Daily Globe.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CAPITOL BILL IS A LAW.

As the Final Act in the Process the Senate, by a Very Decisive Vote, Stamps the Bill With Its Approval.

A Great Victory Wrought by Indomitable St. Paul Enterprise and Energy Against Sectional Prejudice.

The Present Unsightly and Insufficient Building Will Be Replaced by a State House Worthy of City and State,

And Becoming to the Progressive Promise of the Commonwealth and the Pride and Dignity of the Chief and Capital City.

The Expense So Limited and Disseminated That Its Burden Will Fall Unnoticed Upon the Taxpayers of the State.

Great Credit Due to the Intelligent and Aggressive Committee of Citizens in Whose Charge Lay the Conduct of the Measure.

ROLL OF HONOR.

W. B. Dean,	P. H. Kelly,
C. H. Lienau,	R. A. Walsh,
H. F. Stevens,	William Rodger,
John B. Sanborn,	J. H. Ives,
George R. Finch,	C. Williams,
C. Seabury,	J. A. Nilsson,
D. H. Moon,	T. L. Schurmeler,
A. H. Lindeke,	D. D. Merrill,
Geo. C. Squires,	William Bickel,
C. E. Flandrau,	D. R. Noyes,
Albert Scheffer,	M. Auerbach,
Thomas Cochran Jr.	

At last the legislature has arisen superior to sectional prejudice and calamity sophistry, and Minnesota will have a capitol and St. Paul a building in keeping with the progressive promise of a great commonwealth and the dignity and pride of its chief and capital city.

Neither the wail of locality nor the crack of a party whip could deter the sturdy representatives of a great state from standing firmly to a proposition that will at little and widely disseminated expense remove the present apology for a capitol, and substitute therefor a handsome, commodious and durable structure, to which the citizen of St. Paul and Minnesota may point out to the Eastern visitor and say, "There is the capitol of Minnesota."

Unlike the palace of Aladdin, the new state house will not rise in a night; years must pass before a legislature will assemble beneath its dome to legislate for the people's good or evil, but the fiat has gone out and the irrevocable step taken, and in the fulness of time St. Paul will have a new capitol.

Yesterday, after a fierce debate, the senate put the finishing touch to the bill to enact it into a law, and by a decisive vote stamped it with approval. The senate chamber was filled with prominent citizens of St. Paul, who have tirelessly and intelligently watched over the bill in the various stages of its existence, and the congratulations that were freely passed about among them were sincere and heartfelt.

Difficult indeed must be the task that does not yield to the indomitable energy and characteristic enterprise of St. Paul men united for a purpose. And difficult was the task imposed upon the citizens' committee who had the capitol bill in their charge. No easy function was it to remove the local prejudice and combat the depression arguments that beset the pathway of the bill from the outset; and the citizens of St. Paul, the people of Minnesota, and all who believe in the outward signs of enterprise and progressiveness are under heavy obligations to the men who put aside their own business and pleasure to serve the public welfare. The GLOBE enrolls them in the list of honor, and expresses the general sentiment in according to them the credit and glory of the success which attended their efforts and crowned their work.

The new capitol is assured. St. Paul may lift her head and hold her own proper place in the sisterhood of states.

PASSED THE SENATE

By a Very Decisive Vote—Eloquent and Caustic Speeches.

The new capitol bill is ready for the governor's signature. But it did not pass the senate yesterday without an exciting struggle, though by a safe vote. When it was reached on the calendar yesterday afternoon Senator Leavitt insisted that all appropriation bills must be referred to the committee on finance, and moved that house file 694 be so referred. Then ensued a little parliamentary scrap, participated in by Senators Leavitt, Stevens and Morse. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Morse never overlooks a question of parliamentary law. Mr. Leavitt said that a rule of the senate specifically directed that appropriation bills go to the finance committee. As the discussion increased in warmth, Mr. Donnelly took the floor to mediate. He stated that the rules can always be suspended by unanimous or two-thirds consent, and this position was maintained also by Senator Stevens. Senator Morse made the point that the bill could not become valid unless first considered by the finance committee. Mr. Hompe replied to the claim of Senator Stevens that the bill had been considered, so far as the appropriation is concerned, by the committee on finance, and Mr. Hompe warned the senate that the bill is a substitute for the one that had been considered by the committee, and practically a new bill. Therefore the rules must be suspended or else the bill must take the course of other bills.

Senator Stevens made the point that repeatedly the president had ruled upon the very question under dispute. The president had a hundred times declared that if the votes are cast for a measure, every rule of the senate is suspended. This applies to every sort of legislation save the passage of bills. Senator Donnelly supported this theory, but

Senator Hompe Wouldn't Have It

that way, and he cited an action upon a former bill. Senator Sanborn stated that the committee on finance had recommended the substitution, and this was adopted. It substituted the house file for the senate file, and it was upon the motion of Senator Tawney.

Senator Leavitt apologized for provoking the interminable argument. He had never contemplated stirring up such a controversy, but he reiterated his declarations that the bill must go to the committee, and to shut off further loss of time he moved the previous question. The motion was lost, 41 to 10. Those who voted aye were Senators Dedon, Glader, Hompe, Leavitt, Little, Morse, J. W. Phillips, Probstfield and Sevatson.

The bill was then given its third reading, and Mr. Hompe jumped to his feet to renew the assault upon the measure. Thereupon Mr. Stevens raised the point of order that the senate was acting under the previous question. The president ruled the point not well taken, and Mr. Hompe was given the floor. He began by scoring Senator Stevens for trying to squelch an expression of the views of the minority. In an insinuating tone he said he would not revert to the methods that had been employed to hurry the bill through.

Then came an exposition of

the Meat in the Cocoanut.

The county commissioners of Otter Tail had implored him to approve the bill and it might have been unpopular and a contravention of political capital for the senator from Otter Tail to go contrary to this instruction. This was followed up by a denial of the claim that the greater portion of the expenses will have to be born by the two cities. To make good this argument he took the hypothesis that if the wholesale houses of St. Paul pay a goodly portion of the taxes of St. Paul the country—the farmer and consumer—pays all for the reason that the taxes are added to the cost of the goods. Then he declared with emphasis that the country builds the cities and pays all the taxes. The remainder of his speech was fully as extravagant as this. Again and again he groaned that the farmer is burdened with all the state taxes, and he said that this includes less than one-fourth of the people of the state, and he made the surprising assertion that his arguments were incontrovertible.

"In debating another important bill," said he, "I made the declaration that I sprung from a race that never changes their mind when they think they are right, and the senator from Dakota with his wit, for which we have no superior in the United States, instantly got the laugh on me by saying

'Neither Does the Jackass.'"

He then urged that he verily believed it would be better for the welfare of the state if we had more jackasses. He referred to the solid phalanx of forty votes that confronted the opponents of the bill.

Senator J. W. Peterson said the Goodhue county commissioners had instructed him to approve the bill, and he proceeded to claim that two-thirds of the people of the county believe the building erected eight years ago should last ten years longer, and they are not favorable to removing the capital by any means, and the speaker declared that to pass the bill would be to enact the worst measure in the history of the state legislatures.

Senator Dean was given the floor to censure Mr. Hompe for the extravagant language he had used, and he scored and flogged the Otter Tail senator without mercy. Then he took up the abstract question of taxes and discussed it in a convincing way, together with the question of population. He exposed the fallacies of the figures that had been presented by Senator Hompe. Ramsey county pays something like one-fourth of the taxes of the state, and he thought the country is to be congratulated that it has the big cities to pay the state expenses for the maintenance of the state's institutions. The three leading counties pay a per capita tax of $2.28, while all the balance of the state pay only 76 cents. He had not intended to give statistics, but he felt that the statements of the senator from Otter Tail should not go unchallenged.

Insidious Insinuations.

Senator Leavitt conceded that he believed the bill would pass despite the opposition of the contesting members. He, too, took a fling at the "methods" employed to engineer the bill through, and then declared that he verily believed that he would be false to his constituents and that he would violate his oath if he did not raise his voice in protest. Owing to the depressed condition of the industries and finances of the state, he held that this is an inopportune time to build a new capitol. The petitions that had been received from the people of the rural districts were paraded before the senate in picturesque array, and then Mr. Leavitt rapped Senator Crandall's knuckles by declaring that the petitions had been referred to the committee on finance, which he pronounced a polite way of throwing them into the waste basket.

The whip, he insisted, is being cracked over the heads of senators to whip them into submission, and, explanatory of this extravagant assertion, he said it had been intimated that the bills of those who have the temerity to vote their conviction and oppose the bill will never pass the house. Prophecies of the most drastic nature followed in fast succession. He predicted a frightful uprising of the people that will tear down the capitol and remove it to some other location. The legislature two years hence, he said, "will have no use for St. Paul."

And Then the "Methods"

were adverted to with insinuating sequence. He denounced the plan to present an amendment bill, giving a half-mile site limit, as a monstrous proposition. The tactics used from the first, he accentuated, have been to bulldoze senators into supporting the bill.

Senator La Due, in his quiet but earnest style, presented his reason for supporting the bill. He represented a rural district, and he firmly believed that if he voted against the bill he would be condemned by two-thirds of the people of his county. Mr. La Due warmed up to the subject and made his great effort of the present session. Senator Donnelly regretted that Senator Hompe had referred to a little sally in which the jackass had been referred to. He wanted to explain, so that it would no longer harass the feelings of the senator from Otter Tail, that he had used the jackass in a metaphorical sense. He did not mean to convey the impression that the senator from Otter Tail is a jackass.

The Sage then proceeded to show how the cities help the country. The farmers of Dakota county bring all their products to St. Paul, where they find a ready market. His inclinations in the interests of Dakota county favored the bill, but he occupied a broader representative position. He was at the head of the Farmers' Alliance of the state, and he must look to its interests. Very

Few Desire a Removal

of the capital, and, he urged, there is scarcely an advocate of that proposition in either house. He believed that the day is coming when the United States and Alaska, now like two jaws on either side, will swallow the Canadian provinces, and then the spot where he then stood would be nearly the geographical center of the nation, and that the national capital will be located here. While he could not denounce the bill as a vicious measure or as a piece of robbery, he must vote against the bill because of the financial condition of the state. He wanted to wait for one or two more crops to be harvested before the step contemplated by the bill. He would not vote no with any feeling of bitterness, for he had the kindliest feeling for St. Paul.

Senator March asserted that his constituency is loth to any increasing taxation, and he referred to the burdens imposed upon Hennepin county by the court house and city hall building at Minneapolis, and then he deprecated the tendency to add to this load. The item of expenses of the board of capitol commissioners, etc., was scored, as were other features of the measure. He favored St. Paul as the capital city, but maintained that the time is inoportune.

On the roll call it was popular to explain their votes, and some very caustic things were said, and Senator Keller made the echoes ring in reply to the opponents. It was unquestionably his best speech of the session.

The Bill Passed

on the first full vote that has been taken in the senate since the first days of the session—34 yeas to 20 nays, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Allen,	Geissel,	Nelson,
Ayres,	Hammer,	O'Brien,
Barr,	Keller,	Peterson, S. D.
Bell,	Kelly,	Sanborn,
Burkhardt,	Kiester,	Smith, E. R.,
Daugherty,	La Due,	Smith, J. D.,
Davis,	Lienau,	Stevens,
Day,	Little,	Stockton,
Dean,	McHale,	Tawney,
Dedon,	McMillan,	Wood—34.
Eaton,	Mayo,	
Erickson,	Mott,	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Borchert,	Glader,	Morse,
Brown,	Grafe,	Peterson, J. W.,
Canestorp,	Gunderlan,	Phillips,
Craig,	Hompe,	Probstfield,
Crandall,	Leavitt,	Sevatson,
Craven,	Lommen,	Streissgutt—20
Donnelly,	March,	

BROTHER AND SISTER.

Terrible Discovery by a Homestead, Pa., Couple.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., April 6.—A romance of unusually unfortunate and pathetic detail was discovered yesterday when two detectives from Toronto, Can., discovered in Mr. and Mrs. Asa Barr the relationship of brother and sister, and the heirs to a fortune left by a relative of Mrs. Barr's deceased mother by adoption. Twenty-five years ago the persons, brother and sister, were abandoned by foreign immigrants at Castle Garden. They were legally adopted, one by a man named Asa Barr, the other by a Mrs. Evans. The latter soon moved to Philadelphia, where she brought up her adopted daughter, giving her an education. Twenty years later the boy, grown to manhood, moved to Philadelphia, where he followed the trade of painter. Chance drew both of them together. Barr was captivated with the girl and wooed, won and married her. During the late strike they moved to Homestead, where Barr found employment. The adopted daughter of Mrs. Evans recently became heir to considerable property in Canada. Detectives were sent to trace the heiress, and in their investigation they discovered the true relationship of Mr. and Mrs. Barr to be that of brother and sister. The terrible knowledge prostrated Mrs. Barr and her husband is grief-stricken. No issue has resulted from the marriage. Legal proceedings will be instituted to sever the marriage bond, and the couple will leave for London, Canada, to claim the fortune.

TRAMPING ON A WAGER.

A New Jersey Girl Beating Her Way to Chicago.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 6.—"My name is Mary Minnehan, and my home is at Paterson, N. J.," said a brisk young woman at Newcastle Junction. "On the 26th of March," she continued, "I made a wager of $500 with the Athletic Sporting club, of Paterson, that I could 'bum it' through to Chicago. I have ridden the whole distance so far on freight cars, and have only been put off three times. I left without a cent, and have begged everything that I have eaten. It is my intention to reach Chicago in time to be present at the opening of the world's fair, if possible."

Miss Minnehan was neatly dressed, and claimed to be the daughter of wealthy parents in Paterson, N. J., against whose will she had started on her journey.

LOCHREN IS CHOSEN.

The Minneapolis Judge Nominated for Commissioner of Pensions.

He Makes Up His Mind to Accept the Appointment.

Eastern People Express Great Satisfaction With the Nomination.

Minnesotans in Washington Overwhelm Him With Congratulations.

Special to the Globe

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The nomination of Judge Lochren for commissioner of pensions, while not a surprise to Minnesota men acquainted with the situation, was, in a measure, unexpected today, and for that reason was the more gratifying. As has been stated in the

GLOBE from time to time during the past two weeks, the appointment of the Minneapolis jurist was simply dependent upon his willingness to accept the grave responsibility of the office, and make the sacrifices required, for in aking this position, Judge Lochren makes the greatest sacrifices as far as personal interests are concerned, but he does it willingly because he considers it his duty. Although he had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland yesterday afternoon, it was not settled at that time that he would accept, or that the president would send in his name to the senate today; in fact, another appointment was made for late this afternoon, at which time Judge Lochren expected the matter would be settled. Evidently, the president made up his mind that a delay might be dangerous, and so he sent in the nomination at noon, and the interview this afternoon was devoted to an interchange of views on the policy to be pursued by the new commissioner.

A Little Surprised.

"I am just a little surprised to learn that my name has been sent to the senate," said Judge Lochren when he was informed of the fact. "I am to see the president again this afternoon, and I had expected that the matter would be settled at that time."

"Will you accept the appointment?"

"I have made up my mind to do so," was the reply. "I will start back to Minnesota tomorrow and proceed to wind up my court duties. Luckily, I have but little court work to do, and so I expect to return about the first of next month and take charge of the office. I do not think my family will come to Washington until later, but this has all to be arranged, and I cannot tell exactly what our plans will be."

Seldom has an appointment received such manifestations of approval from the people regardless of politics and locality. The magnificent manner in which Minnesotans of all parties indorsed and urged the appointment of Judge Lochren has been almost duplicated in the East. On all sides only expressions of satisfaction are heard, and the president and his friends feel that one of the most popular acts of his administration has been done. With a record as a private soldier, with successive promotions for bravery on the field of battle and in addition to this the possession of

Rare Judicial Attainments,

Judge Lochren is the one man above all others in whom the president feels the interests of the pension bureau will be safe. He has plans matured for a thorough and far-reaching reform of the abuses that now exist and have existed for so long in the bureau, and he feels that no man can carry them out so well and with so little adverse criticism as a man with the record, the temperament and the ability of Judge Lochren. All the afternoon the Minnesota jurist was kept busy receiving the congratulations and good wishes of men from his own state, as well as from many other parts of the Union.

"I would not be human," he said, "if I did not feel touched by all these manifestations of good will and friendship."

Among the first to congratulate him were National Committeeman Doran, Chairman Lewis Baker, Hon. Dan W. Lawler, Senators Davis and Washburn, Gen. Tracy, of New York; Senator Palmer, and a host of friends and acquaintances from almost every state. Naturally enough, the Minnesota men of both parties feel particularly jubilant over the appointment. It is a great honor for Minnesota and the Democratic party, and every one feels happy over the result.

"It is a tribute to the old-line Democracy," said Dan Lawler. "The people of Minnesota know Judge Lochren too well to need any eulogies at this time. He was supported with

A Degree of Unanimity

and enthusiasm almost unparalleled in political history, and his acceptance I believe is solely due to his high idea of his duty. He will make a splendid officer, and prove the wisdom of Mr. Cleveland's choice."

"I know Judge Lochren as well as any other man in the country," said Hon. Michael Doran, "and no finer, better man can be found. His appointment will please every Minnesota man regardless of party, and insure a wise and capable administration for the pension bureau."

Hon. Lewis Baker, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, arrived in Washington today in time to be one of the first to congratulate Judge Lochren, and on meeting the judge at the Arlington extended his hearty congratulations to the president and the people of the country on the able and wise selection. Said Mr. Baker: "I am confident that before a man of such ability, industry and keen knowledge of the situation, possible difficulties will melt away like mist before the summer sun."

"It is a great honor for Minnesota," said Congressman Hall, "and I have the greatest admiration of the self-sacrificing disposition that led Judge Lochren to accept. He will make an ideal officer in every respect."

Washburn Pleased.

Senator Washburn was particularly pleased with the nomination of Judge Lochren. He said: "That is an admirable appointment. No better man could be found in America. He has all the qualifications necessary to make an admirable commissioner of pensions. The judge is an able lawyer and a methodical, industrious business man. He embraces all the qualifications which should be possessed by an honest, efficient commissioner."

Senator Davis said: "The nomination is specially pleasing to all Minnesotans. The judge is thoroughly competent to fill the duties to which he has been assigned. The president has had him under consideration for some time, and early asked my opinion of him. I need hardly say that it was complimentary to the object of his inquiries."

Congressman Baldwin is an old soldier and a fast friend of Judge Lochren, and he hardly knew how to express his pleasure over the appointment. "It is just the appointment that should have been made, and I am glad the judge has accepted."

Mr. Lochren will leave for Minneapolis tomorrow, and lose no time in winding up his affairs, preparatory to assuming charge of the pension bureau. Tonight he is overwhelmed with telegrams congratulating him on his acceptance of the position. Every Minnesota man has called and shaken his hand, and expressed good wishes for the future. It has been a great day for the Minnesota colony.

NAMES SENT IN.

A Southern Lawyer to Go to Spain's Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate today: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions; Alex Wright, to be postmaster at Neihart, Mont.

The to-be minister to Spain, Mr. Taylor, is a lawyer, living at Mobile, and his reputation is high. Mr. Taylor is a scholar of high attainments, and his contributions to historical literature have made him well known to literary men, although he is comparatively a young man, being in his forty-first year. His life work is "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution." But one volume of this work has been published as yet, but it has already been adopted as a text book in seven universities. He was strongly recommended to Secretary Blaine by Senator Morgan as one of the arbitrators or counsel in the Behring sea arbitration, and was also strongly indorsed by Mr. Phelps and some of the leading lawyers of New York.

PASSED THE RUBICON.

Senators Confirm a Number of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, minister to Chili; James McKenzie, of Kentucky, minister to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, minister to Guatemala; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, minister to Japan; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, second secretary of legation at Paris; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, consul to Bradford; L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, consul to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, consul to Vera Cruz, and Theodore M. Stephan, of Illinois, consul to Annabert.

His Eye on Morgan's Shoes.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A new candidate for Indian commissioner has appeared in the person of Prof. Marcellus Marshall, of Gilmer county, West Virginia.

Honors for a Fargo Boy.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Among the cadet appointments to West Point Military academy is that of George A. Nugent, of Fargo, N. D.

Named 131 Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The total number of appointments to fourth-class postmasterships today was 131, of which 72 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths, and 59 to fill vacancies caused by removals; 26 of the postmasters removed served four years and 33 served over three years.

MINNESOTA PRESENTS ST. PAUL A SUITABLE CAPITOL.

SACKED A CONSULATE

Uncle Sam's Dignity Insulted by a Mob of Peruvians.

A Consular Agent Fired Upon and Wounded in the Foot.

Prompt Reparation for Injury to American Property or Person.

Compromise Reached on Senate Reorganization and Officers Elected.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was Chili during the last administration. It may be its neighbor, Peru, during this. It appears that the United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports has been sacked by a mob, with apparent police sanction. The officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon, and wounded in the foot. The news comes in a brief telegram through the United States minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as the name of the place and the name of the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in the telegraphic transmission. His telegram is as follows:

"Lima, April 5.—Gresham, Washington: At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic lodge, sacked building and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally, United States consulate was invaded; furnishings destroyed and acting consular agent shot in foot. Archives saved intact. Squad of Peruvian police looked on, while the mob performed work, without interference. The mail brings the particulars. HICKS."

Reparation Demanded.

Secretary Gresham conferred with the president on the subject, and this afternoon sent the following telegram to the minister:

"Department of State, Washington, April 6, 1893.—Hicks, minister, Lima: Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and, if facts are well established, ask expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for injury to American property or person. "GRESHAM."

There is but one consulate in Peru, that at Callao. In this position, Aquilla J. Daugherty, of Illinois, appointed during Mr. Harrison's administration, stands on the record as consul. There are under him seven consular agencies, the occupants of which positions are doubtless mostly merchants of the country who are paid by fees, and these fees seem to be very small, inasmuch as only two make any returns at all to the department of fees collected, and those returns are under $200 a year. These consular agents are as follows: Cerro De Pasco, M. C. McNulty; Chiclavo, Alfred Solf; Molliendo, William R. Griffith; Paita, John F. Hopkins Jr.; Piure, Emilio Clark; Truxillo, Edward Gottfried; Tumbez, William Baldini.

Personal Prejudice.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places, or at Callao, no one at the department can determine from the telegram; but inasmuch as it comes from Lima, the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points. This impression is further strengthened by the knowledge in the department that in many cases where the natives assault the subconsulate the trouble is due not to any antagonism to the country represented, but to prejudice and ill-feeling against the representative personally. This is not an uncommon occurrence in South America or in other parts of the world, where the acts of a mercantile consular agent are resented by the people, who would respect the acts of a citizen of the United States duly appointed to a full consular position. It is believed that the matter will be satisfactorily explained in a short time. Secretary Gresham's action in the matter was marked by promptness and caution. The demands are predicated on a corroboration of the facts as stated briefly by the minister.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS.

Senate Reorganization Effected by a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Peffer (Pop.), Kansas, made an argument in the senate today in opposition to the right of the three senators appointed by the governors of the states of Montana, Washington and Wyoming to take their seats in the senate, and Mr. Hoar (Rep.), Massachusetts, commenced a speech in support of a resolution offered by him last Monday, declaring that the proposed constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people of the several states was inexpedient. Mr. Hoar did not conclude his speech, but proposes to do so tomorrow. He yielded the floor in order to allow action to be taken on the resolution for the election of officers of the senate. The resolution was agreed to without the formality of a discussion, after the delivery of some half-dozen speeches, all but one coming from this Democratic side, in warm commendation of the character, ability and efficiency of the present incumbents. Then the resolutions were agreed to electing William D. Cox, of North Carolina, secretary of the senate; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, and William H. Milburn, D. D., of Illinois, popularly known as the blind preacher, chaplain, their terms of office to begin on the first day of the meeting of the Fifty-third congress.

UNCLE SAM'S FURNITURE

Used by Employes of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In the weather bureau investigation today Captain of the Watch Brandon was first called. His testimony went to show that the property clerk had been ignored, and that, as he claimed, he had an order from the disbursing officer, Mr. Stone, placing him in charge of the store room. In this capacity he disposed of the property of the department at such prices as he chose, admitting that a private sale would be had on one day, and a public one the next. There appeared wide discrimination in the prices, and, when called on to explain this, he said the books had been stolen. He admitted that he had sent furniture to the private houses of several of the chiefs of divisions, to Maj. Harrington's residence and to his own home. Some of these things have recently been returned to the department, but not all of them. He also claimed that he had seen stored in the cellar of Sergeant Ryan's house over $1,000 worth of goods belonging to the department. Sergeant Ryan is an employe of the bureau.

Must Go Into Their Pockets.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The report of the examiner in charge of the Commercial National bank, of Nashville, Tenn., indicates that it will require an assessment of about 80 per cent on the stockholders to pay off its indebtedness. The assets are stated at $2,400,000 and estimated losses $850,000, leaving the value of the assets $1,550,000. The amount due depositors, $1,500,000; total liabilities, aside from capital stock, $1,900,000.

Will Take Part by Wire.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to accept the invitation of the Columbian exposition directory to be present at the formal opening of the world's fair. She will, however, take part in the opening ceremonies through the medium of an electric wire, which will connect the White house with the exposition grounds.

Will Soon Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The hour of the final adjournment of the extra session of the senate will not be long delayed. There are now but two or three important foreign missions to fill, and the judges of the District of Columbia court of appeals to appoint. As soon as these appointments are made the president will notify the senate that he has no further business to submit, and an adjournment will be taken.

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather—Occasional rains.
Capitol bill passes the senate.
Cigarette bill passes the house.
House recommends reapportionment bill.
Pine county Indian decapitated.
Hypnotism tried in surgery.
Roach's Larimore accounts correct.
Lochren made pension commissioner.
No result in Rhode Island election.
Heavy winds on Lake Pepin.
Newman's majority in Wisconsin 39,000
Nebraska state officers impeached.
Exhibitors making trouble at Chicago.
Great Falls man melted to death.
A California woman beheaded.
Brother and sister found married.
Salt Lake Mormon temple dedicated.
Money raised for Irish cause.
Peruvians sack American consulate.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Havel, Bremen; Waesland, Antwerp; Veendam, Rotterdam.
LONDON—Sighted: Britannic, New York.
BROWHEAD—Passed: Nomadic, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Normannia, New York.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Trave, New York.

SEVERED HIS HEAD.

In a Fight Near Sand Creek an Indian's Caput Is Cut Off.

Two Drunken White Men Commit the Deed With an Axe.

Hypnotism Substituted for Ether in a St. Cloud Case of Surgery.

Stories of Senator Roach's North Dakota Shortage Prove False.

Special to the Globe.

RUSH CITY, Minn., April 6.—One of the most revolting murders that has ever occurred in Pine county took place a few miles from here Tuesday evening. The cause of the bloody affair was whisky. A row took place between two boozy white men and some Indians in a sugar bush, and the head of John Bigfoot, a well-known Chippewa Indian, was completely severed from his body. The Indians are half-scared to death over the murder, and are disinclined to talk. Particulars of the tragedy are, however, about as follows: Bigfoot and a number of his companions were getting sap among the maples. Mark Andrews and a man named Copos, both white men residing at Stillwater, came down from the lumber camps and filled up with whisky, returning to Sand Creek in the evening, going out to where the Indians are gathering sugar. Andrews got into a quarrel with Bigfoot, and Copos picked up an ax lying near and struck him in the head, after which he threw the ax away and ran. Andrews picked up the ax and severed Bigfoot's head from the body. The murderers have not been captured.

HYPNOTIZED A PATIENT.

Substitute for Ether Used at St. Cloud.

ST. CLOUD, April 6.—One of the most dangerous, and yet probably successful, operations known here was performed yesterday at St. Raphael's hossital upon Peter Hammergreen. Drs. Pinault, Dunn, Junk and Brigham removed a large malignant growth in the shape of a tumor from nearly the entire half of the face and the lower right jaw. Instead of the use of ether as an anæsthetic hypnotism was applied for the first time by the doctors, and they pronounce the new treatment a success.

ROACH'S ACCOUNTS STRAIGHT

The Senator Libeled as to His Larimore Record.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 6.—The auditing committee of the Larimore city council and the city auditor state over their own signatures that the charges and reflections in the Minneapolis Journal upon Senator Roach as treasurer of Larimore are false in every particular, as his books have been audited and found absolutely correct. The Western imitator of Hoar and Chandler will have to seek a new liar for a correspondent.

Denied at Watertown.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 6.—The telegram published in yesterday's GLOBE and Sioux Falls papers regarding the using of $60,000 of the Watertown water money by this city for capital purposes is absolutely false, and the fact that the bonds upon the property of the company were not sold until after the capital expenditures and fight were over will be all the evidence that is required to successfully stamp the Sioux Falls statement as absolutely false.

Dubsites Enjoined.

DES MOINES, Io., April 6.—There were sensational developments in the Evangelical church war today, growing out of recent decisions in Eastern Iowa. A conference of the Dubs faction, which is a majority in this state, was held at Center Point, but was barely called to order when a writ of temporary injunction was served on the body, restraining further deliberations. An immediate hearing in court was granted both the Esher and Dubs factions. A decision is anxiously awaited.

Honors at Carleton.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., April 6.—Honors of the senior class of Carleton college were announced today. Miss Mary Wilson is valedictorian and Luella Turrell salutatorian. Parts will be given by Misses Elizabeth Bissell, Clida Locke and Messrs. Robert Taylor, Fred Hubbell and William Griffith. The graduating class numbers twenty.

A Disabled Steamer Ashore.

ALBANY, Or., April 6.—The steam schooner Alice Blanchard, from Puget sound, went ashore last night at the entrance of Yaquima bay. She had been disabled at sea and attempted to put in until the storm passed. A tug has gone to the schooner's aid.

Sunday School Officers.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., April 6.—The state officers were elected as follows at the Sunday school convention today: President, Dr. Leo M. Crafts, Minneapolis; secretary, Hon. A. D. Perkins, Minneapolis; treasurer, C. N. Woodward, St. Paul.

Their First Offense.

Special to the Globe.

HINCKLEY, Minn., April 6.—John Dee and Richard Roe were arrested at Duluth last night for breaking into J. M. Currie's drug store here, the night of the 2d of April. Marshal Craig brought them here today, where they are now awaiting trial. About $50 worth of jewelry stolen was found on their person on arriving in Duluth.

Heavy South State Rain.

Specials to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., April 6.—It rained throughout this section today. The Jim river rose several inches. Seeding is two weeks late, and the scarcity of farm help is likely to decrease the acreage.