PART 1.
Pages 1 to 8.

Sunday Globe.

ST. PAUL
THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

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VOL. XV.. SAINT PAUL MINN., SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 26, 1893.---TWENTY PAGES. NO. 330.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

QUEEN LIL SPEAKS.

Minister Stevens Recognized the Rebel Government

AND LANDED HIS TROOPS

Before the Queen's Forces Had Surrendered.

HER ADDRESS TO MR. BLOUNT,

On Which the Commissioner Based His Report.

THE EVENTS OF HER REIGN,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The fourth volume of papers accompanying the Blount report was given out by the state department this afternoon, consisting of all the disclosures made by Mr. Blount in his dispatches and with his report from Honolulu. It is the testimony on which he bases his report. Numerous affidavits, bearing on the events of the day the provisional government was proclaimed, go to show that Minister Stevens had recognized the provisional government and troops had been landed from the Boston before the queen's forces under command of Marshal Wilson at the station house in Honolulu had surrendered to the provisional forces. The statement of Liliuokalani addressed to Mr. Blount is of special interest and importance. It is a relation of all the events of her reign. On Dec. 17, 1892, she claims that she received a letter from a source she does not divulge, warning her that the American representatives were at that time preparing for the annexation of the islands. She appealed to the British commissioner, and he advised her against her suggestion to lay the matter before all the members of the diplomatic corps.

Of the events immediately leading up to the revolution she says: The morning of the 14th of January, 1893, arrived with all preparations for the closing of the legislature. At 10 a. m. I called a cabinet meeting for the purpose of apprising them of their positions in the house and other preliminary instructions. I told them that it was my intention to promulgate a new constitution.

THE CABINET

had to meet the legislature, and we adjourned. At 12 m. I prorogued the legislature. I noticed that the hall was not filled at the opening. There were not many ladies present in the audience, and I also noticed that several members of the legislature belonging to the reform party were not there. This looked ominous of some coming trouble.

On entering the palace I saw Mr. Wilson at the entrance of the blue room. I went up to him and asked if all was ready. He replied "Yes." Then I said: "You will have to be brave today," and I passed into the blue room awaiting my ministers. A half-hour passed and they did not come. After a little longer delay they arrived. I immediately judged from their countenances that something was wrong. I had a few days before planned that I would sign the constitution in the throne room, and in the presence of the members of the legislature, many of whom had been elected by the people for the purpose of working for a new constitution. At the commencement of my reign petitions were sent from all parts of the kingdom asking for a new constitution. A month later I met two members of the legislature and started in to make up a new constitution from Kamahameha, and that of 1887. After completing it I kept it until the month of October, when I placed it in the hands of Mr. Apperson and asked him to correct it, and if he found any defects to strike them out and to put in such clauses as he thought would be good for the people and for the country. He took it and kept it a whole month. To my knowledge he consulted many lawyers and others in regard to many points of interest in the document. When it was returned I looked it over and found no changes had been made, so I concluded that it was all right.

A week before the closing of

THE LEGISLATURE

I asked Mr. Peterson to make a preamble for my new constitution, but up to the day of prorogation he had not made one.

Early in January I mentioned to Capt. Nowlein, of the household guards, and Mr. Wilson, the marshal, my intention to promulgate a new constitution, and to prepare themselves to quell any riot or outbreak from the opposition. They assured me they would be ready, and I gave strict injunctions of secrecy, and showed Mr. Wilson a plan of the throne room on the day of the signing.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Cornwell had given me assurances of their support before their appointment as ministers, while Mr. Peterson understood that such was my intention, and although I had not mentioned it to Mr. Colburn, he had heard of it already from Mr. Peterson.

It appears that immediately on their learning of my intentions, Mr. Colburn, on the morning of the 14th of January, immediately acted the part of a traitor by going to Mr. Hartwell, a lawyer, and informed him of my intentions, and, of course, received instruction from him to strongly advise me to abandon the idea. This, then, was the cause of the delay, and my long waiting in the blue room. The members of the diplomatic corps had been invited, also the members of

THE SUPREME BENCH

and members of the legislature, besides a committee of the Huikalaiaina. The latter was invited to be present because it was through it that many petitions had been sent to me. When the ministers arrived I told them everything in the throne room was ready and the guests were awaiting our presence; that we must not keep them waiting. I was surprised when the cabinet informed me that it did not think it advisable for me to take such a step; that there was danger of an uprising, etc. I told them that I would not have undertaken such a step if they had not encouraged me. They had led me out to the edge of the precipice, and now were leaving me to take the leap alone. It was humiliating. I said: "Why not give the people the constitution, and I will bear the brunt of all the blame afterwards."

Mr. Peterson said: "We have not read the constitution." I told him he had it in his possession a whole month. The three ministers left Mr. Parker to try to dissuade me from my purpose, and, in the meantime, they all (Peterson, Cornwell and Colburn) went to the government building to inform Thurston and his party of the stand I took. Of course, they were instructed not to yield.

When they went over everything was peaceful and quiet and the guests were waiting patiently in the throne room.

The ministers returned, and I asked them to read the constitution over. At the end I asked them what they saw injurious in the document. Mr. Peterson said there were some points which he thought were not exactly suited. I told him the legislature could make the amendments. He begged that I should wait for two weeks; in the meantime they would be ready to present it to me. With these assurances I yielded, and we adjourned to

THE THRONE ROOM.

I stated to the guests present my reasons for inviting their presence. I was to promulgate a new constitution at the request of my people; that the constitution of 1887 was imperfect, and full of defects. Turning to the chief justice, I asked: "Is it not so, Mr. Judd?" and he answered in the affirmative in the presence of all the members assembled.

I then informed the people assembled that under the advice of my ministers I had yielded, as they had promised that on some future day I could give them a new constitution. I then asked them to return to their homes, and keep the peace.

I heard a commotion below in the yard, so I hurried to the front veranda and from there I addressed the people, saying that their wishes for a new constitution could not be granted just then, but would be at some future day. They must go home and keep the peace and to pray for me, which they have done ever since.

There was a dinner prepared, at which forty persons sat down; everything was orderly and without confusion in the palace, and everything remained so all night. At 11 a. m. Sunday, the 15th, Mr. Parker came in to say that there was a meeting taking place in the government building by the reform party, but he did not say of what nature. All Sunday everything seemed quiet, until Monday morning.

At about 10 a. m. Monday, the 16th of January, notice was issued by my ministers stating: "That the position I took and the attempt I made to promulgate a new constiution was at the earnest solicitation of my people and of my native subjects."

They gave assurances that any change desired in the fundamental

LAW OF THE LAND

would be sought only by methods provided by the constitution itself, and signed by myself and ministers. It was intended to reassure the people, that they might continue to maintain order and peace.

At about 5 p. m., however the troops from the United States steamer Boston were landed by the order of the United States minister, J. L. Stevens, in secret understanding with the revolutionary party.

The statement of the circumstances attending the yielding of authority to the provisional government does not differ from statements already made. After detailing the subsequent appeals to the government of the United States, she says: President Harrison's term expired and President Cleveland's inauguration took place, and I hailed it as a good omen, having met him in 1887, while he occupied the presidential chair that year, and I have not been disappointed.

Your arrival in this country has brought relief to our people and your presence safety. There is no doubt but that the provisional government would have corried out extreme measures toward myself and my people as you have already seen ere this by their unjust actions. If the president had been indifferent to my petitions, I am certain it would have brought serious results to myself and tyranny to my subjects. In this I recognize the high sense of justice and honor in the person who is ruler of the American nation.

FAIR FIGURES.

Report of the Auditor of the Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The report of William K. Ackerman, auditor of the World's Columbian exposition, was officially sent to the board of directors today. It shows that each day of the fair the net receipts averaged $67,096. The average daily receipts were $89,501, while the daily expenses were $22,405.

The report is epitomized in a condensed balance sheet, which was drawn up Oct. 31, in which the following showing is made:

EXPENDITURES.	
Construction expenditures	$18,322,622
General and operating expenses	7,127,240
Preliminary organization	90,674
Net assets	2,610,630
Total	$28,151,166
RECEIPTS.	
Gate receipts	$10,626,330
Concession receipts	3,699,581
Miscellaneous receipts	686,070
Interest	86,981
Souvenir coins and premiums on same	2,448,033
Capital stock	5,604,171
City of Chicago	5,000,000
Total	$28,151,166

The total receipts from all sources were $28,151,168. The total expenditures were $25,540,537.

The balance, as shown by the auditor, is $2,610,631, but from this amount are deducted such obligations as are in sight, but not included as any part of the expenditures up to Oct. 31. These obligations, which are for salaries, premiums, recoinage of souvenir coins, office expenses, etc., make a total of $748,147. This amount, being deducted from the $2,610,630, leaves the net assets $1,862,483.

McCleary Is Active.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 25.—J. T. McCleary, congressman from this district, arrived home today from Washington to remain over Sunday. He is making a study of the Minnesota river to ascertain the amount of the appropriation and arguments to be introduced in a bill which he will introduce at the next session of congress to make the river navigable.

Latest Hold-Up.

W. J. Mann reported to the police early this morning that he was held up and robbed of $2.90 and his overcoat by two masked men at the corner of Seventh and Pine streets about midnight.

BULLY FOR BOYS IN BLUE.

CRIMSON COLORS GO DOWN BY A SCORE OF 6 TO 0.

FOOTBALL AT HAMPDEN PARK

About Twenty-five Thousand People, Including Governors McKinley, Russell and Morris, Brave the Wintry Winds—Butterworth, Yale's Great Full-Back, the Hero of the Hour.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25.—Harvard was outplayed and outgeneraled on the Hampden Park gridiron by the eleven little boys in blue. The sons of Elihu Yale won their seventeenth victory from the crimson boys by the score of 6 to 0. Not far rrom 25,000 people witnessed the great contest, including the governors of three states, Russell, of Massachusetts, McKinley, of Ohio, and Morris, of Connecticut. Butterworth, Yale's great full-back, is the hero of the hour, for it was he who made the touch-down from which the goal was kicked.

Not one among the thousands that wended their way to the park could dare look at a thermometer lest the mercury should dissuade them from exposing their bodies to the blasts of the raw gale that was blowing from the north. From the players' standpoint it was an ideal day, but for the spectators it was uncomfortably cold, suggesting a double supply of overcoats. The crowds began to pour into this bustling little city early in the forenoon. Scores of special trains from all directions in rapid succession steamed into the union station. From New York city alone came nearly 4,000 foot ball enthusiasts, while the Boston specials were filled with crimson cohorts. As early as 12 o'clock the human tide was flowing parkward. From that hour the seats in the amphitheater readily filled, and at 2 o'clock every seat had been taken and a thousand or more people were glad of the privilege of standing within the enclosure. It was a magnificent spectacle, recalling the historical pictures of the Coliseum. The west side of the rectangle where sat

THE YALE CONTINGENT

was a solid ebony mass, their oriflammes of blue fluttering before the wind.

The air was vibrant with the concert of the collegians, repeating the college yells and singing the ditties written for this occasions. It must be confessed that the Yale boys had the lustier lungs. Harvard scored the first touch-down in the preliminaries by sending skyward a bunch of crimson balloons, from which by a string depended the figure of a dog cut out of blue paper. The balloons sailed majestically away in the direction of New Haven. A crimson dog made of wool in the image of "Dan," Yale's mascot, was also borne aloft on the Harvard side.

When Gov. McKinley and wife appeared, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Haile, of Massachusetts, and took their seats on the Harvard side, the enthusiasm of the crimson crowd was unbounded. But Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, was permitted to take his seat without a welcoming cheer. Gov. Morris, of Connecticut, who naturally sat under a Yale banner, was also warmly welcomed. The betting was unusually light, no odds being asked or given just before the game began.

The Yale men confessed their doubts about little Adee, who was to play at quarter-back. It was evident that the Harvard men were the more confident. An old-time Yale yell announced the appearance of the blue gladiators in the arena at 2:05.

CRIMSON CHEERS

went up a moment later when the Harvard eleven appeared, their legs encased in glistening doeskin breeches. The wind which swept down the Connecticut valley from the north was now blowing a miniature gale.

Yale won the toss, and chose the wind, giving Harvard the ball. Harvard hopes ran high when the crimson line was seen to work the flying wedge so successfully against the blue in the first five minutes of the game; but they fell after that, for Harvard was never again in it. The first half ended without a score being made, but the Harvard men had exhausted themselves, and when play was resumed in the second half the boys in blue adopted the offensive game. Only twice during the entire game was the ball pushed into Yale's territory, and Harvard played practically on the defensive from start to finish. The Harvard yells grew fainter after Butterworth made his touch-down, and when Capt. Waters was injured and obliged to retire from the field, Harvard's cup of sorrow was filled, and many wearers of the crimson left the stands so that they should not see the finish. The game was less interesting than the struggle of last year for the spectators. It was also rougher, eight men being injured, although only one, Capt. Waters, of Harvard, was incapacitated for service.

YALE WON THE TOSS

and chose the north goal, with the heavy wind at their backs and greatly favoring their play, particularly in their punting. Harvard took the ball and opened with an entirely new play. Last year she used a flying wedge, formed by two groups joining together and when under way putting the ball in play. This year all the eleven but snap-back got straight behind him, and then all forged ahead together, Brewer carrying the ball for thirty-five yards. Then Brewer and Mackie were forced through the center successively until Yale's fifteen-yard line was reached. Brewer went through for five more yards. Wrighton gained a yard, Brewer three more, and then Harvard lost the ball on a fumble. Butterworth punted for twenty yards and Brewer got the ball for Harvard. With the ball on Yale's forty yard line, Harvard sent Wrighton through the center for twenty yards. Then they tried the wedge and sent Waters through for three yards, but he lost the ball. On four downs Yale failed to make the five yards and lost the ball. Wrightington was put through Yale's center for a yard, but lost the ball. Again Yale failed on four downs to gain five yards and lost the ball, but quickly recovered it. With the third down and two yards to gain, Butterworth punted to Harvard's ten yard line. Adee, for Harvard, caught the punt and ran it through three yards before Harvard's goal.

HARVARD PASSED THE BALL

to Brewer, who made ten yards, losing three on a similar play next time. Yale secured the ball; but on four downs failed to advance, and again it went to Harvard. Brewer punted for thirty-five yards and Harvard got the ball. Wrightington, Waters and Brewer made gains of four yards for the crimson. Then Wrightington was sent around the right for four yards, and Acton went through Yale's center for three more. Brewer punted, and Yale clinched the ball on her own forty-yard line. Butterworth then socked the ball forty yards for Yale and Harvard got the ball. Brewer punted ten yards for Harvard, but the ball was taken back, having fallen outside the lines.

It was now Yale's ball, and on Harvard's twenty-yard line Yale tried the center three times, losing instead of gaining. Waters' weak knee, Mackie's bruised nose, delayed the game several minutes. When they lined up again Yale experimented with Harvard's flying wedge. Wrightington, Brewer, Stevenson and Acton were sent through Harvard's line for about nine yards. Yale was given five yards for an off-side play, and when the ball was put in play it was passed to Butterworth, who tried in vain to drop kick for goal. The ball came back to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line and Brewer punted for ten yards more. Yale secured the ball and it was passed to Armstrong, who tried to get around Harvads's left end, but Acton broke through Yale's line, tackled Armstrong, and Newell

DROPPED ON THE BALL.

Harvard had gained twenty yards. Emmons, Waters, Wrightington and Brewer were jamed through the center for three yards each.

Harvard tried their flying wedge twice, but it stuck fast in the solid body of Yale's men. Harvard, however, gained five yards on an off side play by Harvard's goal. Yale struggled to get through, but lost the ball on four downs, and Brewer punted thirty pards. Yale recovered five yards on an off-side play, Armstrong fumbled, losing two yards and the ball. Hinkey tried to carry the ball through Harvard's center, but Harvard's rush line lifted him bodily off his feet and carried him back five yards. Armstrong went through Harvard's center for ten yards, and Thorne for five more. Acton and Thorne were hurt, and there was a delay of two minutes. Hardly had the men lined up when time was called, and the game ended with the ball on Yale's thirty-five-yard line.

Score: Yale 6, Harvard 0. Touchdowns, Butterworth 1; goals kicked, Hickok 1; time of game, two hours and thirty minutes; referee, Capt. Schoff; umpire, Alexander Moffatt. The players were:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Greenway	Right end	Stevenson
Beard	Right tackle	Newell
Hickok	Right guard	Mackie
Stillman	Center	Lewis
McCrea	Left guard	Acton
Murphy	Left tackle	Manahan
Hinkey, capt.	Left end	Emmons
Adee	Quarter-back	Beale
Thorne	Left half-back	Wrightington
Armstrong	Right half-back	Waters, capt.
Butterworth	Full-back	Brewer

As was predicted, the game was more of a character to please those thoroughly understanding it than the laymen. There was a general lack of individual playing, ends being seldom worked, and the mass play predominating. Carefully analyzed, the game showed that Harvard

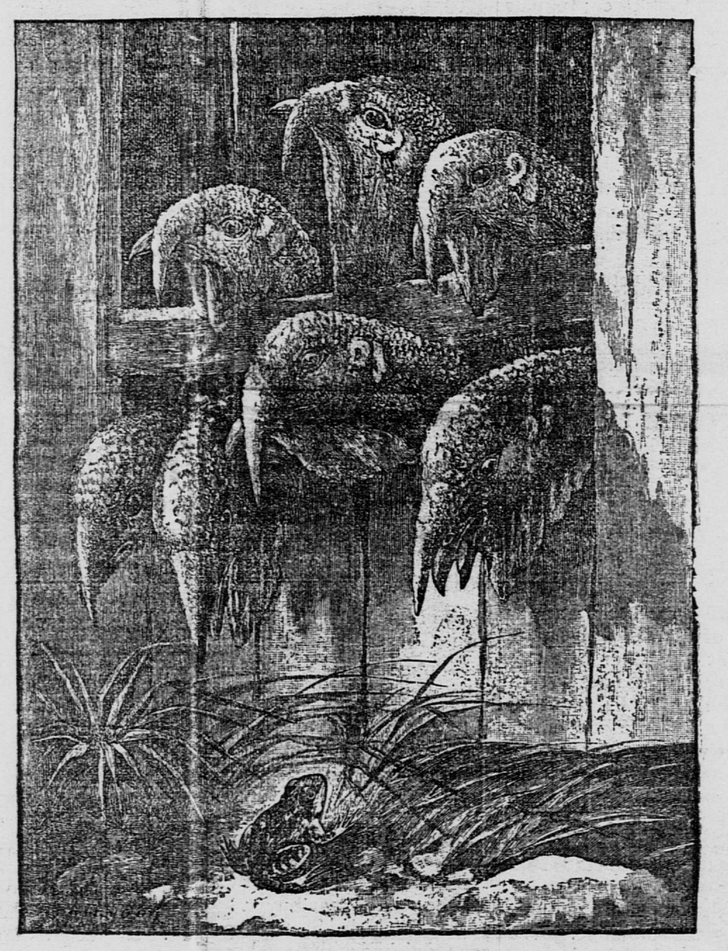
PLAYED FANCY TRICKS

with flying wedges, mass and momentum plays, and played well, too. But Yale used simple plays and beat her with them. Harvard's favorite play was to bring Acton on Mackie behind the line, with the two half backs and the full-back rushing them from one side to the center, where either Waters or Wrightington would take the ball and, under defense of the runners, break through. Harvard's backs did not actually skirt ends more than three times during the game, although many of their gains were made between end and tackle. More than once the falling on the ball by Capt. Hinkey and Greenway saved Yale many yards.

THE YALE TACKLES

did better than was expected of them, particularly Beard at right-tackle. The fact that he showed up to better advantage than his colleague, Murphy, was largely due to the attention the Harvard men gave the latter. Yale's trio at center did yeoman's work, but showed up to much better advantage in offensive than defensive playing. Time and again they opened holes in their opponent's line, and Stillman, contrary to expectations, simply toyed with Lewis at center. Adee, at quarter, probably played nearly as well as Morris could have done, which is saying considerable, considering the lack of practice he has had this fall. Armstrong and Thorne, while doing satisfactory work, were by no means the equals of their opponents in the positions. Armstrong particularly showed up poorly for Yale, but this was more owing to the nature of the plays he was called upon to go into than his individual fault. Harvard was particularly strong in stopping mass plays. For Harvard, Brewer twice stopped Yale from getting another touch-down.

In the second half, when Yale had the ball for a long time near the crimson line. Butterworth made a pretty run by Manahan, helped by Hinkey's interference.



THEIR LAST CONVENTION.

Yale. Wrightington fumbled and Thorne secured the ball for Yale. Butterworth punted for fifteen yards. Harvard got the ball and Brewer, Waters and Wrightington gained seven yards. Harvard lost the ball by a fumble and Butterworth punted forty yards for Yale. Harvard then took the ball, but made no gain and the game finished at 3:15 p. m. on Harvard's thirty-yard line.

Second half—Harvard had the wind and Yale the ball. In eight downs Yale then, by terrific center bucking, carried the ball to within five yards of Harvard's goal, and with one more effort Butterworth was shoved over the line and made a touch-down for Yale. This within eight minutes of the opening of the second half. Score, Yale 4, Harvard 0.

Hickok kicked the pigskin over Harvard's posts. Score: Yale 6, Harvard 0.

On the next line-up Harvard again shot her flying wedge, making fifteen yards, but, failing to make five yards on the next four downs, lost the ball to Yale; then, by the use of

THE CRISS-CROSS,

Harvard was deceived in play, and Thorne, of Yale, went around the right for twenty-five yards. Armstrong, Butterworth and Thorne went eight yards for Yale. Then Harvard got the ball on four downs, and Waters and Acton made five yards. Wrightington got through Yale's left for fifteen yards, Lewis and Acton protecting him. Yale got the ball, and Butterworth came back five yards. Acton lost the ball to Yale after Waters and Thorne had gained five yards. Time was called while Thorne, who had been hurt in the melee, was being patched. It was Yale's ball, but they failed to gain on four downs and Harvard got it. Waters was injured beyond help at this stage of the game. He was forced to retire and Dunlop took his place. Brewer punted five yards for Harvard and Dunlop dropped on the ball.

On the next play Yale won the ball and Brewer caught it on the center line. Brewer punted, but the ball was blocked and Harvard lost three yards.

The ball was now four yards from

SHAW'S OPTION EXPIRED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Madison track will be opened Thanksgiving day. A syndicate composed of local horsemen yesterday closed a contract for a six months' rental of the track, and will take possession immediately. Talking of the deal last night, Mr. Adler said: "We would have closed this deal several weeks ago, but did not care to interfere with Frank Shaw, who had an option that did not expire till yesterday. As soon, however, as it was learned the track owners were through dickering with Shaw, we took hold and believe we will make a success of it. A contract has been closed with the Merchants Terminal, by which they will furnish trains to the track every ten minutes. This morning a big force of men will be put to work, and the track will be in excellent shape for the opening day. Agents have been sent to Nashville and Hawthorne, and we expect several hundred horses from those points before the opening day."

WIZARD SCHAEFER WINS.

THE LITTLE NAPOLEON BEATEN BY FIFTY-FIVE POINTS.

END OF A GREAT CONTEST.

In the Billiard Match Both Play-Have Broken All Records of High Runs and Average—At Last Night's Play Schaefer Made 1,305 Points, and Ives 745.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The great billiard match of 4,000 points, 14-inch balk line,

Jacob Schaefer.

between Frank C. Ives and Jacob Schaefer, was played to a finish tonight at Central Music hall, the latter winning by the score of 4,000 to 3,945 A big audience witnessed the closing play, in spite of the apparent certainty that Ives' large lead of 505 points precluded the possibility of Schaefer's winning. The contest is by all odds the greatest in the history of billiards, as both players have broken previous records of high runs and average, and both are unquestionably the leading performers of the world at this style of game. At the close of last night's play the score stood: Ives, 3,200; Schaefer, 2,695, with Ives in hand and a run of 5 to his credit to start with and the balls in very fair position near the rail. Seven shots gathered them in the lower right hand corner, where they were soon in place for the 14-inch nurse. Ives stopped at 34 on a kiss shot, and Schaefer missed a rather easy single cushion shot across the table. Ives fell down at 4 by reason of a careless stroke, resulting in a kiss-off. Schaefer now took the balls in hand, and with delicate play put up 35, failing on a long and difficult draw. It took but three shots for Ives to corner the balls, but at 6 they lined, and he failed

ON A HARD MASS.

Schaefer found a perfect set-up, but the balls were stubborn, and would not act to suit him. At 36 an almost impossible masse shot presented itself and he missed it, leaving a soft break for Ives, who settled down to careful work, and rolled up 113. In this run there were several faulty shots, such as imperfect drives, kissing out of position, etc., but these were always followed by some master stroke by which the lost advantage was recovered. The call now stood: Ives 3,352, Schaefer 2,766. Beginning the fifth inning Schaefer found the balls bunched, and at 25 had gained position for the anchor nurse. He lost it at 33. At 40 the balls again spread too wide, but he managed to get them anchored once more, though not perfectly. At 60 they were better than ever, but at 77 were broken again. A masse followed by a short drive to the end rail fixed them right once more, but they would not stay fixed. At 99 they froze, but Schaefer massed out and back and counted. He lost the anchor, however, and had to resort to general billiards. At 150 he got the natural balk-line nurse and played it beautifully for a time, then changing to general position play. At

Frank Ives

240 he had regained the anchor lock on the upper end rail, but lost it at 258. But he was playing superbly, and it seemed he would never stop. It was not until he had reached 277 that the balls broke away, and he stopped at 280 on a hard two-cushion effort. Score: Ives, 3,356; Schaefer, 3,046.

In his seventh, after scoring 25, Ives stopped on a rather easy masse, and left

THE BALLS BUNCHED,

but Schaefer could not profit by the leave, being kissed off a count by faulty play. Breaks were bad and play ragged on both sides for a time, but in the twelfth inning Ives got an opening, but only took 20 out of it. He was lucky, however, in leaving Schaefer a series of tough propositions, but the latter got a chance in the fifteenth inning, and at 57 got the anchor on the end rail. Carefully and with extremest delicacy of touch Schaefer held the balls in the valued position, playing as a man would who saw a ten dollar bill coming for every unit added to his string. Ives stood by and watched intently as he saw his big lead pared down point by point. At 201 Ives claimed the balls were frozen. The referee examined them through a large magnifying glass, and disallowed the claim. At 211 they froze in earnest, and Schaefer fouled in his masse shot.

Continued on Sixth Page.

COUPON FOR PART FOUR.

Be Sure to Read Instructions Below Before Ordering.

Below will be found the first coupon for Part Four of "Sights and Scenes of the World." This coupon will be printed every day this week. Any three coupons of different dates sent in to the Globe Coupon Department, with ten cents, will secure Part Four. If six coupons for Part Four, accompanied by twenty cents, are sent, you will receive two copies of Part Four EXACTLY ALIKE. REMEMBER, but one part is issued each week. This week it is Part Four only. Part Five will not be issued until next week. Parts One, Two and Three are now back numbers, but can still be obtained at a small advanced price, as explained in our advertisement on Page 19 this morning.

Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 4 NOV. 26, 1893.

Date Changed Every Day.

Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different dates are accumulated, then forward them, together with

Ten cents in silver or a similar amount in one or two-cent postage stamps.

Address Coupon Department, St. Paul GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised.

See our advertisement today on page 19.

(CUT THIS OUT.)

RAZED WITH A RAZOR

Train Robber Lyons Chops Himself Down in Jail.

THE JUGULAR VEIN SEVERED.

His Crime a Robbery on the Northern Pacific.

HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE

In a Letter to Henry Carroll, of Portland, Or.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Nov. 25.—George Lyons, who was found guilty of robbery Friday with the prospect of a fifteen-year term in the penitentiary, cut his throat in the county jail at 3 o'clock this afternoon. After being taken to jail after conviction Lyons was silent, almost sullen. About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon McGuire, a man held for larceny, borrowed a razor from Jailer Ertsgaard to shave himself with. After he got through Lyons, who had stayed in his cell most of the time, came out and borrowed the razor in order to take off his beard, he said. He went back into the cell, and the other prisoners settled themselves in the corridor to read. For some time everything was still in Lyons' cell, but presently somebody heard a curious gurgling noise and went to look. A horrible sight met his eyes. Lyons lay at full length on the floor, a great gash extending across his throat, from which the blood was spurting with a violence that had sprinkled everything near with blood. The floor of the cell was covered with blood, and the upper part of the man's clothing saturated with it. One of the prisoners used his clothes to staunch the blood, and Lyons plucked at them feebly, whispering, "Let me die, John; I am an innocent man." Jailer Ertsgaard was alarmed and sent at once for a surgeon, who came in a few minutes. Lyons was still living, gasping for breath, his chest heaving convulsively, and at every gasp the wound across the neck gaped wide open. He was carried out with the help of bystanders and placed on a cot outside the corridor, where doctors operated on him. The razor had penetrated the windpipe and jugular vein, and it was evident that the man would die. The doctors stopped the flow of blood and tied the severed vein. Lyons died while under the doctors' hands. The following letter was found in his cell afterwards:

To Henry Carroll, Portland, Or.—Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 25, 1893.—Master Harry Ho—Dear Friend: I take this opportunity to let you know how my trial came off. I have been ably defended by my attorney, Mr. Brown. I was found guilty in the eyes of the law of a crime I am innocent of. It has been an honest contest on one side against those villainous, conspiring detectives and the railroad company on the other. I have felt secure in my innocence till the last minute, but have come to realize it was misplaced. I have been sacrificed by those villains for the sake of the notoriety and spoil gained by it. My dear friend, I must warn you to make yourself scarce in the vicinity of a train robbery if you are not prepared to prove an alibi and be very sure you can do it, for if those villains get hold of you you are pretty sure to take the penalty of the crime. Rather than to be a victim for those villains to gloat over, I will complete their victory with my own hands by giving them my clay to gloat over, and so reduce my conscience to theirs at par. My dear friend, when this leaves my cell here at the county jail I will be as above stated. Good-bye forever. GEORGE LYONS.

He also had written a letter to his attorney, James A. Brown, of this city, thanking him for the zeal, energy and tact he had shown in defending the case, and comparing with some critical ability Mr. Brown's closing argument with that of the attorney for the state to the disadvantage of the latter. Lyons was indicted for robbery on the Northern Pacific, stopping a car last June between the stations of Wadena and Perham, this county. He first knocked a negro porter insensible with the butt end of his revolver, and then went through the car, robbing one after another at his pistol's point. He escaped then, but afterwards was captured by Pinkerton detectives. The case was hard fought by both sides, but the evidence was so clear and conclusive it was evident from the start the verdict would be guilty. The jury came in late last night with that verdict. He would have been given a sentence of ten or fifteen years in the penitentiary. So far as known he had no friends in this part of the country. It is believed he came originally from near Toronto, Canada.

Horse Thieves Captured.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 25.—William Barnaby and William Brown, of the notorious Wyoming rustlers, were caught here today by Sheriff Owens, of Weston county, Wyoming, who was tracking them. Two of the stolen horses were found in their possession. Brown stole twenty-eight head from Wyoming last October, for which he is wanted. The horses found with the thieves here were stolen at New Castle, Wyo. Both were taken to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mining Deal Consummated.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 25—Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, will arrive here tomorrow on political business. The deal between the Bald Mountain Consolidated Mining company and an English syndicate was consummated today. The deal involves 360 acres of mining ground, water rights and mill buildings. The price was in the neighborhood of half a million.

Ireland at Sleepy Eye.

Special to the Globe.

SLEEPY EYE, Minn., Nov. 25.—Archbishop Ireland arrived here tonight, and was received by a large concourse of people. He confirms 300 persons tomorrow. Sunday evening he delivers a lecture on eternity.