Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

VOL. XIV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1892. NO. 358.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ONE TOO MANY WIVES

A Citizen of Waseca Arrested for Getting Wed Too Often.

Having One Wife in Wisconsin, He Takes Another at Rochester.

The Big Snow Storm Makes Heavy Wheeling in the State of Washington.

Indians Fatally Shot at Barker--The Idaho Diamond Fields.

Special to the Globe.

WASECA, Minn., Dec. 22.—A sensation was created here tonight by the arrest of Sebastian Hammis upon the charge of bigamy. The facts as disclosed by the records in the proceedings and the admission of the defendant appear to be as follows: Hammis came to Rochester, Minn., some time less than a year ago, and there met and won the affections of Jessie Norton, the pretty daughter of a well-to-do citizen of that place. The parents of the girl opposed the match, and an elopement took place. The parties were married in St. Paul about three months ago. The relatives of the second bride delved into the past record of Hammis, and found that he was married in 1878 at Whitewater, Wis., and the unfortunate bride of that year still resides there with two children, the issue of such marriage. They further found, it appears, that Hammis was in the habit of visiting his family until two years ago, since when he has not been with them, and his oldest child, a boy, was recently committed to the reform school. Armed with proof of the facts necessary to convict Hammis, John Norton, brother of the bride, came to this city and made complaint before Judge Keely, who issued the necessary warrant, and Hammis is now with Sheriff Reynold and will answer to the charge of bigamy before the municipal court at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

TRAINS SNOWED IN.

Railroad Traffic Greatly Impeded by the Beautiful.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 22.—A heavy wind continues to blow, and incoming trains report the snow storm general all over the West. The Great Northern's east-bound train is snowbound at Harrington, in the Big Bend. The Washington Central incoming train is on a side track at Creston; the train from Coeur d'Alene City did not leave the other terminal. The incoming Union Pacific train due here at 7:15 last night has not arrived, and, as the wires are crippled, the officials here are unable to locate it. Trainmen report that the weather east of here is terrific. The snow is not deep on the level, but the wind has drifted it badly.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 22.—The snow storm which has been raging here since yesterday morning has temporarily ceased. A depth of one foot had been reached in this city. All street car lines are suspended. Incoming overland trains are delayed from three to five hours. The indications are that the storm will resume in a few hours.

Tonight the snow is coming down again, and lies two feet on the level. The temperature is below freezing several degrees, and indications are it will go lower. Sleet is playing sad havoc with telephone and telegraph wires, and street traffic is at a standstill. All railroads are endeavoring to keep their trains in motion, and thus far there have been only slight delays to passenger trains. Along the Columbia river the snowfall has been very heavy, and the reports from various points show it is still snowing tonight on the Puget sound, and at Olympia it is five feet deep. Street car traffic is suspended at Tacoma and Seattle. The ice is freezing in the Columbia river, and another day's cold weather will close the river to navigation for this season.

TWO FATAL SHOTS.

An Indian Spree Ends in Two Men Being Mortally Wounded.

Special to the Globe.

CARLTON, Minn., Dec. 22.—Last night a shooting affair took place at Barker, eight miles east of here, among a lot of drunken Indians, which resulted in the instant death of John Lundery and the fatal wounding of young Joe Kingberg. Lundery shot Kingberg in the face, splitting his tongue. Kingberg, being able to move, seized his gun and shot Lundery through the heart. The government had lately paid the Indians, who obtained liquor in any quantity and without let or hindrance.

IDAHO'S DIAMOND FIELDS.

An Expert Says They Are Very Extensive.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 22.—A. Kunze, the diamond expert, who has been examining the alleged diamond fields here, has gone to Chicago, taking with him several specimens. He said:

"The geology of the country around the diamond field is precisely the same as in the South Africa fields, and not unlike those of Brazil. The only difference is that these are not as much broken up. In my opinion these diamond fields will be larger than those of Africa or Brazil, the blow outs or shafts being a great deal larger and more clearly defined."

BAD COIN CROOKS.

Some Important Arrests to Be Made in Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 22.—The discharge of Capt. McRea, of the Superior police force, has led to startling developments. For some time the United States government has been in active pursuit of the largest and most daring gang of counterfeiters known in the past twenty years. For the past few weeks silver dollars and half-dollars, well executed, have been floated in immense quantities. Thirty secret service officers have been employed on the case, but were unable to locate the gang. Some time ago the Superior police, in making a search for stolen property, discovered, quite by accident, a quantity of dies and other apparatus for counterfeiting. Chief Drummond, of the secret service, was notified, and at least six service men have been assigned to the work. Among them, it is understood, was Thomas Porter, chief of the secret service at Chicago. The dies discovered were examined, and it is known that the dangerous money in circulation was minted in them.

The gang has made Superior its headquarters, and Duluth, Ashland and other adjacent points its chief base of operations. Its money has been circulated in every city in the United States. No arrests have yet been made, but they are expected this afternoon. Among the men said to be involved is one of Superior's prominent business men.

Members of the secret service are in Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Duluth and Chicago, shadowing men who are connected with the gang.

Chief of Police McRea was suspended, it is said, for the indiscreet use of his knowledge of the above affair, and a police scandal of big proportions is promised.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Dec. 22.—The nineteenth annual, being the seventh biennial, report of the Minnesota State Reform school for the two years ending July 31, 1892, has just been completed by Supt. Brown and Secretary McCormick for presentation to the governor and legislature. There were present in the school on July 31, 1890, 275 pupils. The new commitments during the two years were 193, and twelve former inmates were readmitted. In the past two years 480 have been in connection. The board of managers has furloughed 170; 11 have escaped; the terms of 10 have expired; 1 has been released by order of court and 1 has died. On July 31, 1892, there were present 187. The daily average for the year ending July 31, 1891, was 286; for the following year 292.2. The appropriations recommended are:

For current expenses, year ending July, 1894	$50,000
For current expenses, year ending July, 1895	50,000
Improvements	15,000
Total	$115,000

MILLIONS FOR DULUTH.

A Great Contract With the Mesaba & Northern.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—The American Steel Barge company, which is backed by the Standard Oil company, has entered into a contract with the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad company which means millions for Duluth. The money, of course, comes from that great institution, of which the Rockafellers are the principal stockholders. The result of the conference in New York is the agreement of these capitalists to furnish the Mesaba people with $1,600,000 to be used for the bringing of the road to Oneota, and the building of ore docks. But this is only the beginning, as it is said that at least $10,000,000 will be spent in the enterprise of making Duluth a great iron and steel manufacturing center. The Barge company will carry the Mesaba ore to Eastern markets, and bring back coal or coke. Immense steel plants will be established at Duluth, and these great carriers will take, of course, the finished product.

WHALEBACK ADDITIONS.

They will be Turned Out More Rapidly Than Ever.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 22.—Capt. McDougall has just returned from a meeting of the American Steel Barge directors in New York. He says that $1,000,000 has been appropriated for the building of whalebacks and the boats will be turned out more rapidly than ever. The amount of money set aside means that the yards will be run at full capacity for the next two years. McDougall also says that a deal has been entered into with the Mesaba & Northern road, but refuses to go into details. It is understood that the New York men interested in the whalebacks have taken an interest in the Mesaba road and will furnish capital for immense ore docks on the Duluth side and to build two whalebacks for the company's use. The decision of the barge company to go ahead is due to the defeat in the house of the bill renewing the various patents. Its passage would have injured the barge company materially.

SHE GETS NINE YEARS.

Mrs. Kuester Goes to Stillwater for a Long Term.

MANKATO, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Martha Kuester was today sentenced to nine years and six months at hard labor in the penitentiary for the confessed murder of her two children. Judge Severance gave her a severe lecture, and still expressed kindly sympathy for the unfortunate and cruel woman. She received the sentence calmly, but after returning to jail wept bitterly, and for the first time since her incarceration realized her crime and situation. Deputy Bower will take her to Stillwater tomorrow morning.

AN ELOPEMENT.

Miss Whitney and George Pennison Leave Melrose Together.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Dec. 22.—The young daughter of A. A. Whitney, deputy United States marshal, of Melrose, eloped yesterday with George Pennison, station agent at that place. Her parents forbid the match, and the young people went to North Dakota. Whitney, who was north on government business, arrived here today, following them.

The three-year-old child of S. J. Hoffer choked to death yesterday afternoon. It had a cold and seemed better, but took a coughing spell and in three minutes was dead.

Judge Burton Dead.

Special to the Globe

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 22.—Judge Samuel Burton, for many years cashier and to have been president of the La Crosse National bank, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon of gangrene, brought about by arterial degeneracy. He was seventy years old. He was born in Vermont. He was a lawyer by profession, and practiced here before connecting himself with the bank. He has been a member of the state legislature and school commissioner, and at his death was one of the trustees of the Washburn library. He came to La Crosse in 1855, and was one of the city's most influential citizens.

A Fisherman Fined.

BRAINERD, Minn., Dec. 22.—The trial of Fred Yost for illegally fishing with nets in Cullen lake, Crow Wing county, today, resulted in the jury finding him guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 or be confined in the county jail sixty days.

Blew His Brains Out.

ANTIGO, Wis., Dec. 22.—E. N. Mellor, of the late lumber firm of Hoxie & Mellor, which failed two years ago for half a million dollars and caused a great sensation in business circles, committed suicide at the Vivian hotel by blowing out his brains.

DAVIS IS CONFIDENT.

Minnesota's Senior Senator Leaves Washington for St. Paul.

He Says He Will Not Return to the Capital Until Re-elected.

Possessed by an Idea That His Opposition Will Amount to Nothing.

Senator Davis Dilates on the Prevalence of the Spirit of Gambling.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Senator Davis left today for his Minnesota home, accompanied by Frank B. Kellogg, his partner, and Lawyer John C. Bullitt Jr. The senator will not return, he says, until he is re-elected. He is chock-full of confidence. In fact, he professes to have not the slightest doubt of his ability to get re-elected with both hands down. Were he gifted in the language of the day, he would say that he had a cinch on his seat for at least six years more. He maintains that he will have not the slightest opposition in caucus, and that the Democratic opposition will not get within twenty-four votes of reaching him. To hear the senator talk one would fancy that he regards the contest as altogether too easy. It approaches too near to a push-over. His senatorial colleagues bade him a hearty good-by and loaded him down with good wishes for success. The senator is popular among his Republican confreres, although he does not figure before the public so conspicuously as Anti-Option Washburn. Were it necessary, Senator Davis could have had the assistance of some of his colleagues in the pending contest. But he would not deign to accept of any such offer. All he has to do to get re-elected, he thinks, is to go out to the Minnesota legislature, where the certificate of re-election will be handed to him on a silver salver.

There is not much doubt here among the members of his re-election. At the same time, other senators have in times past gone home on a similar errands feeling just as confident as Senator Davis feels now, and after the fourth of the following March they have been seen no more.

WASHBURN DISAPPOINTED

In His Failure to Get a Vote on His Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The failure of the senate to take action on the anti-option bill before adjourning today for the Christmas holidays was a sore disappointment to Senator Washburn. The senator made up his mind several days ago that a vote would not be reached, and he braced himself for the disappointment. But still he clung to a hope that he might, by some possible means, secure a vote, and until the gavel fell this afternoon and the vice president announced that the senate stood adjourned until Jan. 4 he did not lose his hold. His face lengthened then and he looked like a man who had lost his last friend; but there was no hope for it, and after a few moments spent in silent meditation he pulled himself together and sought comfort in the reflection that he would have another chance after congress reassembles. That he will have another chance is quite true, and if he succeeds in getting a vote he will undoubtedly get his bill passed. But the commercial bodies of the country are terribly in earnest in their opposition to the measure, and if there is any way possible to defeat it they will do so, and, if they succeed, Washburn's chance for fame will have disappeared once and for all; for it is generally admitted that if the bill does not pass this congress it will never get out of the committees of the Fifty-third.

SPIRIT OF GAMBLING.

Mr. Peffer Declares That It Is Rife in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The McGarrahan bill had the attention of the senate for half the time today's session lasted, and Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, closed his three days' speech in its favor. Several senators intended to speak in opposition, and on that account a suggestion to have a day and hour fixed for voting on it after the holidays did not meet with favor. The bill, however, retains its privileged place in the morning hour. A like attempt was made in regard to the anti-option bill after Mr. Peffer (Pop.), of Kansas, had finished his speech in its favor, but as objection was made, Mr. Washburn (Rep.), of Minnesota, declared his intention of pressing for the bill's consideration and for the vote after the reassembling of the senate, even at the expense of long sessions. He asserted that the bill was favored by a considerable majority of senators, by nine-tenths of the whole people, and by ninety-nine-hundredths of the farmers of the country. Another subject which, according to notice given by Mr. Chandler (Rep.), of New Hampshire, is to be pressed for consideration immediately after the holiday recess, is the bill to restrict and prohibit immigration, which was reported today from the committee on immigration, but which, according to the statement of Mr. Hill (Dem.), of New York, a member of that committee, is not in all respects such a bill as the people wish. Mr. Hill has reserved the right of making a minority report.

In his speech on the anti-option bill Mr. Peffer described dealing in futures, as now carried on at the produce exchanges, as gambling for high stakes, having the protection of the law thrown about it, the customs of society approving it and plaudits greeting the winners; while other species of gambling were denounced by law and attended with penalties. The gambling spirit was rife in this country. The public conscience was being blunted by that prevailing moral malady, which was rapidly making its way into every department of society. Whole columns of metropolitan periodicals were taken up with stock exchange reports; men were sent a thousand miles to report prize fights and Christians read the sickening recitals in the morning before attending divine services; games of ball were telegraphed to a thousand newspapers; respectable gentlemen gambled on horse races; patriotic citizens staked wagers on elections, and even the church was tainted with that debauching vice. Speculation in options and futures was only of many symptoms of a disease that was deeply seated in the national character. What was most needed was to get rid of those evil agencies to quicken the public conscience—to get more honor in politics and more justice in laws.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Representative Stump Thinks He Has Solved It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Stump today presented in the house a substitute for the house bill relating to the restriction of immigration. It was accompanied by a brief report, as follows:

"In view of wide-spread interest on the subject of immigration now prevailing throughout the country, and for the necessity for immediate legislation looking to its stringent restriction or total suspension for a limited period, and the diversity of opinion as to the propriety of such total suspension, your committee, thoroughly impressed with the observance of prompt and effective action on the part of congress, and governed by what they believe to be the prevailing judgment of the eminent medical gentlemen whose views they have sought and obtained, believe that with the safeguards provided in the measure they report, the danger so generally apprehended from the introduction of cholera during the coming spring and summer will disappear, and the necessity for a total suspension of immigration with all its attendant inconveniences and losses, will be obviated. But in anticipation of the possible failure of the restrictive measures provided in the substitute, to effectually guard against the threatened danger, provision is made for the partial or total suspension of immigration from any port or place, whether by water or land, whenever and for so long as, in the judgment of the president and secretary of the treasury, such suspension may be necessary."

The continued prevalence of cholera in Europe excites apprehension in administration circles. The hope entertained that the dread disease had been extirpated is dissipated in the face of reports of new cases and the conviction is forced upon government officials that, as predicted by many scientists, the disease will reappear with increased violence in the spring. United States Consul Estes at Hamburg, today increased the uneasiness felt by sending the following cablegram: "Yesterday two cases; today four; one death."

Commenting upon this, Assistant Secretary Spaulding said the situation was far from reassuring and was in effect a notice that this government must not let down the bars or relax its exertions to keep cholera from gaining a foothold in the United States.

The joint committee on immigration of the senate and house, not satisfied with collecting huge volumes of matter relating to immigration and preventing the predicted introduction of cholera next year, has decided to send a joint subcommittee to Cuba during the holiday recess to gather additional information. The subcommittee is charged with investigating the character of immigration from the West Indies and the danger of contagion from those islands to this country through Key West. The allegation that Senator Chandler's bill will not prevent immigration from South America will also be made the basis for inquiry. The members of the joint subcommittee will leave Washington Saturday night.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

A Young Washington Editor Is Made Minister to Bolivia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Frederick J. Grant, Washington, United States minister to Bolivia; Col. John B. Hawkins, to be commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier general. Postmasters—Iowa, John Sherman F. Myers, Anita; Minnesota, John W. Wright, Litchfield.

Frederick J. Grant is a comparatively young man for so important a position in the diplomatic service, being about thirty years old. He is the managing editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, one of the most important newspapers on the Northern Pacific slope. As a Republican he has been a prominent figure in the politics of the new state, and much of the credit for the large Republican majority piled up at the last election has been credited to Mr. Grant. It is said he was largely instrumental in reversing the extraordinary large Democratic majority in Kings county, where Seattle is located. Mr. Grant is a native of Ohio; has been a resident of Washington for ten years, and was a member of the legislature which elected Senator Squire, with whom, as well as with Senator Allen, he was on most friendly relations.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.

Demise of Indian Agent Simons at Fort Belknap.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Indian bureau this morning received a telegram stating that O. E. Simons, of Fort Belknap, Mont., who was shot by an Indian several days ago, died of his wound yesterday. Commissioner Morgan has requested that an army officer be immediately detailed to take charge of the agency.

CAPITAL CHAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There was no quorum present in the house today and adjournment was taken until Jan. 4. The senate also adjourned to the same day.

The president sent to the senate today the name of Grace Lamont to be postmistress at Dillon, Mont.

The supreme court of the United States adjourned today until Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893. The court of claims also adjourned for a like period.

Commander William M. Folger, U. S. N., who recently resigned his position as chief of the naval ordance department, on account of ill health, has received a letter of praise from President Harrison, accepting his resignation, to take effect Jan. 2.

Secretary Foster, of the state department, has been informed of the appointment of Gen. Cæsar Canevaro as Peruvian minister at Washington, which mission has been vacant for some time. Gen. Canevaro is one of the most prominent citizens of Peru, and has been a candidate for president of that republic.

There was less than a quorum of senators present when the day's proceedings began. Many had left the city for the holidays, and among those was Vice President Morton, in whose absence the chair was occupied by Mr. Manderson (Rep.), of Nebraska, president of the senate pro tem.

The president has recognized Frank S. Pratt as consul general of Hawaii for the states of California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Secretary Charles Foster said this morning that the financial flurry seemed to have passed. Out of the $11,000,000 gold exported the treasury had sustained a net loss of $3,000,000, which would be, he thought, replaced before the first of the year.

Inquiries of members of the Italian legation elicit the reply that there is no truth in the statement published in one of the Italian newspapers of New York that Baron Fava, the Italian minister to the United States, had been transferred to Lisbon.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster was today shown a copy of the published statement that within the next ten days he would go to New York for a conference with bankers and others on the financial situation. "I don't know anything about it, but I suspect it is true."

CRISP IN THE LEAD.

The Speaker's Friends Confident That He Will Succeed Himself.

They Claim That He Will Have 140 Votes in the Caucus.

This They Claim to Be the Result of a Careful Canvass.

Senator Casey Surprised at the Remarks of Representative Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Recent events have caused a pretty free expression of the views of members of the house on the subject of the speakership. The talk of an extra session early in the spring (which has now almost completely disappeared) started gossip on the speakership, and the Reform club incident aroused a livelier interest in the question. There have been a number of quiet gatherings in small groups of members whose interests and associations were to some extent allied, and the result is that the friends of the speaker now assert with confidence that he will succeed himself, and some of them express the belief that the sentiment in his favor will be found to be so strong that Mr. Crisp will have no opposition.

The views of a large part of the members of the house and members-elect have been ascertained, partly, the speaker's intimate friends say, through voluntary expressions. The result is a claim that 140 members have signified their intention to vote for Mr. Crisp for speaker of the house in the Fifty-third congress.

The Speaker's Friends

have been disinclined to give publicity to the matter, because, as one of his close friends said, it might look like boasting on their part, but the matter became generally known when it assumed its present shape. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, who was one of Speaker Crisp's most active lieutenants in his fight for the present speakership, consented to be quoted. He said:

"The friends of the speaker have ascertained the views of a large number of members, and out of a total membership of 217 Democratic members in the next house, 140 have signified that they will vote for Mr. Crisp. It will take only 109 to give him the caucus nomination. Yes, the claim is that no present members not members-elect to the next house have been counted, but I think is probably a mistake, and that a few of them have been included. On the other hand, there are many new members who have not been counted at all. I believe that Mr. Crisp will have more than that number, and that he will have no opposition when the time comes. There has been talk of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia; Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. McMillin as opponents of Mr. Crisp for the speakership, but up to the present time, when we hunt for the opposition, it does not materialize. There have been

No Pledges Made,

and no attempt at such a thing—this is simply what members have said were their intentions. There has been some talk that this was a contest on the part of Cleveland men against Mr. Crisp. No man in Ohio has been a more consistent and continual advocate of Mr. Cleveland than myself, and it won't do to assume that Mr. Cleveland is entering into this thing at all, for I don't believe that he is."

Another member who is known as a warm friend of Mr. Crisp, and did not wish to be quoted, said:

"There has been no canvass, nor any pledges. No one has sought to get them, nor have there, as I understand it, been any persons who have set about the work of getting up a list of members; but a great many members have said now they intended to vote. Some have told the speaker and others have spoken to his friends. The number—140—you name is correct, and I think he will get more votes than that. It includes some new members who have expressed themselves, but I know at least fifteen new members who are not included, and, personally, am sure that some of them are for Mr. Crisp."

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, has been looked upon as likely to be one of the leaders of any opposition movement. Mr. Breckinridge, when asked about the reported canvass today, said:

"I can't tell you anything about it, for really I don't know a thing on the subject, and was

Not Aware of the Canvass."

"Will there be an opposition to Mr. Crisp, or has the matter yet taken shape?" was asked.

"I could not at this time give you any definite information one way or the other. I think it is too early to speak about the next speakership."

Congressman W. M. Springer, being shown the foregoing statement, said he did not know that any information on the subject had been given out for publication, but he had taken some pains, with other members of the house, to ascertain the views of members in reference to the re-election of Speaker Crisp; that at least 140 out of 217 Democrats who were elected to the next house declared their intention to vote for the re-election of Speaker Crisp, and that he had no doubt but that many of those not heard from would also vote for his re-election. "And why not?" Mr. Springer asked. "Mr. Crisp has, by an able discharge of the duties of the office, fairly earned the compliment of a re-election." Mr. Springer added that none but members-elect to the next house were included in the 140 Crisp men. He added:

"The printed list, furnished by the clerk, of the members-elect to the next house was taken, and no name was included unless the man was a member-elect to the next house and had a certificate of election."

Cleveland Friendly to Crisp.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A morning paper under a Washington date says: Don M. Dickinson, who has been here for the past two weeks in conference with prominent Democrats in the senate and house, had a long interview with Speaker Crisp today in the speaker's private room. Mr. Dickinson assured Mr. Crisp that Mr. Cleveland and Democratic friends were in no way responsible for the unfortunate occurrence at the Reform club. Speaker Crisp would say nothing about the conference for publication except that it was mutually agreeable and satisfactory, and related only to the result of the late election and the political situation. Several members of the house with whom Mr. Dickinson has talked about his visit here infer that he has been gauging the sentiment of members with regard to the speakership of the next house, and that he has learned that the sentiment is very largely in favor of Mr. Crisp's re-election.

A Michigan member of congress, who is friendly to Mr. Crisp and also a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, says that Mr. Dickinson repeated to the speaker today the sentiments which Mr. Cleveland recently expressed in New York, to the effect that he has no intention of interfering in the reorganization of the next house. The member referred to spent several days in New York last week, and he had a pleasant chat with Mr. Cleveland on general politics. He says that Mr. Cleveland proposed to return to the White house with a fixed determination to try to make his administration a success in accordance with the principles laid down by the national Democratic party. It is believed that the re-election of Speaker Crisp is not so distasteful to Mr. Cleveland as has been represented. A friend of Mr. Dickinson's, with whom he has been talking on the subject, says that Mr. Dickinson is going to open a law office in Chicago as a branch of his Detroit office.

CASEY REPLIES TO JOHNSON.

The Senator Is Surprised That the Latter Should Make Such Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Casey, of North Dakota, was today shown the dispatch in which M. N. Johnson, the Republican representative in his state in the house, expressed the hope that in the event of Mr. Casey's nomination by the Republican caucus for re-election, the Republican members would bolt the nomination. In this dispatch Mr. Johnson alluded to the last senatorial election and attributed his own defeat at that time to the efforts of Senator Casey. The reply the senator made was as follows:

"I have nothing to say in regard to the matter except that I am surprised that Mr. Johnson should indulge in remarks seemingly designed to cast odium on me in connection with the history of a caucus in which Mr. Johnson claims to have been unfairly treated, because immediately after the incident Mr. Johnson assured me distinctly—when complaining of the caucus action—that he knew that neither I nor the men who had supported me up to that time we are responsible."

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF.

Supt. Byrnes Said to Be Booked for the Place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Evening Sun of today publishes a story to the effect that Supt. Byrnes, of the New York police force, is likely to be appointed chief of the United States secret service under President Cleveland. The story goes on to relate that in 1884 Mr. Byrnes was offered the position by President Cleveland, who had become impressed by the unobtrusive manner in which the chief of the New York detective bureau had conducted the difficult work of guarding Mr. Cleveland from New York to Washington and through the inaugural ceremonies on the occasion of Mr. Cleveland's assumption of the office of chief magistrate. Mr. Byrnes at that time had still ambitions to gratify, particularly that of obtaining for the detective bureau the reputation of being the best in the world, and he declined the offer. The offer, it is said, was recently renewed, and, it is asserted that Mr. Byrnes is considering the advisability of accepting it. The story can neither be confirmed nor denied at police headquarters.

Too Poor to Accept Office.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—Henry Watterson was at the Duquesne hotel last night, and in speaking of Mr. Cleveland's administration, said: "I will not be in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. I cannot afford to accept any public office. I am too poor. If I wanted any office I would not be required to leave Kentucky to get it. I did fight the coming president at the convention, but I am satisfied that Mr. Cleveland will come nearer being a Democrat this time than ever before."

BONAPARTISTS ACTIVE.

They Hope to Profit by the Canal Frauds.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Today it is the Bonapartists that are stepping to the front to take advantage of the difficulties of the republic. The activity of the royalists aroused the jealousy of the imperalist leaders, and at a secret conclave they drafted a manifesto addressed to the people o France, urging them to recall the house of Bonaparte to the throne. This manifesto has not yet been issued, but awaits the approval of Prince Victor, the present recognized head of the ex-imperial family. Prince Victor is now in Brussels, and the Bonapartist leaders in Paris have sent agents to that city to induce him to sign a manifesto and authorize its publication. Prince Victor has been living in comparative retirement recently, but has kept a careful watch upon the course of events, and his friends in Paris claim that he will be found fully equal to any crisis that may arise, and, while prudent as to taking a decisive step, he will be positive and courageous in action when once the step is taken.

The imperialists have been canvassing earnestly for supporters among the deputies, but not with much success. They, like the monarchists, are being carefully watched, and every movement is reported to M. Ribot and President Carnot. The proceedings of the secret conclave at which the manifesto was determined upon were brought to the government almost as soon as the conclave had adjourned, and the government is already in possession of the terms of the manifesto. Not so much importance is attached by the authorities to Bonopartist as to monarchist agitation. The ancient royal house has still a large following in the provinces, as shown during the recent visit of the Countess of Paris to France, when hundreds thronged to kiss her hand, and she was received at various places with all the loyalty and honor that could be shown to a queen. This following could easily be aroused into a formidable demonstration, that it would cost much effort to suppress, and the royalists' cause would receive the sympathy of hundreds of thousands of windled Panama stockholders, who despise what they regard as the bastard Bonapartism that trades on the fame of the great Napoleon, and have learned to hate the republic, whose representatives are exposed as parties to the Panama fraud. The government, therefore, while keeping a careful outlook on the Bonapartists, considers that it has little to fear in that direction.

The European edition of the Herald publishes a letter from Rome showing the utter failure of the emissaries of the French royalists to induce the holy see to alter its present friendly feeling toward the French republic, a feeling that has characterized the policy of the Vatican for the past two years.

Ratified by France.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The commercial convention between France and the United States was ratified by the chamber of deputies today.

NEITHER IN DANGER.

MM. Clemenceau and Deroulede Meet on the Field of Honor.

Each Kissed and Embraced His Friends Before the Meeting.

Three Shots Were Fired, but Neither Principal Was Winged.

Spectators and Seconds Really Occupy the Posts of Danger.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Gen. Felix Gustav Saussier, the military governor of Paris, refused to act as an arbitrator between M. Deroulede and M. Clemenceau, and no resource seemed left but for the two deputies to meet each other upon the field of honor. Upon Gen. Saussier declining to have anything to do with the affair, M. Deslaines was appealed to, and he decided that M. Deroulede and M. Clemenceau should have an opportunity to take six shots at each other. The proposition to come as near as five paces he considered too murderous, so he held that the combatants should be placed twenty-five paces apart, with the privilege of advancing three steps during the firing. The one that happened to be perforated first to have an opportunity of stating, if he was able, whether his honor was sufficiently satisfied. If not, then the firing was to continue until the six shots, or the combatants, were exhausted.

As soon as the decision had been delivered, providing the terms on which the duel should be fought, Clemenceau and Deroulede made preparations for the encounter.

The Parting

between Deroulede and his friends on the battle ground was very affecting. He embraced and kissed them repeatedly, and assured them that he would die in a manner worthy of the Legion of Honor. When one of his friends expressed a hope that the encounter would not have a fatal result, Deroulede shook his head mournfully. He fully expected, he said, to lose his life, but had no regrets to express for what he had uttered. He allowed his friends to divide a few locks of his hair between them, and then stepped into a cab with his seconds and was driven rapidly toward the new race course at St. Ouen.

Meantime M. Clemenceau, who is said to have spent the morning with Mme. Deichemberg, prepared to go to the scene of mortal combat. He gave directions as usual about La Justice, and left orders as to the management of the paper in the event of any fatality occurring to him. The staff crowded around their chief, and he kissed and embraced them each in turn, while some of them shed tears and begged him not to expose himself to more danger than necessary. M. Clemenceau gently rebuked these advisors. "I have stood on the field of honor too often," he remarked, "to have any apprehension now." He said he

Preferred Death to Dishonor,

and spoke in a tone of resolution that evoked the admiration of his assistants. M. Clemenceau was also driven to St. Ouen, his cab being followed by other cabs containing newspaper reporters for various papers.

The two parties returned to the paddock of the St. Ouen race track and preparations were at once made for the encounter. The seconds measured off the twenty-five paces, and the surgeon who accompanied the party, produced a case of instruments, ready for immediate use in probing for bullets. The two antagonists were pale, but showed no sign of weakening. M. Deroulede kept his eye on the loading of the pistols, while M. Clemenceau walked about in the paddock waiting for the word. The pistols having been loaded in a manner satisfactory to both seconds, the principals were told to take position. They faced each other without apparent emotion and received the weapons from the hands of their seconds. At the word "fire" both pistols were discharged almost simultaneously. The bullets flew wide off the mark and a spectator climbed hastily down from the paddock fence on which he had been perched. The spectator proved to be unhurt. So were the duellists. The seconds and witnesses moved a little farther off before the second round. Again the combatants

Elevated Their Weapons

and blazed away. This time it was evident that the shots had gone high. Neither was hurt. M. Clemenceau coolly raised his weapon again. A friend rushed forward and expressed a hope that the combatants would consider their honor satisfied, and cease the murderous encounter. Both declared that they must have another shot, and the solicitous friend hastily retired to a distance. Again the pistols were raised, and two puffs of smoke told that two bullets had started on their deadly mission. No harm was done, although M. Deroulede examined a corner of his coat with the appearance of apprehension, but was relieved on discovering it undamaged. The two seconds then ran up and insisted that the duel must terminate; that both had behaved in a most heroic manner, that any outrage upon honor had been fully vindicated. MM. Clemenceau and Deroulede consented to accept the decision, and the combat came to a close. The two duelists were overwhelmed with congratulations on the courage and coolness they both had exhibited on the trying occasion, and were escorted back by crowds of admirers. The incident is believed to have terminated for the present.

The duel arranged between Deputy Millevoye and Deputy Clemenceau, in consequence of the insults exchanged during the debate of Tuesday, is not likely to be fought. By mutual consent the affair has been referred to a court of arbitration.

GRADUALLY COMING OUT.

Damaging Testimony Before the Panama Committee.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Marquis Fontane and Charles de Lesseps, directors of the defunct Panama Canal company, were taken from Masas prison this morning to the office of M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, by whom they were questioned for two hours. M. Sans-Le Roy, accused of selling his vote when he was a member of the lottery bond commission, was examined this afternoon.

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, appeared before the parliamentary commission of inquiry after M. Floquet had testified, to explain the seizure of the counterfoils of Thierree checks. Monday, he said, M. Thierree admitted to the examining magistrate that these were at his bank. The magistrate then accompanied M. Thierree to his office and secured them. M. Bourgeois promised that the papers of the dynamite society and other important documents recently seized should be communicated to the commission. These documents, however, must be handled with great caution lest their contents should be used for purposes prejudicial to the prosecution or defense. M. Brisson, chairman of the commission, pressed M. Bourgeois for a more precise pledge as to the delivery of the documents into the hands of the commissioners, but M. Bourgeois reiterated a rather vague promise that he would help the commission by all possible means, although his power to do so was curtailed considerably by the examining magistrate.

M. Andriux, ex-prefect of police, was the next witness. He said that he had a photograph of a statement and account written by Baron de Reinach. This showed the names of the payees of checks drawn by Baron de Reinach. M. Andrieux wrote a list of names on a piece of paper and handed it to M. Brisson, saying at the same time that four other names, one of a very high personage, he was prevented from mentioning by the dictates of discretion. Dr. Cornelius Herz had shown him a document bearing the names of fourteen deputies who had been bought by the Lobbisy Loton for a sum of 1,350,000 francs. Mr. Andrieux could name most, if not all, of those mentioned in this document. Proof of the culpability of many men named in the document had been promised him. He would try to obtain the document from Dr. Herz. He wished it to be understood, however, that he could not guarantee absolutely the accuracy of the document or Baron de Reinach's statement. In his opinion Baron de Reinach's word was far from unimpeachable. To his knowledge Reinach had begun to pay personal debts with the money of the Panama Canal company.

When asked to explain a passing mention of the payment of checks to M. Floquet, M. Andrieux explained that Felix Cottu, a director of the canal company, had told him that Baron de Reinach had once spoke of Floquet's needing 750,000 francs for the secret service fund. Cottu had requested a conference with Floquet, and Reinach had agreed to arrange for one. Eventually, however, Reinach took Cottu to see Clemenceau, as Floquet was too busy to spare time for a meeting. Baron de Reinach had added that Albert Christophol, who was concerned in several projects in connection with the Panama canal, might be thrown over, although, through the government, it might be possible to secure the influence of the Credit foncier for the canal. When Cottu met Clemenceau the latter confirmed the statement as regards Christophol, but did not mention the money question. Cottu had been rendered so apprehensive by what he heard that he had consented to give the government the 750,000 francs required for the secret service fund. Cottu had told Reinach, however, that the whole affair was a blackmailing swindle and might cause trouble. Reinach had responded:

"Ho, ho! none at all! I can say that I received the money to pay advertising expenses of the company, and nobody will know the difference."

Subsequently Reinach had said that Cottu was too thin-skinned. Cottu seized Reinach by the beard, dragged him from the front room of the bank into the private office, and, after calling him an embezzler and a coward, had demanded back the check for the 750,000 francs. Reinach declared that it was at his house and succeeded in holding off Cottu until the final crash came, overwhelming everybody. But part of the amount had then been paid over to the government.

Deputy Bathou, of the commission, asked M. Andrieux why, if he knew Reinach to be dishonest, he placed any reliance upon Reinach's charges that deputies had sold their votes. M. Andrieux replied:

"Although dishonest with others, Baron de Reinach had no reason for making out private memoranda and counterfoils falsely."

M. Baciau, advertising agent for the Panama Canal company, testified that the sums paid to newspapers by the company ranged from 400,000 francs to 1,500,000 for each issue of shares. Count Caffarrelli, monarchist deputy for Aisne, told the commission he could confirm the report that President Carnot had a list of