positions by the cook. The day after their arrival a number of the men were reported sick, and the cook told them how he had placed the poison,

**A Colored Powder,**

into the food, and told them to watch for an opportunity to use it in the food. Fearing that the men could not be trusted, two Pinkertons were engaged to keep a close surveilance on the informants as well as the cook. The latter became suspicious, and at once discontinued the use of the powder. Orders were then given that the workmen should take their meals at a restaurant outside of the enclosure, the reason being given that the company was tired of furnishing meals, and that, as quiet had been restored, the mill in good working order, the emergency eating house would be discontinued. Some time later the men reported that the cook was becoming very uneasy, and they feared he might conclude to leave the city in a hurry. They said that the death of some of the men, especially that of Charles Glosser, had unnerved him, and they believed he would make a clean breast of the whole plot if he were summoned to the office and placed under arrest. This was done, and when confronted with the facts as stated above, the cook broke down and made

**A Full Confession,**

in which he gave the names of those who employed him, the amount of money he had received and the manner in which he had carried out his part of the terrible crime. He stated also that he frequently visited the camps of the militia and dosed the food prepared in the cook house. His visits were always followed by increased sickness among the members of the national guard. This confession was taken by a stenographer in the presence of several witnesses. He also exhibited vouchers for money due him. After the testimony had been reproduced upon a typewriter it was read to him, and he signed the statement in the presence of witnesses. After making his confession the cook begged that he should not be placed in jail, and his wishes to that extent were complied with. He has, however, as well as the two original informants, been kept under surveillance night and day, all of them having been continued in the employ of the firm until the arrests could be made. The Charles Glosser referred to died two weeks after going to Homestead. It is said that, since the confession made by the cook, the body was exhumed and the stomach submitted to a chemist for analysis. The result of the analysis is not known, but it is said the chemist's report will be susmitted in evidence when the cases come up for trial. A reporter called upon Mr. Frick to learn, if possible, the Carnegies' account of the crime alleged against Beatty, but that gentleman positively refused to be interviewed.

At Homestead the story was pronounced ridiculous.

**The Story Confirmed.**

E. Y. Beck, Esq., counsel for the Carnegie Steel company, limited, was seen tonight and confirmed the story of the poisoning. He says his information is that at least six deaths resulted from the poisoning. A Homestead druggist and physicians are implicated. The powder was given to a dog and it expired in a short time. A number of arrests will probably be made in a few days. Coroner McDowell has not yet been notified. He will go to Homestead tomorrow, however, to investigate the cause of the death of Isaac Juries, who died suddenly about two weeks ago. Juries was a witness in the Critchlow case. The coroner is of the opinion that death was due to alcoholism.

### BEATTY TALKS.

**He Says He Isn't Implicated in the Poisoning.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—Robert Beatty, in jail in this city as one of the members of the poisoning conspiracy at Homestead, was seen tonight by an Associated Press representative. He denies the charge of being implicated in the poisoning of the non-union workmen, and says he was arrested at the instance of the Pinkertons to keep him from bringing forward witnesses to prove that the Pinkertons on the Little Bill fired first. He says he came here to see his wife, who lives at Twenty-first and Bank streets, and incidentally to look up witnesses. He says that an attempt was made to arrest him at Pittsburg wharf for assault and battery, but he left the boat he was on and took a skiff, boarding the boat after she left Pittsburg.

### NO WAR THIS TIME.

**A Kansas City Town Submits Gracefuly.**

LIBERAL, Kan., Dec. 11.—There will be no county seat war. The people of Springfield, while being greatly chagrined and disappointed at the result of the election, will make no endeavor to prevent Liberal enjoying the fruits of its victory. The party of Liberal men that went to Springfield yesterday to witness the canvass of the vote, and to see that no irregularities should take place, returned last night with the news that the canvass of the returns showed that Liberal had been chosen the county seat. There was no disturbance during the canvass, and the Springfield people submitted quietly to the inevitable. At the conclusion of the canvass a courier was sent to Arkalon, where it had been arranged he was to meet the other party, which had gone from Liberal, and where the county records were stored, to inform them of the result of the canvass. When the courier arrived at Arkalon and told the Liberal people that their town had been victorious in the election, they immediately took possession of the county records, loaded them into a wagon and removed them to their place. No trouble is anticipated.

### HOT VIRGINIA BLOOD.

**It Flows Freely in the Elkhorn Mining District.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 11.—Blood has been flowing down in the Elkhorn mining region the past few days. Two men have been murdered, one lynched and an officer of the law lies mortally wounded. The first victim of the murderers was Officer James Brooks, who was killed at Keystone, on the Elkhorn river, while trying to settle a row between two drunken miners. Then Officer Dillon and Constable Burton attempted to regulate a tough colored man named Cornelius Coffee, when Coffee opened fire on them. Dillon was shot through the right breast and died. Constable Burton received a ball in the body, but is expected to pull through. Coffee fled, but was captured and brought back by Officer Robinson. When Keystone was reached a mob entered the train, quietly relieved Robinson of his man, proceeded to a tree close by the track, and Coffee was dangling from a limb in a few minutes, while the mob riddled his body.

**Many Prisoners Escape.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Twenty-five inmates of the Knox county workhouse overpowered the guard yesterday and escaped. They were mostly colored. A number of citizens have been held up and robbed in the suburbs by these outlaws.

**Tommy Warren Gets Six Years.**

WACO, Tex., Dec. 11.—Tommy Warren, the former featherweight champion, has been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for murdering a negro saloon porter while trying to shoot a fellow gambler.

## NO INAUGURAL BALL.

### The Democrats Said to Be Preparing to Substitute a Concert Instead.

### There Will Be No Social Events Whatever at the White House.

### Nothing of a Sensational Character Expected in Congress This Week.

### Mr. Blaine Is Better and Will Go to a Warmer Climate Shortly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A local paper says: "A project now on foot among the prominent Democrats who will have charge of the matter, and which has been so far hedged about with the utmost secrecy, is to do away with the time-honored inaugural ball. The faintest whisperings have been carefully kept from the public in order to avoid the annoyance otherwise unavoidable. The idea has been not to allow the faintest intimation to escape, so that the final decision should be announced as a genuine surprise. It is proposed, in doing away with the ball, to substitute in its stead a concert which should be closed precisely at 12 o'clock. Should this latter plan be carried into effect, the leading musicians throughout the country will be engaged, the marine band taking charge of the orchestral numbers." In case it is decided to hold the ball as usual, the advantages of the rotunda of the new congressional library building in that connection will be considered.

The announcement that no social events will take place at the White house this winter presages a dull New Year's day in official circles. It will seem rather strange not to see the uniformed diplomats and army and navy officials driving about the streets, but consolation is found in the fact that it will afford all the better opportunity for the resumption of the

**Old-Fashioned New Year.**

customs, when everybody who is anybody kept open house, not only for the little official circles to call inside of a couple of hours, but all day long. A hope was felt within the capital circle that Mr. and Mrs. Morton might open their spacious and hospitable mansion on that occasion and give an official air to the occasion, but Mrs. Morton is not expected to return to Washington until after the holidays. She has been in Philadelphia nearly all of the autumn, and is yet under medical direction.

The family has been rather unfortunate in the way of sickness lately, as its younger daughters have not been well. One is in New York with Mrs. Holson, her aunt, and another is here sick. If Mrs. Morton's health will permit, however, the residence of the vice president will be even more notable than usual in the number of entertainments before the season closes. The round of official dinners given by the secretary of state will be inaugurated Tuesday night by Mr. and Mrs. Foster, the guest of honor on this occasion being Vice President Morton. Secretary and Mrs. Foster's

**Informal Monday Reception**

to members of the diplomatic corps and their friends will be continued throughout the winter. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote will give an elaborate dinner Tuesday night at the British legation.

A tea and bazaar to be held at the residence of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, on McPherson square, tomorrow, will introduce the gayeties of the week. The object of the function is to provide a Christmas fund for one of the charities of the district. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Wanamaker, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Hitt.

Wednesday the cabinet ladies will be at home informally, and in the evening Rev. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry will give a dinner to Senor and Madame Dupuy De Lom. Senor De Lom is the Spanish minister to the United States, having been returned to this post, where he was formerly secretary of legation, and met Mr. Curry while the latter was United States minister to Spain. Mrs. Irwin Harrison, the widowed sister-in-law of the president, and her daughter, are visiting Washington. They joined the White house family at dinner Friday night.

### MR. BLAINE BETTER.

**He Will Take a Trip to a Warmer Climate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Hon. James G. Blaine is much better this evening. Four days ago while out driving he caught a slight cold, which was swiftly followed by a return of stomach trouble. By the advice of his physician and family he has remained in bed during the intervening period. At no time, however, has there been any reasonable cause for alarm, except that he did not gain strength as rapidly as was wished by himself and family. This evening Mr. Blaine spent a brief period in his library and was extremely cheerful. By reason of this recent drawback Mr. Blaine's departure for a more congenial climate has been delayed. Tonight it was given out by a member of his family that it was not absolutely certain that California would be the point of his destination, but that he would go somewhere for a brief period as soon as he could travel without serious inconvenience was settled.

Up to 1885 no public man was a more persistent equestrian than Mr. Blaine. He was a graceful rider and loved the exercise. Of late years, however, he has grown a dreaded disinclination to mount a horse. It is thought that this excellent exercise would greatly benefit his impaired digestive organs.

### THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

**The Outlook for Senators Is Not Good.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is rarely that any legislation of practical importance is achieved in congress before the new year, with the possible exception of one of the annual appropriation bills, and this session is not likely to prove exceptional in this respect. In both houses the work is progressing in a manner that indicates lack of real earnestness. The prominent features of this week's proceedings are likely to be the anti-option bill in the senate and an appropriation bill in the house. The anti-option bill is the unfinished business on the senate calendar, and is expected to be laid before the body tomorrow unless an early adjournment prevents it. In the preceding morning hour Senator Mitchell will discuss his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the states. This joint resolution is indorsed by the committee on privileges and elections, and is undoubtedly strong in the senate, but because of its great importance it is hardly to be presumed that it can be passed during the scant opportunity afforded by the morning hour.

Once the anti-option bill is laid before the senate, it will be open to discussion again, and no positive action on the measure is expected this week. From present indications the daily sessions will be short, and an adjournment will be taken from Thursday till the following Monday. It is quite probable that in the house next week a great deal of information and opinions based on information will be given to the country relative to the condition of the treasury. It is the expectation of the leaders of the house that, with the exception of Monday, when bills concerning the District of Columbia will have right of way, practically the whole time of the house during the week will be devoted to consideration of the regular annual appropriation bills. The debate will begin on the army appropriation bill, which the military committee will report on Monday, and which Chairman Outhwaite at present intends to call up Tuesday. It is likely that the debate will take a much wider range than this bill, and will embrace the state of the revenues, of existing appropriations, and, it is possible, of the policy of the Democratic party. The army bill in its aggregate shows a reduction from the total amount carried by the bill for the current fiscal year, but there have been several increases made in the appropriations under the head of "department of ordnance."

The military committee would not be surprised if an attack were made on some of these items by Mr. Holman and other rigid economists. It has prepared for any criticisms which may be made by adopting in its report the statements made by Gen. Flagler showing the real and urgent necessity for additional appropriations, and is in for a lively fight if need be. The appropriations committee has been at work on the District of Columbia and fortification appropriation bills for some time, and expects to report the latter bill in time to be taken up as soon as the army bill is passed. The District of Columbia bill has caused considerable trouble to the subcommittee in charge of it. A host of local government officials have been examined, and on Monday the sub-committee will begin the actual preparation of the bill. It is believed that the bill will be reported to the house the latter part of this week. Estimates for deficiencies have been received, and these will be embodied in an urgency deficiency bill to be reported to the house and taken up almost immediately for action, any other bills under discussion to temporarily give way. It is the purpose of the managers of the house to get all these bills over to the senate before the holiday recess. The accomplishment of this purpose largely depends on the temper of the house, which, if in the mood, can protract consideration of the bills over several weeks.

### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

**The Ordnance Department Will Get an Increase.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chairman Outhwaite, of the house military committee, has prepared a report for submission to the house with the army appropriation bill agreed upon by the committee. The report states succinctly, but clearly, the reasons for the changes made by the committee on a number of paragraphs, as compared with the bill for the current fiscal year. Substantially the only increased appropriations carried in the bill are in the bureau of ordnance, and the reasons therefor are stated quite fully by quotations from the testimony of Gen. Flagler before the committee. It was shown that the army had been for years drawing on supplies left over after the war, and these supplies had now become exhausted, and that increased appropriations must be made therefor if the army is to be kept in a state of efficiency. A reduction of $100,000 was made in the appropriation for transportation expenses of the army. The report says that improved facilities for travel should enable troops and supplies to be moved at considerably less expense, and that there cannot be as great a necessity for moving troops about as there was before some of the renote posts were abandoned and when Indian troubles were more frequent.

The surgeon general asks an increased appropriation of $30,000 for hospital construction, the object being to build a hospital at David's island, New York harbor. The report says that the committee is informed that the hospital there is sufficient for present purposes, and therefore did not grant the request.

In the ordnance department an increased appropriation of $30,000 was made for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms, $15,000 for ordnance stores and $60,000 for equipments. The report says that Gen. Flagler stated to the committee that since 1868 the items of appropriation for these purposes have been reduced until nearly all the appropriations now are insufficient to furnish the army what is absolutely required. Modern equipments for the army, he added, are considerably more expensive than formerly. The report quotes the chief of ordnance as saying:

"In the artillery department there was a large amount of material left over after the war. This stuff was not of regulation pattern, but was available for working over and saving the expense of manufacture of new articles. For instance, there were so many saddle trees left over that we were not compelled to purchase any until about a year ago. There was a large stock of artillery harness, and this was worked over. These supplies are now exhausted."

The manufacture of additional ammunition, the report says, Gen. Flagler states to be absolutely required to meet existing law and regulations (relating to target practice). In speaking of the necessity for new equipments Gen. Flagler said to the committee that cavalry commanders are required to drill their men in fencing on horseback. Each troop must have under orders twenty fencing sets. He simply could not furnish them. He had been trying to give each troop eight sets instead of twenty.

### ROSECRANS CHEERFUL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Ex-Gov. Toole, of Montana, son-in-law to Gen. Rosecrans, arrived in this city this evening. When asked about the general's condition he said that the patient was doing well, at least, that was what the doctor told him, and he was of the same opinion. Gov. Toole further said, as to the reports that the general had an attack of paralysis, that there was no truth in it. The fact is, Gen. Rosecrans is not suffering from any actual disease. There is nothing pathological in his condition beyond the ordinary changes of age. He sleeps well and his appetite is good. His condition is owing to extreme prostration brought about by excessive work and close application to official duties. He is resting easy this evening and is very cheerful.

## MADE HER A MANIAC.

### The Two Children of a Dakota Family Suffocated at a Fire.

### Grief of the Mother so Poignant Than She Is Driven Insane.

### Idaho's Diamond Find Believed to Be an Extremely Rich One.

### A Milwaukee Man, Thought to Be Insane, Disappears in New York.

Special to the Globe.

YORK, N. D., Dec. 11.—Mrs. O. R. Albertson is pacing the floor of the home of a neighbor tonight, a raving maniac. Her own home lies in ashes, and her two children are in shrouds, prepared for the grave. The accident which deprived the woman of her children and her reason was of the most heartrending character. Mr. Albertson was away from home, and Mrs. Albertson, leaving her two boys, aged two and six years, went to the barn to do some light chores. She had been gone a quarter of an hour, when, glancing toward the house, she saw smoke issuing from the windows. She rushed to the house and forced her way through the dense cloud of smoke which filled it to where her two children were, only to find them both suffocated. Some paper had caught fire from a stovepipe, and, there being no avenue for the escape of the smoke, it filled the room. Mrs. Albertson's grief was so poignant that she became violently insane.

### IDAHO'S DIAMONDS.

**They May Yet Prove a Veritable Bonanza.**

BOISE, Ida., Dec. 11.—What may prove to be a rich diamond find has been discovered on Snake river, thirty miles southeast of Boise. Charles Vandorn today received from a New York jewelry firm six gems cut from the alleged diamond mine. He stated that the firm pronounce the diamonds genuine. A party of engineers is now prospecting the mines.

### IS DE LEUR INSANE.

**His Wife Is in New York Looking for Him.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Albert de Leur, a wealthy contractor of Milwaukee, Wis., has been missing since Sunday, Dec. 4. He came to this city about two weeks ago, and stopped at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he left an unpaid board bill and his luggage. The missing man's wife came to this city Saturday in quest of her husband. She states that he took about $200 with him when be left home. She also admitted that on a former occasion Mr. de Leur absented himself from home for several weeks, and he explained his absence on business grounds, but it was subsequently learned that he had been taken suddenly insane and confined in an asylum. She thinks, however, that he recovered at that time.

### SCARCITY OF CARS.

**North Dakota Is Reported Suffering Seriously.**

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 11.—There is a dearth of cars in North Dakota. From every little town and elevator station the cry is going up for cars to ship wheat. Every elevator is full, and farmers are compelled to return home with their wheat. It is charged that both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads are discriminating in favor of certain large elevator companies, furnishing them with cars, while the smaller fry are forced to cease buying, owing to there being no more room in which they can store grain. At Cando only thirty-two cars were received in the past week, while the grain bought there in a single day would more than fill that number. Actions have been brought against the railroad companies in several towns to compel them to furnish cars to private parties, who allege discrimination in favor of the elevator companies.

**Russ Harrison's Paper.**

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 11.—Lew Wallace Jr., who has been here some time interested with Russell Harrison, Stephen B. Elkins and R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis, trying to reorganize the Daily Journal, has given up the attempt, and leaves for New York tomorrow.

### BOOK COMPANIES COMBINE.

**Incorporation of a Big Concern at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A local paper announced today the formation of a trust which aims to control the publication of subscription books. The originators declare that the movement is not a trust, but simply a consolidation of four houses representing different branches of the printing and publishing business with the intention of forming the largest complete printing and publishing house in the world. The company which made application yesterday for license to incorporate will be called the Werner company. It will embrace the R. S. Peale & Co., of Chicago, who absorbed the business of Belford, Clark & Co.; the Werner Printing and Lithographing company, of Akron, O., and the Webster Dictionary Publishing company. It was said that Rand, McNally & Co. were to join the combine, but this is positively denied by Mr. McNally. The incorporetors of the company, which will have a capital of $3,500,000, are Paul E. Werner, Richard S. Peale, Alexander Belford, D. H. Kochersperger and J. T. Edson. The officers and directors will be chosen in a few days, and the company expects to begin business Jan. 1.

### SHE IS A HEROINE.

**Mrs. Annie E. Wilson Resigns Her Place in New York.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Annie E. Wilson, who has been a matron at the barge office and Ellis island ever since the federal authorities took charge of immigration matters at this port, and who has been a customs inspector since 1877, has tendered her resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. Mrs. Wilson is the woman who, when her husband died at sea, on the ship which he commanded, and the crew mutinized, seized a revolver, drove the sailors back to their posts, and brought the vessel safely into port. For this she was highly commended and well rewarded by the ship's owners and the consignees of a valuable cargo.

### PRINTERS ARE ANGRY.

**They Don't Like the World's Fair Catalogue Award.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 held a largely attended meeting, at which the question of letting the contract for printing the World's Columbian exposition catalogue was discussed. The matter was presented by a committee, and, after a lively debate, resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the award of the contract to the W. B. Conkey company on the ground that the firm is notorious as an employer of underpaid non-union labor; or to any firm employing non-union labor in all its departments. It was decided to call W. B. Prescott, president of the International union, from Indianapolis at once, to confer with the world's fair officials and endeavor to secure the award of the contract to some union house. The trades and labor assembly will hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the subject. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, telegraphed that the printers would have the support of his organization in the matter. The union voted an appropriation of $5,000 to carry on the fight, if it is found necessary to use that sum.

## THE CRISP SNUB.

### The Speaker Has Very Little to Say on the New York Affair.

### He Prepared a Speech for Use in Case He Was Called On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Speaker Crisp is back in Washington. He is not inclined to freely discuss for publication some incidents connected with the Reform club banquet. In reply to questions from an Associated Press reporter he said: "To begin with, the press of the country is resting under a misapprehension so far as regards the fact that I was an invited speaker at the banquet. I was not invited to speak, but armed myself in advance, in case I should be called upon. It is true that I gave out to the Associated Press in advance the remarks that I intended to make, should I be called upon. I left my seat temporarily to look after my clothes in the cloak room. This task completed, I returned to the banquet hall, and was one of the last to leave it.

"As regards the implied 'snub' to me, as has been charged, I do not care to discuss the subject for publication, nor do I care at this time to discuss the statements by some persons that Mr. Cleveland in his remarks fired the opening gun in a war that is to be waged against my re-election to the speaker's chair, should I be a candidate before the Fifty-third congress."

On his attention being called to the fact that some of his friends had expressed their indignation at what they conceived to be an intended slight, he said the matter was of a too delicate nature to discuss in the public prints.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Nothing in a long time has created so much gossip among New York politicians as the speech Speaker Crisp did not deliver at the Reform club banquet last night. In the lobbies of the hotels where politicians gather nothing else was talked about today. No one seems to be able to tell who invited Mr. Crisp to deliver a speech.

E. Ellery Anderson, the president of the Reform club, who had been toast master at the dinner, was willing to discuss the affair.

"I really know nothing about it," said Mr. Anderson, calmly, but with the air of a man who is puzzled.

"I am in the dark. I am extremely sorry that Speaker Crisp feels offended. Let me see. What does he say about it? That he had understood that he was to make a speech and had prepared to do it; that the Associated Press had the same impression, and that he was not called on to make a speech? Well, well, I want to say I never had the slightest idea that he was expected to make a speech or that he had prepared one."

"But was he asked to make a speech?"

"I do not think so. I have taken special pains to inquire today. I would like to find out how Mr. Crisp got the impression he was to be one of the speakers. I have just talked with Representative John D. Warner, who is one of our members, and who sees much of Speaker Crisp in Washington. Mr. Warner knows nothing about it. I have talked with members of the committee and they are also in the dark. Certainly no discourtesy was intended. Mr. Crisp's name was not on the list of speakers."

"Was it not unusual that a man occupying Mr. Crisp's prominent position should not be asked to say a few words at a Democratic dinner?"

Mr. Anderson elevated his eyebrows and replied: "Why, there were scores, I may say hundreds, of prominent men at the dinner, and I do not suppose that they had speeches written out and expected to be called upon to talk. It was not unusual that Mr. Crisp, as speaker, should not be asked for an address. The reform club stands for a certain thing in party policy that Mr. Crisp does not represent. Mr. Crisp was not the choice of the club for speaker, and there has not been much cordiality between him and our people. He did not care to come to our last dinner."

"Then it had not occurred to any of the gentlemen having the dinner in charge to give the speaker a chance?"

"I do not think it had. Senator Carlisle was called upon. But he is a much warmer friend of ours than Mr. Crisp. There are others whom I might mention who would naturally have been selected before the gentleman from Georgia. There is Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. He is looked upon as Crisp's rival, and he was not asked to speak, and I do not suppose he feels slighted."

"What was the nature of the invitation sent to Speaker Crisp?"

"It was a regular invitation to take dinner with the club. Not a word was said about the club, or who should speak."

"Was his invitation like those sent to Mr. Harrity and Senator Carlisle?"

"Exactly."

"Will the club oppose Mr. Crisp for the speakership of the new house of representatives?"

"In so far as it takes any part it will oppose him. The club believes in other principles than those held by Mr. Crisp."

**Col. Dawes Ill.**

ST. JOE, Mo., Dec. 11.—Col. A. C. Dawes, the general passenger agent of the Burlington line in Missouri, is seriously ill with Bright's disease, and it is thought he will not recover.

## SHE LOVES A JUDGE.

### The Wife of Gen. George Stoneman Acts in a Disgraceful Manner.

### She Has a Very Sensational Liaison With Judge Anson Brunson.

### A Remarkable Letter From the Lady to the Man She Admires.

### Gen. Stoneman Will Show Up the Affair in a Suit for Divorce.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 11.—The fact that Mrs. Brunson had begun divorce proceedings against Judge Anson Brunson became known today. It created a sensation because the woman named in the case is Mrs. Stoneman, wife of Gen. George Stoneman, a veteran of the war and an ex-governor of California. For three years reports have been circulated about Stoneman's troubles with his wife, who is twenty years his junior. She was the belle of Baltimore when Stoneman married her, and she has always been fond of men's attentions. Judge Brunson is rich and handsome, and, after serving as her legal adviser, it is charged, became her lover. A few months ago Stoneman discovered their intimacy and left his home, but his wife induced him to return. It was then given out that his mind was failing. Then Mrs. Brunson began the warfare. She gathered evidence that the judge and Mrs. Stoneman had gone on junkets together to many places in Southern California, so she brought the suit. The Stonemans live on a fine ranch near this city, and Judge Brunson occupied the finest residence in Los Angeles, which stands

**In His Wife's Name.**

Brunson has made efforts to compromise, and it is unlikely that the case will come into the courts becouse of the scandal it would raise. Mrs. Brunson is said to have possession of several letters from Mrs. Stoneman to her husband which are filled with expressions of ardent love that would do credit to a schoolgirl. The names of Judge Brunson and Mrs. Stoneman have been linked in public gossip for nearly three years, but respect for the aged governor as well as for other members of both families has caused people to talk more in sympathy and in sorrow than in severity. Now, however, the scandal has reached a point where restriction has been cut loose and, until the process of law has settled the things that are talked of, only one opinion will prevail regarding their truth. When the trial takes place there will be a pile of hotel registers put in evidence that will stagger others besides the clerk of the court. They will be offered

**In Proof of Visits**

of the respondent and co-respondent to various hotels. It is asserted that counsel for the petitioner has proof of nearly thirty of these out-of-town jaunts, which have varied in length from three days to as many weeks. With these will be presented an array of witnesses which bids fair to make the case drag to an interminable length. Letters, too, in the handwriting of Mrs. Stoneman will be offered in evidence, and the messenger who carried the missives is to go on the stand to prove their delivery.

The following is given as a specimen of the correspondence to be placed in evidence. It will be put in court as having been written to Judge Brunson by Mrs. Stoneman:

**Calls Him Her Dearest.**

"Sunday Evening—It has been as I imagined it would be, dearest, that the evening only would be mine own to dispose of as I would, and, desiring to please you in all little things possible, without even a hint of what I might do in great ones, I am writing to you. This time I have something to say, but as it is mostly about myself I have my doubts as to its importance. But you flatter me so with your fond love and tender words that I may even some time begin to think that I amount to something aer all.

This has been a satisfying, resting day. I heard the music at St. Vincent's, and it did not disappoint me. One verse made me think of a skylark, so pure, so natural, joyous and clear was it, and I sat forgetful of all but happy thoughts, taken out of myself, thrilled by sweet harmonies with soul filled with love and tenderness for you, my heart's own dear one. I do not know, my precious, if I was dreaming of you this morning, just before waking, but I know that my first conscious thought was of you. It seemed but a moment ere I realized the futility of the wish, and yet it really seemed but the ending of a dream, and all today I have felt as rested, as satisfied as if I had been really lying there. Why was it, dearie, that I should have felt so? I really cannot account for it, but it was peace, assurance, rest—oh, the rest, apparently, that this world seldom if ever gives, at least for long at a time.

**He Bewitched Her.**

Sweetheart, would it really make you so perfectly happy to have me add two words to my letter of Sunday? It is a great deal to make any one even moderately happy for a limited time in this merry old world. What a bribe you offer me when you say you would have all you wanted or hoped for, and yet when I add them as I can, I feel perfectly sure you will not be satisfied. Oh, my darling, my darling, be content. Rest in the assurance that you will never be asked to stand in the way of another—that you fill every corner of my being to the exclusion of the possibility of entertaining any one else: that your love already possesses me beyond my own power, even if I desired, to recall. You have bewitched me, and such as I am I am yours now and forever. I think it is this consciousness that has given me the resting feeling.

I love you so much I cease to think of questioning the evidence of your love for me. Dear as it is, I am not keeping a debit and credit account. I please to love you because it makes me happy to do so and like an overfull founta in, there is nothing else for it to do but gush forth, in all its fullness. Dy you doubt my truth,

**My Own Dear One?**

You need not fear losing me, for only death itself can part me from you, and if there is any power by which such feeling can be eternal and exercised for the comfort and happiness of the beloved one even after death, I shall be yours.

More than ever before, my best and only beloved, have I felt since you talked to me that you have in every way dedicated yourself to me. If it be a sacrifice I feel sure you are glad to make it for my sake and that it will soon cease to seem a sacrifice to you. Do not think I lightly esteem the gift; indeed I do not. It means far, far more to me than any jewels you could offer as evidence of your tender devotion, and makes me happier that you have so dedicated yourself, without any exaction or bargain on my part, than any assurance you could have made. This, now, is real, pure love from man to woman, as man expects from woman to man.

Beloved, we are fast reaching the equal plane we have so often talked of. It is a royal crown for my wearing, and one rarely offered to woman. May only blessings, peace and happiness fill your own heart in the giving. Beloved, I will give and forgive you anything that, loving me as you do, you will ask. Good night, my faithful one. Always and forever yours or your own.

**Brunson Threatens His Wife.**

Within the last few weeks friends of Judge and Mrs. Brunson have tried to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties, but without result. The attorney has, it is said, given way to violent fits of temper, in which he has ordered the friends of his wife from the house, discharged the help and cut off the necessary supplies. For nearly a month a double guard of men from a detective agency has been on duty night and day in the vicinity of the house. This precaution has been considered necessary on account of a threat the judge is said to have made when he discovered that the complaint was about to be filed. "If I go down a third time," he said (he had been the respondent in two divorce suits already), "I will drag you down with me, and we will go down togethes in blood."

Ever since this utterance was made there have been four men stationed about the premises and within easy call.

**The Brunson Mansion**

is situated on Grand avenue, on one of the highest elevations of the city. With its magnificent decorations and furnishings it represents an expenditure of over $100,000, and is spoken of as the most complete and elaborate home in the state outside of San Francisco. At the time of their marriage Judge Brunson deeded the property to his wife, but it has been greatly improved since then and is now incumbered with a mortgage of $9,300. His offer of comprosise was to lift this mortgage, but she wants half the community property in addition.

Judge Brunson is a native of Portage county, Ohio, and came to California in 1864. He was elected superior court judge of Los Angeles eight years ago, but resigned after three years. He has a large practice and is popular. Both families have influential connections and the scandal is the worst that has occurred in California in years.

## SUBJECT TO DELAY.

### Messages Taken With That Understanding on the Rock Island.

### Hard Work to Get Men to Man Small Offices in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—The strike of the Rock Island telegraph operators, so far as it concerns the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway company, or the Rock Island in Kansas, is not very effective. At all the larger stations the railway people state that either the old men have gone back or that new men have been engaged to take the strikers' places. At many small stations in Kansas, however, the road has been unable to fill the vacancies caused by the strike. This is due principally to the facts that the salaries are small, that the towns are too small for ambitious men, and that the prejudice against those who take strikers' places is very great. The sympathies of the townspeople are usually with the strikers to such an excent that new men are wholly ostracised. The effect of the strike upon the business of the road does not seem to be very great. Most of the trains arriving today were on time. The effect upon the telegraph business is more apparent. The Western Union receives messages to many points on the Rock Island subject to indefinite delay, and it is impossible to get commercial or news dispatches from those points.

**On Gettysburg Field.**

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 11.—Gen. Wheeler, Col. Lapham, Hon. James C. Gorman, Hon. C. E. Belknap and ex-Lieut. Gov. Hull, of Iowa, of the house military committee, are on an official visit to this battlefield, under the guidance of Col. Batcheldor. Their object is to learn sufficient of the field to act with proper judgment upon the bill before them providing for the marking of the Confederate positions.

**At Cleveland's Birthplace.**

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The citizens of Caldwell, which is the birthplace of Grover Cleveland, are making extensive preparations to entertain the president-elect when he visits Caldwell, as he has promised to do before his inauguration. The old house in which Mr. Cleveland was born will be profusely decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

**Steel Mill Closed.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 11.—The upper mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company shut down yesterday on account of lack of orders. This movement throws 600 men out of employment. Supt. Moffatt stated that he did not know how long it would be before the works would start up again, but that it depended upon the number of orders received.

**Martin Burke Buried.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The funeral of Martin Burke, who died in Joliet penitentiary while serving a life sentence for the murder of Dr. Cronin, took place this afternoon. There was not a large attendance. The interment was in Mount Olivet cemetery, eighteen miles from the city.

**Killed by Negroes.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—At Mayfield last night Albert Colley, a young farmer, was shot and killed near a house of ill-repute. Dave Sherrill and two other negroes, with whom Colley had quarreled, were arrested for the crime.

**Movements of Steamships.**

SCILLY ISLANDS—Passed: Dubbledam, New York, for Boulogne.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Lancaster, Norseman and Lake Superior, Boston.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Gascogne, New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Kaiser William II., Genoa; Russia, Hamburg.

BOSTON—Arrived: Cephalonia, Liverpool.

**Mrs. Maybrick Doomed.**

LONDAN, Dec. 11.—It is said that the physicians appointed to examine Mrs. Maybrick with reference to her chances of life and the advisability of releasing her from prison, have decided that there is no need of liberating her.