Queer People The Holiday supply of this handsome book is being rapidly exhausted, and all parents who desire to give their little ones a literary Christmas treat that will last them all the year round should not fail to call at the GLOBE Counting Room at once or send for it by mail. There are eight parts, and **10 Cents** in silver secures each part.

TIPS FOR GLOBE READERS.

Weather—Fair; Northwest Winds.
Ten Thousand Armenians Massacred.
Governor of Alaska in St. Paul.
Currency Bill Being Pushed.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

Palmer Cox Is the author of the greatest and funniest book for the Little People that was ever written. Its quaintness and word paintings of curious things with wings and stings, paws and claws, in rhyme and prose, is simply wonderful. Get one immediately at GLOBE Counting Room or send for it by mail. **10 Cents** in silver secures each part.

TIPS FOR GLOBE READERS

Chief Justice Gilfillan Dead.
Sensational Shooting in Iowa.
Fed ration of Labor Annual.
Cabinet Crisis in Italy.

VOL. XVII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }—NO. 351.

SHOOTING SENSATION

Assistant Bookkeeper in an Iowa Bank Hero of a Sunday Tragedy.

STOLE A CHECK FOR $500.

Shoots Two Fidelity Officials and Then Takes His Own Life.

CROMWELL, OF MINNEAPOLIS

One of the Men Shot -- Receives Three Bullets, but May Live.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., Dec. 16.—At 11 o'clock today a tragedy was enacted in the private office of the Citizens' State Bank of Council Bluffs which may result fatally for three persons. John Huntington, assistant bookkeeper and collection clerk, shot C. A. Cromwell, of Minneapolis, and F. N. Hayden, of Chicago, representatives of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and then emptied his revolver into his own brain, inflicting a wound from which he died two hours later. Cromwell and Hayden, it is thought, will recover. Huntington was one of the best known men in Council Bluffs, and numbered his friends by the hundred. So far as could be learned he had no bad habits, and this is what makes his act the harder to explain. On the 20th of last July a check of $500 was turned over to him by Ira F. Hendricks, one of the employes of the bank, in the regular routine of business. Huntington

Charged Up the Check

to the Union Stockyards National bank, of South Omaha, and from that day to this nothing whatever has been seen or heard of it. The day following Huntington left for a vacation trip of several weeks to New York city. The bank officials kept thinking the check would turn up sooner or later, and deferred any action. As time passed on and it became evident that the bank was out $500, they sent a message to the Fidelity and Casualty company notifying them of the fact and suggesting that inspectors come on at once and make an investigation. The bank officials claim that at the time they had no charges to make against Huntington or any employe of the bank. All of the employes were bonded in the Fidelity, and they preferred that the Fidelity company should make the investigation rather than make it themselves. Messrs. Cromwell and Hayden arrived in this city last Friday and took rooms at the Grand hotel. They cross-examined each of the bank employes through whose hands the missing check had passed, and among the rest Huntington. They claimed to have discovered that he had been spending more money than the salary of $45 a month which he was receiving would warrant, and on this, together with the fact that the check had been last seen in his hands, they based their suspicions. Huntington and the representatives of the Fidelity company met Saturday night and made arrangements for

Another Meeting

at the bank Sunday morning, when the investigation was to be resumed. At the hour appointed they were together and Cromwell and Hayden commenced to put the young man through a running cross-fire of questions. J. D. Edmundson and Cashier C. B. Hannan, of the bank, were present during most of the interview. The conference had not been in progress more than fifteen minutes when Huntington rose from his chair, pulled a revolver and commenced firing at the representatives of the Fidelity company. The revolver he used was a 44-caliber that belonged to the bank and had been kept in the desk of G. F. Spooner, the paying teller. The first three shots were fired at Cromwell, who had taken the lead in the interrogation, and all three took effect. The fourth struck Hayden and then Huntington raised the weapon to his own head and fired. He fell to the floor unconscious and remained so until his death at 1:10 p.m. The two wounded men ran out of the bank down First avenue and into the Grand hotel, blood dripping from them at every step. They were taken to their rooms, and Dr. Donald MacRae Jr. was summoned. He found that one of the bullets had taken effect in Cromwell's back, just to the right of the spine, about the waist line. It was found about four inches below the surface and extracted. The second bullet struck in the left side of his cheek, plowed its way around the right side of his neck and came to a stop just after missing

The Carotid Artery.

The third struck him in the right wrist, he having thrown up his hand to strike the revolver out of Huntington's hand. It broke one of the bones of the forearm clear in two, and imbedded itself in the other bone, almost severing it. When the bullet was taken out it was cut almost in two, with the pointed end down. Cromwell will probably lose the use of his right hand on account of a stiffening of the wrist joint as the result of the fracture of the bones.

Hayden fared better. The bullet struck him in the neck, and, after passing around about a quarter of the way, emerged and imbedded itself in a panel of the door, where it was afterward found. His wound is not considered of a serious nature, but a variation of half an inch would have killed him. The bullet that took Huntington's life entered the skull just behind the ear, and lodged back of the right eye, where its presence was shown by a discoloration of the lid. His having the weapon in his possession showed he had planned it all beforehand, and his coolness in the face of the terrible deed he was meditating was surprising, all of the men who were present at the interview testifying that they had not the slightest idea anything out of the usual order of things would arise. The parents of young Huntington were at once summoned. The aged mother was beside herself with grief. The death of their son was affliction enough, but the honest old people appeared to be grieved more that their son should have committed the two crimes of robbing his employers and then attempting to murder than over the mere fact of his death.

"That he is dead is bad enough," said the mother, "but that he should do such a thing is terrible."

President Edmundson Talks.

J. D. Edmundson, the president of the bank, was seen and asked for his version of the affair. He said:

"Huntington, Cromwell, Hayden and I were sitting in the private office. Cromwell was in the northwest corner of the room, I in the northeast, Hayden about the center and Huntington between Hayden and myself. We were seated about a table that stands against the north wall. Mr. Hannen, the cashier, had been sitting between Hayden and Huntington until a few minutes before the shooting took place, when he went into the front of the bank. Hayden and Cromwell had been questioning the young man very closely about his mode of living. On one occasion he had deposited $70 in the bank, and Cromwell asked him where he got it. Huntington said he borrowed it, but when asked of whom he borrowed it he could not remember, and said that it was none of their business anyway. He was also unable to say of whom he got the money to pay back the loan. Up to that time I had the most implicit confidence in Huntington's honesty, but I must confess his evasive answers made me doubtful of it. I saw that something unpleasant was about to occur and got up to leave the room. Just as I got up Huntington did likewise. He passed behind Hayden, and I supposed he was going to get a drink at the water tank. There was nothing in his actions that indicated nervousness or excitement. I was about half way between my chair and the door when I

Heard a Pistol Shot,

and, looking around, I saw Huntington standing between Cromwell and Hayden, and a little behind both, with his revolver pointed at the former. I hurried out of the private office, and as I went I heard several more shots fired. I ran out and gave the alarm, and when several of us went into the private office we found Huntington lying on the floor with blood streaming from a wound in the back of his head, and the two other men suffering from the effects of his deadly aim. We have always considered John an honest young man, and if there was any weak point in his character it was a little tendency to extravagance. Of course, the amount he was in the habit of spending would not have been extravagant in a man of means, but was rather more than a young man ought to spend who draws only $45 a month."

Hayden, one of the wounded men, in conversation about the affair, said:

"We had only been talking a few minutes, and no accusation had as yet been made, but the questions we had been asking were very pointed, and were easily taken by him as leading up to a direct charge of theft. At times he talked loudly and in a somewhat excited manner, but just before the shooting he cooled down, and we had not the slightest intimation of what he was about to do. He suddenly got up without any show of anger and, pulling out the revolver, commenced firing, first at Cromwell, then at me. We had no weapons, and were not prepared to defend ourselves, nor is it likely we should have thought of doing so if we had been armed, the shooting was done so rapidly and it was all over so soon."

THEIR OWN BANKERS.

Burglars Make a Great Haul at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa. Dec. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. David Slocum, a wealthy couple living near Elinboro, were robbed about midnight by a gang of masked burglars. The burglars, six in number, attacked the house and broke down the door with a rail. Four of the gang entered the house and bound the aged couple in their bed and then beat them into submission. The burglars set out to torture the couple into revealing the secret of their money vaults, but just as the oil was being applied to Mr. Slocum's feet one of the burglars found a money chest. This and other hiding places showed up between eight and ten thousand dollars in gold and greenbacks. The burglars escaped and the authorities are in pursuit. Mr. Slocum was badly beaten about the head.

KILLED BY A NEGRO.

Sensational Shooting on a South Carolina Train.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16. — The conductor of the 3:15 a. m. train from Savannah reports that a white man was killed on his train near Hardeeville. Three white Carolina bolsterous and drinking fellows boarded the train and entered a second-class coach filled with colored turpentine hands. A colored man told them to stop cursing, when one white man drew a pistol. A most powerful negro seized the pistol, turned the muzzle toward the white man and shot him through the head. The negro then jumped off the train, going at forty miles an hour, and escaped. The names of the party could not be obtained.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 16.—An attempt was made early this morning to wreck the New York and Chicago limited on the Pennsylvania road. The train runs fifty miles per hour through this place. Spikes were pulled from the switches and the lights blown out. The work of the wreckers was discovered just five minutes before the train arrived.

Seeley Is Resigned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Samuel C. Seeley, the defaulting cashier of the Shoe and Leather bank, spent a quiet day in the Tombs today. He refused to see anybody, and declined the chaplain's invitation to attend divine service, preferring to read the newspapers, he said. Seeley seems resigned to his fate, and refuses to converse with any of the other prisoners.

Miss Pollard Seeks Employment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A Boston lady a few weeks ago advertised for a French maid to take charge of her child and accompany her abroad. Among those who answered the advertisement was Miss Madeline Pollard, who achieved notoriety by suing Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for breach of promise. Referring to the matter Miss Pollard said last night: "I can't see anything wrong in answering the advertisement. I don't know who got the letter. I thought that was an opportunity for my doing something, but I never received a reply. I have answered a number of advertisments in the hope of securing employment, but every one has been a failure."

WILL BE VERY SIMPLE.

The Inauguration of Gov. Morton Will Not Be a Glittering Affair.

A WELCOME BY GOV. FLOWER

After Which the New Chief Executive Will Deliver His Inaugural.

DAILY RIOTS IN SAVANNAH.

Result From a Torrid Contest Over the Mayoralty--Expensive Fun.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—All the arrangements for the inauguration of Gov.-elect Morton have been completed, and the affair promises to be one of the simplest of its kind ever witnessed. At 10:30 a. m., Dec. 31, the Tenth battalion N. G. N. Y. troops will proceed to the executive mansion and escort Gov. Morton and his staff to the capitol. Gov.-elect Morton and his staff will meet Gov. Flower and his staff in the executive chamber, and the party will then proceed to the assembly chamber. There will be praver by Rt. Rev. Crosswell B. Doane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, and, following that, Gov. Flower will make the welcoming address to the governor-elect. Secretary of State Palmer will administer the oath of office, and Gov. Morton will then make his inaugural address, and the exercises will close with music by the band and benediction by the official clergy. At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, Gov. Morton will receive the public generally at the executive chamber. In the evening the governor and Mrs. Morton will receive Albanians at the executive mansion. The second day of Gov. Morton's administration will find him in the midst of the heavy work of the legislature on Jan. 2, when the governor being compelled to send in his annual message to that body.

DISGRACEFUL POLITICS.

The Savannah Campaign Not Creditable to Its Citizens.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—The most unique, most disorderly and generally accepted as the most disgraceful period of politics in the history of this city has come to a breathing pause. Two factional Democratic candidates are in the field for the mayoralty, the election taking place in January. Under the first use of the Australian ballot system here no one can vote who has not paid all taxes, including those of this year, and registered. This provision led to a wild scramble at first, and then pitched battles daily between large forces for choice positions in line to the tax collector's offices. He could issue only about 200 receipts a day, and, as the registration closed Saturday, it was inevitable that many citizens would be shut out. The two factions hired two gangs of toughs, each numbering about 100, and including the most desperate whites and negroes in the city. These men were paid from $5 to $10 a day. To each was given a list of six names, the largest number the collector would accept taxes for one person, and the money to pay their taxes with. Each morning for ten days past the gangs have slugged each other in front of and inside the court house, hundreds of citizens gathering from all parts of the city daily to witness the big mills. For two weeks at least no citizen paid taxes for himself, all entrusting their names and money to the hired heelers. At times nearly the entire police force of this city had to be called to establish order and for over a week the presence of about forty policemen has been constantly required at the tax collector's office. The armies of heelers were fed at the rival headquarters, where many of them remain all night, going out early each morning to resume the battle, and at the court house where beer, whisky, coffee and sandwiches were given them. Two or three times a day a number of the workers skipped with their lists and money, disfranchising many citizens. It is calculated that the cost of keeping up the two armies, which in the last few days has been increased to about 300, to fight for poll tax receipts, was over $10,000. They were disbanded early this morning. The next legislature will be appealed to to amend the law so as to prevent any repetition of these scenes.

AMBASSADOR TO TOKIO.

Chang Yen Kwan Reported as Named for That Place.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A special dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says there is a Chinese report that Chang Yen Kwan, president of the board of revenue, has been appointed ambassador to Tokio to arrange terms of peace. A dispatch from Hiroshima to the Times says that Field Marshal Yamagata, commander of the first Japanese army, has arrived at that place, having been invalided at home. The dispatch adds that the third Japanese army is still at Firoshimo awaiting orders.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.—An imperial edict has been issued commanding the gendarmes of Pekin to give special protection to the legations in that city and to the residences of foreigners. The gendarmes are directed to immediately arrest any person who attempts to disturb the peace.

PORT ARTHUR ATROCITIES.

The Government at Tokio Enters a Denial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation in relation to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Japanese at the capture of Port Arthur. The government at Tokio is not yet in possession of full details of the affair, but the information already at hand shows conclusively that some of the reports which have been circulated concerning the conduct of the Japanese troops are exaggerated and misleading. If there was any unnecessary bloodshed the Japanese government cannot believe but that there must have been some inciting cause, for the behavior of the Japanese troops has hitherto been most exemplary, at times under circumstances calculated to excite feelings of the deepest resentment and animosity. It is known to be a fact that the great majority of the Chinese who were killed at Port Arthur were not peaceful inhabitants, but Chinese soldiers disguised in civilian dress. Most of the inhabitants fled from the place several days before the capture and at the present time have returned and are pursuing their ordinary avocations without molestation or restraint. The Japanese government and its representatives have no disposition to conceal any of the facts, but, on the contrary, caused the strictest investigation, the result of which will be promptly made public.

GOBBLE STORAGE BATTERIES

Very Important Purchase by a Philadelphia Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16. — W. W. Gibbs, president of the Electric Storage Battery company, of this city, stated tonight that the company has consummated New York the purchase of all patents and patent rights concerning the manufacture and use of electrical storage batteries of the Edison company, the Thomson-Houston, the Brush, the Accumulator company, the Consolidated Electric Storage company and the General Electric Launch company. Mr. Gibbs asserted that this secures to the Electric Storage Battery company the sole right to supply in this country electric storage batteries of all the various types heretofore developed, as well as the protection of every decision thus far rendered by the federal court in interpretation of patents of this kind.

FUNERAL OF BOWEN

WILL OCCUR THIS MORNING IN NEW ORLEANS.

Gov. Foster Expresses Himself as Emphatically Opposed to Prize Fights.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—James Barry left this morning for home much disappointed, and says he will pay no attention to Connors in the future. Tommy Ryan departed. Lavigne is detained by the police. As soon as he can get away he will go home and rest for three months. He will not retire from the ring, but will try for a match with Johnson, of England, Bowen's funeral will take place in the morning. The grand jury will begin an investigation at the same time and fix the blame for the death. Gov. Foster was seen this evening and asked for an opinion of the so-called glove contests in the light of the tragic outcome of the Lavigne-Bowen fight. The governor expressed himself as firmly opposed to such exhibitions. He said:

"I have always been very positive and emphatic in my opposition to the glove contests as carried on in New Orleans by professional prize fighters. I regard it as a brutal exhibition tending to demoralize public sentiment and nowise calculated to elevate the tone of public morals in the community. When the effort was made to have the Corbett-Mitchell fight take place in New Orleans, I determined to exhaust all the power of the state to prevent it, and so declared at the time. Subsequent to this the right of athletic clubs to have such exhibitions was taken into court and is still pending. I urged in my message to the legislature the passage of a law declaring glove contests of this kind a criminal offense, and several bills were introduoed to that end, but for some reason no bill was passed.

"The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any further exhibitions. A sound, healthy public sentiment has outlawed the exhibitions in almost every state in the Union, and I believe the great body of the people of this state are unquestionably opposed to making Louisiana, especially New Orleans, the scene of brutal contests."

THOMPSON'S BODY.

The Casket Closed in His Daughter's Presence.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times says that orders were given yesterday afternoon for the coffin containing the remains of Sir John Thompson, prime minister of Canada, to be finally closed. This was done in the presence of Miss Thompson and Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner. In an article on the colonies the times says that the selection of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell as prime minister of Canada was the simplest expedient that the Dominion could adopt under the calamity, though it can hardly be expected that the arrangements will be more than temporary. Discussing the Newfoundland question, the paper says:

Even if we were disposed to do so, we cannot in our position as a naval power view with indifference the disaster to and possibly the ruin of the colony we may some day regard as among the most valuable of our naval stations. Neither can we view the position without consideration for the widespread suffering that an absolute refusal to grant assistance would entail. It is probable that a cheaper system of administration would retrieve the position without casting an overwhelmingly heavy burden on the imperial tax-payers. If we interpret public feeling rightly it will be in favor of giving the colony the help that may be found essential, but if the assistance required takes anything like the radical proportions that at present seem necessary, it can only be granted at a price—the surrender of the constitution and the return of Newfoundland to the condition of a crown colony. But, even if the colony is prepared to accept this condition, further information will be required before the government decides to what extent it can justly meet the wishes of Newfoundland.

SHE MUST DIE.

No Hope for the Recovery of Miss Mary Stevenson.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 16.—Vice President Stevenson, who has been here for a week with his sick daughter, Mary, returned to Washington last night. Mr. Stevenson is liable to be recalled to Asheville any hour, as Miss Stevenson's condition is extremely critical; in fact, it is conceded that her recovery is impossible. Her strength is gradually failing, and the end may come any day.

Editor Shipley Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16.—Joseph L. Shipley, for twenty years editor and principal owner of the Springfield Union, died suddenly of heart disease shortly after midnight.

CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD.

The Head of the Supreme Court of Minnesota Passed Away

EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

Confined to His Home for Two Months With Liver Complaint.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST.

Served on the Supreme Bench Continuously for Nineteen Years.

Another prominent citizen has followed those that have passed away within the last few months. James Gilfillan, chief justice of the state supreme court, died yesterday morning at 6:04. He was in his sixty-fifth year. He had been confined to his house for about two months. For a long time it

was supposed that his indisposition was but temporary, and the result of overwork. During the last few weeks, however, a serious disease of the liver became apparent to his physician, Dr. Senkler, the true nature of which seems yet to be a mystery. Although the justice suffered but little, his strength failed rapidly. The presence of all his family consoled his latter days.

Rev. Dr. Andrews will officiate at the obsequies, which will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from Christ church. The pallbearers have not yet been selected, but it is known that the Loyal Legion will attend in a body. The deceased was not alone a member of that organization, but had been its commander from his election in 1891 until his successor was elected in 1892. The Loyal Legion of Minnesota will attend the funeral in a body.

In all civilized nations the chief of the judiciary has followed the chief executive alone in dignities and honor. This secondary position is the result rather of necessary policy than of essential right; for whatever may be the abilities of an executive leader, it is in the fountain head of justice that conscience and intellect—man's only divine attributes—are indispensable.

A Scotchman, a son of that nation of moralists and philosophers, Chief Justice Gilfillan possessed in unusual development both conscientiousness and mental strength. Even his most noticeable idiosyncrasy, a uniform and sometimes startling indifference to questions of policy and self-interest, but augmented his judicial fitness. Justice—that exquisite balancing of law with equity—was alone his object and care. His manners were often abrupt. The young lawyer, or the lawyer from the outlying counties, would frequently feel a sense of personal slight. But the oldest leaders of the local bar knew well the impartiality, the good intentions, of their abrupt chief justice. His mind was strikingly cautious, analytic and independent. No decision was arrived at hastily. The most complicated questions became easy. His references to authorities were few, for he realized that a judge who depends upon himself has an invariable standard, while he that is swayed by the decisions of others lies at the mercy of the advocate with the most industry or erudition. His knowledge of the law was notable. Even in his early days the younger lawyers came constantly to one who not only "knew the law, but where to find it." All familiar with the chief justice recognized his kindly heart. His ways, however, were so free from art and self-seeking that they brought rather the few friends that remain than the many who flit away. It follows, of course, that such a man was equally devoted as a husband and father.

Justice Gilfillan was born at Bannockburn, Scotland, Nov. 9, 1829. His parents removed with him to New York in 1830, and there he received an academic education. At Buffalo and Ballston Spa his legal studies were conducted, and at Albany, in 1852, he was admitted to the bar. The same year he began the practice of law in Buffalo. In January, 1857, he arrived in St. Paul. His first legal partnership was with his brother, C. D. Gilfillan, who continued in the firm during some eight years.

Meantime, in 1862, Mr. Gilfillan raised Company H, Seventh Minnesota volunteers, and was commissioned captain in August of that year. He accompanied his regiment in the campaigns of the Indian war, and later at the South. Tupelo and Tallahatchee were among his battles. He was made colonel of the Eleventh Minnesota in 1863, and held command of that regiment until mustered out in 1865.

Upon his return from the war he resumed the practice of law. He dissolved partnership with his brother, and continued the practice alone until July 1, 1867, when was founded the firm of Allis, Gilfillan & Williams. He withdrew from this firm in 1869, being then appointed chief justice by Gov. Marshall for the first time. At the end of a year he once more resumed practice with the old firm. In 1871 the firm's style became Gilfillan, Allis & Williams, his partners being Lorenzo Allis and H. L. Williams. So it remained until 1875. Then Mr. Gilfillan was appointed chief justice by Gov. Davis for the second time, and in the same year was duly elected to the high position he has ever since held.

The chief justice was allied to the Episcopal faith by both membership and marriage. He has been a warden of Christ church for fifteen years. He married in 1865 a daughter of the same church's rector in the person of Miss Martha McMasters. Her father, beloved of the old citizens, was in charge of the parish from 1863 until his death in 1875.

Seven children are left—James, Perry and Russell, the last-named being the youngest, and Mrs. Katherine Gilbert, wife of Samuel Gilbert; Caroline, wife of Trevor McClurg, and Misses Mary and Martha.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Gilfillan lived on Iglehart street, just beyond Western avenue, but since 1876 he has occupied the present spacious residence on South Exchange street.

Justice Mitchell, of the supreme court, gave the following appreciative estimate of the deceased jurist's abilities:

Justice Mitchell's Eulogy.

Although I have known Judge Gilfillan for some thirty-five years yet my intimate personal acquaintance with him only began about fourteen years ago, when I became a member of the supreme court of this state. Since that time I have been in constant association with him, officially and socially.

In my opinion, he was one of the ablest judges who have sat on any bench in this country during the past quarter of a century. He was a man of unusually vigorous and analytical mind, and of the most fearless courage and independence. In the discharge of his official duties he knew neither persons nor classes among litigants or counsel, his sole aim being to decide a cause according to legal principles as he understood them.

It never once entered into his mind to consider what effect any particular decision might have upon himself. He never did or said a thing for mere effect. There cannot be found in any of his judicial utterances a word or syllable designed to make a show of learning or to cater to popular taste. Had he been ambitious of fame, in the ordinary sense of the word, a man of his ability might have achieved a much greater degree of success in that direction than he did. But in writing his opinions his sole aim was to do his duty, to decide a cause correctly and to state clearly the grounds upon which the decision rested; and he said nothing that was not necessary for the purpose. In his numerous decisions to be found in over thirty-five volumes of our reports, he has left an enduring monument to his eminent ability as a jurist.

To appreciate him as a man it was necessary to know him intimately. To those who were not personally well acquainted with him his manner sometimes seemed rather cold and reserved, and, at times, even brusque. But those who knew him well soon found that this was a mere matter of external manner. He was, in fact, a man of exceedingly kind heart, although never demonstrative. While, like all men of strong mind, he had positive opinions, and the courage to express them, yet he was modest in his estimate of his own abilities, and always considerate of the opinions of others.

If I were asked to name the trait most prominent in his character as a man, it would be his strong sense of duty and his sincere desire to perform it faithfully, but not ostentatiously. In his death the state has sustained a great loss, and I certainly have lost not only a most helpful colleague, but also a most valued personal friend.

H. L. Williams' Opinion.

Henry L. Williams, old-time partner of the judge, after recalling the early incidents of Mr. Gilfillan's career, continued: "He went on the bench at the earnest solicitation of the bar and the business men, and at a pecuniary loss to himself. His mind was peculiarly fitted for the position he held. He was noted for his knowledge of the law. As a justice his reputation was very high in many other states besides Minnesota. He was a broad-minded man, quite indifferent to the position or influence of any that come before him—the rich, the poor, the high, the low were equal. As a lawyer he was engaged in many important cases. One of the principal causes was that of the water works tunnel at Minneapolis, where damages were claimed on account of the water breaking through the walls of the tunnel. Another case concerned the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Southern Minnesota Railway company. The road was then bought in, and has since been operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company.

"As a justice his standing was very high. When there was formerly but one judge in this county the appointment of referees was very common, and Mr. Gilfillan was then the favorite referee of the bar. Personally he was a most kind-hearted man, and was beloved by all the bar."

Ex-Attorney General Clapp

said he had known the chief justice professionally during six years, "and my official duties as attorney general naturally brought me into very intimate personal contact with him, resulting in my forming a very high opinion of him, both as a man and as a lawyer. While he was somewhat difficult to become acquainted with, yet when one came to know him he found him both sociable and companionable. The bar was sometimes disposed to feel that the chief justice was somewhat gruff in his manner, but it was always noticeable that his gruffness was not exhibited toward young and inexperienced members of the bar any more than toward the oldest practitioner and leader. He was a man of most unswerving integrity, and never seemed to consider the effect of his decisions, so far as it influenced, or might influence, his popularity. His methods were characterized by great research, and he possessed a broad and ready grasp of legal principles. His integrity and ability will come to be still more appreciated as those who have, perhaps, at times felt the severity of his manner, forget that trifling defect in the contemplation of his long, honest and laborious career."

Said Judge Charles E. Flandrau:

"James Gilfillan came to this state in 1857. He entered into the legal business with his brother Charles and attained a good practice. When the court of common pleas was created, at which time the district court had but one judge, Mr. Gilfillan was nominated by the Republican party for the position of judge of the common pleas court. He was defeated, however, by Judge William Sprigg Hall, who held the position until his death. Mr. Gilfillan formed a partnership subsequently with Mr. Allis, and enjoyed a liberal practice. He was engaged in one of the most important litigations the state has ever known, the foreclosure proceedings of the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company, representing the bondholders. In this litigation he was associated with many distinguished New York lawyers, among whom were Evarts, Southmead and Choate. Shortly after the termination of these proceedings he was chosen chief justice of the state, and has been in that position up to the time of his death. He was always considered a wise and able counselor when practicing his profession, and as a strong and just judge when upon the bench. One of the most remarkable opinions that he wrote while upon the supreme bench was in the case which sustained the law authorizing the payment of the old railroad bonds, issued by the state, without submitting the question to the people. The effect of that decision was to declare a clause in our constitution unconstitutional, because of its conflict with the constitution of the United States. The reasoning that Justice Gilfillan brought to bear upon that decision characterized his mind to be, in an eminent degree, logical and judicial. Some lawyers regard a few of his decisions as a little erratic, but upon his whole career as a lawyer and a judge I think he ranks very highly."

"He was," said Judge C. E. Otis, "a very able, strong judge, a diligent, faithful and learned lawyer. I think his death a great loss to both the bar and the state at large. Socially, I was not so well acquainted with the justice. He was a man who had many friends and his qualities were best appreciated by those who knew him best."

Fellow Soldier's Comment.

H. D. Brown, of Albert Lea, had the following to say of the deceased:

"He was colonel of the Eleventh Minnesota, and I was adjutant. He was promoted from captain in the Seventh Minnesota. While colonel of the Eleventh his service was chiefly as commander of what was called a 'subdistrict' under Gen. Rosser, who commanded the district of Nahville. His duties were more those of judge than strictly military, and his fitness was very apparent.

"He was conservative in his dealings with citizens. Was not in favor of loosely appropriating. Did not think that any and everything belonged to the victors. Insisted on strict accounting for all public property, and that confiscated property was public rather than private, and did not take to confiscation much.

"His judicial instincts led him to take notice of and report evident looseness in some departments, such as quartermasters. But a way had grown up of putting these departments, such as quartermasters' hospitals and colored soldiers, into separate lines, outside of the immediate subordinate commanders. That is, a quartermaster would report direct to his superior quartermaster, and so on up. The natural friendly feeling for each other of those in the same line served to cover up what Col. Gilfillan would have brought to light. When assigned to his subdistrict, he was to assume command of the forces found within his territory. Among these was a partially organized regiment of colored troops. These soldiers seeming to be rendering no service, and hanging around rather loosely, Col. Gilfillan ordered the colonel of this regiment to get his command out to drill, inspection and parades, and to put out guards for his regiment and to detail guards for general duty in connection with details from the other commands. The orders were not obeyed. Col. Gilfillan put the commander under arrest. But, using his independent

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STEVENSON NO MORE.

The Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Dies Suddenly at Apia.

APOPLEXY WAS THE CAUSE.

The Remains Interred on a Mountain Thirteen Hundred Feet High.

ENRAPTURED WITH SAMOA.

The Popular Novelist Had Made the Island Country His Home.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 16.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, of the date of Dec. 8 are to the effect that the well-known novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, has died suddenly from apoplexy. His remains were interred on the summit of Pala mountain, 1,300 feet high. At the time of his death Mr. Stevenson had half completed the writing of a new novel.

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh Nov. 13, 1850. He was educated at private schools and at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar, but traveled and devoted himself to literature. One of his earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the work which established his reputation as a writer of fiction was "Treasure Island," published in 1883. Among the most popular of his works is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which was dramatized and played at the Lyceum theater in London in 1888 and subsequently in the United States. Among his other works are "Kidnaped," "The New Arabian Nights" and "The Black Arrow." Some time ago Mr. Stevenson, who was suffering from lung trouble, went to the South Pacific for his health. He became enraptured with the Samoan Islands, and decided to take up his residence and spend the rest of his days there. He took a close interest in Samoan affairs, and has written many letters to the newspapers in favor of the natives as against the treaty powers under whose direction the government of the islands is conducted.

WASH FOR UNWASHED.

SWINDLERS GATHER IN ABOUT $25,000.

Sold State and Territorial Rights for an Alleged Washing Compound.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 16.—The residents of Bronson and vicinity, a few miles from here, are wrought up over the report that a number of their citizens have been swindled out of money, property and stock to the extent of at least $25,000 by three sharpers, who professed to be the inventors of a washing compound, for which are claimed wonders and for which they were selling state and territorial rights. They came to Bronson about two months ago, and claimed to be brothers, giving their names as Diffie, from Little Rock. After remaining in the little city several days, the three men rented an office, and soon became acquainted with the leading business men and citizens of the little village. They explained the merits of their mysterious washing compound, and soon succeeded in working up a great interest in the new fluid. Bankers, farmers, merchants and mechanics all caught the money-making fever and wanted to purchase territory in which to sell the labor-saving preparation, and soon contracts were being closed in all parts of the little city and the closely surrounded country. Many citizens and farmers secured territory, paying for it in cash, fine stock and mortgages on their farms and property. The sharpers were very accommodating, and were willing to take any kind of property in exchange for their territorial rights. For the state of Iowa they secured from a bank cashier several blooded horses and jacks, among which were the well-known racers Dick Huntington and Molly Brown. Michigan was secured by a jewelry firm, who traded its entire stock of jewelry, valued at about $2,500. Other states, counties and territories were secured by other citizens for various sums ranging from $100 to $1,000.

A few days ago the three swindlers gathered together their property, consisting of some $11,000 in cash, first mortgages on some of the best farms in the county to the extent of some $9,000 and three carloads of fine horses, and without notice left the country. The stock was consigned to themselves at Little Rock, and from this it is supposed they are now in that city. Many of those who bought territory refuse to believe that they have been swindled, and think they have a fortune in sight, but the more conservative of the victims now see that they have been fleeced by professional swindlers, and that the territory they have purchased has already been sold several times over.

A MISFIT BARON

Fails to Get Along With the Widow of a Turfman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Some weeks ago Baron Gruenbaum, of Austria, and Mrs. Franklin, widow of the well-known turfman, were married by a justice of the peace in this city, and repaired at once to Kennesaw, the Franklin stock farm, in Sumner county, to pass the honeymoon. Everything went smoothly until some ten days ago, when it was hinted in Gallatin that trouble had arisen and divorce proceedings would follow. In the meantime Gruenbaum left Kennesaw and took up quarters at a hotel in Gallatin, telling a tale of trouble and woe to all listeners. Friday evening he raised money enough for passage to New York and left for that city. He tried to file a bill for divorce, but was advised he had no legal grounds.