TIPS FOR GLOBE READERS.

Weather—Rain or Snow.
Pugilist Andy Bowen Is Dead.
Romance of "Toots" and "Pops."
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Sunday ST. PAUL Globe.

TIPS FOR GLOBE READERS.

Gen. Hahn to Defend Blixt.
Rumor of Harry Hayward's Shooting.
Carlisle's Currency Bill a Go.
Hypnotism and Crime.

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BOWEN'S LAST FIGHT.

The Injured Pugilist Dies Without Having Recovered Consciousness.

LAVIGNE HELD FOR MURDER.

Coroner's Jury in Doubt as to the Real Cause of Death.

DEMPSEY-RYAN FIGHT OFF.

Corbett, Sullivan and Fitzsimmons Comment on the Tragedy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—On the gate post of a modest little cottage on Thalia street hangs a streamer of crepe, announcing to the passer-by that one who had been called by the angel of death lies within. Beyond the portal of the

ANDY BOWEN.

neatly furnished parlor lies all that is mortal of Andy Bowen, the best lightweight the South has ever produced, and one of the pluckiest fighters who ever entered a ring. The cottage is removed from the street, with a pretty flower garden in front, and the interior is quietly, but neatly furnished. The dead pugilist had been married for several years, and, despite his calling, was domestic in his life and habits, and had surrounded himself with all the creature comforts of life. His wife was waiting for him to return from the fight, hopeful that he would come to her the victor in the battle, and some idea may be formed of the shock to her when he was borne into the house all but dead. But she bore up bravely under the strain, and with the devotion that had always marked her conduct towards him, she helped the physicians and the friends who came from all sides to make the sorely wounded pugilist as comfortable as possible under the tragic circumstances.

The physicians who had been called into Bowen's room at the club, accompanied him home and, reinforced by the family physician, remained with him to the end.

The Coroner's Jury

declare the cause of death to be concussion of the brain, but failed to determine whether it was produced by Lavigne's blow or by Bowen's head striking the floor of the ring. The legal proceedings in connection with the fatal fight have hardly terminated yet. The grand jury, it is thought, will take the matter up Monday, and the state's attorney for its part will press to a conclusion against the Olympic club, in which legitimacy of these glove contests is involved. Andy Bowen died at 7:15 o'clock a. m., while Father Delaney was praying over him. He remained unconscious from the time he received the final blow, and was conveyed from his dressing room at the club to his home. The scene at the house was a most pathetic one. The mother of the pugilist, when he was carried into the house, predicted that he would never recover, while his young wife grew hysterical in her agony.

They sat by the side of the unconscious man, wept and prayed as only women can, but it was of no avail. His eyes had looked on them for the last time, and he never opened his lips. Between 2 and 7 o'clock this morning faithful watchers stood by the dying pugilist's side, hoping that his eyes would give some sign of intelligence. Medical science racked its brain in search of a remedy, however violent, that would quicken the pulse and set the brain to working.

At 3 o'clock Dr. Finney thought that Bowen had improved, and at that hour he did not think that the fight would have a fatal termination. In reply to a request from the chief of police, Dr. Finney sent a certificate saying that Bowen was better. It was a message of relief to Lavigne and Duffy and the secouds of Lavigne, who had been arrested until Bowen's condition became known, and who were waiting anxiously to hear the unconscious pugilist had come back to life. The doctor remained with Bowen to the end, and with his wife also standing by his bedside. Just as the hands of the clock were creeping around to 7 o'clock Mrs. Bowen leaned over the bed and said:

"Oh, Andy, Say Something to Me,"

and her ears were strained to catch the word. Andy shivered and groaned, his frame shook, and then, without having come back to consciousness after the blow was landed, breathed his last, and the record of a tragedy was writ.

As soon as Bowen had died a handkerchief was tied gently about his face and a message was sent to the police station over the nearest telephone notifying that office of the death of the pugilist. The police station in turn quickly sent word to the coroner.

A reporter was at the Bowen residence shortly after Andy breathed his last. The news of his death spread with lightning rapidity, and in less time than it has taken to write this account the intelligence had been communicated to the four corners of the world. Crowds immediately began to congregate about the Bowen home, and the newspaper men and friends of the dead pugilist, with his relatives, were permitted to view the remains The dead man showed signs of the rough treatment he had received. Those who saw the fight said that it was not so much the blow which Lavigne had struck upon the jaw, but the concussion produced by his fall upon the flooring of the ring. Bowen's body lay on its back when a reporter saw it early today, and whatever wound there was on the back of the head was not visible. The lips were swollen and there was a tinge of purple about them, and his rather large face seemed somewhat larger than usual, although there was no strong sign of pain upon it. The features were natural, the mouth partly open.

The News of Bowen's Death

was made known to Lavigne and his party shortly after it had been communicated by telephone to the central station. Lavigne had been detained at the station with his seconds and attendants all night, and he slept but little, being anxious every moment to get tidings from the bedside of the wounded pugilist. Lavigne was impressionably shocked when he heard the news of Bowen's death, and expressed his profound sympathy for Bowen's wife. In answer to a question, he said that he did not feel that he had been the direct cause of the death of the pugilist; in other words, the blow which he had delivered on the jaw had not been sufficiently forceful to have carried with it fatal consequences. He said he believed that when Bowen fell his head had struck the pine flooring, and that the concussion had been the immediate cause of his death. Lavigne was not only sorry for Bowen's death, but he was in much apprehension as to what would become of himself in connection with the fight, and how long it was likely that he would be kept in prison. Friends assured him that he would probably have no difficulty in obtaining his release after the usual formalities of the law had been complied with, and that he need have no fear of lack of friends and influence to help him out of his unfortunate dilemma.

GAME TO THE LAST.

Bowen Showed No Signs of Flinching in the Fatal Round.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—When the men faced each other for the eighteenth round it was apparent that the end of the fight was near. Bowen had received so many hard right-handers over the heart that he was weak and groggy when he left his corner. He was game, however, and walked mechanically towards his strong young adversary. Lavigne opened with a left jab on the neck, and although the blow was not a particularly hard one it brought a look of anguish in the face of the thoroughly beaten little man. His mouth was partly open, while his eyes wore a wild, frightened look. His cheeks were bruised and swollen, and his lips were puffed out. The cut over the left eye was the only color in his pallid face. His breath was in short gasps and for breathing for a moment he would catch his breath.

With wonderful gameness he would not flinch from the shower of blows rained on him by Lavigne, and, although his strength was gone, he tried bravely to fight back every time the victor was close enough. Lavigne would either dodge the blows thus attempted or let them land harmlessly on him. He was landing on the local man at will. Bowen was staggered to the ropes by an onslaught of his powerful foe. While there, in a helpless condition and trying to clinch, Lavigne planted his left over the heart, and, crossing savagely with his right, landed a terrific blow on the angle of the jaw. Bowen fell back like a felled tree, and his head struck the floor heavily. Lavigne walked to his corner, while Duffy counted the ten seconds.

The beaten man was picked up limp and, to all appearances, lifeless, by his handlers and carried to his dressing room.

ALL OUT ON BAIL.

Trial of Lavigne and the Seconds Set for Jan. 2.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Charges were made against the participants of last night's fight. As soon as the news of Bowen's death became generally known, crowds began to gather about the second recorder's court, for it was correctly supposed that if there were any arrests and arraignments, they would be made before Judge Aucoin. By noon a large crowd had assembled, and the court room was filled.

Lavigne was the principal in the case, and was arraigned along with his manager, Sam Fitzpatrick, Martin Murphy, his seconds, and Billy McCarty, Albert Spitzfadden, Billy Layton, Bowen's seconds; George Considine, Lavigne's timekeeper, and Prof. John Duffy, the referee of the fight. Lavigne was charged with murder, and the others being charged as accessories to the act. Sergeant McCabe made the affidavits against them, and when they were all arraigned before Judge Aucoin, he placed Lavigne under a $10,000 bond, and the others under a $5,000 bond each.

Lavigne wore a sour look. Mr. Guillaume went on the bonds of Duffy and Spitzfadden for $5,000 each, and these parties were released. D. C. O'Malley signed Lavigne's bond for $10,000 and the bonds of Billy McCarty, Sam Fitzpatrick and Martin Murphy for $5,000 each. Mr. La Gourlaine signed the bonds of George Considine and Billy Layton.

Lavigne was asked regarding the death of Bowen and the arrest of the participants in the fight. "I regret it very much indeed," he replied. "Bowen was a good fighter, and one of the pluckiest fellows I have ever met. It is gross injustice to me, however, to say that the knock-out blow I gave Bowen caused his death. That blow was hardly a knock-out lick at all. It was the force of the fall which killed poor Bowen." The "Saginaw Kid" is a very affectionate soul, and he spoke of the grief his arrest would cause his mother. Prof. Duffy said the affair would come near killing prizefighting in New Orleans. The 2d of January was set by Judge Aucoin as the date for a hearing of the case.

FALL WAS FATAL.

Club Managers Criticised for Not Padding the Floor.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—Concerning Bowen's injuries, the Times-Democrat says: "The blow which sent Bowen down was not one of extraordinary force, as it was delivered at very short range, but he was so weak as to be able to make no resistance, and falling directly over backward the back of his head struck the unpadded floor of the stage upon which they had been fighting with such tremendous force that it sounded as if the floor had been heavily hit with the poll of an ax. When Hall and Fitzsimmons fought in this same arena the floor was thickly covered with padding, over which a sheet of canvas had been tightly stretched. Last night for some unexplained reason this padding had been removed and the canvas had been stretched over the bare boards of the stage. Had the stage been in this condition when Fitz knocked Hall out, there appears to be little doubt that Hall would have been fatally injured, and with such a circumstance fresh in their minds it appears almost unaccountable that the managers of the club should have taken such a serious risk as that to be incurred by permitting men to fight on an unpadded floor. The doctors who were in attendance upon Bowen last night said that it was not the blow that had done the mischief, but the striking of his head upon the floor, which had produced concussion of the brain.

BOWEN'S RECORD.

Only Three Defeats in His Long Career as a Pugilist.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Andy Bowen was born in this city in February, 1868. There were no incidents of special importance in his early life, but from his earliest youth he has always shown a predilection for athletic sports, including base ball and fighting, and it was his ambition to become a fighter of note. He commenced his career as a pugilist when he was but sixteen years old. Among those he has defeated are Mike Murphy, John Wilson, Frank Perder, James Boyle, Jimmy Oliver, in Chicago, in nine rounds; Norton, Chicago, two rounds; Charlie Wilson in three rounds; Tommy Ryan (light-weight), in three rounds; Charley Johnson, thirty-nine rounds draw; Billy Meyer, twenty-eight rounds and a second decision on a foul. Beaten by Jimmie Carroll; beaten by Austin Gibbons; defeated Joe Fielden; a draw with Jack Burke in eighteen rounds; defeated Jack Everhardt in eighty rounds; Stanton Abbott, a ten-round draw. His last encounter resulted in a twenty-five round draw wlih Jimmy Carroll.

MAYOR PROHIBITS.

Permit for the Dempsey-Ryan Fight Revoked.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—Mayor Fitzpatrick had been a witness of the fight last night, and was much concerned as to Bowen's condition after he had been carried from the ring side. The mayor had granted a permit for the contest, and was naturally anxious that there should not be a fatal termination. When Bowen was taken home his honor had been led to believe that the man's condition had improved, and the mayor went home expecting to get up to learn that no serious consequences were the result. The mayor was shocked when the news was conveyed to him that Bowen was dead.

The first act of the mayor after reaching his office today was to revoke the permit for the Dempsey-Ryan contest, which was to have taken place tonight. The Auditorium had, however, already declared the fight off. In speaking of the rescinding of the permit, Mayor Fitzpatrick said: "I do not know what effect the death of Bowen will have on pugilism in the future. A material point, I should say, would be the actual cause of death, which will be decided at the autopsy. If death was caused by the blow which Lavigne struck, then the sport is fatal, but if death resulted from Bowen's head striking the floor, then the death was attributable to a circumstance which can be avoided in the future, and the sport is not fatal. I have revoked the permit in order to remove any possibility of a repetition of last night's accident."

PUGS TOO SCIENTIFIC.

Corbett Believes Prize Fighting Is Becoming a Fatal Sport.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 15.—James J. Corbet being asked: "What do you think of Lavigne killing Andy Bowen in their fight last night? Give your version of the kind of blow Lavigne delivered?"

"Is Bowen dead, truly. I'm sorry to hear it. I read the account of the fight this morning, but had not heard of his death, and was hoping that the worst fears were unfounded. As to the blow, I do not know what kind of one Lavigne used, but it must have been a terrible one. It will hurt pugilism, and makes me more eager than ever to get out of the business."

"Do you believe the 'refined' nature, so called, of the glove contests of recent years under Queensberry rules, as compared with the time-honored London ring rules, with bare knuckles on the turf, is subject to doubt in the light of the numerous fatalities and serious injuries that have taken place?"

"No, I don't. The many fatalities that have taken place of late cannot, I believe, be ascribed to the style of fighting, but to the men who use it. In these days fighters train more, are in better condition, and in every respect more skillful and scientific than they were in the days when the London Prize Ring rules were in vogue. One reason why so many more accidents attend boxing these days is that the boxers pick out vital spots on which to strike a man, and, with added skill, are able to reach their aim more often. The boxers of today are more scientific than those of former days, and to this alone may be charged most of the recent accidents. The contests under London Prize Ring rules were far more brutal than those fought under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. London rules permit a man to throw his antagonist and then jump on him after he is down. No; I don't believe there can be any comparison between the two methods of fighting."

JOHN L. IS SKEPTICAL.

He Doubts That Lavigne's Blow Caused Death.

URBANA, O., Dec. 15.—John L. Sullivan was seen at the Market Square theater tonight, where his company appears. He said that the blow could not have resulted in death, but the fall, striking on the back of his head, was of such force that it caused concussion of the brain, and death must have resulted from the fall. The death of Con Riordan and Bowen, following each other so soon, would have a tendency to stop boxing contests, but in time the effects would wear off and these contests would be resumed. Sullivan had been deeply concerned for Jack Dempsey during the day, and was very anxious that he should win.

Lavigne Is Filial.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 15.—The news of Bowen's death is the principal topic of conversation today. William Lavigne, brother of George, has received the following telegram: "Dear Brother: I am in a little trouble. Don't worry. Fix mother all right. Things will come out all right. [Signed] Brother George." Lavigne has always won and had never failed to send his mother the greater part of his winnings.

VOTE ON CURRENCY.

It Is Arranged That It Will Come in the House on Friday Next.

CARLISLE PLAN INDORSED

In Committee, but by a Majority of Only One.

CLOSE OF THE HEARINGS.

President Williams, of Chemical Bank, Criticises Various Schemes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—By the close vote of 9 to 8 the committee on banking and currency of the house decided tonight to report Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency. Representatives Johnson, of Ohio, and Ellis, of Kentucky, Democrates, voted with the Republicans against reporting this plan. The report will be made on Monday; debates will begin on Tuesday and the committee on rules will be asked to fix the final vote in the house for next Friday at 3 p. m.

This conclusion was reported after a spirited executive session of the committee. It has been in session for a week, hearing officials and bankers on the proposed revision. The hearings closed today. At 4 o'clock the committee held a private session to determine on a programme. Representative Brosius (Rep., Pa.) endeavored to secure further time for hearings, but his motion to this effect was voted down. Half an hour was given for recaucus by the respective sides. At the Republican meeting it was agreed that their votes should be cast together on all propositions. When the full committee reassembled, Representative Hall (Dem., Mo.) moved that the Carlisle bill be reported. This prevailed by the vote of 8 to 9, as stated. Chairman Springer announced that the Democrats of the committee had agreed on a rule for conducting the debate. This contemplated reporting the bill Monday, general debate Tuesday and Wednesday, debate under the five-minute rule Thursday and Friday, and a

Vote at 3 P. M. Friday.

It was also provided that the daily debate should begin at 11 a. m., and that there should be night sessions. Mr. Springer stated that no amendments would be offered to the Carlisle plan, but that it would be open to amendment by any member on the floor of the house. The rule for debate caused a warm discussion. Messrs. Johnson, of Indiana, and Walker of Massachusetts, Republican, antagonized it on the ground that the bill was being "railroaded" through congress. Mr. Johnson moved an extension of the house debate to ten days. Mr. Culberson (Dem.) amended to seven days. Both motions were defeated. Thereupon the committee adjourned without agreeing to the rule. Mr. Springer stated, however, that he would make the report in accordance with the vote of the committee on Monday, and, as the subject was a privileged one, would call it up Tuesday. The committee on rules is expected to fix next Friday for the vote, in accordance with the original plan of the Democratic members of the committee.

HEARINGS ENDED.

President of the Chemical Bank the Principal Speaker of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Great interest was manifested today in the closing hearing on the question of currency revision before the committee on banking and currency of the house. Secretary Carlisle was present at the opening of the session. The bankers to be heard represented two widely divergent views, President G. G. Williams, of the Chemical National Bank, of New York, representing the prevailing view among bankers, while President W. P. St. John, of the Mercantile Bank of New York, represented the Eastern view favorable to silver. The presence of Mr. St. John had drawn Senator Teller to the hearing, anxious to hear the views of an Eastern silver man on currency revision.

Chairman Springer read a letter from President Post, of the York National Bank, of York, Neb., indorsing the Carlisle plan. Representative Johnson (Rep., Ind.) asked why this letter was chosen to be read when many letters giving different views were received. It was explained that this was the only letter from a national bank indorsing the Carlisle plan. There was some sparring over the letter and Mr. Springer withdrew it.

There was added in the list the statement of Mr. Williams, who opened the hearing from the fact that the bank of which he is president has the largest deposits in the United States, if not in the world. "The situation is one requiring firmness and common sense," said he. "The first problem in our clumsy and conglomerated financial system is the disposition to be made of our legal tender notes." He strongly urged that these notes should be funded $50,000 at a time until they were eliminated from our financial system. Bonds at 3 per cent should be received as security of national bank notes on a basis of part for the bonds the government to have a first lien on the assets of the bank. These notes should be redeemable in currency and when issued in sufficient volume and being readily convertible would furnish an elasticity to the currency. The tax on the circulation of national banks should at once be removed.

As to the Baltimore Plan.

Mr. Williams said it would be safe in large cities, but it might start many mushroom banks merely with a view to issue notes, and the failure of such banks would cause loss to the whole system. Conservative and well managed institutions would absolutely refuse to join hands in meeting the losses sure to arise from these mushroom banks. After funding the legal tender notes, and giving a new national bank issue Mr. Williams said the next step was to look after the silver certificates and Sherman notes. The latter were amply protected by one hundred million in the treasury. As to the silver certificates congress should pass a law redeeming them in silver bullion at its market value at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and it might be well to similarly redeem the Sherman notes. With these changes our currency system would become absolutely sound and our banking system the most perfect ever devised.

Mr. Williams was questioned as to the condition of his own bank. He said its capital was $800,000. It had a surplus of $500,000. The undivided profits were more than $1,000,000. The deposits reached $50,000,000, probably the largest in the United States, if not in the world. The dividends were 150 per cent annually. The bank stock sold for $4,300 per share of $100.

President St. John lent much spirit to the hearing by the vigor of his statement and its novelty as coming from an Eastern banker. "Under official dictation," began he, "tutored by one of the most aggressive of all our handful of 'goldites' in the United States, congress fiddles with bank notes while the burning issue is our primary money—coin. Identically tutored, our chief executive has required his secretary to abandon the option conferred by the law upon the United States, and grant to holders of the United States notes the right to exact gold always, silver never as their redeeming coin. Had the option to redeem in silver dollars been exercised boldly at the time when 3,000,000 silver dollars were owned by the United States, with an ownership of $116,000,000 gold, a possible alarm could have been laughed to scorn. To attempt to seize upon and exercise the option now, or under immediately prospective conditions of the treasury would be to court all the

Perils of Disaster.

Mr. St. John stated that this same policy led to the present proposition of substituting the bank promises of money in place of the primary and secondary money (gold and silver) which they promise. Mr. St. John took up the case of silmono-metallism. He characterized the repeal of the Sherman act last year and closing the mints to silver as "the world's blind experiment" in money. It severed the last link that coupled silver to its crippled right of money in the Western world.

Mr. St. John declared that it was the duty of congress to stop experimenting and go back to the Hamilton Jefferson coinage system to restore bimetallism independent of other nations. He took up the objections of what he termed the "goldites."

He cited the record of France in independent bimetallism. The conditions in the United States were much more propitious for such action. Within ten years there was promise of exceeding the population of Great Britain and France, and our use for gold and silver could circulate over a territory seventeen times the area of France.

Mr. St. John closed with the notable features of the present financial condition. The dollar is efficient, but prices are ruinously low, capital lacks investment, manufacturing is restricted by low prices and labor starves. "The enduring fact," said he, "if this aspect of money is to be preserved, is that the rich become richer and the poor poorer as the one achievement of our statute law."

At the conclusion of Mr. St. John's statement the committee took a recess, asking the witness to return for examination.

"I want to combat every statement of every banker who has appeared before you," said Mr. St. John, as an indication of the line of questions he desired.

St. John's Remedies.

After the recess Representative Culberson, of Texax, questioned Mr. St. John as to the remedy he would propose for the present condition. The witness presented a bill as a remedy. It provides for silver coinage, on the same basis as gold. To meet money stringency the bill provides for coin certificates based on bonds hypothecated by the banks in such quantity as the secretary of the treasury may determine. Mr. St. John said the bill would put the country on a silver basis for a time, thereafter both metals would circulate. As to the Carlisle plan, Mr. St. John said it would "fall flat." Banks would not accept it. They would become state banks. But the secretary's bill was better than the Baltimore plan.

Chairman Springer—Would the currency under the Carlisle plan be safe?

Mr. St. John—There would be no currency issued by them. They would not accept it. Instead of that you would have the worst panic on record.

He pointed out that the "safety fund" under the Carlisle plan was to be accumulated in small percentages, and would not be realized for ten years.

In the meantime for the next ten years there would be no safety fund behind the proposed bank notes. Mr. St. John said the bankers before the committee had weighed the retirement of greenbacks, but he regarded as preposterous that $346,000,000 of non-interest-bearing greenbacks should be retired by the government at the very moment that the government was issuing $50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. The witness said state banks would be just as objectionable today as they were in the past. Whatever system is adopted should be under federal control, and thus be uniform the country over.

Representative Sperry—Are we on a gold basis today?

Mr. St. John—Decidedly yes.

Mr. Sperry—And your bill would carry us to a silver basis?

Mr. St. John—For the time being. Within two years we would be on a true bi-metallic basis, both metals circulating equally.

In conclusion Mr. St. John criticised statements made by Comptroller of the Currency Eckles and Horace White before the committee.

This closed the week's hearings. The committee then went into executive session, with a view of determining on the currency bill to be reported.

GROVER IS TIRED.

He Expects to Go South for a Short Outing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The severe labor of preparing the long message to congress has turned President Cleveland's thoughts towards another brief vacation. It is understood that he is making preparations for another trip to South Carolina, where he spent some days cruising about on a revenue cutter last spring and taking advantage of the fine shooting. The party will be a small one and will leave Washington early in the week.

Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The cash balance in the treasury today was $155,694,829, and the amount of the gold reserve, after deducting engagements not formally reported, $96,428,810.

BADGER BOILERS BURST.

Two Men Killed by Explosion at Appleton, Wis.

APPLETON, Wis. Dec. 15.—A boiler at Wiley & Co's flour mill exploded today. John Steinell, aged sixty-five, engineer and Joseph Krouzer, aged twenty, laborer were instantly killed. Several persons passing were struck by a flying brick but none were seriously injured. The damage to the mill amounts to $10,000, insured.

WILL DEFEND BLIXT.

Gen. Hahn and F. H. Carleton Named for This Great "Honor."

THEY WILL GET $5 APIECE.

The Hayward Brothers Spend a Rather Uneventful Day in Jail.

RUMOR OF HARRY'S DEATH

By His Own Hand Quickly Punctured--A Woolly Michigan Yarn.

Judge Hicks, of Minneapolis, yesterday appointed Gen. Hahn and Frank H. Carleton to appear for Claus A. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, in the Hennepin county district court Monday, when the man will be arraigned to plead to the indictment of murder in the first degree. Those two attorneys, aside from the "honor," will receive $5 apiece for their services. The gentlemen do not feel under any obligations to the judge who appointed them.

Harry Hayward will not be arraigned until after Blixt has entered his plea, which may mean the next day, or even the next.

HAYWARD NOT SHOT.

An Early Evening Rumor Is Quickly Punctured.

The Haywards are still in the Ramsey county jail wondering what will happen next. Nothing of any note concerning them transpired yesterday. Both rose at the usual hour in the morning, both ate their regular three meals, and both retired before 10 p. m. Neither received any visitors, aside from Sheriff Ege, who talked with Harry a little while during the evening. For the information of those people who manifest such a vital interest in Harry's new whiskers, it may gratify them to learn that he still retains them. He was somewhat quieter than usual yesterday and seemingly in a meditative mood, though it could not be said that he looked anxious. It is evident, however, that he regards his imprisonment more seriously than he did a week ago. He is not so debonnair and cheerful in his demeanor. But as for his making any confession it is extremely improbable that he will ever pretend to tell what he knows until he faces the jury that will try him for murder in the first degree.

A wild rumor was circulated about 6 o'clock last night that Harry had shot himself. The rumor was groundless upon its face, for it would be absolutely impossible for any relative or friend to convey a gun or other weapon to Harry while he is in the Ramsey county jail, as the jail officials have grown extremely cautious since the late Mr. Ermisch did some shooting through the old corridors.

Adry Hayward retired about 9:30 p. m., so the turnkey said, though he was not sure, as Adry never has a light in his cell.

DISTINCTLY PISCATORIAL.

A Yarn About Hayward From Saginaw, Mich.

Special to the Globe.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 15.—There are many people in Saginaw who believe that the Harry Hayward, now in jail for the murder of Miss Catherine Ging, and Henry Haywood, a convict of Saginaw, are one and the same individual. Away back in 1879 or 1880 a dashing sport by the name of Henry Haywood, who very closely answers in every detail the published description and pictures of Harry Hayward, came to Saginaw, and was the principal in an abduction case, by which Miss Annie Burgdorf was carried away and forced to marry this same Haywood. The alleged motive for the crime at that time was the securing of Miss Burgdorf's signature to certain valuable documents which, had he not been caught, would have yielded Haywood a large sum of money. The officers at that time worked up a case against him, although they were not able to trace his mysterious movements before his advent to Saginaw, and he was sent to the state's prison at Jackson for a term of ten years. No one took any interest in his statements after his release, but the publication of the details of the murder of Miss Ging recalls to mind many of the peculiarities of the man who abducted Miss Burgdorf. Will Schaefer, who was an officer in Saginaw at that time, but who has since left the force, is sure that the Harry Hayward of today was the Henry Haywood of fourteen years ago.

END OF FINISH FIGHTS.

Sports Consider It a Bad Blow for Pugilism.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Regarding the death of Pugilist Bowen, Joe Lewis, the former backer of George Lavigne, said to an Associated Press representative this afternoon:

"Bowen was punished five to one in his fight with Burke, but was all right the next day. He was chopped to pieces by Lavigne after the first two rounds, but I feel that an autopsy will prove that death resulted from some organic trouble, and not from injuries received at George's hands."

George V. Tohey, of the Sporting Review, said: "Bowen's death following that of Con Riordan will prove a hard blow to the game. Here are two deaths of prominent pugilists within a month. It is only a few weeks since two cousins were boxing in sport at New Orleans. One was injured and died, and the 'moral howlers' of that city set to work to stop boxing. I fear they will succeed now."

The general opinion of Boston sports is that his death will stop all finish contests.

Dempsey Anxious to Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Tommy Ryan will leave in the morning for Chicago. Jack Dempsey, hearing that Ryan said it was a good thing for him that the fight did not come off, hunted up Ryan and offered to fight in private with bare knuckles, but Ryan declined. All the fighters agree that the Bowen incident is a death blow to pugilism.

FITZ EXPECTS TO FIGHT.

Intends to Aid Corbett in Retiring From the Ring.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Bob Fitzsimmons was seen by an Associated Press representative tonight just before he went on at Buckingham theater to spar three rounds with Tom McCarty, and asked for his opinion of the Lavigne-Bowen fatal bout at New Orleans

"I have nothing to say," said Bob, "further than that I regard the affair as very sad and unfortunate. I don't believe Lavigne killed Bowen. His death was caused by his head violently striking the floor of the ring."

"Will the termination of this fight affect your mill with Corbett?" was asked.

"Not in the least. The adverse public opinion will die out after a time, and everything will go on as heretofore."

When shown Corbett's statement that he was disgusted with the business and wanted to retire, Fitz replied laconically: "Well, he might have a chance after I meet him."

AWAY AHEAD OF LEXOW

GOTHAM OFFICIALS UNEARTH POLICE ROTTENNESS.

Policeman Thorne Makes a Sensational Confession Implicating High Officials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Policeman Thorne, who figured in the testimony adduced at the recent trial and conviction of Capt. Stephenson, made a confession today, implicating several officers. While awaiting bail, Thorne broke down in the Tombs today, and said he was willing to tell all he knew. He was taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and a stenographer were callee in. Thorne made a clean breast of the Stephenson affair, and then went on to give a complete story of blackmail and corruption in the police department as he knew it. He has been a policeman for six years. When he came out of the office his eyes were red from weeping.

Thorne has been attached to the Leonard street station during the commands of Capts. Elkins, Siebert, Stephenson, Cross, Schmittberger, Doherty and Acting Captain O'Toole.

Mr. Lindsay said that the story as told by Thorne corroborated the testimony as brought out on the trial of ex-Capt. Stephenson. He said also that Thorne had positively refused to be a witness for Stephenson at the latter's trial last week, as he did not want to again injure himself. Thorne was released on bail.

As a result of Thone's confession, the grand jury will have charges against a number of high police officials laid before it next week. Thorne went into the entire system of bribery and corruption, and mentioned name after name of men who have hitherto not been charged at all, implicating them all in the elaborate system of corruption.

Action was taken by the district attorney's office as soon as Thorne had finished his story, and men were sent out to watch certain parties who must know that charges will be brought against them, and who, it is thought, may want to escape from the jurisdiction of the courts. Who these men are the district attorney cannot say, as it would be a misdemeanor for him to make their names public.

Augustus F. Thorne, the patrolman who, this afternoon, is said to have made a complete confession, revealing details of the system of corruption in the police department, was reinstated tonight and given back his old post in the Ldonard street station. The reinstatement was made by Supt. Tyrnes.

CREEDEN REINSTATED.

Justice Vorhis Reiterates Denials of Bribery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The police commissioners today reinstated Capt. Creeden. Two resolutions were offered by Commissioner Murray. One provided for the release of Capt. Creeden, and one called for a conference between the president of the police board and Chairman Lexow, of the senate committee, concerning Creeden's case and other matters. Commissioner Sheehan cast the only vote against the first resolution, the second being carried unanimously.

Justice Vorhis reiterated today his denials of yesterday, and added he did not think himself called upon at this time to vindicate himself. He thought the proper person to begin explanations was John Martin, who, it is charged, handled the $10,000 which is said to have been raised to induce Vorhis, when police commissioner, to appoint Capt. Creeden. "It lays with Martin to prove what he did with the money in question. Nevertheless," said Justice Vorhis, "I am here, and my books and private papers are at home and can be produced. I am ready to go before the committee at any time."

VAN LEUVEN OWNS UP.

PENSION FRAUD CASES COME TO A SUDDEN END.

Prisoner Sentenced to Two Years in Penitentiary and Fined $4,000.

DUBUQUE, Io., Dec. 15.—The Van Leuven pension fraud case came to a sudden end this afternoon. The jury for the trial of the Bennett case was sworn in this morning, and the taking of testimony was to begin at 2 o'clock. At this hour counsel for defense and government were in consultation, and did not come into court until after 3 o'clock. Van Leuven then pleaded guilty before the jury waiting to try him, and they returned a verdict accordingly. Following this the motion for new trial and arrest of judgment in the Rankin case was withdrawn. Guilty was the plea to three other indictments. The scene was an affecting one, and during Senator Smith's plea for mercey. Van Leuven was in tears, and a death-like silence prevailed. Judge Shiras spoke briefly, and sentenced Van Leuven to two years in the penitentiary for each offense, and also to pay a fine of $1,000 in each of the four cases. Imprisonment was fixed to begin on the same day in all five cases, so Van Leuven will serve but two years.

POLICE GET NO PAY.

They Are Left Short of Funds on the Eve of Christmas.

STORY AGAIN OF LAST YEAR.

McCardy Says the Police Fund Has Run Short and They Must Wait.

POINTS TO THE CHARTER.

High - Salaried Officers in Other Departments Always Get Their Cash.

Between City Comptroller McCardy and the Bell charter, St. Paul's police force is in a blank of a fix. Day in and day out, night in and night out, "in cold or wind or else in rain," to and fro, up and down, back and forth, trudges the weary copper.

For why? For exercise? Largely. For glory? Partly. For booze? Possibly. For a salary? Preposterous!

The police fund is exhausted—completely "done up," as it were. How it became so played out is not known; but it is understood that it gave up the ghost from the sheer fatigue of undergoing McCardy's excessively keen watchfulness. It just slid out, vanished, evaporated, ducked.

And where are the coppers this Christmas? Why, they are just patroling their beats and wondering if there is enough left out of their October salaries to buy a Christmas turkey. If not, they must stand off somebody. And to eat a Christmas turkey loaned to you for the occasion is not a cheerful occupation. After you have borrowed the bird and swallowed one of his joints you sort of feel that your butcher has an attachable right on the contents of your stomach, and,

As Those Contents Contribute

materially to your enjoyment, just so far does your butcher's lien extend.

Now these are not pleasant reflections for even a copper to indulge in. Christmas comes but once a year, but McCardy is with us always. Would the system were reversed, is the sentiment of every guardian of the police. In vain do you expostulate with a copper that McCardy, J. J., is a watchdog of the treasury and that watchdogs are good things to have around. You might even quote "'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark bay deep-mouthed welcome as one draws near home," but the copper sees that the simile won't do in this case. The nearer he draws to the city treasury the fiercer its watch doggrowls. Alas for the copper!

And then, of all times in the year, to distress the copper! Think of it! Just before Christmas! On Christmas eve, indeed, for now must he wait until the ides of January for coin of the realm. And that coin will much of it go to pay for such Christmas jollities as the copper has been able to provide on credit. It is not right. Coppers have souls. They also have wives and children, and lots of other human characteristics. In fact, they are very much like other folks in their homes. They love their families, and like as not detest their work, and when they do that work they want their pay. And they should have it, even if the city of St. Paul is their employer. That city already owes them 30 per cent of what they earned a year ago last November. That sum in the case of an ordinary patrolman is $22.50. They were told by the grim watchdog that they would get it—well, when they got it. That is, when the delinquent taxes came in.

They Haven't Come in Yet.

The query is, when will they get their 100 per cent of this November's salaries? When the cows come home? Verily the outlook is bluer than indigo.

Then that Bell charter. That's a cuckoo. It's such a safe, sure, "tie-me-up-tight" affair. But it's nuts for Mac. For example, the police fund is empty, and the park fund is swelling with a wieldy surplus. Why not tap the park fund's barrel for enough to feed the policemen for a month, provided restitution is subsequently made? The instant after you hint at such a thing you can hear McCardy's monotonous chant: "The charter says that one fund cannot be diverted for the use of another; amen." And the covert smile that lurks under his drooping mustache makes you curse him as well as the charter.

Why did you do this, Mr. Bell.

There was an alderman with large-hearted impulses who sat in the last council. His name is Pat Conley. Pat sympathized with the coppers, and tried to wring from the city treasury the $22.50 due each patrolman. He introduced a resolution to that effect, which both bodies adopted. But the watchdog took a crimp in it, and back it came. It was not legal, pronounced Judge McCardy, to pay the expenses of 1893 out the budget of 1894. Yet, forsooth, bills incurred by the police department in 1893, amounting to some $4,000, were paid out of 1894's budget.

Truly, the law, as construed by a bookkeeper with judicial propensities, works in a mysterious manner its wonders to perform.

The "great charter" says the police department shall have $185,000 a year. This year it has had and expended $167,000 up to date. There is no more money forthcoming this year. The fire department also fell a trifle short, and the men were compelled to sacrifice 10 per cent of their salaries.

But did any one ever hear of the big salaried city officials in other departments and their assistants failing to draw their full pay?

Ye poor coppers!

Life for a Train Robber.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—Alva Johnson, the young rancher who pleaded guilty to complicity in the two train robberies near Roscoe in one of which a brakeman and a passenger were killed, was this afternoon sentenced to the penitentiary for life.