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Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Offices while in New York and Washington.

ANOTHER failure has occurred on the Milwaukee board of trade. The doorkeeper has made an assignment, and his liabilities are placed at $50.

THIRTY days' imprisonment is a short term for Boss McKane and his wicked partners, but it may prove a warning to them of what is in store if they persist in their efforts to intimidate the voters and stuff the ballot boxes at Gravesend.

PARTS of Illinois and Indiana were shaken by an earthquake Thursday, and many people fled from their houses in great alarm. It is thought that it was but the forerunner of the convulsion that will swallow up the Republicans in Chicago next Tuesday.

THE senators are complaining that the vulgar herd that gains admission to the chamber pays little heed to property rights, and pilfers documents and other property from their desks. The complaint is doubtless well founded, and the recent order excluding the public from the floor of the senate is an eminently proper one.

A PROF. GOERDELER, recently arrived from Germany, is endeavoring to gain a great reputation for bravery by claiming to have challenged the German emperor to a mortal duel. The "professor" is probably a little weak in the upper story. The buzzing fly thinks himself brave because he pesters the lion, but no other creature in creation shares in the opinion.

THE people of Salem, Mass., are holding a corn festival in the interest of making corn the national flower of the United States. Corn is not a flower at all, and bears no flower at any stage of its existence. And the people of the country are not languishing for a national flower of any sort. We can get along very well without one as long as we have an abundance of Minnesota flour.

SINCE the balance has been struck it appears that the foreign exhibitors at the world's fair have received 63 per cent of the awards. This should put an end to the complaints of foreigners that they did not receive proper recognition. If any class has reason to complain it is the Americans, but in view of all the circumstances they can afford to be magnanimous to their foreign brethren.

THE Maharajah of Buhrtpore is dead. He died suddenly, and only a few hundred of his devoted wives and sorrowing children had an opportunity to imprint a last kiss upon his brow as he reclined upon the couch of death. His widows, however, are not wholly inconsolable, for their rank assures them of congenial alliances. One man, in fact, can marry them all if the state of his exchequer will permit of such extravagance.

WHEN the Utah bill reaches debate in the senate we confidently expect a rousing speech in favor of the admission of the territory from Senator Davis. We base our expectation largely on the impassioned appeals the senator made in 1888 for "home rule for Dakota," and his severe arraignment of the Democrats for denying admission. As Utah has now twice the population Dakota then had, and as the senator prides himself on his consistency, we expect to hear from him among the advocates of Utah statehood.

THERE is much complaint among the Republican papers because the Democratic majority in the senate has dismissed all the employes of that body who held over from the previous administration. They have no reason to find fault. The Republicans have uniformly pursued the same policy, and during the long dominance of that party no person suspected of Democratic sympathies was given a day's employment. The Republicans should learn to accept the fortunes of war more philosophically. They should expect to receive tit for tat

WHAT sense is there in the expression of horror that has arisen over the fact that a man in Edinburgh fired several shots into dead bodies in order that scientists might ascertain the effects of bullets striking the bones at differing angles? Dead men are dissected every day at our medical colleges, and no one thinks of protesting, so long as the purpose is a lawful and laudable one. In the case in point there was a useful purpose to be served by cracking the skulls of the cadavers with lead, and the experiments were not only justifiable, but wholly praiseworthy.

THE versatile Washington correspondent of the Pioneer Press again takes occasion to display the quantity and quality of the misinformation he has acquired, this time about barley. It is getting to be something of a crop in the southwestern part of the state, whence he migrated, and hence is a "local issue" with him. The same region was once a heavy producer of flaxseed, which McKinley generously protected also. Possibly the correspondent might enlighten the readers of his paper on the rise and fall of the flax industry in Southwest Minnesota under the operation of the McKinley bill and of the linseed oil trust.

THE suggestion of a tax on the incomes of corporations, like every other proposed method, rouses the ire and awakes the wrathy protests of our friends in the opposition. But there is a retributive justice in this tax which commends it to the sense of right of the average man. Aside from a few corporations like those engaged in the mercantile business, there is no corporation but in some way, directly or indirectly, has its income increased through some act of the nation favoring them. This is true of railways, telegraphs, telephones, and nearly all manufacturing corporations. They have received favors and material aid from the government without, as corporations, giving any return for it. Now, if they are made to give up something of what they receive or have received to go to the support of the government, it will strike the popular mind as being just. We are not, however, defending it as a proper or correct method of taxation; we are merely urging the extenuating circumstances.

THE Mankato Review publishes a twenty-page edition on fine book paper, with no display advertising, illustrating Mankato — her boundless wealth of beauty, educational, residence, manufacturing, transportation and other advantages. An account of the first settlement, early development and subsequent prosperity is given, with write-ups of its varied interests. It is a fine newspaper production.

AUDITOR BIERMANN'S DEFENSE.

Auditor Biermann makes to the voters of the state, to whom he is accountable for the discharge of his duties, a statement giving frankly the methods of his office in relation to the pine of the state, his justification for selling the tract about which so much political racket has been made, and in which one ambitious aspirant thinks an auditorship is wrapped up for himself, and his reasons for selling it at the price obtained. With this explicit statement, having nothing to withhold or conceal, Mr. Biermann appeals to the sense of fair play of the voters of the state.

His defense of his action groups itself under two heads. He claims that he has the power, using his discretion, to sell the pine at private sale; and second, that he used this discretion in this case wisely, and in the best interests of the state. He shows that private sale, when the circumstances made it clear that the state would probably suffer loss if the sale were postponed to the date of the general sale, has been the uniform practice of his predecessors. Gov. Pillsbury testified that it had always been done, and was done while he was governor. More than that, the present attorney general of the state, who had also been assistant attorney general for four years, we believe, was and is of the opinion that the auditor has such authority.

Whether he has such authority in fact will be determined in the Smith suit by the supreme court. Whichever way it is finally determined, however, whether that the auditor has or has not the authority, the fact remains that Mr. Biermann had abundant reason in the custom of the office, in the wording of the act of 1885 and in the subsequently given opinion of the attorney general to believe that he had the right to make the sale. The case does not run on all fours with the pure assumption by some officer of an authority unsupported by an ambiguity in the law, precedent in official action or the opinion of the law adviser of the office; but it is the case where all of these conditions existed and support the action of the officer.

The second question is: Was the auditor justified in accepting $2 a thousand feet as the fair value of the pine? No one supposes that the state auditor has any personal knowledge of the pine on any of the state lands, or of the many conditions which affect its market value. The law does not require him to have it. He has to rely on the judgment of the sworn cruisers of the state, men supposed to be competent and honest. Their reports are entered on the records of the office, and are the guide for his judgment in accepting offers of purchase. If they are incompetent or dishonest, the auditor is helpless and the state defenseless. Mr. Biermann found on his records such a reported appraisement, in which the value was placed at $1.75 a thousand feet. The GLOBE happens to know what the auditor does not — that this appraisement was made by the cruiser while sitting in a saloon in Little Falls, who says that it was "a great deal easier to make an estimate there than after trudging through the woods." Then there was the estimate of the two land appraisers selected by the county commissioners of Mille Lacs county, and sworn to appraise the land, who made a sworn return of the pine on the land at a value of $1.30 a thousand. It bears somewhat on the character of the witnesses on whom the district court depended, evidently, that one of these same appraisers testified before the committee that the pine was worth $4 a thousand, and, when confronted with his sworn return, coolly replied that it was always customary to make a low valuation as a "starter," and "to give poor men a chance." That a man who will lie about one thing will lie about all is a familiar maxim of law.

In addition to these evidences of value, which were of record in his office when he made the sale, was the subsequent estimate of the regular cruisers of his office, who placed the value at $2, and the testimony of every lumberman who knows anything of the pine, its location and the markets, that that sum was its full value. But whether it was or not, whether it was worth more or not, the auditor was justified by the records of his office in believing that the pine was worth less than what he got for it.

If, then, Mr. Biermann made a mistake in regard to his authority under the law, it is a mistake the attorney general of the state shared with him. If he made a mistake in regard to the value of the pine, it was a mistake resting on the sworn estimates of the employes of the state appointed especially to value lands and pine. This, we are satisfied, will be the judgment of all fair-minded men who care to get at the facts and base their judgment on them.

No intimation has come from any reputable source that anything in this case reflects on Mr. Biermann's integrity. The farthest that any have gone in their inability to forget that Mr. Biermann is a Democrat is the expression in mock seriousness of a hope that Mr. Biermann may be able to clear his skirts, etc., covering a covert insinuation that he had acted dishonestly. In the reputation which Mr. Biermann has established in his long public service of unflinching and unbending honesty, he can safely ignore both the insinuations of some and the more open charges of smaller fry who hope to be the residuary legatees of any feeling they may create.

NO MORE ROTTEN BOROUGHS.

The Democrats of the house are, perhaps, a little too fast in seeking the admission of the territories to statehood. They did well to admit Utah; in point of population and wealth the territory is entitled to a place in the galaxy of the Union. But the endeavor to bring in Arizona is a matter of questionable wisdom and propriety.

According to the last census Arizona had a population of 59,620—less than any other of the territories. To be sure, it has more than the state of Nevada, but still far less than what is required to entitle a state to a representative in the lower house of congress. Under the last apportionment, made on the basis of the census of 1890, the states were allowed one representative for each 173,901 of their population. It will be seen, therefore, that Arizona has much less than a major fraction of the population required in the older states for representation in congress. It would be manifestly unjust to admit her on a representative equality with such states as Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, all of which exceed her in population, wealth and general intelligence.

It is argued by the Democrats, in justification of their effort to confer the rights of statehood upon Arizona, that worse conditions existed in Colorado, Nevada and other states admitted to the Union under a Republican regime, and that the Democrats have a right to retaliate now that they have the power. This is poor logic, bad policy, and still worse morality. The Democrats cannot afford to commit a wrong, even if they have the power to do so. It will be sure to react upon them. If wrongdoing could be justified upon such grounds, justice would never triumph in the affairs of the nation, for each party would feel warranted in setting all law and equity at defiance simply because the opposing party had done so in the past.

The Democratic party must be content to do right under all circumstances, no matter how their opponents may have transgressed. Honesty may be defeated temporarily, but in the end it will prove the best policy. The public know the circumstances that led to the admission of some half-dozen rotten boroughs in the West to statehood under Republican rule. It was done simply to retain that party's ascendency in the senate of the United States in order that it might escape the consequences of its extra-constitutional acts. It served that purpose for a time; but justice, though laggard, overtook it, although the injury it caused has not yet been repaired.

It is neither just nor expedient that any other of the territories, save Utah and New Mexico, should be admitted to the Union. These have the population required by law, but the intellectual inferiority of a majority of the inhabitants of New Mexico raises a doubt as to the expediency of giving that territory any further privileges at present. With the admission of Utah the work should cease for the present decade. The two parties are nearly evenly balanced in congress. To give either an overwhelming ascendency would be fraught with danger. The greatest security the people can have in the enjoyment of their rights can be obtained under conditions such as exist at present, when neither party dare attempt legislation prejudicial to the public interest for fear of the public displeasure.

VOORHEES' SILVER BILL.

The charge, freely made during the debate on the bill repealing the Sherman silver act, that Senator Voorhees was in active sympathy with the silver cranks, and secretly desired the defeat of the measure which he assumed to champion, receives confirmation from the senator himself. On Thursday he introduced a bill which provides for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, for the purchase and coinage of $2,000,000 worth of silver per month after the coinage of the seigniorage, for the retirement of paper currency of less denomination than $10, for the retirement of all gold coins of less denomination than $10, and for the appointment of an international commission.

In some respects Mr. Voorhees' measure is far more pernicious than the Sherman act, which it cost the country so much to get rid of, and from the effects of which we are still suffering. The seigniorage now in the treasury amounts to about sixty million ounces. Its coinage would add more than fifty million dollars to our already abundant silver coinage that can scarcely find storage space in the federal treasury. The monthly addition of two million dollars to that coinage would still further aggravate the situation. Instead of adding to, it would subtract from the public convenience. The withdrawal of paper currency of a less denomination than ten dollars is not demanded by the public; it is opposed to the public interest and convenience.

Mr. Voorhees mistakes the public pulse if he thinks there is any necessity or demand for an increased silver coinage—or any silver coinage whatever for the next fifty years. The silver already coined is sufficient for the wants of a population three time greater than that of the United States today. The treasury vaults will not be cleared of the surplus now lying there during this generation or the next. There is enough silver coin to give to each man, woman and child a pound's weight to carry around. In some instances this might be no hardship, and, indeed, would be regarded as a privilege greatly to be desired; but it would compel a remodeling of many business methods. No one asks the retirement of bills of small denominations; no one desires it. They are a great public convenience, as is proved by the preference shown to paper silver certificates over the silver itself.

The adoption of the Voorhees bill would practically restore the silver status as it existed previous to the repeal of the Sherman law. It would be the renewal of a dangerous experiment—an experiment that has already failed, and that has cost the country untold misery. It is surprising that a man of Mr. Voorhees' intelligence should lend himself to such a scheme—should endeavor to galvanize a theory condemned and repudiated by the people in the most emphatic manner; should endeavor to restore conditions that he himself declared were fraught with the most imminent danger to our economic system. The senator must know somewhat of the public sentiment; he cannot be unaware of the evils that were brought upon us by the enforced coinage of a base metal to an extent far beyond its available uses. It is to be feared that by the introduction of his untimely and pernicious measure he has forfeited the good opinions he won by his conduct during the pendency of the repeal bill in the senate so recently.

APROPOS of all this talk about the ruin to industries and the reduction of wages if the Wilson bill goes into effect, the statement made to the meeting of the Federation of Labor by the plush workers of Bridgeport, that their wages had been twice reduced since the McKinley bill, which altered the ratings so as to materially increase the tax on imported plushes, seems to be one of those persistent little facts that is worth a bushel of prophecy and declamation. If increase of tariff decreases wages, is it not just as good logic that decrease of tariff will increase them? And, generally, would it not be as well for the shriekers of disaster to accompany their predictions of wage reductions under Mr. Wilson's bill by evidences of wage increase under Mr. McKinley's?

IT IS a fact not without its significance in these days of the wailings of the manufacturers over their poor workingmen, whom the Wilson bill proposes they shall no longer "be enabled to care for," that the delegates to the congress of the Federation of Labor make no protest in their resolutions against the passage of the Wilson bill. It throws a side light on the hypocrisy of the wailers.

MINNESOTA SENTIMENT.

The farmer gets less for his wool and pays more for his clothes under a high wool tariff.—Mankato Review.

Hurrah for Bob Dunn for our next state auditor. He is getting a pretty good knowledge of the business already.—Mower County Transcript.

The sooner the tariff policy of the government is settled the better it will be for the business interests of the country.—Chaska Herald.

It is said the Minnesota world's fair committee has some $20,000 left over which reverts to the state. Mr. Hunt was either a mighty poor figurer or else he is honest.—Hokah Chief.

In the current North American Review Senator Peffer writes upon "The Mission of the Populist Party." It's mission just at present seems to be to fall into decay.—Mankato Free Press.

It is rumored that work will soon be resumed in all the large tin mines in the Black Hills. According to Republican doctrine this would be an impossibility, but perhaps the doctrine is not a good one.—Crookston Times.

Although the movement for cheaper coal was co-operated in by other states, it came to naught. The barons held the mines, and the people were powerless. There is but one hope for relief—free coal.—St. Cloud Times.

Referring to Washburn's anti-option bill, which is to be again introduced, the Faribault Republican says: "The hard times and low prices of produce will work in its favor. The people are beginning to discern the ill effects of gambling in depressing the markets."

Bob may be all right, and probably is, but it is generally understood that his zeal in this pine land case was increased amazingly by his desire to sit in the state auditor's office, and that his maneuvers in the matter were shaped with a view to their effect upon the public.—Lake Benton News.

While the present is the greatest industrial depression the country has ever experienced, there is an abundance of food, the banks are full of money, and the cities and industrial centers are filled with people in need of the necessities of life. Something is decidedly wrong in our industrial system.—Winona Herald.

As to what may follow the bomb recently thrown in the French chamber the Winona Herald says: "There is no panic so awful as a French panic. A wholesale slaughter of suspects, a root and branch extermination, is always among the possibilities there, involving innocent and guilty alike."

MEN AND MEASURES.

We think it altogether wrong to speak of Senator Hoar as a common scold. He is a very uncommon one.—Indianapolis News.

It is said Senator Voorhees will lead the tariff fight in the senate. This is good news for the Republicans.—Baltimore American.

If John Sherman were an all-around statesman he would beg for the Wilson tariff bill when it gets to the senate.—Atlanta Constitution.

Gov. Hogg wants to go to the senate. He is certainly one of the greatest men Texas ever produced. He weighs 350 pounds.—St. Joseph News.

Senator Hoar applies dozens of opprobrious terms to the president. On the other hand, the sovereign people only give him two.—Philadelphia Times.

The telegraph informs us that Mr. Corbett is "full of hope." That is ever so much better than to be full of hops and such things.—Chicago Dispatch.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt engaged in the work of weeding out Republican leaders who conspire with Tammany will be an interesting spectacle.—New York World.

Liliuokalani was still sitting on a dry goods box looking wistfully at the throne she used to keep so warm, when the last steamer from Hawaii left.—Boston Globe.

The faculty of silence should be well developed in a diplomat. Ambassador Bayard and Minister Willis seem to be lacking in this particular.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is now an established fact that Chairman Wilson's genius as a school teacher is not equal to his talent for mixing up things on the tariff.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Congressman Hatch's anti-option bill is one of those good old legislative standbys whose regular reappearance proves the indestructibility of a hobby.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Senator Hoar, the strength of whose jaw has never been questioned, should at once demand an investigation of the wild rumor regarding the president's jaw.—Detroit Free Press.

Uncle Horace Boies may eat pie with a knife, as is alleged, but his chances for carrying the habit into the White house were considerably reduced in November.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Gov. Altgeld says he is not a candidate for United States senator from Illinois. But we cannot help thinking the senatorship first told him she would be a sister to him.—Milwaukee Journal.

TAXES OF ALL SORTS.

By all means let the Democrats get together and pass the bill. Nobody wants to hear a long debate. Pass the bill!—Atlanta Constitution.

If the Wilson bill keeps on wabbling at the present rate it will break its mainspring. Then there'll be trouble ahead for the Democracy.—Philadelphia Item.

Those Democrats who want protection should have moved over into the Republican party when the Chicago signboard was erected.—Washington Post.

The bankruptcy bill was so unfortunate as to strike congress just at a time when that body was without practical ideas in its assets.—New York World.

Wilson's tariff bill is a dissolving view. Everybody seems to think that it should be treated like the house of lords—"mended or ended."—New York Recorder.

Reminiscent of the Revolution an income tax would be a tax on T. In this case it stands for Truth, which likewise would be pitched overboard.—Philadelphia Times.

The latest revision of the Wilson bill puts the duty on champagne back to the McKinley rate. Probably the average wage earner will be reconciled to this.—Boston Herald.

Lawyer Bourke Cockran is particularly opposed to the tax which that adventurous young woman is seeking to levy on young Mr. Gould's income.—Washington Star.

Pass the Wilson bill before February. The manufacturers ask for relief from uncertainty, and the whole country says it has had enough political debate to satisfy its appetite until next fall.—St. Louis Republic.

The Wilson bill is thoroughly vicious in every one of its schedules. It embodies the principle of resistance to the forward march of civilization and contemptuous disregard of the teachings of experience.—New York Press.

THE GOULD-NICOLAUS MESS.

Zella Nicolaus has taught young Mr. Gould to cordially dislike the Wabash system.—Chicago Dispatch.

What with suspected bombs and little brushes with blackmailers, the Gould family are having a pleasant winter, thank you.—Washington News.

Zella Nicolaus has taken her violet eyes and golden hair off to sunny Italy, and it looks as if her check had been cashed. What is the power of all the Goulds when pitted against one dangerous little woman?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The woman who was after $40,000 of the Gould millions appears to be well equipped for the big deal in which she engaged. She has no special objection to having her past record posted to the world, and does not show that respect for the advice of Supt. Byrnes that this terror to the transgressor is wont to excite.—Detroit Free Press.

IN THE THEATERS.

Rosenquest & Arthur's excellent company will give its last two performances of "Blue Jeans" at the Metropolitan opera house today—matinee at 2:30 and tonight at 8:15.

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Theodore Bollmann's German company will play at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow night, presenting the great German comedy success "Speculated Wrong." Seats are now selling at the box office.

***

A matinee performance today at 2:30 and a performance tonight will conclude the engagement of Vernona Jarbeau at the Grand.

***

Steele Mackaye's successful realistic drama, "Paul Kauvar," will be presented Sunday night for a week's engagement at the Grand. The company producing this piece this season is said to be a very excellent one.

SPIES ON TRIAL.

Results of Their Espionage to Be Given the French Government.

LEIPSIG, Dec. 15.—The trial of the two supposed French spies, De Gong, alias Dubois, and Delgay, alias Dagnet, was continued today behind closed doors. The court during the day received considerable expert evidence. The public, later in the day, was readmitted to the court room and heard the confessions of the accused. They said that they intended to forward the results of their espionage to the French government.

Public Prosecutor Treplin said that the prisoners were not of the same class as the bad characters he had to deal with at previous trials. The public prosecutor added that he was favorably impressed with the accused: but, in view of the present extensive espionage upon the part of French officers, which rendered the large sums of money expended upon German defenses useless, he must ask that sentences of five and four years' penal servitude be imposed upon the prisoners respectively, and that the drawings and notes found in their possession be destroyed. The public prosecutor, after all the evidence was in, demanded a sentence of five years' penal servitude for De Gong and a sentence of four years' penal servitude for Dagnet.

PUGILISTS ARRESTED.

Levack and Reddy Mason Have a Furious Fight.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15. — At Turner hall, Allegheny, tonight a prize fight between James Levack and Reddy Mason, local pugilists, was interrupted by the police and the principals arrested. The men were matched to fight four rounds, and the interest in the contest was so great that the hall was crowded. A bitter feeling existed between the men, and both fought furiously. Soon all rules were ignored, and it became a rough and tumble fight. They fought each other all over the stage, wrecking the scenery and clawing each other like animals. The police then interfered, but it was some time before they could part the men, and it was finally necessary to handcuff them. They were taken to the lock-up, and later released on bail. Both men were terribly punished. Their arrest created great excitement, and for a time it looked as if there would be a riot in the hall.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE

Ends His Life in the Windy City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Sigmund Massakowsky, a Russian refugee, committed suicide in Lincoln park last night. John Weyesinski, a man claiming to be an agent for a society that extends aid to suffering Russians, told the coroner today that the suicide had been an officer in the czar's army, but, being implicated in a political plot, he had four months ago been forced to flee the country in disguise. He left a family in Russia, and, fearing detection and being without funds, he killed himself to escape the terrible fate which the agent said awaited him should he be captured. The agent said that the dead man received secret intelligence that sentence of Siberian exile had been passed upon him, and that measures had been taken to compel his wife and family to remain in Russia. Fearing capture and extradition, and knowing that he could never see his family again, the refugee told Weyesinski that he would kill himself, and a few hours later was found with a bullet in his brain.

OLYMPIC CLUB WINS.

Its Charter Will Not Be Forfeited.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—By a vote of 11 to 1 the jury in the case of the state against the Olympic club for the forfeiture of its charter rendered a verdict in favor of the club. The defense introduced a number of prominent citizens who testified that glove contests were not brutal, and that the events in the Olympic were scientific and delightful. Judge Bighton charged that the only question for the jury to decide was whether the affairs were glove contests or prize fights, the latter only being prohibited by the law, and the jury decided. The state's counsel had reconciled themselves to the verdict several days ago, and have already made preparations to take the case before the state supreme court. The recent pleas and decisions in Indiana will form a part of the state's authorities before the higher tribunal.

RAT POISON.

A Druggist Swears He Sold Anna Wagner Rough on Rats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—This morning the taking of testimony in the Wagner murder trial in behalf of the defendant began in the criminal court. The strongest witness for the state was Druggist Borst, who swore he sold Anna Wagner a box of Rough on Rats on the 22d day of May, the day old Mrs. Koesters returned sick from a picnic, the day before she died. Borst under oath testified that Anna Wagner was the only purchaser of rat poison on that day. The first witness for the defense was Mrs. Anna Wetkerske, who swore that she purchased from Borst a box of Rough on Rats on the morning in question and that the conversation between them was the same Borst testified to as having occurred between him and Anna Wagner.

Monte Carlo Killed Him.

NICE, Dec. 15.—A Parisian stock broker named Rorignes, who had lost heavily at Monte Carlo, threw himself from a train near Ville Franche railroad station yesterday and was killed. A companion of the unfortunate man was utterly unconcerned at his friend's death and insisted upon entering the very train from which his associate had just been killed and left a false address behind him.

Rio Blockaded.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 15.—It is stated that the rebel war ships now completely blockade Rio de Janeiro and Santos. A number of failures of merchants in Sao Paulo have occurred.

Nopson Not Guilty.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 15.—The jury in the case of The State vs. Nopson brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE GLOBE'S GREAT

DO YOU WANT CHRISTMAS PICTURE?

It's Cute, Cunning and Captivating. It's Entitled

DELIVERING HER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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THIS GEM AMONG CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS

You must see it to appreciate it. It is 15x30 inches in size, and would cost five dollars in the art stores. With a Globe Coupon

It Only Costs Ten Cents.

Two Cents extra if you want it mailed. Remember that delays are dangerous. The supply which the Globe has been able to obtain is limited.

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AND THE SUPPLY CANNOT BE INCREASED.

Cut Out a Coupon and Secure Your Picture Today!

YOU WANT IT IF YOU WANT IT.

Cut out this single coupon and send or bring it, together with Ten Cents, to the Globe Counting Room, and you can get a copy of "DELIVERING HER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS."

If you wish it mailed, send 2 cents extra, or 12 cents in all.

CUT ALONG THE RULED LINES.

EXPLANATORY.

This picture was first offered yesterday morning, and by an unfortunate error in printing the coupon, the words "together with ten cents" were omitted, creating the impression that the picture was given absolutely free. One coupon and ten cents, or twelve cents by mail, is almost equivalent to giving it free, as all who see the picture will agree. It can be secured on no other terms.

Do not find fault with the Globe if you apply after

THE LIMITED SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

The great demand yesterday shows that in a few days

ONLY A FEW OF 'EM WILL BE LEFT!

Fair Warning! No Favoritism While the Supply Lasts!

Everybody Gets a Picture Who Sends the Coupon and the Money in Time.

FIVE KILLED.

Wreck on the New York & Pennsylvania Near Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 15.—About 7 o'clock tonight a wreck occurred on the New York & Pennsylvania about six miles north of here, resulting in the loss of five lives and the injury of others. The west-bound passenger train that leaves Buffalo at 5:30 p. m. ran over a trestle near Sheridan Crossing which had been weakened by today's floods incident to the heavy rains. The trestle bore up when the engine passed over, but succumbed directly after, precipitating the tender, a baggage and smoking car into the creek. The other cars crowded them down and helped to crush them and their occupants. Fortunately the wreck did not catch fire, and the passengers were all rescued alive but one.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Further advices from the scene of the Western New York & Pennsylvania accident indicate that the loss of life will exceed the first estimate. The bodies of five passengers have been taken out of the wreck. The following is a corrected list of the dead: Oscar Porter, Brockton: Mrs. Porter, his mother, Brockton; George Ryman, Fredonia; Mrs. Stockholm, Dunkirk; William McKane, baggageman, Buffalo; Harry Hodge, conductor; two unidentified passengers.

Following is a partial list of the injured: Lottie Freidholm, Portland, severely; Ben Alvin, Portland, severely; Engineer McLeon, Oil City, slightly; Fireman McMoss, arm smashed. A wrecking train was sent down from Buffalo at 10 o'clock. Doctors were sent from Silver Creek and Dunkirk to relieve the injured. The dead and the survivors were brought to this city.

Minneapolis Man Weds.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Dec. 15.—Clarence R. Empey and Miss Edna N. Bradbury were married this evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. J. Bradbury, on upper Ramsey street, Rev. J. P. Hearst officiating. Only immediate friends were present. The bride is a lovely young lady, and the groom a young attorney of Minneapolis, which city they will make their home. They were the recipients of a number of elegant presents.

NEW ENGLAND WRECK.

Head-End Collision Results in the Injury of Several People.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—A disastrous head-end collision occurred on the New England road, beneath Atwell avenue bridge, this afternoon. The trains colliding were the Pascoag express, on the Springfield division, and an extra coal train. The former had the right of way. Both were running at high speed. The locomotive of the express is a total wreck, and the three coaches are rendered almost worthless. The locomotive of the extra is also badly demolished. The blame is attributed to the dispatcher at the Olneyville station, who failed to hold the express. The fireman and the engineer saved themselves by jumping. The rolling stock took fire after the crash, but was saved by the fire department. The injured were eight in number.

Took Strychnine by Mistake.

Special to the Globe.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Dec. 15.—A. D. Wood, agent of the Elkhorn railroad at this place, swallowed strychnine last night and was for some time in a critical condition, though physicians now think that he will recover. It is believed that he took the poison accidentally and not with any suicidal intent.

Now, Where Is Isaac?

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 15.—Telegrams have been sent to St. Paul and Chicago asking for information in regard to the whereabouts of Isaac S. Fairchild, assistant secretary of the Northwestern Coal Railway company. He gave no notice of his leaving, and his books are in bad shape. The coal company is the one which is building the largest coal dock in the world on Allouez bay.

Creditors "Fire" Emerson.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the unsecured creditors of E. P. Emerson, lessee of the Spaulding hotel, the leading house in this section, the position of the receiver was upheld, and Emerson will be expelled from the managership in a few days. He was at one time manager of the Plankinton, at Milwaukee, and later of the Ryan, at St. Paul. There is talk among some of the creditors of a demand in court for an additional accounting of Emerson's receipts.

Business Is Good.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 15.—Hon. John E. Diamond, national bank examiner, while in the city yesterday, talked very encouragingly of monetary matters in South Dakota. Said he: "I have traveled over nearly the entire state within the past few weeks and am surprised to find business conditions so favorable. Every line of trade is prosperous and bankers and businessmen report money matters comparatively easy. Collectors for implement houses also say they find it easier to collect in South Dakota than ever before."

Minister Thurston Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Among the passengers who left on the steamer Alameda today for Honolulu were L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, and J. Mott Smith, wife and daughter.